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THE
WILTSHIRE
Archæological & Natural History
MAGAZINE.

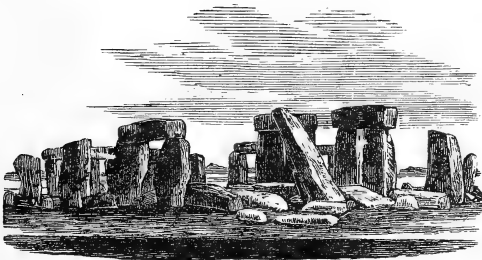
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EDITED BY REV. E. H. GODDARD, F.S.A., CLYFFE VICARAGE, SWINDON.

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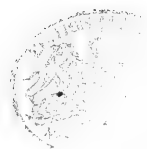
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DEVIZES :

C. H. WOODWARD, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, STATION ROAD,

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[The authors of the papers printed in this "Magazine" are alone responsible for all statements made therein].



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PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY C. H. WOODWARD,
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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”—*Ovid.*

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EXCAVATIONS AT THE PRIORIES OF BRADENSTOKE,
MONKTON FARLEIGH, AND KINGTON.

By HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, Esq., F.S.A.

[Reprinted by permission from *Archæologia*, LXXIII., 225—252.]

Wiltshire had at the Suppression fifteen religious houses, of which six were of over £200 a year value and escaped the first attack by King Henry VIII. One had licence to continue. With the exception of five they were all in the northern half of the county, and six were in the Avon valley between Bath and Malmesbury.

It has always been the hope of the writer to deal with this group in detail as he was able to do with three of them, Lacock, Stanley, and Malmesbury; but time passes, and it does not seem likely that opportunity will arise for any extensive excavations to be made on the sites except perhaps in one case. Therefore, so that the researches already made may not be altogether lost, this paper is laid before the Society with a very sincere apology for its incompleteness.

BRADENSTOKE PRIORY.

The priory of Bradenstoke is placed, in the unusual position for a monastic house, on the top of a hill on the east side of the Avon river some six miles north-east of Chippenham. The remaining fragment of the priory can be seen from a great distance, and the view from it extends over three counties. In spite of the elevated position, the indispensable necessity of every monastery, water, wells up within the precinct in vast quantities that have never been known to fail.

The priory was founded in 1142 by Walter of Salisbury, for canons of the order of St. Augustine, and was hallowed in honour of our Lady.¹ The eastern part of the Church and the buildings round the cloister were doubtless erected with little delay. The house was richly endowed by the founder, who, after the death of his wife, became one of the canons. He and his wife were buried in the same grave *juxta presbyterium*. His son, William, who was father of Ela, Countess of Salisbury, founder of Lacock

¹ *Mon. Ang.* (London, 1849), vi., 337.

Abbey, was buried with his wife Elinor under a marble slab *juxta vestibulum*.¹

In the thirteenth century a new aisle and porch were added to the nave of the church, after which the claustral buildings seem to have been re-built, and this rebuilding was continued gradually until the completion of the western range in the early part of the fourteenth century. The great barn was built at the end of that century.

A western tower was added to the nave at the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century. Later in the fifteenth century a chapel was added on the south side of the nave, east of the porch. The prior's lodging was remade by Prior Thomas Walshe about 1490.

In 1535 "the king's visitors" came to Bradenstoke "where after exact and diligent inquisition we could not prove any cryme against the Prior but ij or thre of the convent were found convict of incontinencie."²

The house was valued at £270 10s. 8d., so it escaped the suppression of smaller houses only to share their fate four years later, on the 18th January, 1539, when there were thirteen canons and a prior.³ The prior, William Snow, was appointed first Dean of Bristol by the charter founding that see on 4th June, 1542, and it is interesting to find that the head of another Wiltshire house, Edington, was made the first bishop.⁴ Bradenstoke was granted to one William Pexhill in exchange⁵ and since then has passed through many hands.

John Aubrey, the Wiltshire antiquary, was familiar with the remains of this priory as they existed in his day, and it is a pity he says so little about them. In his collections the references are very slight, and most of his short notes refer to wild ideas of the name of the place which is known locally as Clack. However, he tells us,

At Broadstock Abbey is an overshot mill . . . Broad-Hinton House, Bromham House, and Cadnam House were built of the Ruines of Bradstock Abbey. The two former were burnt in the late Warres and Cadnam is propt for fear of falling.⁶

In his *Natural History of Wilts*⁷ he says:—

The cellar, in which was a strong spring of water, the stateliest in Wilts. The church had long been destroyed and the foundations digged up. On the west of the hall had once been the King's lodgings which stood till 1588.

In 1732 the first known view of the place occurs in the collections of the brothers Buck and is of great value. It shows the western range complete to its northern gable and the porch remaining to the guest hall. The prior's lodging is also shown complete with a buttress of the church adjoining it

¹ *Register of Lacock, B.M. Cott. Vit. A. viii.*, vide *Mon. Ang.*, vi., 501.

² *Letters and Papers For. and Dom.*, Hen. VIII., ix., 139.

³ *Mon. Ang.*, vi., 337.

⁴ *Survey of Cathedrals*, Browne Willis (London, 1727), 777 and 784.

⁵ *Mon. Ang.*, vi., 337.

⁶ *Wiltshire Collections*, Aubrey and Jackson (Devizes, 1862), 186 and 189.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 187.

to the south. The northern bay of the range was pulled down in the seventeenth century but the western wall was left standing. The prior's lodging was pulled down early in the nineteenth century and replaced by a two-storied building. The fireplace remained until about 1870 and was then removed to Corsham Court.

In 1917 the property was bought by the Baron de Tuyle, who intended to erect new buildings to form a large house, and during his ownership excavations were made on the site of the nave of the Church and the northern range of the cloister under the direction of the writer. It is to be hoped that at some future time the remaining parts of the site may be uncovered.

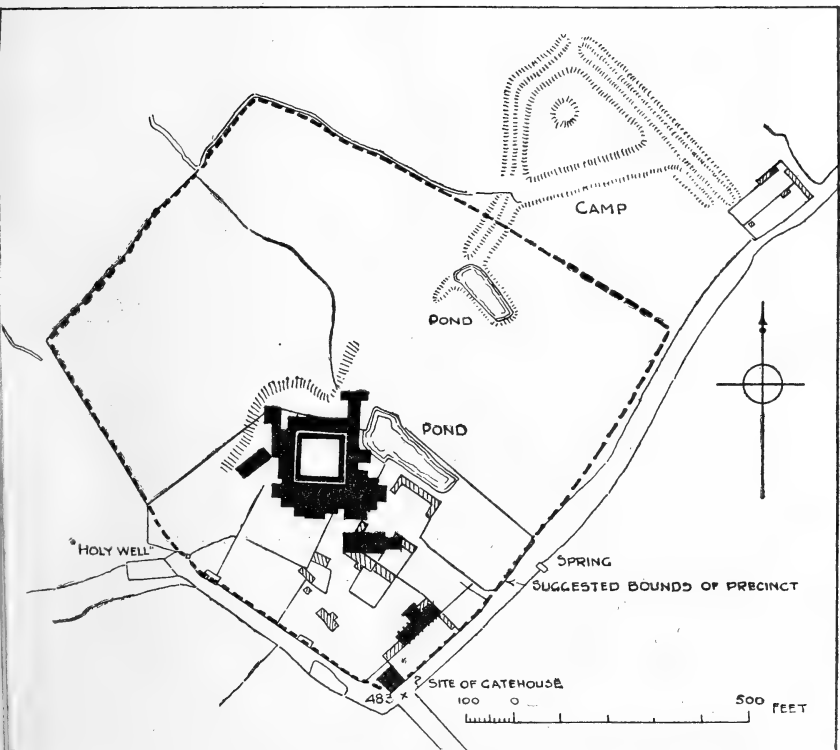


Fig. 1.— Bradenstoke Priory, plan of precinct.

THE PRECINCT.

The bounds of the precinct are nowhere clearly traceable either by ditch or wall. The gatehouse was probably to the south-west of the great barn (Fig. 1).

THE CHURCH.

The Church occupied the south side of the cloister in spite of the site being virtually level from north to south. It is a curious coincidence that of the six monasteries along the Avon valley in Wiltshire four have their Churches on the south side of the cloister, namely, Malmesbury, Bradenstoke, Stanley, and Lacock.

Canons' Churches are notoriously varied on plan, and it is useless to suggest the nature of the eastern part of that at Bradenstoke until it has been traced by excavation.

The nave has been carefully examined, and Aubrey was perfectly correct in saying that the foundations had been grubbed up. A few fragmentary bits of foundation remained, but the greater part had been removed. This, however, does not mean that they could not be traced. It must be remembered that when a building was first erected on a clear site trenches were cut in the untouched ground to receive the footings of the walls, and if the line of the unmoved ground is carefully followed it is possible to trace the complete area of the foundations. This method was adopted and the result has been the discovery of an interesting and unexpected group of buildings.

The nave was approximately 126ft. long by 24ft. wide between the foundations, or about 25½ft. between the neat work, and was originally aisleless. The foundations of the south wall, 6½ft. wide, remained for almost the whole length of the nave. The reason why they were not removed like the rest was that they formed a sleeper-wall under the main arcade, and their existence was not suspected. The foundations of the west wall were 9ft. in thickness.

In the thirteenth century an aisle was added on the south side of the nave, 8½ft. wide between the foundations or 10½ft. wide in the clear of the walls. The foundations of the outer wall were 7ft. wide and had offsets on the inner face to carry the vaulting shafts. These offsets show that the width of the bays was only 12½ft. : on the outside face were large projections for buttresses.

The nave was divided into ten bays, but it is doubtful if the arcade was continued up to the crossing. If the quire occupied the eastern part of the nave, as was usually the case, the arcade was doubtless stopped before it reached the quire, as it did at Haughmond and Torre. The foundation of the west end of the aisle was not so wide as that of the original nave, and there was a large block of foundation 10ft. square at the south-west angle to take a vice.

Opposite the eighth bay from the east was a large square porch of the same date as the aisle, with square buttresses at the angles.

The nave and aisle were paved with pattern tiles of fourteenth century date which were found at about 2½ft. below the present ground. They were much shattered by fallen débris and frost, and no definite arrangement was traceable in those parts which were exposed. All that were found were of two variations of a four-tile pattern of quatrefoils. In 1851 other tiles were found on the site of the Church ; on some were the arms of the de Clares and on the others the arms of Hungerford, and some of these were

removed to pave the porch at Dauntsey Rectory.¹ Stone coffins were also found, and for many years were kept as objects of curiosity.

Late in the fourteenth century the great abbey of Malmesbury built a new west tower, and at Bradenstoke, whether in emulation of its richer neighbours, or because its own central tower showed signs of weakness, a new tower was added at the west end of the nave. The foundations of the south wall remained, 6½ft. wide, but the other sides could not be traced. The tower was about 30ft. square over all.

On the south side of the nave, outside the fifth, sixth, and seventh bays, a chapel was added presumably in the fifteenth century. This was about 33ft. long by 16ft. wide and had small buttresses on its south side dividing it into only two bays, which shows that the chapel probably had a wooden roof.² The original ground in the north-east part of the chapel had been disturbed, possibly for burials, but a square sinking at the east end may mark the foundation of the altar. Eastward of the chapel was a narrow building, occupying two bays of the aisle, which may have been a vestry in connexion with the chapel.

In Buck's view the buttress at the north-west angle of the nave is shown standing to a considerable height, and had upon it an attached shaft with capitals and springers of wall arcading, indicating that the original west end had considerable architectural pretensions.

THE CLOISTER.

The cloister was approximately 110ft. square, but nothing has yet been found of the foundations of the inner walls of the surrounding alleys. The weathering remains on the western range of the lean-to roof of the western alley.

THE EASTERN RANGE.

The eastern range of buildings usually contained the chapter-house and the canons' dorter, but nothing of it has yet been excavated, except a short length of the wall next the northern range. This had the beginning of a cross wall in line with the north wall of the cloister and a buttress-like projection some 17½ft. farther north.

In connexion with the dorter was the rere-dorter, and the position of this is indicated by the present outlet of the pond. The pond was used as a dam from which the water was drawn periodically to flush the drain.

THE FRATER.

The northern side of the cloister was covered by the frater, over a subvault in the usual manner, but had in addition another building at its east end without a subvault. Owing to the hard nature of the subsoil in this part of the site the foundations were not carried down to any depth and nothing definite was discovered of this eastern building. At the canons' house of

¹ *Wiltshire Collections*, 188.

² At Lacock a Lady chapel was added in the fourteenth century on the south side of the Church of only two bays but occupying three bays of the earlier work.

Lilleshall, in Shropshire, is a similar building at the east end of the frater, and there it certainly was the warming house, which it doubtless was at Bradenstoke.

The frater subvault was traced and it was $75\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length by 25ft. wide. It was divided down the middle by a row of columns and was six bays in length. The vaulting was carried on the side walls by semi-octagonal half-piers $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide with chamfered plinths. Portions of the subvault were found standing some feet above its floor level, particularly at the west end of the north wall, the east end, and the eastern part of the south wall. The foundations of the side walls were 5ft. wide and those of the west wall 7ft. wide. It dated apparently from the end of the thirteenth century, and seems to have had buttresses on the north side marking the bays. In the westernmost bay was a coffin embedded in the floor for use as a water-trough. The west end of the frater overlapped the north end of the western range in the same way as it did at Croxton.

WESTERN RANGE.

The western range, with the exception of the northernmost bay, remains complete with its roof, and the west wall stands to its full length. (Fig. 2). It all dates from the fourteenth century and was built over a subvault. This subvault was 92ft. long by $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide; it was seven bays in length with a row of octagonal columns down the middle. The four southern bays were divided from the rest by a couple of arches to carry a wall above. These had half-octagonal responds of which the easternmost remains complete. The three southern bays retain their vaulting, which has bold semi-octagonal ribs supported on the walls by heavily moulded corbels. (Fig. 3). The remainder of the vaulting has been destroyed with the exception of the springer and corbel on the west wall of the first bay of the northern half.

In the west wall of the first and third bays from the south are remains of the original windows, which were square-headed with pointed relieving arches above. (Fig. 4). In the fourth bay are remains of an original doorway. (Fig. 2). In the sixth bay is a large pointed doorway of two hollow chamfered members with a hood mould, and in the last bay is a similar doorway, at a slightly higher level, which is now blocked up with masonry. (Fig. 5.)

Over the four southern bays of the sub-vault was the Prior's Hall for the entertainment of superior guests. It was 51ft. long by 24ft. wide, and was lighted from the west by three large two-light windows having pointed heads and transoms. The southernmost window is larger than the rest to give extra light to the dais. In the fourth bay are the remains of the entrance doorway which had detached columns in the jambs, but the arch is destroyed and the whole is built up with masonry.

There is no indication of a contemporary fireplace, so that in monastic times the fire would have been on a central hearth with a louvre in the roof.

The hall was covered with a fine open timber roof divided into four bays with arched principals, having mouldings on the edges enriched with ball flowers. In the fifteenth century the hall seems to have been ceiled with a

flat wooden ceiling of which part remains at the south end; but it is possible that this ceiling never extended beyond the bay over the dais.

Externally the bays are marked by buttresses having two sets-off and bold plinths, which show that the original ground level was higher than it is at present. The building is capped by a low parapet supported on a corbel course. Projecting from the west wall, in line with the north end of the wall, is a square turret which contained garderobes at the first and second floor levels.

The hall was approached by a flight of steps up to a projecting porch opposite the fourth bay. The weathering of the apex of its roof remains in the parapet but all else has been removed. The porch is clearly shown in Buck's view and consisted of a stone basement in which there was a two-light window in the west wall and a smaller two-light window in the north wall. Over this was a timber structure, forming the porch itself, with a gable placed east and west. The stairs remained on the south side.

The portion of the western range northward of the hall had two stories above the sub-vault. (Fig. 5). The storey level with the hall was very low, being only $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from floor to ceiling. It was lighted on the west side by a pair of two-light square-headed windows in each bay, and was probably divided up into cubicles for superior guests. The storey above has a large two-light traceried window with a segmental head in each bay, and Buck shows a large two-light pointed window in the north gable. The room was apparently a common sleeping room for guests. One bay remains of the original roof, which is of similar character but slightly different in detail from that of the hall.

At the north-west angle of the range is a large square turret containing a vice which starts at the first floor and connects it with the second floor, after which it continues up to the gutter of the roof. (Fig. 5).

Outside the two northern bays was a pentice, over the two doorways, from the subvault, of which the weathering remains under the first floor windows, and the sloping weathering from this survives on the middle buttress and the angle vice.

THE KITCHEN.

The kitchen was doubtless arranged to the northward of this pentice so as to be conveniently placed for serving the frater and the guest hall.

THE PRIOR'S LODGING.

Between the south end of the guest hall and the Church was a building, 20 ft. from east to west, by 12 ft. wide. It is clearly shown in Buck's view and consisted of three stories. The bottom storey had a pointed doorway in the middle of the west wall and was the outer parlour and cloister entry. In the north wall is a moulded and pointed doorway that has a flight of steps to the sub-vault. The storey above was known as the Prior's room until its destruction, and there is no question that this was its use. In the west wall was a large eight-light window with two transoms and tracery in the head under a flat lintel. In the string-course under this window was a

series of arms and badges¹ which have been preserved by being built into the present building occupying the site.

These consist of :—

- (1) A shield bearing a cross charged with five roses, for Thomas Langford, Bishop of Salisbury from 1484 to 1493.
- (2) A large letter **C**.
- (3) A rebus with the letter **C** under a wall from which issues a tree.
- (4) A rebus as the last but without the letter. These three devices are commemorative of the prior who built the window, Thomas Walshe, the rebus being a wall and ash-tree.
- (5) A shield bearing the leopards of England.
- (6) A shield bearing France (modern) and England quarterly.
- (7) A shield with three feathers per pale.
- (8) A shield bearing three pales vair on a chief a leopard of England, said to have been used by Patrick, the son of the Founder.

Inside the room was a large fireplace which is shown in position in a sketch published in *The Builder* for 1849.² (Fig. 6). It was afterwards taken down and removed to Corsham Court, where it was used for the fireplace in the billiard-room; but it has recently been returned to Bradenstoke. The fireplace was 6ft. wide with a very flat arched head, the stone of which is richly decorated with two rows of traceried panelling. The top row consists of five foliated quatrefoils with shields in the middle of each, but none is carved with charges. The bottom row has six lozenge-shaped panels with foliated quatrefoils and large carved bosses in the middle of each, on which are the letters **C W. A. L. S. h.e.** These letters have been noticed by more than one writer, but it does not seem to have occurred to them to read the letters into the simple T. Walshe, the name of the prior who built the room. Buck shows that there was a high octagonal chimney over this fireplace. On the east side of where the fireplace stood was a moulded and pointed doorway.

Buck shows that there was another storey over the Prior's room which had a gabled roof placed east and west, and there was a large transomed window in the west end. The gable was set back from the wall face below and seems to have been of timber construction. Even with this added storey the Prior's lodging was very small for a rich foundation, but there may have been other chambers and a chapel over the south alley of the cloister like the abbess's lodging at Lacock.

The reference by Aubrey to the king's lodging to the west of the hall is interesting as showing that the remaining buildings were not all that formerly existed for the entertainment of guests. Nothing is known of the date of this lodging, but in connexion with it may be mentioned that King John visited the priory nine times, and King Henry III. in 1223.

¹ These are shown in Buck's view beginning at the north end : (1) Rebus. (2) Cross and roses. (3) France and England. (4) Checky. (5) Three feathers. (6) Rebus. (7) Leopards of England. (8) Blank. (9) Three pales vair in chief a leopard of England.

² Vol. vii., p. 387, August 18th, 1849.

A necessary building in connexion with all monastic houses was the infirmary, the position of which at Bradenstoke is very uncertain. It was generally to the east of the cloister, but that position is occupied by a large pond which seems to have existed in monastic days. At Haughmond it was parallel with the frater, but this could not have been its position here as there is a sharp drop in the ground just northward of the northern range. At the White canons' house of St. Agatha, in Yorkshire, it adjoined the Church on the opposite side to the cloister, and this was probably its position at Bradenstoke.

THE BARN.

The priory barn still remains 40 ft. to the south-west of the south end of the western range and is placed with its centre line north-east and south-west. It dates from the middle of the fourteenth century and measures 104 ft. in length by 25 ft. in width. It is divided into nine bays of which the middle one is wider than the rest to take a large porch 20 ft. by 13 ft. which projects from the north-west side. (Figs. 7 & 8).

The roof is of the same date as the walls and is made with heavy principals having collars at half height supported by arched braces. There are three purlins on each side all supported by arched wind-braces. The side walls are 15 ft. high and have bold buttresses behind each couple, but there are no buttresses at the angles, a logical design as there is no thrust from the end gables. There is a wide segmental doorway in the north-west wall in the south-west bay. In the south-east wall there are modern openings in the second bay from the east, in the middle bay, and in the ninth bay. There are narrow square-headed loops in each remaining bay.

The porch has a wide segmental arched doorway of the full width of the porch with deep buttresses to take the abutment on each side. In the south-west wall is the usual small doorway of access to the barn after the big doors are bolted. At the north-east end are two buttresses, one in the middle of the gable seems to be original but the other near the north-west angle is apparently an addition. There is also an added buttress on the south-east side in line with the north-east gable.

MONKTON FARLEY PRIORY.

Like Bradenstoke, Monkton Farley is placed on high land just within the borders of Wiltshire, three and a half miles due east of Bath. There is an excellent water supply from land springs, but there is no natural water-course for drainage.

Fifty years after the conquest the Manor of Farley was in the hands of the great family of Bohun, but how they became possessed of it is not clear. Humphry, the son of the Humphry Bohun, who accompanied the Conqueror, married Maud, the daughter of Edward of Salisbury and sister of Walter who founded Bradenstoke. This Humphrey and his wife gave to the priory of Lewes land at Bishopstrow, called the Buries, and in the event of their founding a Cluniac house at Farley they would convey to the priory of Lewes the manor and tithes of that place on condition that the house of Lewes should supply a colony of monks for the priory of Farley who would

enjoy the said endowments for their own use.¹ A small priory was erected and the Church at any rate was built in stone.

The original endowments were very considerably increased by Humphry Bohun, son of the founders, the Empress Maud, and one Ilbert de Chaz, a follower of the Bohuns. These endowments were confirmed to the monks by this third Humphry Bohun and by King Henry III. in the eleventh year of his reign.² In consequence of this accession of wealth new buildings were erected including a larger Church.

In 1280 a dispute arose between the Bohuns and the Prior of Lewes over the nomination of a new prior which resulted in a lawsuit that ended in the usual mediæval manner of settlement by compromise.³

In 1298 the Crown seized two of the priory manors⁴ which the prior farmed on behalf of the alien nunnery of Martigniac. But it ultimately gave back the manors and seems in consequence to have claimed the status of hereditary founder.

During the fourteenth century considerable alterations were made to the Church and a new presbytery was erected with new choir stalls.

In 1409 the priory and its estates were in the hands of Sir Walter Hungerford and Lord Sturton, doubtless on behalf of the Crown in consequence of forfeiture for not maintaining the full complement of brethren. Sir Walter Hungerford petitioned the Commons in that year

that whereas certain commissioners sent into Wiltshire had reported that he and Lord Sturton had suffered the priory of Farley to fall into dilapidation whilst it was in their care, he prays that the matter be tried by a jury of his peers.⁵

Whether the accusation was proved or not there certainly was great truth in it, for in April, 1438 the tower of the Church fell down.

On the third of February of the following year a release was granted for seven years

to John Brugge, the prior and the convent of the house of Farleigh of the yearly form of 55 marks payable to the king for lands belonging to the alien nunnery of Mortigniake on condition that the amount be expended under the survey of the Bishop of Bath and the lord of Hungerford, in the repair of the convent Church; which tower fell down in April last crushing the quire and destroying their books, bells, and other ornaments. The petitioners shewed that they will never be able to repair their losses and resume divine service as it should be held without the king's generous help.⁶

The fall of the tower so damaged the presbytery and transepts that no attempt was made to re-edify them; but a new sanctuary was built on the site of the crossing and the quire was made in the nave.

¹ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 269.

² *Mon. Ang.* (London, 1849), v., 26 and 27.

³ *Mon. Ang.*, v., 127.

⁴ *Ibid.* v. 28.

⁵ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 275.

⁶ *Rot. Pat.* 17 Hen. VI., p. i, m. 20.

At the end of the Lewes cartulary is a long deed in which Farley is described as of the foundation of King Edward III. for thirteen monks to sing daily service for the King's welfare, and that they once incurred forfeiture for having maintained only ten brethren instead of thirteen for nine years.¹

In 1535 the visitation of monasteries was begun with the idea of their suppression and in August of that year Farley was visited by Cromwell's creatures Layton and Legh. On the 7th of that month the former wrote to his master: "Farley sell to Lewis the trewth is a vara stewys"; and a few days after he wrote: "I sende yowe also Mare Magdalens girdell and that is wrappyde and coveride with white, sent also with gret reverence to women traveling whiche girdell Matilda thempresse founder of Ferley gave unto them as saith the holy father of Ferley."²

The act to suppress all monasteries of under £200 a year revenue was passed in the same year; but it did not come into operation immediately, as in many cases it was doubtful what houses came within the category. In order to ascertain this commissioners were appointed for each county, and their report on Farley, dated 1st August, 1536, is as follows:—

- A. A hedde house of Clunasents of Seint Bennetts rule (former valuation) £153 14s. 2½*d.* (present valuation) £195 2s. 8½*d.* with £18 4s. 6*d.* for the demaynes of the same.
- B. (Religious) six all being preests of honest conversacion, holley desyryng continuance in religion.
- C. (Servants) eighteen—viz. wayting servants five; officers of the household eight and hinds five.
- D. Church and mansion with outhouses in convenient state. The lead and bells viewed and estemed to be sold to £28 8s.
- E. (Goods) £89 18s. 7*d.* viz. juells and plate £30 3s. 3*d.*; ornaments £8 15s. 4*d.*; stuffe of household £10 13s.; stokkes and stores £39 7s.
- F. Owing by the house £245 2s. 7*d.* Owing to the house £51 10s.
- G. Great woods 100 acres and copis woods 66 acres; all to be solde estemed to £62 16s.³

The last prior Lewis Breknok had a pension of £24.⁴

Farley was granted on 6th June, 1536, to Sir Edward Seymour though not formally dissolved at the time. It was in 1550 exchanged with the see of Salisbury⁵ under whom it was held by various owners.

In 1744—

Three Labourers being employed to level a very uneven Piece of Ground used for a Coney-Warren belonging to Webb Seymour, Esq., at Monkton-Farley found the Pillar of a Church and about four Foot under the Rubbish discover'd a Chancel of a very curious Roman Pavement in Chequer-Work adorn'd with various Figures; the Bricks

¹ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 275.

² *Letters and Papers*, Hen. III., ix., 42 and 168.

³ P. R. O. Chantry Certificates, 100 m. 2.

⁴ P. R. O. Augmentation Book, 232, 21 f.

⁵ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 276 and 277.

about four Inches square and an Inch thick : this place consists of about 24 Foot each Way its Situation being East and West. In the Front are four flat Stones under which Persons are interr'd : The second stone from the Southward has a French Inscription on it and Prior Lawrence, who is represented in his Prior's Habit, in the Posture of Praying : He was buried A.D. 616 (*sic*). The substance of his Inscription is He desires you to pray for his sins, etc. The other three stones are without Inscriptions. In the North Angle of the Chancel is a Tomb like a Seat with the following Inscription on its surface in Characters thus render'd.

(The inscription given is that on the monument of Ilbert de Chaz, which will be referred to later.)

It has also the same Inscription on the Side in Roman and Saxon Characters after the present Way of Writing. About two Thirds of the Chancel, to the Eastward, is a Step ascending to the Altar, in which is a Sepulchre open'd, and the Skeleton of a stout Man, who was upwards of six Foot high. On the flat Stone of this Sepulchre is carved in Basso Relievo his Bust, and under that a Lyon, as an Hieroglyphical Emblem of his Character. This Person, by his near Interment to the Altar, I suppose might be the Founder of this Abby or Monastery. To the South Side of the Altar is a Floor, about four Foot under the Rubbish of the same Pavement with the former, and about ten Foot square, but no Body interr'd there. On the North Side of the Altar, which I imagine was in the Church-yard, is another Sepulchre open'd, with the lower Part of a Skeleton, but the upper Part wanting. Farther to the Northward is a Yew-tree, which is a plain Demonstration that this was a Church yard belonging to the Abby. To the West and Northward are several very large Stone Pillars with various Figures cut on them which appear as fresh as if immediately hewn out of a Quarry. As to the Dimensions of this Church 'tis impossible to give an exact Account how far it extended—For there were, about 20 years ago, to the Southward, at a considerable Distance, dug up three more Sepulchres but without any Inscriptions upon them. Also an Heap of Bones, from which it is evident there was a Charnel House belonging to this Church : 'Tis very probable as the Rubbish is clear'd away, many more Curiosities will be discovered in the Body of the Church. The Labourers have found a Silver Cup, Spoon and Thimble.¹

Dr. William Evetts was at this time staying at Chippenham and he wrote to Dr. Ducarel, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, of these discoveries and sent him some sketches of the various monuments, but this communication does not seem to have been laid before the Society and his sketches are lost.

The late Canon Jackson records that

in 1841 during some further alterations of the ground by the late Mr.

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, xiv., 139.

² *Literary History of the Eighteenth Century* (J. G. Nichols), iii., 585.

Wade Browne a large slab, once the covering of a stone coffin, was found. On it is the effigy of a cross-legged knight in chain armour, sculptured in low relief. On the shield, which lies not at his side but over the whole body occupying the full width of the stone, are the arms of Dunstanville (fretty on a canton a lion passant surmounted by a label).¹

Further excavations were made on the site of the Church by the late Sir Charles Hobhouse, and are briefly recorded by him, in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* for 1882.² In 1911 Sir Charles caused further excavations to be made and the earlier discoveries were again exposed. These

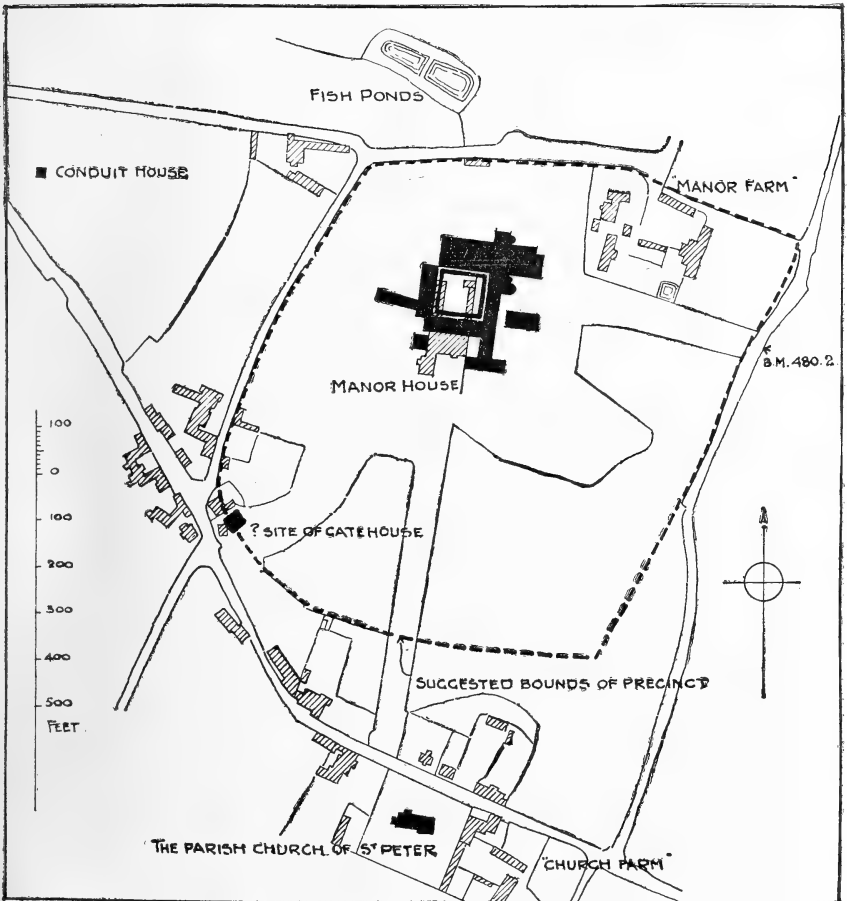


Fig. 9.—Monkton Farleigh Priory, plan of precinct.

¹ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 283.

² *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xx., 74.

excavations were supervised by the writer, and though it was not possible to continue them as far as might be wished, they have thrown considerable light on the plan and story of this Church.

THE PRECINCT.

The bounds of the precinct are nowhere clearly defined, but the present roads on the north and west seem to indicate its extent on those sides, and there are indications of the other sides which give it an area of about 20 acres. The Church and cloisters were placed in the north-west of this area.

The site is peculiar, the highest point being in the north-west angle and it falls rapidly to the south-east and again from the west end of the Church to the north-east. The Church was oriented slightly to the south of east, and at the present time the ground drops suddenly on its south side, but this is not an original feature as is shown by the only fragment of building that remains above ground. The reason of the present level is that the makers of the house after the suppression used up the claustral buildings and dropped the ground around the house to the level of the frater sub-vault. This dropping of the ground was continued at the building of the present house in 1762, and has apparently destroyed the foundations of the chief buildings south of the church.

The gatehouse was probably opposite the cross roads near where the present south lodge stands. The conduit for the water supply is on the high ground 300 yards to the west of the Church.

THE CHURCH.

The only part of the first Church that has been found is the apse of the north transept chapel. The rest of the site of this Church has been removed by the lowering of the ground already referred to.

This apse was 13ft. wide by $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, with an outer wall 3ft. in thickness. The wall had a chamfered plinth externally and a pilaster buttress remained on the north-east side. The entrance from the transept was by an arch of two members of the full width of the apse. The inner member rested on a bold half-round column with moulded base that had toes at the angles.

The north-east angle of the transept itself remained and had pilaster buttresses on each face and its main walls were 4ft. thick.

The Church to which this fragment belonged was of course smaller than its successor and apparently consisted of a presbytery with eastern apse, transepts with apsidal chapels, and an aisleless nave.

As usual when the building of a new Church was decided upon it was constructed alongside the original one on the side farthest from the cloister in order that the existing structure might not be interfered with until the new building was ready for occupation.¹ The new Church at Farley was erected clear of the old one except for the apsidal chapel of the north transept, which was retained as the chapel of the southern transept of the new Church.

Cf. Waverley (*Surrey Archæological Collections*, 1905), Haughmond (*Archæological Journal*, lxxvi, 281), and Tintern (*Official Guide*).

Only the middle portion of the later Church has been excavated so that the complete plan cannot be definitely described though the parts uncovered reveal a very interesting story.

The second Church when first built consisted of a short presbytery with eastern apse and ambulatory aisle, transepts with eastern chapels, and a nave with aisles. There was a tower over the crossing. Of this Church the western piers of the crossing, the junction of the transepts and aisles, and the south side of the presbytery remained from 12in. to 3ft. above the floor. The floor area was covered with pattern tiles divided by stone bands.

The presbytery was $25\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide and the south aisle was $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide with an outer wall 4ft. in thickness. At 14ft. from the transept was a pilaster buttress 3ft. wide. The paving of the aisle remained complete and had at $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the transept a cross band of stone of which the west side was square with the aisles, but the east side tapered from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the north end to 13in. at the south. This tapering band indicated that the pavement to the east radiated from the centre, and the only reason for it doing so was the existence of an apse, with an ambulatory aisle. If the tapering sides of the band are continued to the middle of the presbytery it gives the centre from which the apse was struck.

The crossing was approximately 25ft. square and the western piers remained complete. These show that the north and south arches were of two members of which the inner was carried by a pair of half-round columns. There were no responds for the western arch, which was doubtless carried on corbels as at Malmesbury.

The south transept was apparently 35ft. long by 25ft. wide, but no remains of the south wall were found. The west wall had, next the crossing, an arch into the nave aisle of three members carried on responds having triple moulded columns on square bases of the same plan as the main piers at Wells Cathedral. In the angle formed by the transept and south aisle was a vice $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter which opened from the transept by a doorway of a single square member. The apse of the original north transept was retained as the eastern chapel of this transept which is shown by the paving of the thirteenth century being found within it. There were two steps across the original arch from the transept, which had tiles on the risers as well as on the treads. In front of the chapel were two grave slabs ornamented with foliated crosses. The tile paving of the rest of the transept was almost complete and had stone bands 5ft. apart in line with the nave aisle and others, the same distance apart, in the opposite direction down the middle of the transept.

The north transept was doubtless similar to the south but was not exposed, except the arch into the nave aisle, which was precisely like its companion on the south and had similar bands in the tile flooring to the east of it.

The main span of the nave was the same as that of the presbytery, but the aisles were 11ft. 8in. in width. The responds of both arcades remained near the crossing and were each of three members like the arches into the transepts.

In the fourteenth century the presbytery was lengthened eastward with a square east end, and the old apse and ambulatory were removed. The eastern end of this building was that uncovered in 1744 and the remains then found appear to have been grubbed up, which is particularly unfortunate as the exact position of them with respect to the rest of the building cannot be determined. The monument of Ilbert de Chaz which had been removed from the earlier Church, was placed on the north side of the altar apparently in a recess, as is indicated by it having the first part of the later inscription cut on a detached stone which was evidently placed at the head of the monument to fit an opening. The stone of the "stout man" was in front of the altar and the four other slabs were in a row on the step below. The floor described as about 10ft. square to the south of the altar must have belonged to a chapel added at the east end of the south aisle. Dr. Evetts describes this more fully as "another place lower in the ground than the former which seems to me to have been a private chapel for confession and in the wall is a place for holy water. The pavement the same as the other. The walls are perfect above a yard high almost quite round it up to the bottom of a window in one part."¹

Of the altered presbytery the 1911 excavations revealed a considerable piece of the south wall, next the crossing, in which at 7ft. from the transept was an opening 4ft. wide with chamfered angles but no door. A portion of the north wall remained but there was no corresponding opening to that on the south. Eastward of the opening in the south wall was a step across the presbytery. There was another step 9ft. to the west of this and the platform between was paved with tiles. It had at the north end a grave slab bearing an incised cross.

Below the western step was the monks' quire belonging to the new presbytery. On either side, 14ft. apart, was a stone base-course having a row of little projecting buttresses to take the wooden fronts of the stalls. At 8ft. on either side below the step was a half-round step which led to a gangway between the fronts of the stalls. The stalls were probably continued down to the west side of the crossing, where they were returned against the pulpitum which divided the quire from the nave.

The fall of the tower in 1438 was due to the failure of one or both of the eastern piers of the crossing, and its collapse caused so much damage to the presbytery and transepts that no attempt was made to reinstate the ruin. A new sanctuary was built on the site of the crossing and a new quire was made in the uninjured nave. The new work had walls only 3ft. in thickness and had double buttresses at the angles. The north wall was found with a plain chamfered plinth and the rest of the work has been destroyed to the foundations. In the first arch of the nave on the south side a recess was added at this time perhaps for sedilia. The eastern jamb remains, and this has a wide panelled chamfer with beaded angles and moulded bases.

The nave has not yet been excavated, so it is not possible to speak definitely of the arrangements which must have been added after the fall of the tower. The first bay was probably left clear and the new quire

¹ *Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, iii. 585.

erected in the second and third bays with a pulpitum at the third pair of pillars. Owing to the destruction of the eastern chapels the nave aisles were probably parted off to form chapels to take their place.

THE WESTERN RANGE.

The only building of which any remains exist is a late twelfth-century hall on the west side of the western range placed east and west and slightly out of square with the range. The fragment is only 20ft. long but stands to a considerable height: it retains the north-west angle of the building, which had a pilaster buttress and two lancet windows of its north side. These have moulded jambs and arches, and rest on a bold string-course externally; internally they have deep splays and the sills have notches to receive the wooden frames of the glass.

Near this fragment is a shed containing a number of architectural fragments and floor tiles. With them are the remains of the tombs which had been discovered on the site:—

(1) The monument of Ilbert de Chaz, which is a grave slab 5ft. 10in. in length by 2ft. wide at the head and 18in. at the foot. Down the middle is an inscription formed of large letters containing smaller ones which reads:—
Hic jacet Ilber^t de Chaz bonitate refer^t q̄i c̄ Brotona dedit hic p̄ plurima dona.

When the monument was refixed in the new fourteenth-century presbytery a new expanded inscription of the same reading was cut on the edge, and this began on a stone which had been added at the head to make out the original slab to the full length of the recess it occupied.

(2) The Dunstanville slab as already described by the late Canon Jackson. The label has five points.

(3) The trunk and head of an effigy in chain mail from an altar tomb, but the shield has gone so that it cannot be identified.

Unfortunately there is no record where these last two objects were found.

THE CONDUIT HOUSE.

The conduit house is a stone building 9ft. square externally and has a deep splayed plinth. It is entered by a segmental-headed doorway and has¹ over the doorway and in the opposite wall a square-headed loop. It is covered by a steep roof made of stone slabs with rebated edges to keep out the weather. On the east face of the top quoin of the north-east angle is cut SQ. × TURNER 1784, and on the top stone of the south jamb of the doorway E BATCHELOR 1784.

The conduit is apparently of fourteenth-century date but the upper part and the roof were rebuilt in 1784.

There is a similar conduit of fourteenth-century character though actually built 1540—53 on the top of Bowden hill, some nine miles away, in connexion with Lacock Abbey.

¹ This is illustrated in Canon Jackson's paper already referred to (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 283), and Bowles and Nichols, *Lacock Abbey* (Lond. 1835), 352.

KINGTON PRIORY.

The remains of this little priory of Benedictine nuns are in a secluded depression three miles north-west of Chippenham. The actual founder is not known with certainty and in Aubrey's time the Empress Maud was credited with the good deed. Among the charters printed in the *Monasticon* are three which throw some light on the matter.

(1) Robert of Brinton and Eva his wife during the episcopate of Jocelyn, of Sarum (1142—84), gave the Church of Iwerna (Ewerne Stapleton in Dorset) to the nuns of Kington.¹

(2) About the same time A(dam) of Brinton gave "to God and our Lady and the nuns of Kyngton all the land in that place which the said nuns hold of me."²

(3) Also about the same date Hugh de Mortimer confirms the last gift as follows:—

know that I have granted to God, our Lady and the nuns of Kington serving God there . . . all the lands which A(dam) of Brinton holds of my fee in the same vill . . . which R. the son of Weyfer of Brinton gave to them when he founded the place.³

One of the witnesses is R. de Brinton and is presumably the same as Robert of the first deed. In the book of obits drawn out anew in 1493 there is no mention of Robert, but "Adam, sonne of Waifere of Kynton, Roger Mortimer and Sir Hugh Mortimer that gave us all our lands in Kyngton" are to be prayed for on 7th January.⁴

The priory was built in stone probably by the founder and was never a large house.

In 1121 there existed a corrody under the patronage of the Crown for two poor girls.⁵

The Church was apparently reconstructed early in the fifteenth century, for on the 15th March, 1435, "the altar of the church at Kynton was dedicated in honour of the Holy Mother of our Saviour by Ralph, Bishop of Sarum."⁶

Considerable other works were done including the rebuilding of the whole of the western range with the prioress's lodging.

In 1493 the obituary was "drawn out anew by K. Moleyns, prioress, during Lent," and at the foot of the page of March obits is the following interesting entry:—

In the days of Dame Kateryne Moleyns Prioress here, John Baker gave to this House at Minchyn Kyngton,

A Bone of St. Christopher closed in cloth of gold, a noble Relyke.

Thys boke, for to be their Mortiloge.

A boke of Seynts Lyves yn Englishe.

¹ *Mon. Ang.*, iv., 400, No. x.

² *Ibid.*, iv., 398, No. ii.

³ *Mon. Ang.*, iv., 399, No. iii.

⁴ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 61.

⁵ *Rot. Claus.*, 1221, et seq.

⁶ Book of Obits printed by Canon Jackson, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 60—7.

A Spruse table and a cubbord that be in their parlor.

The mendyng and renewyng of an old Mas Boke of theirs.

A Fetherbed, a bolster, a Pylow and two fair Coverlettes.

The half of the money that was paid for the Ymage of Seynt Savyor standing upon the Auter for their quire. And for the Ymages of St. Mighel and St. Kateryne in St. James's Chapell.

Also the Aulter cloth of the Salutacyon of oure Lady, being in St. James's Chapell and 3 yards of Canvass annexed thereto to lie upon the Auter.

A Tester and a Seller that hangeth over my Lady's Bed. A Grail. A fair Matyns Boke with Dirige and many good Prayers. A dozen of round pewter dishes with heires.¹

This entry is most valuable in being the only evidence of St James's chapel, which would seem to have been something more than one of the altars in the church. If the three yards of canvas can be taken as the length of the altar it must have belonged to a chapel of considerable size.

In the days of this prioress there were nine nuns in the house, which decreased to three at the Suppression.

In 1535 the emissaries of Cromwell made themselves particularly offensive on the occasion of their visit to Kington. John ap Rice wrote to Cromwell:

At Keynton where there is but thre ladies in the house we have founde ij convict of incontinencie. Thone whereof bicause she was under age of xxiiij and not very desirous to continue in religion Mr. Doctor hath discharged. And one Dame Marie Denys, a faire yong woman of Laycock is chosen Prioresse at Kyngeon aforesaid.²

The commissioners of the county in the following year reported of this priory:—

Priory of Kington.

- A. A hedde house of Minchins seint Benedicts rule. (former valuation,) £25 9s. 1½d; (present valuation) £35 15s. with 100s. for the demaynes of the same.
 - B. (Religious) four, by reporte of honeste conversacion, all desyryng continuance in religion.
 - C. (Servants) eleven—viz. chapeyn one; clerk one; women servants four; wayting servants one; hinds four.
 - D. Church and mansion in good state. The oute houses in summe ruyne for lacke of coveringe. The lead and bells there estemed be solde to 105s.
 - E. (Goods) £17 1s.—viz. ornaments 8s. 6d.; stuffe 2s. 10d.; and stoores of corne and cattall £12 19s. 8d
 - F. Owyng by the house £50 and owyng to the house nil.
 - G. Great woods none, copyswoods 36 acres: estemed to be solde £24.³
- The prioress Mary Dennys, the "faire young woman of Laycok" had a pension of 100s. "She dyed in Bristowe, 1593, a good olde maid, verie

¹ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 62, foot-note.

² *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom., Hen. VIII.*, ix., 160.

³ P. R. O. Chantry Certificate, 100, m. 2.

vertuose and godlye and is buried in the church of the Gauntes on the Grene."¹

At the Suppression the site was granted to Sir Richard Long of Wraxall and Draycot² and has since passed through many hands.

John Aubrey lived within a mile of the priory and has left a number of notes upon it in his collections, from which the following may be taken as referring to the buildings.

This is a very pleasant seate and was a fine Nunnery.

On the east side of the howse is ground . . . called the Nymph-hay. Here old Jaques, who lived on the other side, would say, he hath seen 40 or 50 sisters, nunnes, in a morning spinning with their rocks, and wheelles, and bobbins . . .

Their last Priest was parson Whaddon whose chamber is that on the right hand of the porch with the old fashion chimney.

The Lady Cicelie Bodenham was Lady Prioress here. In the parlour windowe was, and in the Buttery yet, the coat of Bodenham with a mitre to which were two chains, or. Also the coat of Bodenham . . . quartering G three bars checky A and S. Also in the parlour window this coat, G. two bars nebule O. above the coat a mitre . . . In divers panelis of glass about the howse are the letters B.D.

In the Chapell, which was very fayre, is neither glasse, chancell nor monument remaynyng. Formerly and lately in the garden where chancell and consecrated ground was, have been digged up severall coffins of freestone and one stone was found of about two foote diameter . . . having in the centre on one side a heart held between two hands: it was found at the foote of a grave in which there was found a Chalice.

The windowes of the Chapell of Priory St. Maries like those in the Tower of Merton Coll., Oxon.³

The house was considerably altered shortly after Aubrey's time by the insertion of larger windows and a large gable added on the west side. All that now remains above ground is the western range, and the frater on the south side of the cloister.

Small nunneries existed all over the country, but only a very few have been traced by excavation. These houses were mostly very poor, and the buildings, though arranged on a systematic plan around the cloister, were a great contrast to those of their rich neighbours. In many cases the buildings were of wood, and the roofs sometimes had no more permanent covering than thatch.

Some years ago our Fellow Mr. William Brown published a valuable paper upon some Suppression documents containing detailed descriptions of eleven small nunneries in Yorkshire, of which five were Benedictine houses, and a few words upon these houses may throw some light upon the remains at Kington.⁴

¹ Lib. Corp. Christi Coll., Oxon., No. ccxx. f. 36, b.; *vide Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 55.

² *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., 71.

³ *Wilts Collections*, 143, 144, and 145.

⁴ *Yorkshire Arch. Journ.*, ix., 197—215, and 321—33.

The Churches in all cases were parallelograms varying from 80ft. by 20ft. to 50ft. by 18ft.; there was a high altar and two other altars in the quire. The quire stalls were of wood and in one case there were "22 fayre stalles carved and boarded with waynscott." The portion of the Church below the quire was merely an antechapel containing one altar. In each case the roof was covered with lead. The cloisters were all 60ft. square save one which was 48ft., and the alleys varied from 5ft. to 10ft in width. In three cases the buildings on the first floor covered the alleys. The chapter-houses were very small, one being only 12ft. by 8ft., but they were always next the Church on the east side of the cloister. The dormer always occupied the whole of the east side of the cloister on the first floor. The frater was in its usual position on the side of the cloister opposite to the Church, but it only remained, and that in a contracted form, in three cases, and in the other two it had been converted into a garner. The west side of the cloister was in all cases occupied by the prioress's lodging, the guest-hall, and a parlour. The kitchen was of various sizes placed at the lower end of the hall, and in one case there were two kitchens, but the second was only 8ft. square.

The warming-house is nowhere mentioned, but it seems to have been supplanted by a parlour with a fireplace, and this is generally in the western range. The infirmary is also omitted, as the legitimate use of the place had apparently died out, and one of the various chambers was doubtless used in cases of sickness.

The priest's room occurs in two cases, in one it follows the list of farm buildings and in the other it was actually without the gates. A corrody occurs in one instance, and the chamber allotted to the recipient was over the kitchen.

Besides the buildings round the cloister there were generally a brew-house with a bulting-house, and a bakehouse near the kitchen, though in

one case the former were beneath the frater. There was also an outer court entered by the gatehouse and surrounded by stables, cow or ox houses, hay and corn barns, and other outhouses. There was generally a dovecot.

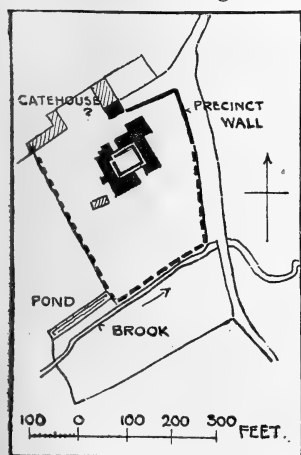


Fig. 10. Kington priory, plan of precinct.

THE PRECINCT.

The precinct at Kington seems to have contained only some three acres, and part of the enclosing wall remains with its stone coping on the east and north. The site of the gatehouse is not clear. On the south side is a large brook, and outside the west side of the precinct is a fish-pond (fig. 10).

The farm buildings seem to have been where they are now on the north side of the precinct outside the wall.

THE CHURCH.

The Church was on the north side of the cloister, but nothing is standing and its foundations have not yet been traced. The western part stood until about the middle of the eighteenth century, but the eastern parts with St. James's Chapel had gone in Aubrey's time. Writing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1803, John Britton says that "a very large circular arch that belonged to the chapel yet remains; but the site of this sacred building is now occupied by pig-sties."¹ A capital of mid-twelfth century date belonging to a doorway was dug up some years ago and probably belonged to the Church.

The chapel of St. James was doubtless a side chapel on the north side of the presbytery similar to the Lady chapel at Lacock.

THE CLOISTER.

The cloister was 57½ft. from east to west by 54½ft. from north to south, but nothing of the alleys remains, except a short length of the weathering over the lean-to roof at the north-west angle. None of the surrounding buildings oversets the alleys like the majority of the Yorkshire examples.

THE EASTERN RANGE.

The east side of the cloister was occupied by a range of building 14½ft. wide of which the foundations have been traced.

The lower storey was divided by a cross wall 2ft. thick at 22½ft. from the north end. In the west wall next the Church was an opening apparently for the stairs to the upper floor, and there was a second opening south of the cross wall. The northern division from its position must have been the chapter-house, the size of which, 19ft. by 14½ft., compares very favourably with the Yorkshire examples. The southern division was 30ft. long, and the northern end was probably parted off to form a passage through the range to the cemetery on the east. The south end of the range stands to a considerable height and retains its original quoins at the south-east angle. The eastern half of the south wall is occupied by a large fireplace with a wooden head which indicates that this chamber was the warming-house. As already shown, the warming-house seems in nunneries to have become before the Suppression a regular parlour where the inmates might sit and work in bad weather.

The upper floor of the range was the dorter of the nuns in connexion with which must have been a rere-dorter, but no remains of this have been found up to the present.

THE FRATER.

The south side of the cloister does not seem to have been occupied by a continuous range of building in the usual manner. A building apparently occupied the eastern end for about 14ft., but the site is covered by pigsties and cannot be excavated. From the western end of this building for some 10ft. the cloister wall retains its original stone coping. The western part of the south side of the cloister is occupied by a two-storied building 25ft.

¹ *Gentleman's Mag.*, lxxiii., 717.

from east to west by $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, which appears to date from the thirteenth century. Towards the eastern end of this building are the remains of a segmental-headed doorway leading from the cloister to the upper floor. (Fig. 11.)

This upper floor was the frater of the convent. It had a square-headed window to the west of the entrance over the cloister roof, now blocked, and a square-headed loop in the east wall. The south wall, for two-thirds its length, is thickened out to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and seems to have contained the pulpit. A roughly constructed roof of fifteenth-century date with cambered and chamfered tie-beams remains above the building. There must have been a serving-hatch or doorway in the west wall from the kitchen.

The room below retains the jambs of an original doorway at the west end and a small square-headed loop in the east wall. In the block under the pulpit a large fireplace has been inserted, the jambs and head of which have since been removed. The original use of the room was doubtless a cellar in connexion with the kitchen, but if the fireplace was monastic its use must have been changed.

THE KITCHEN.

The kitchen was to the west of the frater so as to be convenient for that place and the guest-hall; but nothing of it remains but a small square window in a piece of the south wall next the frater and a four-centred moulded doorway in the north wall. The site is covered by a two-storied building of the eighteenth century.

THE WESTERN RANGE.

The whole of the west side of the cloister was covered by a range of building which continued northward in front of the west end of the Church and measures 60ft. in length by $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in width. The main walls and the roof stand almost as the nuns left them and form an interesting group of buildings. (Fig. 12.)

At the south end of the range is a chamber $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from north to south with a two-light cusped window in the west wall where in Aubrey's time were the arms of Bodenham. It was doubtless the buttery, and had originally, as now, a passage cut off its east end to communicate from the kitchen to the guest-hall.

Over the buttery and passage is a room with a fireplace in the south wall and the remains of a similar window to that below in the west wall. This room is apparently that which Aubrey says was the priest's room, and it must have been gained by a flight of steps next the passage.

Northward of the buttery the range was occupied by the guest-hall 31ft. in length. This was open to the roof, which had tie-beam principals like the frater and curved wind-braces under the purlins. The south end is occupied by a passage 6ft. wide which in a normal arrangement was placed behind the screens at the lower end of the hall; but recently a wide fireplace with chamfered jambs has been found backing upon the western half of the passage. This is probably an original arrangement and is an exact counterpart of the fourteenth-century guest-hall at Birkenhead Priory. The hall is now lighted by two seventeenth-century windows and divided by a floor

into two stories, but in Aubrey's time it retained a pair of original two-light pointed windows. The passage is entered from the west by a four-centred moulded doorway and seems to have had a small doorway opposite into the cloister.

The entrance is protected by a low porch having an open archway with a modern head, and it retains its original roof of arched rafters. Built into the gable over the archway is a twelfth-century beast's head exactly similar to the label terminals of the main arcades at Malmesbury.

At the north end of the hall is a room 12ft. from north to south in which there was a fireplace in the south wall; but the original window in the west wall has been destroyed. In this window were the arms of Bodenham with a mitre crest and Bodenham quartering gules three bars chequy argent and sable, as noticed by Aubrey. The room was probably connected with the hall by a small doorway and was used as a guest-chamber or parlour. Opposite the entrance from the hall was another doorway into a room to the north.

This room is beyond the line of the range and measures 10ft. from north to south by 8½ft. wide. In the west wall is a four-centred doorway from without; but the other original arrangements have been destroyed. Along the north wall must have been a garderobe pit, and there was doubtless a buttresses each of two sets-off.

Eastward of the garderobe is a chamber, 13½ft. from east to west by 10ft. wide, placed along the north side of the cloister. This room has in the east wall a pointed doorway from without and a three-light Tudor window in the north wall. On the south side is a slight projection in which is a tall four-centred doorway with a rebate for a door opening inwards. The room formed the entrance to the prioress's lodging and was from its position used as an outer parlour for interviewing visitors.

The doorway in the south wall entered a large vice 7½ft. in diameter, that is contained in a square turret occupying the north-west angle of the cloister, and leads to the upper floor.

The upper floor, over the guest-chamber, garderobe, and outer parlour was the prioress's lodging. The room over the guest-chamber has an original fireplace in the south wall, a two-light cusped window in the west wall, and a four-centred arched doorway at the east end of the north wall. The entrance from the vice was in the middle of the east wall, but the original doorway has been destroyed. The roof is of the same character as that over the hall. The little doorway in the north wall was the entrance to the garderobe, which has an original cusped loop in the west wall; but its other arrangements have been removed.

The room over the outer parlour was apparently entered from the top of the vice and was the prioress's bed-chamber. It has a two-light Tudor window in the north wall, and a small square window with moulded jambs and head in the east wall which has stone window seats.

Between the outer parlour and the west end of the Church was an entrance to the cloister of which the western jamb remains.

The royal corrody house within the priory of Kington seems to have been



Fig. 2.—Bradenstoke Priory, west end of western range.



Fig. 3.—Bradenstoke Priory, sub-vault of Guest Hall.



Fig. 4.—Bradenstoke Priory, south end of western range.



Fig. 5.—Bradenstoke Priory, north end of western range.



Fig. 6.—Bradenstoke Priory, the Prior's room.
(Reproduced by permission from "The Builder.")

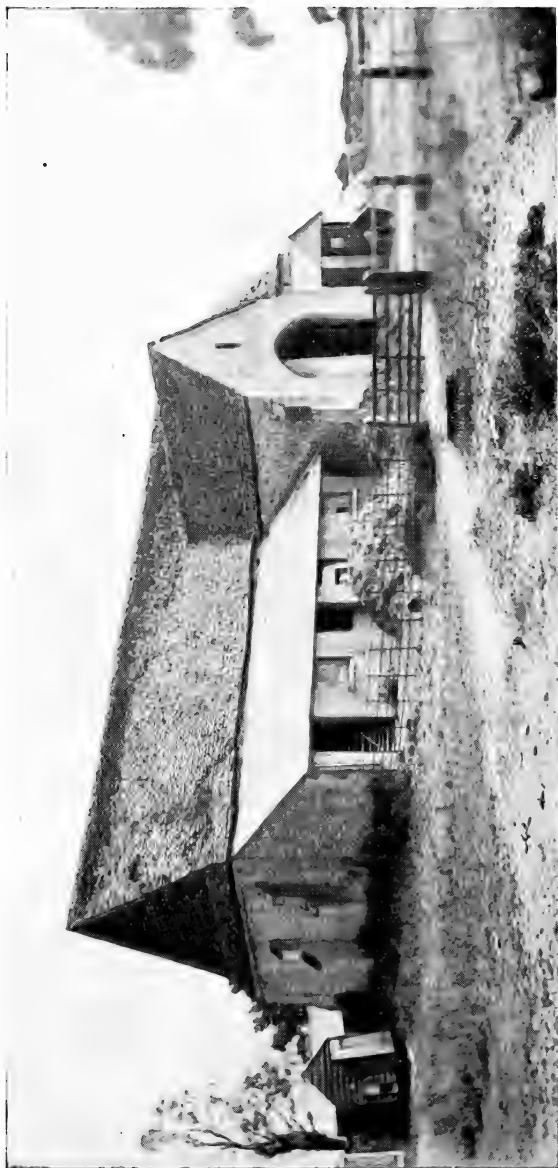


Fig. 7.—Bradenstoke Priory Barn, north side.



Fig. 8.—Bradenstoke Priory Barn, south-east side.

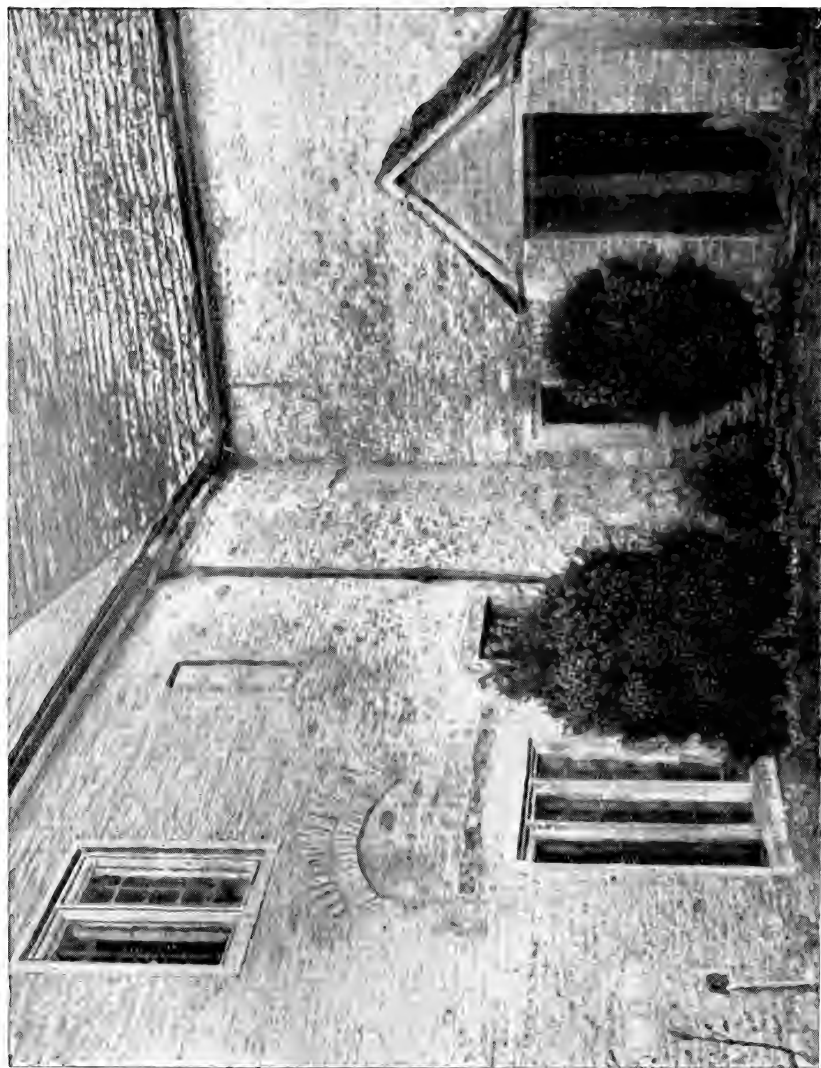
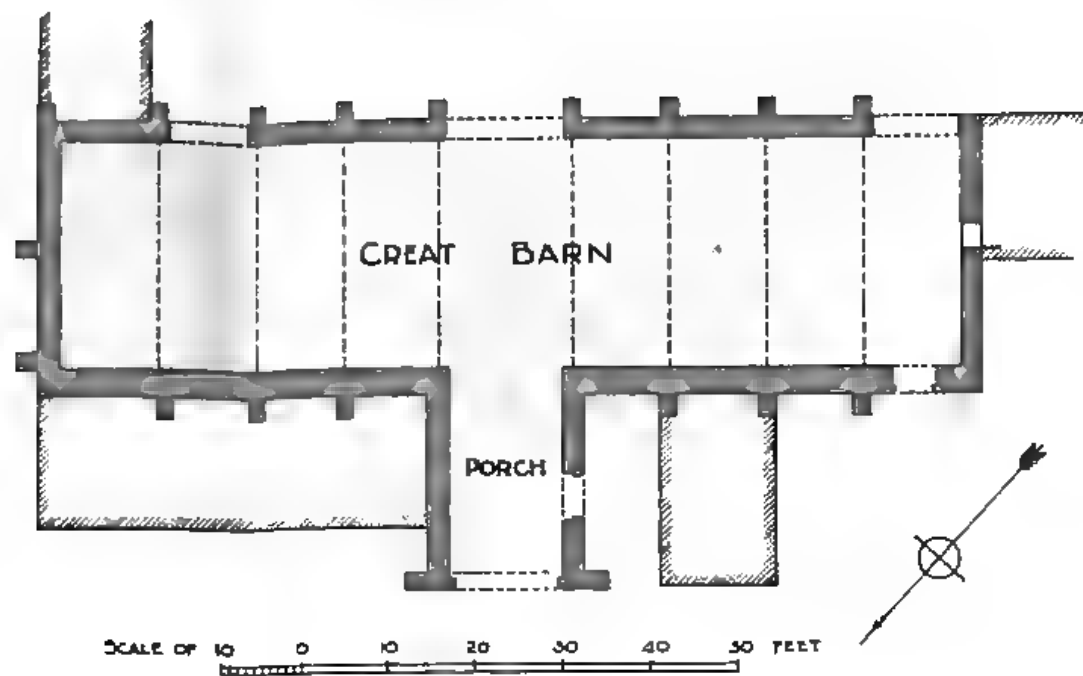


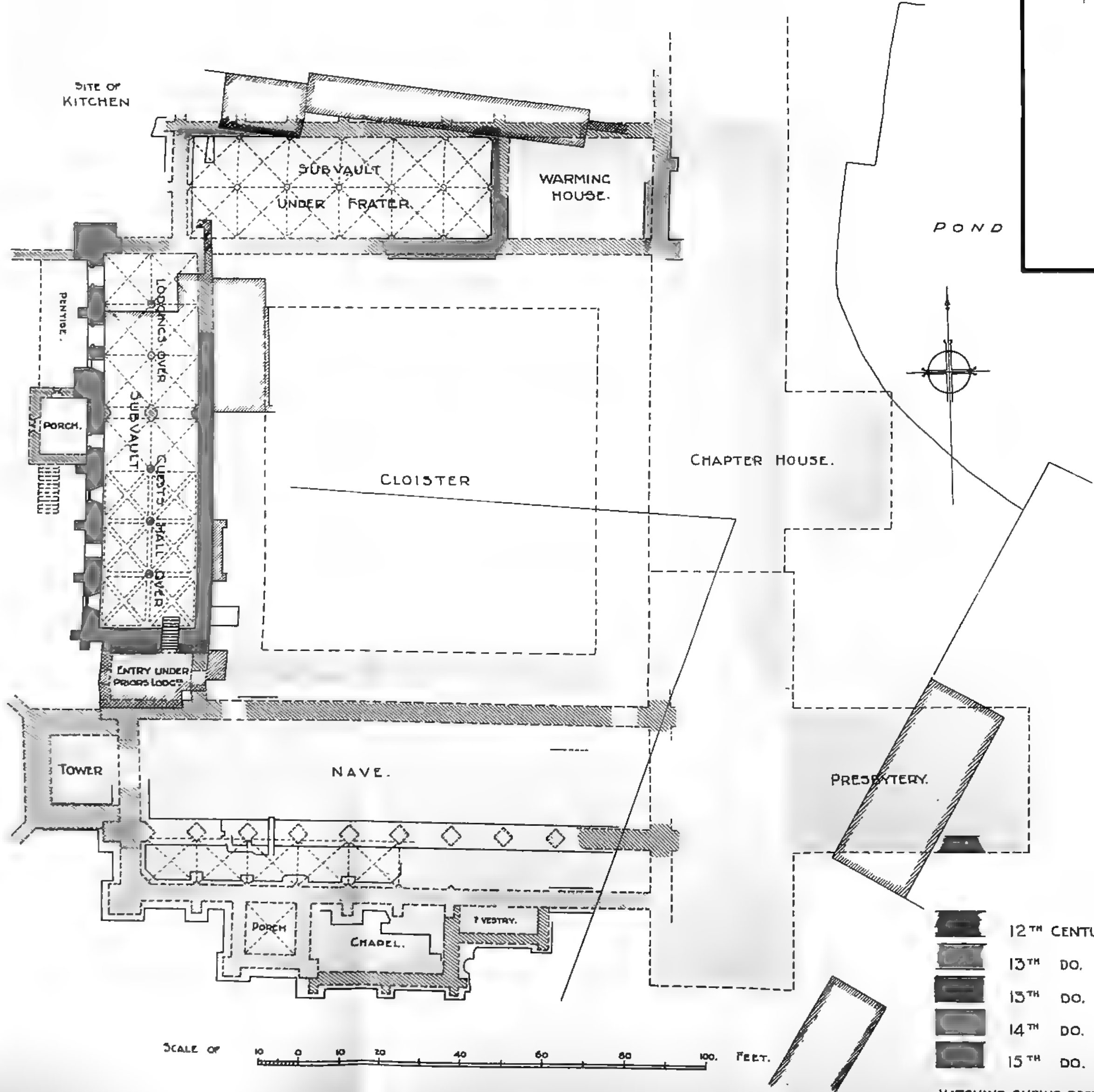
Fig. 11 — Kington Priory, south-west angle of cloister.



Fig. 12.—Kington Priory, west side of western range.



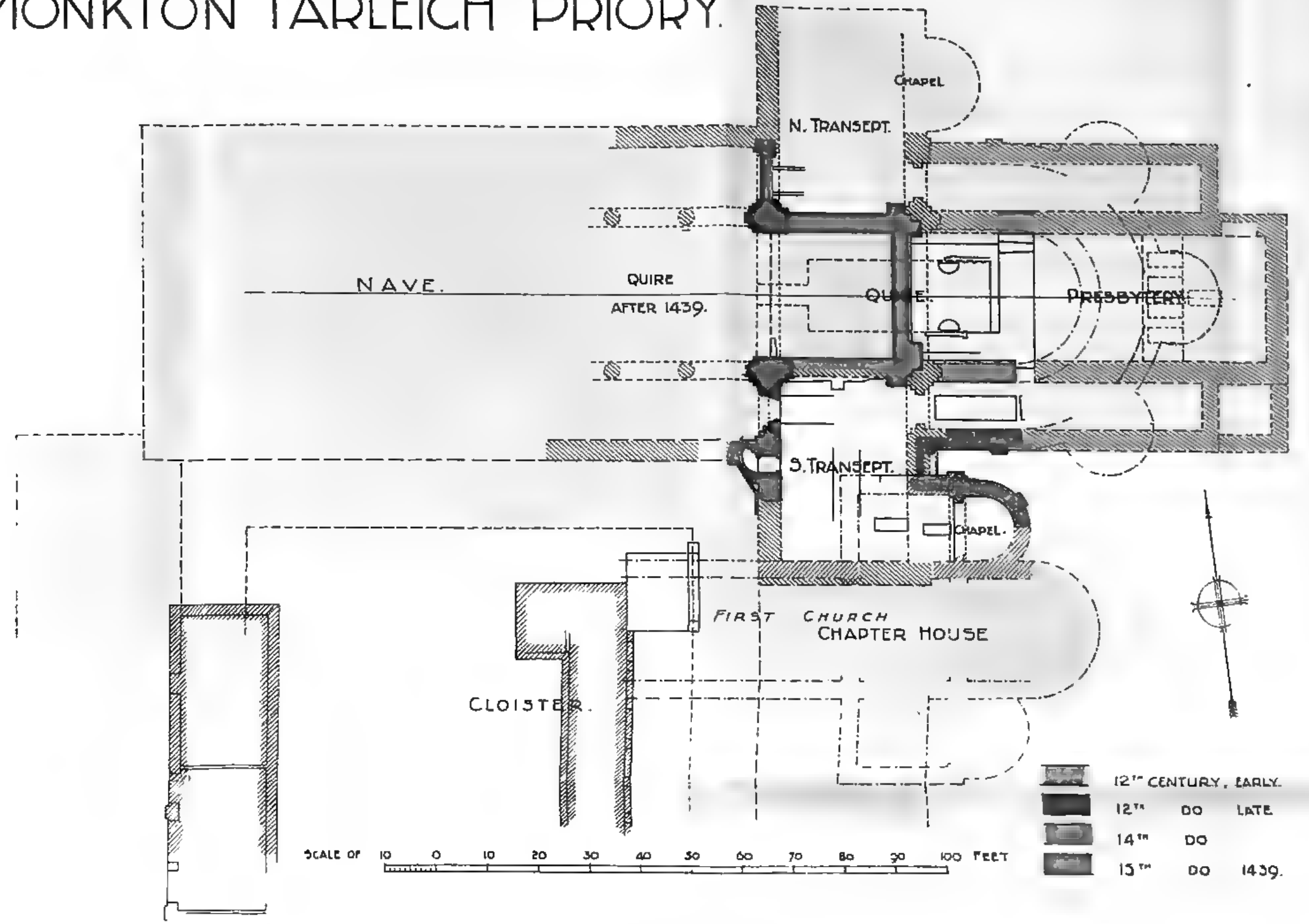
BRADENSTOKE PRIORY.



- 12TH CENTURY.
- 13TH DO. EARLY.
- 13TH DO. LATE.
- 14TH DO.
- 15TH DO.

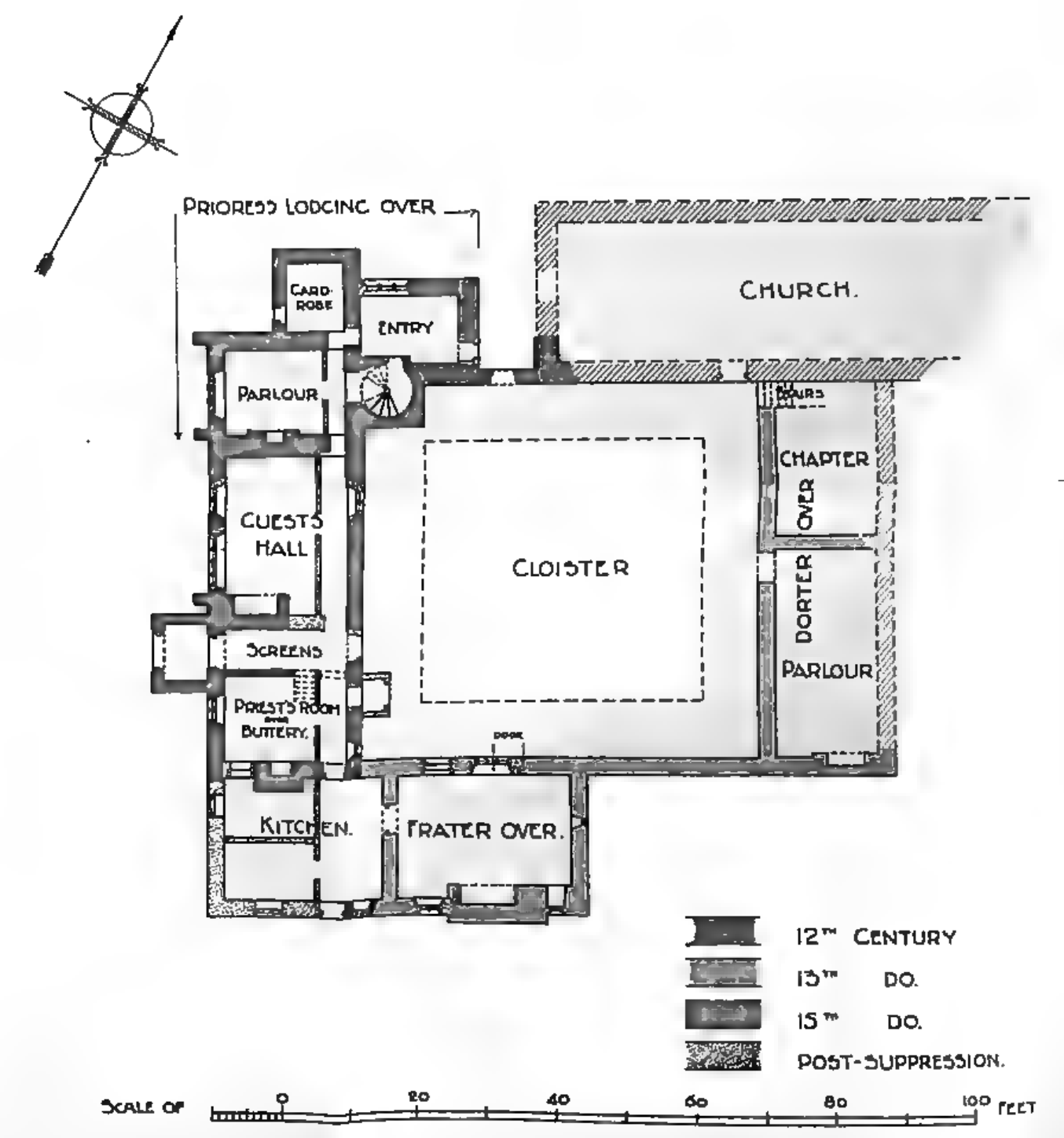
HATCHING SHOWS DESTROYED WALLS.

MONKTON FARLEICH PRIORY.



- 12TH CENTURY, EARLY.
- 12TH DO. LATE.
- 14TH DO.
- 15TH DO. 1439.

KINGTON PRIORY.



- 12TH CENTURY
- 13TH DO.
- 15TH DO.
- POST-SUPPRESSION.

Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. mens. et del.

of early foundation, though its origin is unknown. The house was being rebuilt in 1221 at the charge of the king, and the Close Rolls contain a number of orders for the supply of timber and money for this purpose. The corrody was for two eleemosynary girls to reside therein at the king's pleasure, and there are grants of money to the prioress for their maintenance during 1221 and the two following years. No sign of this house remains, and the corrody seems to have lapsed long before the suppression.

WILTSHIRE NEWSPAPERS—PAST AND PRESENT.

Part III. (*Continued.*)¹

THE NEWSPAPERS OF SOUTH WILTS.

By MRS. HERBERT RICHARDSON, B.A., sometime Scholar of St. Hugh's College, Oxford.

SECTION 3.—THE SALISBURY TIMES AND OTHER SALISBURY PAPERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (*continued*).

(c)—Literary and other Salisbury papers of the nineteenth century.

The Topographer (1821).

The Western Literary Advertiser (1841).

Clapperton's Register (1860).

The Wilts County Council Record (1889—1890).

The Gasper (1915—1916).

The following group of publications, though not technically newspapers, come within the latitude of definition originally allowed for by the writer. They are interesting either in themselves or as records of local activities, and deserve for these reasons a brief inclusion in any detailed history of the South Wilts Press.

THE TOPOGRAPHER.

The Topographer (1821). This is a single issue² of an antiquarian magazine privately printed at Salisbury. It is an octavo of sixty pages, measuring 8½ in. × 5 in., and its title runs:—

“The Topographer. / Originally / edited by / Rev. S. Shaw, / and Sir E. Brydges, / now / continued / by Thomas Phillipps, Esq. / Vol. V., / pt. I. / (Privately printed :) Salisbury, / Printed by J. Gilmour.³ / 1821.”

¹ For Parts I. and II., by Mr. J. J. Slade, and Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Part III., by Mrs. Richardson, see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xl., pp. 37—47, 129—141, 318—351; xli., pp. 53—69, 479—501; xlii., 231—241, 313—324.

² In the British Museum. One copy only, apparently, extant.

³ James A. Gilmour was a Salisbury printer, carrying on business in the Market Place since 1817 (a Hymn printed by him in this year is extant), and probably earlier. Francis Gilmour, of Catherine Street, a printer who does much poster work in the Election controversies of 1841, was a member of the same family.

The sub-title on the opening page reads :—"The Topographer. Numb. 1. For March, 1821."

It was a Salisbury-printed continuation of a London periodical of the same name, illustrative of the local history and antiquities of England, which ran from 1789 to 1791. Sir Thomas Phillipps, F.S.A., who now continued it, was the noted antiquary and bibliophile (a "Vello-maniac" he called himself), whose activities in seeking and purchasing early MSS., of which he had an enormous and unique collection, did so much to raise public interest in such memorials. For him Gilmour had already printed *Collections for Wiltshire*¹ in 1819.

The 1821 continuation of *The Topographer* opens with a letter dated :—
"Whitchurch, 1819.

Sir,—As you are about to continue that useful publication, *The Topographer*, I beg to send the following Church notes for a few parishes in Hampshire. Yours, etc., W.H."

Its contents include Church notes and family history of various counties ; but three-quarters of the part is occupied by an "Oxfordshire Visitation," and the last page contains a pedigree headed :—"Ex Harl. MSS. No. 1559. Stemma familiæ de Banfield de Hardington."

The short-lived Salisbury *Topographer* is chiefly memorable as the earliest local periodical of an exclusively antiquarian character.

THE WESTERN LITERARY ADVERTISER.

The Western Literary Advertiser (1841) was a short-lived literary venture. Its full title runs :—

"The Western Literary Advertiser and Salisbury Bibliographical Gazette. A Miscellany of Literary Information, Local and General. No. 1, Saturday, April 5th, 1841, Price 3d. Printed and Published by J. Hearn, Poultry Cross, Salisbury. London agents, Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Stationers' Hall Court."²

Hearn was a second-hand bookseller on a large scale, as well as a printer, and had been established in Salisbury since 1836, or earlier, working at 26, Catherine Street, and 6, Queen Street, before moving to the Poultry Cross. Several of his catalogues, interleaved and elaborately annotated in beautiful script, exist in the Salisbury Public Library, and prove him to have been a man of wide reading and precise methods. His *Western Literary Advertiser* was a crown quarto publication (10in. × 7½in.) of sixteen pages, and its prospectus adequately describes its scope :—

"To be published six times a year, combining, 1, amusing Miscellany of Literary and Scientific Memoranda (under headings Western Portfolio, Bookworm, Student, Literary and Scientific Chit-Chat, Brief Notices of new books); 2, complete classified list of all books published within the period embraced by each number, with their sizes, prices, etc.; 3, Advertisements of a Literary character alone, as Lists of Books

¹ Phillipps later published other works on Wiltshire: *Institutiones Clericorum in Comitatu Wiltoniæ, 1297—1810*, in 1825; and *North Wiltshire Musters*, in 1834, &c., &c.

² Numbers 1—5 are in the British Museum.

for sale, announcements of new publications, etc. A desideratum to both Book-buyers and Booksellers at the very trifling cost of eighteen-pence a year, a body of information not otherwise obtainable in a concentrated form."

The Salisbury Journal commented on the first number as "a very favourable specimen . . . which cannot fail to be favourably received by all persons connected either immediately or remotely with the literary world," and obviously approved the venture, for the fifth number (for December 4th, 1841) has the imprint, "Printed and Published by W. Brodie & Co., Canal," as well as that of Hearn and of Simpkin Marshall.

But *The Western Literary Advertiser*, though coinciding with a most interesting period of literature for its notices and comments (*Barnaby Rudge* was running in *Household Words* throughout these months, which were also marked by the publication of Lever's *Charles O'Malley*, Carlyle's *Hero Worship*, and the first appearance of *Punch*), did not survive this number, which is endorsed in the British Museum files, "N.B., Number 5 is the concluding number."

CLAPPERTON'S REGISTER (1860).

The periodical of the miscellany type seems always to have been doomed to a short life in Salisbury. The old *County Magazine*¹ of the eighteenth century ran for six years certainly, but at a period when magazines of this description were enormously popular. The nineteenth century ventures of the year 1854, *The Salisbury Advertiser and Monthly Miscellany* and its rival, *The Salisbury Times and Wiltshire Miscellany*,² came to a speedy end, however, and of the remaining Salisbury miscellany, *Clapperton's Register*, one copy only, the issue for November, 1860, is traceable.³ This is a monthly publication of forty-eight pages, measuring 10½ in. × 7 in., and bound in a pale green cover.

The title, enclosed in an ornamental border, reads:—

"No. 1. / Clapperton's / Register / of / Facts and Occurrences /
Relating to Literature, the Sciences, and The Arts / 1860 / November /
Salisbury: / Walter Clapperton, / Catherine Street. /"

Within the border at the top corners are the words "Monthly" and "Price—2d."

The *Register* contained matter such as was usually provided by London publishers for periodicals of this type. A chapter from a novel by George Augustus Sala, an article on Mr. Mudie by John Holingshead, varied information of wide range (from Glaciers to the House Fly), and "Literary Intelligence." The "Conductor" states in a preliminary "Notice," that "Narrative articles, recording all that shall have taken place during the month preceding their date in connexion with the various branches of the arts, will constitute a prominent feature of each subsequent number of the

¹ See *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xl., p. 80 *sqq.*

² See "*The Salisbury Times* and other Salisbury papers of the nineteenth century." *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xli., p. 479 *sqq.*

³ Writer's collection.

Register, while the Literary Intelligence department will in future be much fuller."

It is the "Literary Intelligence department" and the lengthy advertisements of London publishers, and of the "Conductor" himself, that constitute the real interest of the *Register*. It was in fact a publication of very similar aim to *The Western Literary Advertiser* of 1841, and gives an attractive and detailed picture of English letters more than sixty years ago, when the new novels of such giants as Balzac, Dickens, and Thackeray were still eagerly awaited, and the study of history was being enriched by the labours of such great authorities as Motley and Erskine May.

Walter Clapperton carried on business, as printer and bookseller, at the same premises¹ as Kenneth Clapperton, printer of *The Wiltshire Standard*² (1833). Hence he issued, from 1859 onwards, those "cheap and understandable little books," *The Salisbury Time Tables*, and here he seems to have dealt in a wide stock-in-trade, typical of a successful Victorian bookseller, conducting a Circulating Library, selling fine prints, and stocking a remarkable selection of works on almost every subject.

Clapperton's Register must have been, however, like its predecessors, short-lived.³ One is forced to the conclusion that the local literary periodical did not appeal to the Salisbury public, whose keenest enthusiasms have always been for politics and for local news, interests which the newspapers already dealt with have long adequately supplied.

THE WILTS COUNTY COUNCIL RECORD (1889—1890).

The Wilts County Council Record was a quasi-monthly⁴ periodical, devoted to County Council procedure, and issued to meet the public interest excited by the working of Lord Salisbury's Local Government Act of 1888. It was an attractively printed record, measuring 9½ in. × 7 in., and its title runs:—

"Wilts County Council Record / (arms of New Sarum) / No. 1, January, February, and April, 1889 / containing / List of the Members of the County Council; The various parishes comprising the Divisions; Biographical Sketches of the Members of the Council; and a Full Report of the Proceedings of the two meetings of the Provisional Council, and the First Meeting of the County Council. / Printed and Published by Edward Roe & Co., 'Wilts County Mirror and Express' Office. /"

The reason for the *Record's* appearance was clearly stated in its first number:—"The interesting and lasting influence of the Local Government Act upon the welfare of the County of Wilts is an adequate reason why there should be reproduced in a suitable form a complete and current Record of its proceedings."

This number gave "biographical sketches" of the Chairman, the Marquis

¹ Those now occupied by Mr. T. T. Johnson, the optician.

² See *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xli., p. 490.

³ It is in no way referred to by *The Salisbury Journal*.

⁴ It appeared monthly or bi-monthly, according to the amount of County Council business to be reported.

of Bath, and of Aldermen The Right Honourable E. P. Bouverie, J. F. Swayne, and others.

Twelve numbers¹ subsequently appeared, the last being that for July, 1890. All except the first, however, were exclusively devoted to detailed reporting of County Council measures, the biographical matter of No. 1 not being again repeated. The *Record* probably came to an end as the Wiltshire public grew familiar with the fuller development of Local Government, and ceased to regard its County Council as a new and strange phenomenon. The full and detailed reporting of County Council procedure in the three local Salisbury newspapers² also made the continuance of a separate record of this description unnecessary.

THE GASPER (1915—1916).

The Gasper was a short-lived periodical, which has been described as "the most interesting and amusing Military Paper published during the War." It consisted of a single-sheet in folio (four pages, 15in. × 10in.) price One Penny, "Printed and Published for the Proprietors by William E. Bennett, Journal Office, Canal, Salisbury," and appearing in theory weekly, but in fact with varying regularity.

The proprietors were members of the United Public Schools Brigade, Royal Fusiliers, of which the paper was the "Unofficial Organ," and *The Gasper* started its career on September 10th, 1915, when the Brigade was at Tidworth, material for its make up being sent home from France after January, 1916, by which time the Brigade had joined the B.E.F.

Its editor was Pte. G. M. Green, D. Coy, 19th R. F., and the paper was generously helped by Sir A. Paget and Captain Charles Bathurst, M.P.,³ who assumed liability for its money losses. It had a satisfactory circulation, both on Salisbury Plain and later in France, where it was purchasable at most *estaminets*, and only came to an end with No. 21, for July, 1916, because the original members of the Brigade were by that time so scattered that it "had ceased to be the organ of anything particular."

It maintained throughout its career a high level of the gay and cheery humour characteristic of so many of its contemporaries, and its constant illustrations are drawn with singular cleverness.

NOTE.—*The Sarum Almanack and Diocesan Kalendar* (1857 to present day) and *The Salisbury Diocesan Gazette* (1888 to present day), have been briefly referred to in the "Miscellaneous" section of Mr. J. J. Slade's final article. It is in accordance with the scheme of the standard newspaper record, *The Tercentenary Handlist of English and Welsh Newspapers*, to omit annuals and ecclesiastical magazines from a detailed study of press development such as has been here undertaken. But a unique parish paper, published in South Wilts and fully partaking of the character of a newspaper, deserves brief mention.

¹ All in the British Museum.

² *Salisbury Journal*, *Salisbury Times*, and *Wiltshire County Mirror*.

³ Now Lord Bledisloe.

This is *The Bowerchalke Weekly Parish Paper*, conducted by the late Rev. Edward Collett, Vicar of the parish. It was a weekly newspaper for the parish, the size of a half-sheet of notepaper, and sold for a farthing.¹ Though primarily devoted to Church affairs, it consistently included general local news, and from time to time brought its influence to bear on local problems, such as the securing of a Sunday post and delivery of letters for the village, both of which it effected.

From Saturday, April 15th, 1882, to Wednesday, April 12th, 1922, this little weekly continued, always "wholly printed" by the Vicar, who set up, cleaned, and distributed his own type; and its sequence was only of necessity interrupted from time to time by Mr. Collett's occasional illnesses.

On February 27th, 1908, the 1000th number was issued, in which an "editorial" stated that whereas No. 1 of *The Weekly Parish News*, as it was first called, was published with a small circulation of 85 copies, its circulation was now 250. Of these over a hundred were sent by post, in bound monthly parts, all over England, and to Canada, India, New Zealand, America, and Africa. It had also been, since its commencement, filed at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, by special request, as a noteworthy publication.

By 1918 its weekly circulation had reached 370, with 160 set aside for monthly despatch. But with No. 1703, for April 12th, 1922, owing to the increasing age and failing health of the Vicar, who was then over 75 years of age, this long-lived parish newspaper came to an end, after forty years, in which, to quote its proprietor, printer and editor's modest words, "Its influence has been widespread, and many parish efforts had owed their good success to its circulation."

An appreciative leader in *The Salisbury Times* for May 16th, 1924, characterises the paper as "a monument of persistent patience in simple effort rarely equalled." To the student of the newspaper it is a unique journalistic achievement of which the Wiltshire Press may be justly proud.

SECTION 4.—WILTON AND WARMINSTER PAPERS.

(a)—Wilton papers.

There are only two Wilton publications to include in any survey of the South Wilts Press, as *The Wilton Gazette and Three Shires Advertiser* of 1903, though issuing from a sub-office in Wilton (Mr. William Jukes's, North Street), was a Compton Press paper, printed at Gillingham, in Dorset, and finally absorbed by a newspaper at Yeovil. These are:—

The Wilton Monthly Illustrated Journal (1877—1879).

The Wilton and Salisbury Chronicle (1885—1887).

THE WILTON MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.

The *Wilton Monthly Illustrated Journal* belongs to a period when the Literary Miscellany (curiously enough, never successful in Salisbury) was

¹ The farthing price is not unique. In Plate IV. of Hogarth's "Rake's Progress" a boy in the foreground reads *The Farthing Post*, and a *Farthing Journal of Literature, Instruction, and Amusement* ran for some numbers in 1840 and 1841.

still widely popular. It was a publication of the magazine type, measuring 10in. × 7½in., and containing about 20 to 24 pages, "Price 2d." Its first number appeared in August, 1877, headed, on the front page, by a block of Stonehenge (beneath the title), and was made up of the usual London-printed illustrated monthly, with four pages of local news and advertisements.

Its "Foreword" explained its purpose:—"To jot down the events which take place in our snug little borough, or which concern it in any considerable degree . . . to give short, pithy reports of all public meetings, of whatever party or society . . . and to promote the free discussion of anything which may concern the welfare of the borough."

The proprietors of *The Wilton Monthly Illustrated Journal* were the late Mr. William Vincent Moore,¹ the late Mr. Henry Street, and the late Mr. Corby, and correspondence was invited, "addressed to The Editor, c/o Mr. H. Street, Newsagent, North Street, Wilton." The *Journal* was printed for the proprietors in Salisbury by "William Wells,² at his Printing Office, 60, Fisherton Street, Salisbury."

It proceeded for some time with apparently real success. Each monthly issue contained, under the block of Stonehenge on the front page, an "editorial" on some topic of general interest (the Education Act of 1876 provided much material for discussion), or on some such local matter as the doings of the Wilton Literary Institute. The inner covering pages were, further, full of local news, very adequately reported, announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, local railway information, and so forth.

With No. 25, for August, 1874, the *Journal* entered on its third year with some self-congratulation. "We have got through our babyhood, with all its ailments, uncommonly well, and we hope to be spared to reach a vigorous manhood," wrote the proprietors, under the heading "Ourselves." But with No. 29, for December, 1879, the proprietors, under the same heading, announced the paper's demise, after two and a half years of existence. Financial difficulties were apparently the reason for its cessation, one of the proprietors being unable, for the time being, to back the venture further. The *Journal*, adopting an analogy "from banking," therefore gave notice that "this business is suspended," and, maintaining that it had to this point been a success, informed its "numerous subscribers" that there would be no further issues.

The twenty-nine numbers that exist present, however, a most interesting and detailed picture of the social and business life of the borough in the late eighteen-seventies, such as could not now be found elsewhere. And it is something of an achievement to have maintained, with the small public provided by Wilton, a literary magazine for a period of two and a half years, when no publication of similar type survived in Salisbury for more than a few months.

¹ The late Alderman W. V. Moore.

² See *The Salisbury Times*, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xli., p. 485.

THE WILTON AND SALISBURY CHRONICLE.

*The Wilton and Salisbury Chronicle*¹ first appeared in 1885. The still recent incorporation of Wilton as a borough presented a favourable opportunity for the enterprise of a local paper, and the *Chronicle* was started by the late Mr. William Vincent Moore, who had already taken part in the venture of *The Wilton Monthly Illustrated Journal*.

It was a weekly journal, of eight pages (five columns to the page) measuring 20in. by 14in., appearing on Fridays, and priced 1d. Its politics were Liberal. The printing press on which it was printed was in the old Wool Loft in the Market Place of Wilton (now pulled down to make room for the memorial to the late Earl of Pembroke), and its offices were at No. 46, West Street, the residence of the proprietor. Advertisements in *The Newspaper Press Directory* describe it as "the only newspaper printed and published within the extensive Wilton or Southern Parliamentary Division of the County of Wilts, where it has an extensive circulation."

Before the close of 1885 the paper was enlarged to 22in. × 18in. (six columns to the page), a size which it seems to have maintained; and in 1887 it was issuing on Thursday instead of Friday.

The Wilton Chronicle very fully reported Wilton affairs, and gave a good deal of its space to politics, for which the bitterly fought elections of 1885 and 1886 afforded ample opportunity.

By the year 1887, however, the paper must have been suffering from the successful development of the Salisbury Liberal organ, *The Salisbury Times*. Its promoter, Mr. Moore, seems to have lost interest in it, as in that year he sold it to his compositor and manager, a Mr. Pinchin, who soon after, so he believes, sold it to *The Salisbury Times*. Data on the point are not quite clear, owing to the absence of any reference to the matter in the files of *The Salisbury Times*, and the impossibility of now tracing Mr. Pinchin. Mr. Alfred Goodere, editor of *The Salisbury Times* at that date, thinks that the paper "was disposed of to Mr. James Ridout, proprietor of *The Gillingham Record*." But as this localized edition of a Gillingham paper (already referred to) belongs to a much later date, 1903, it is probable that Alderman W. V. Moore's recollection is the more correct, although *The Salisbury Times* does not incorporate the *Chronicle* title. It seems certain, however, that, as in 1868 *The Salisbury Times* had beaten its predecessor and rival, *The Salisbury Examiner*, out of the local Liberal newspaper field, so in 1887 it either extinguished or absorbed the Wilton Liberal newspaper, for whose public the more important Salisbury organ could quite adequately cater.

[The writer is much indebted to the late Alderman Edward Slow and the late Alderman W. V. Moore, of Wilton, whose recollections of Wilton journalism have been of great assistance.]

¹ Very few numbers are traceable. There are none in the British Museum. The late Alderman Edward Slow, of Wilton, possessed a few copies, and *The Newspaper Press Directory* supplies other data.

(b) WARMINSTER PAPERS.

The Warminster papers are three in number :—

The Warminster Miscellany (1854—1863).

The Warminster Herald (1857—1893).

The Warminster and Westbury Journal (1881—present day).

THE WARMINSTER MISCELLANY AND LOCAL ADVERTISER.

The Warminster Miscellany and Local Advertiser was a monthly journal, about crown folio in size, measuring 13½in. by 9½in., which first appeared in January, 1854, price 1d. Its proprietor was Mr. Richard Elliott Vardy, a member of a leading local family, who carried on business as a bookseller, stationer, and bookbinder on the premises whence to-day issues *The Warminster and Westbury Journal*.¹

The Miscellany contained six or eight pages of miscellaneous literary matter (illustrated), with four pages of advertisements and local news. Its "Foreword" shows that the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty, and the consequent widening of the ranks of the reading public, were together responsible for its existence. "The facilities for advertising lately given by the legislature in the repeal of the duty," it asserts, "renders a vast amount of advertisements—and of mediums for advertising—more and more necessary. . . . With these one can now combine a full appreciation of literature."

The *Newspaper Press Directory* of 1856 describes it as "neutral," and in its ten years' existence it consistently proceeded on the lines laid down in the "Foreword" quoted, publishing what was really the *Illustrated London Miscellany* together with local news of non-controversial description, and advertisements. The *London Miscellany* for this period provided much interesting reading, afforded by such great events as the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, and the Civil War in America; while among local matter reported, the proceedings of the Warminster Athenæum are noteworthy.

In 1863, however, the *Miscellany* came to an end, with number 120, for Tuesday, December 1st, 1863. This number contained a "valedictory" which pointed out that at the date of its inception subjects of local interest "could only obtain publicity through the columns of newspapers published a considerable distance from the town," whereas the subsequent "emancipation of the newspaper press from all fiscal duties, and other causes, have resulted in the establishment of a weekly paper in this and an adjoining town, which have to a great extent superseded the utility of a monthly publication." The reference is probably to the Trowbridge weeklies² and to the *Warminster Herald* of 1857 onwards, which seem to have killed the older and more leisured paper.

¹ Some of the old type, used for advertisements in the *Miscellany*, is still being used in the *Journal* to-day.

² See Mr. J. J. Slade's articles, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xl. and xlii.

THE WARMINSTER HERALD AND GENERAL WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

The Warminster Herald and General Weekly Advertiser issued its first number on Saturday, March 7th, 1857. It was a four-page weekly, measuring 17in. by 22in., price 1d., and its imprint runs:—"Printed and published by William Henry Tayler, the Proprietor, of the parish of Warminster, Wilts, at his Printing Office, Warminster, Wilts." The number states further that "The Editor receives communications at Tayler's Library, opposite the Town Hall, Warminster." Mr. Tayler combined his library and printing business with that of a chemist, on premises now occupied by Messrs. Cook & Co., and his printing office was behind the next-door premises (those of Mrs. Hill, confectioner), through an archway on which the inscription "*Herald Offices*" and the pointing hand of direction remained till quite recently.

The paper was, like the *Miscellany*, neutral in character at its first inception, and doubtless supplied a public need. But it was to undergo many changes of proprietorship. By 1866 it had passed into the hands of Messrs. John and William Martin. Mr. John Martin died in 1873, and Mr. William Martin retained the paper until about 1884, when the property was acquired by a local grocer, Mr. E. Cusse, who soon disposed of it again, as in the same year it was in the hands of Messrs. Bennett & Co. From them it passed in 1885 to Mr. W. F. Morgan, who was Chairman of the Urban District Council, and a leader of the Liberal party in the division, and it is at this date that it definitely adopted a political attitude and became Liberal instead of neutral.

In 1886 it changed hands once again, Mr. Frank Evans¹ being its new proprietor. *The Newspaper Press Directory* of this date describes it as "advocating Liberal politics, but impartially devoted to the interests of the districts in which it circulates, and a promoter of science, literature, and the arts"; and further claims for it that it is "one of the oldest established low-price papers in the West of England," and can be "especially recommended for its agricultural tone, and for the support it obtains in a large agricultural district, which is more than can be claimed by any of its contemporaries."

For a brief period after Mr. Evans's proprietorship the *Herald* was the property of the Liberal Party in West Wilts. The paper was now an eight-page periodical, measuring 18in. by 24in., and roughly illustrated. But the competition of its five-year-old local rival, *The Warminster and Westbury Journal*, seems to have affected it in much the same way as its own first appearance affected the earlier *Warminster Miscellany*. In 1893 it came to an end with the issue for Saturday, Dec. 30th (No. 1973). This last number announced the immediate appearance, on January 2nd, 1894, of *The Wiltshire Herald*, a halfpenny paper, "on whose space the news of Warminster and district was to have first demand." This, however, was printed at Trowbridge, by G. Lansdown, of *The Wiltshire Times*, so cannot be considered as actually a Warminster paper. Its brief career came to a close on July 24th of the same year, 1894.

¹ Mr. Evans subsequently became proprietor or editor of a Lincolnshire newspaper.

THE WARMINSTER AND WESTBURY JOURNAL.

The Warminster and Westbury Journal, the final survivor of the Warminster local newspapers, appeared on Saturday, November 19th, 1881. It was an eight-page weekly, measuring 21in. by 16in., "Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Benjamin Walter Coates, at his Printing Offices, No. 15, Market Place, Warminster." Here Mr. Coates had succeeded Mr. Vardy in the bookselling and stationery business, which had confined itself to Church Magazines and jobbing printing since the demise of *The Warminster Miscellany* in 1863. By 1881, however, there was scope for the renewal of newspaper enterprise at these old premises, and the *Journal's* "Foreword" clearly states its objects and policy:—"A journal giving full, intelligent, and unbiassed accounts of the chief events occurring amongst us has long been considered a desideratum. . . . The town of Warminster has unmistakably signified its need of such a paper. The town of Westbury has, we believe, never had a newspaper bearing distinctly its name on the title . . . We shall endeavour to give correct reports of meetings of various bodies . . . accurate returns of near and distant markets, especially those which are important to our agricultural friends. Parliamentary and political intelligence . . . impartial accounts of events, with occasional articles on the leading and engrossing topics of the day will be given . . . To the agriculturalist, the merchant and the tradesman, we trust our paper will prove essentially useful. Special precaution will be taken to make the *Journal* a family paper."

The new paper's politics were Conservative, and its wide range of interest, special attention to agricultural topics, and clear and good printing, ensured its ultimate success, although its early prospects "were anything but promising, and it was prophesied that the life of the new venture would be a short one."¹

Mr. Coates was himself the responsible editor, and conducted the paper on the lines laid down in its foreword, varying its features by the introduction of a ladies' column, occasional illustrations, etc., and developing its advertising side, but adhering consistently to the original scheme.

On April 20th, 1894, an enlargement took place, "necessitated by fresh demands on space and rapid increase in circulation," of from 21in. by 16in. to 23in. by 16in. This lengthening of the paper added some five columns to the former size of the *Journal*, and the paper at this time further catered for its wide public by enclosing a local time table in each copy.

In 1898 Mr. B. W. Coates, after thirty-four years of business in Warminster, transferred the *Journal* and the bookselling business to his son, Mr. Alfred Herbert Coates, "from and after January 1st, 1898." Mr. A. H. Coates had been for thirteen years associated with his father in the management of the *Journal*, and was therefore able to give the same personal attention to the paper's editing and general management as Mr. B. W. Coates had devoted to it.

On Nov. 22nd, 1902, the *Journal* celebrated its coming of age, an occasion of real congratulation both for the paper's staff and for its public.

¹ Mr. H. B. Edwards, head of the composing department, November, 1902.

It was now, the coming-of-age number states, "the only paper in the populous district in which it is published," and had consistently endeavoured "to treat all with fairness and fulfil its duties as local historian impartially." Many of its original advertisers were "still advertising in the paper twenty-one years later," a circumstance that effectively testifies to the *Journal's* value as a local advertising medium, which has always been one of its strong features.

In 1910 a change in date of publication took place, the paper issuing on and subsequent to January 7th, 1910, on Friday morning instead of Saturday. The Friday issue, prior to the usual Saturday market, has been generally adopted by most weekly Wiltshire papers within the last twenty years.

Two years later, on October 4th, 1912, Mr. A. H. Coates took into partnership as proprietor of the *Journal*, Mr. Samuel Hillier Parker, who had assisted him in his business for the previous twelve years. The paper is still issued under their joint proprietorship, and in policy and scope maintains the traditions of its founder. Its political complexion at the present day is defined by its proprietor as "Independent neutral, with a Conservative colouring." Its circulation now extends from Westbury and the adjoining villages on the western side, through the valley of the Wylye (as far as the village of Wylye itself) on the east, the Deverill valley on the south, and many of the Down villages, comprising roughly the towns of Warminster and Westbury and about thirty adjacent villages.

[The writer is much indebted to the authorities at the British Museum and the Hendon Repository for access to early Warminster papers; to Mr. A. H. Coates for access to the files of *The Warminster and Westbury Journal*; and particularly to Mr. H. B. Edwards, head of the composing department of the *Journal* and overseer of this department of the paper since 1882, for much kind and helpful information on the Warminster press, and for reading through the MS. of this section.]

Addenda.—(1) *Salisbury and Winchester Journal.*

Mr. J. J. Hammond, Mr. Henry R. Plomer, and Mr. J. Saxon Childers (of Worcester College, Oxford), have kindly supplied some further notes on Benjamin Collins.

Mr. Henry R. Plomer states that Collins' name is found on the imprint to *The Bible* annotated by Samuel Humphries in 1735. In 1754 Collins also published, in conjunction with D. Hodges, of London Bridge, a novel called *Matrimony*, the title of which was altered to *The Marriage Act* in the second edition. In 1758 an action was brought against him for selling copies of *The Spectator*, printed in Scotland, but was dropped.

Mr. J. J. Hammond communicates some interesting figures (gathered from a contemporary solicitor's "Instructions Book"), illustrating the money value of *The Salisbury Journal* in the late eighteenth century. When Benjamin Collins severed his active connection with the *Journal* in 1775, Messrs. J. Alexander and G. Sealy (whose imprint appears on papers of 1771) had each a quarter share in it. At Alexander's death Collins took his share, which Messrs. Hodson and J. Johnson in the year 1775 purchased,

and also that of Sealy. For Sealy's quarter they gave Captain Sealy a bond for £1300. The money value of *The Journal* and "Printing, Book-selling, and Stationery Business" seems thus to have been estimated at £5200, a high figure at this date; and the profits, one finds from the same "Instructions Book," were about £800 a year in all.

Mr. J. Saxon Childers informs the writer that he has recently purchased a little chap-book, *Histories or Tales of Passed Times, or Tales of Mother Goose*, "Englished by G. M. Gent," and published by B. C. Collins, of Salisbury, 1719. His copy is the eleventh edition. This discovery is of great interest. It antedates by ten years the first known English translation of Perrault's *Contes de ma Mère l'Oye*, hitherto supposed to be that made by Robert Samber and published in London in 1729. It also establishes the fact that the Collins family was printing in Salisbury at an earlier date than has up to now been assumed; and makes it clear that there must have been an older B. C. Collins (B. C. Collins I.), father presumably to the B. Collins who died in 1785 in his sixty-eighth year, and grandfather to B. C. Collins II., who died 1808. Further, it gives Salisbury, which has produced at least two notable first editions—*The Vicar of Wakefield* and *The Fight at Dame Europa's School*—a claim at any rate to having also issued the earliest English version¹ of one of the most famous collections of fairy-tales in the world.

(2)—*Farley Family in Salisbury.*

The following entries occur in the registers of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Sarum :—

May 13th, 1717—Henry Farley married Elizabeth Bishop of fount (Fovant).

July 11th, 1736—The wife of Samuel farley buried.

September 5th, 1736.—Edmund Farley married Mary Provost.

These entries, in all probability, refer to the wife and two sons of Samuel Farley I.—printer of *The Salisbury Post Man*, 1715—who evidently had a big family. He seems, when he left Exeter for Bristol, to have left his son Edward to manage the business there, and later to have left Samuel II. and Felix at Bristol, taking his wife and Henry and Edmund to Salisbury. Here he must have left them when he returned to Bristol. The Salisbury rate-books show that Edmund was still living in Salisbury in 1745.

Corrigenda.—*The Wiltshire County Telegram and Salisbury Advertiser* (referred to in Mr. J. J. Slade's original list of Wiltshire papers, and in Part III. of this survey of the Wiltshire newspapers), was a localized edition of a Dorchester-printed paper, which had a sub-office in Salisbury only. No detailed notes on it are therefore given.

Wilts Arch. Mag., xliiii., p. 324. For "the establishment of the *Salisbury Journal* in 1738" read "1729."

¹ Further research is of course needed on this point. Various local records have been consulted to provide other data on early Collins printing in Salisbury, and on the identity, and connection with Salisbury of "G. M. Gent" (probably Guy Miege, the Swiss, London school teacher and lexicographer), but without result.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST GENERAL MEETING

OF

THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY,HELD AT SALISBURY,¹*August 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1924.**President of the Society:—*

W. HEWARD BELL, F.G.S., F.S.A.

MONDAY, AUG. 11th.

The annual business meeting was held in the new Lecture Hall of the Salisbury Museum, by the kind invitation of the Curator and the Committee at 2 p.m., on Monday, Aug. 11th, a considerable number of members being present. The chair was taken by the President, and he at once called on the Hon. Secretary to read the

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923—24.

Members.—The total number of members on the Society's list, including those to be elected at this meeting, is 13 life members, 441 annual subscribers, and one honorary member, Mr. Edward Kite, whom the committee elected provisionally as a mark of their appreciation of the great services which throughout a long life he has rendered, and continues to render, to Wiltshire Archæology, more especially on the side of Genealogy and Family History. There has been no election of an honorary member since the early years of the Society, but the committee trust that their action may be confirmed by the general meeting to-day. The total number of life and subscribing members is thus 454, an increase of 29 on the year and a larger number than has ever before been on the Society's books.

Finance.—The financial position of the Society at the end of 1923 proved to be better than was anticipated. The general fund, which began with a balance of £35 15s. 5d., ended the year with a balance of £75 14s. 4d. But this was due to the receipts from three sources, all of which were largely above the average, the balance of the Marlborough meeting, the sale of books and magazines, and the large number of entrance fees from new members. From these three items, neither of which is constant or can be reckoned on in future, the whole of the increased balance came. Thus, though the position at the moment appears more satisfactory than seemed likely a year ago, it affords no guarantee at all of a sufficient income for the needs of the Society in the future. The value of such a Magazine as our own depends very largely on the ability of the editor to illustrate the

¹ The fullest account of the proceedings and papers read at the meeting appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 14th, 21st, and 28th, and Sept. 11th, 1924.

papers adequately, and since the war the editor has never been able to do this. It is largely to meet this difficulty that the committee proposes to raise the subscription from 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., a proposal which it is hoped that the present general meeting will agree to. In order to test the feeling of members on this important point, a form of enquiry with a printed voting card was sent to each member. The result so far has been that 25 voted against the proposal, a few were neutral, and 232 voted in favour of the increased subscription. It is therefore clear that a majority of the members, even allowing for those who did not return the voting cards, are in favour of the proposed increase.

The Magazine.—Two numbers, 138 and 139, were issued in 1923, containing 274 pages, at a cost of £191 17s. 2d. There were very few illustrations in these numbers, or the cost would have been considerably more. The price of each number of the *Magazine* to the public from June, 1924, will be raised from 5s. 6d. to 8s., but the cost of back numbers will remain as at present.

Register of Bishop Simon of Ghent.—Part II. of this was published in 1916 by the Canterbury and York Society, and distributed to such of our members as subscribed for it. Since then no number has appeared until last month, (July, 1924), when Part III. was issued, and has been sent out to subscribers by the Hon. Secretary. The Society, as such, is not responsible for the cost of the publication.

The Museum.—The most important addition since the last report is the entire collection of objects found by Dr. R. C. C. Clay in excavating the Early Iron Age pits on Fyfield Bavant Down. This collection comprises several accurate scale models in plaster of the pits, a large number of pottery vessels restored by Dr. Clay, objects of iron, bone, and stone, and remarkable samples of charred wheat, barley, and oats, all of which have been described and illustrated in the June (1924) number of the *Magazine*. Dr. Clay also presented a number of flint arrowheads and fabricators from Windmill Hill, Avebury. Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington have presented the cinerary urn and flint knife from the barrow opened by them at Potterne, and an incense cup, portion of a bronze celt, and flint implements from the collection of Mr. J. Soul, of Amesbury. On the Natural History side a collection of varieties of four species of *Helix*, and a specimen of the rare white variety (*Schmidtii*) of the Small Copper butterfly have recently been given to the Museum by Mr. J. O. A. Arkell.

The Library.—The balance standing to the credit of the Museum Enlargement Fund, amounting to about £100, which has been accumulating for some eight years past, has recently been expended in adapting the loft over the back entrance to the Museum for the purposes of an extension of the Library. By adding a lantern skylight the whole of the walls are made available for bookshelves, and the space thus gained should suffice for the extension of the Library for some years to come. The gifts during the year have been numerous as usual. A large consignment of old deeds, etc., connected with Calne and Calstone, has been given by the Marquess of Lansdowne, through Lord Kerry, a number of legal papers, deeds, etc., connected with parishes in the north of Wilts by Mr. G. A. H. White,

several old estate maps and other papers by Messrs. Jackson and Mr. W. H. Barrett. Five MSS. notebooks by F. Carrington on Ogbourne, Marlborough, etc., were given by Col. S. T. Banning, and other MS. notebooks by the Rev. W. H. Jones were purchased. The set of *Archæologia* has been brought up to date by gifts from Mrs. Cunnington and Mr. E. H. Stone, who have also given us their books on All Cannings Cross and Stonehenge respectively. A notable gift was that of the finely-written and illuminated volume containing "The Constitutions of the Borough of Devizes," known as "Justice Kent's Ledger" of 1628, given by the Misses Grant-Meek, for which a glass case has been kindly provided by Capt. B. H. Cunnington so that it can be exhibited lying open. The late Mr. Arthur Schomberg left the Library several valuable books of reference as well as all his MS. notes and papers on Wiltshire matters, and a legacy of £5. Amongst other old parchments given to the Library by Mr. W. H. Barrett and saved by him from destruction, was a portion of the earliest register of Hullavington, which by some means had got into private hands. This has now been restored to the vicar of the parish, and an account of it will be printed in the *Magazine*.

Excavations.—Col. Hawley has, during the year, continued, with the assistance of Mr. R. S. Newall, the excavations at Stonehenge which have occupied so many years and have resulted in so many surprising and puzzling discoveries. It is now clear that there are three distinct concentric rows of stone holes outside the existing "outer circle" of stones, the "Aubrey holes" just inside the earth bank, and two other rows between these and the present sarsen circle. The real bearing of these discoveries on the question of the age of the monument is not yet clear. Dr. R. C. C. Clay completed last autumn the excavation of the Early Iron Age village site on Fyfield Bavant Down, opening more than 100 pits, a detailed account of which has been published in the June number of the *Magazine*. This year he has been engaged on a further series of pits of the same period on Swallowcliffe Down, and on a Saxon cemetery at Broad Chalke. Accounts of both these excavations will appear later on in the *Magazine*. Mr. H. St. G. Gray dug under the large sarsen stone lying by the side of the Chute causeway. This stone has attracted considerable attention owing to certain markings on its surface, which, however, are now generally allowed to be due to natural weathering. The result of these diggings was negative, as nothing was found to connect the stone with any interment. Two barrows on Haxton Down have been opened this year (1924) by Mr. Percy Farrer, and Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington have opened one of the large barrows in the vale at Potterne. Notes of both these diggings will appear in the *Magazine* later on. The course of Wansdyke in the Savernake Forest district was investigated in the autumn of 1923 by Mr. Albany F. Major and Mr. H. C. Brentnall, and the account of their diggings was printed in the June (1924) *Magazine*. These investigations are to be carried further this year, and any contributions towards the expense of the excavations will be thankfully received by either of the above gentlemen or by the Hon. Secretary of the Society. Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington have recently been engaged in important excavations at Figsbury (or Chlorus's Camp), which passed into their hands a year or two ago. The result of these

diggings we hope to hear from Mrs. Cunington during the present meeting. It is a matter for congratulation that a considerable part of Windmill Hill, Avebury, has been purchased by so keen an archæologist as Mr. Alexander Keiller.

Air Photography.—The importance of air photography as an assistant in archæological research, brought prominently forward by the discovery and subsequent excavation by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford of the course of the eastern branch of the Stonehenge Avenue, ending apparently on the Avon at West Amesbury, has led to what really amounts to the beginning of a survey by air photography of large tracts of the downs in Hampshire and eastern and southern Wiltshire. In this most important work Messrs. O. G. S. Crawford and A. Keiller have been engaged this summer, and the work already done shows the great desirability of continuing and completing the survey over the whole of the down area.

Advisory Committees for Churches.—In last year's report it was mentioned that a committee for the Diocese of Salisbury had just been constituted by the Bishop. Since that date this committee has got into full working order, the chief part of the practical work being done by sub-committees in each archdeaconry under the guidance of the Archdeacon, whose chief duty it is to visit each Church concerned and examine proposals for alterations or additions on the spot, and to report thereon to the central committee meeting quarterly at Salisbury, which includes eminent authorities on ecclesiastical architecture and art. The similar committee for the Bristol Diocese, covering some eighty parishes in the north-west of the county continues to work well. The Hon. Secretary of the Society is a member of both these diocesan committees.

The report as a whole was adopted, the President moving as recommended by the committee that Mr. Edward Kite be asked to accept the honorary membership of the Society as a special mark of recognition of the great value of his contributions for so many years to the history, the topography, and the genealogy of the County of Wilts. In its earlier years the Society had one or two honorary members, but for very many years no such appointment has been made, and Mr. Kite's name stands alone on the list of members.

The next point arising from the report was the recommendation of the committee that in 1925 the annual subscription should be raised from 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., the entrance fee and that for life membership to remain as at present. The Rev. E. H. Goddard explained that whilst the cost of printing had increased since the war by perhaps 75 %, and other things had also risen in proportion, the annual subscription remained in 1923 what it had been in 1854. It was no longer possible to carry on the Society's work on the original subscription. The *Magazine*, to a large number of members who could never attend the annual meetings, represented the benefit of membership, and if it was to be kept up to its former level, to say nothing of being improved, it was essential that the Editor should not be obliged to cut down the number of pages and to refrain from illustrating the various papers as they ought to be illustrated, for want of the necessary income.

Two suggestions were made by members present. First, that a systematic effort might be set on foot to obtain more members, and so a larger income might be secured without raising the present subscription, or alternatively that a number of county societies might combine to produce one magazine, which could then be produced much more cheaply. The first of these suggestions was met by the consideration that there was little prospect of enough new members to bring up the income to the required amount, whilst the second was negatived by the fact that archæological publications of general interest already existed in sufficient number and variety, and that such an amalgamation would effectively defeat the very object for which the *Wiltshire Magazine* exists, the recording of Wiltshire matters and of Wiltshire matters alone. The recommendation to increase the annual subscription to 15s. 6d. was then put to the vote and carried *nem con.*

The officers of the Society were then separately re-elected, as also the members of the committee, with the addition of Mr. H. C. Brentnall as Local Secretary for the Marlborough district.

The Rev. G. H. Engleheart next raised the question of the permission given, as reported in the daily papers, to the "Latter Day Druids" to bury the ashes of their dead within the precincts of Stonehenge. He said that as this had come to his knowledge he communicated with Mr. F. Stevens and they had got Major Moulton, M.P. for Salisbury, to ask the following question in the House of Commons: "Whether permission had been given to the Latter Day Druids, or any other body, to bury the ashes of their members within the precincts of Stonehenge." And that Mr. Jowett, First Commissioner of Works, replied: "No formal permission has been given, but I do not propose to raise any objection to the burial of ashes provided there is no serious disturbance of the ground." Mr. Engleheart moved that an emphatic protest against the burial of any bodies or ashes within the precincts of Stonehenge be sent to the Prime Minister, the First Commissioner of Works, the Members of Parliament for the county, the Society of Antiquaries, &c., &c. Mr. Stevens seconded this motion and it was carried unanimously, and the news of the Society's protest was broadcasted the same night from Bournemouth. This protest was followed by many letters to the *Times*, and protests from other societies, with the result that permission to inter ashes at Stonehenge was withdrawn by the First Commissioner. The Rev. E. H. Goddard then suggested that the meeting might well record its opinion against the proposal recently made by Lord Eversley in the *Times* that the wire fence round Stonehenge should be done away with and a deep Ha-Ha or sunk fence made round the monument instead. Mr. Goddard said that the present wire fence was much less offensive to the eye than a sunk fence would be; moreover, wire could be removed at any time, and a sunk fence could not. Mr. Engleheart, however, said that he had good reason to believe that Lord Eversley's suggestion would never be carried out, and the matter dropped. Mr. Goddard then suggested the desirability of requesting the Board of Works to continue the work of re-erecting those stones which had fallen in living memory. The work had been stopped for want of funds, but it was known that considerable sums had been paid as gate money in the last two years which

might well be used for this purpose. Mr. Engleheart, however, explained that the gate-money did not remain with the Board of Works, but was swept into the Treasury. Eventually, after some discussion, the meeting agreed to a motion urging the desirability of re-erecting such stones as have fallen in historical times, the original positions of which are accurately known.

This concluded the business, and the members went round the Museum under the guidance of the Curator and Mr. F. Stevens, F.S.A., especially admiring the fine collection of English and Continental China, which has been so well arranged in the circular room, and the collection of birds which has recently been entirely re-organised and in many cases re-mounted with admirable effect. This was followed by tea, most kindly provided in the garden between the two museums by Mr. and Mrs. Stevens. After tea the members proceeded to the Cathedral, where, in the absence from Salisbury of the Dean, Chancellor Wordsworth kindly took the party round the Cathedral and up to the Cathedral Library, where he pointed out many objects of interest not generally seen by visitors to the Cathedral. The Cloisters, the Chapter House, and the Bishop's Palace and Gardens were also visited under his guidance.

Though there was no formal annual dinner, many members dined at the White Hart Hotel, which was the head-quarters of the meeting. A suggestion made at the preceding meeting had been acted on by the Meeting Secretary, and a list of members and their friends who had taken tickets for the meeting was exhibited in the hall of the hotel. The total number on the list were 148, who proposed to take some part in the proceedings, but a few of these were prevented from attending.

At 8.15 members made their way to the Guildhall, where they were received by the Mayor of Salisbury (Councillor R. Bracher) and other members of the Corporation, in the large Council Chamber, where the maces and the city plate and charters were on view, and tea was very hospitably provided by the Mayor and Mayoress. There was a large attendance of members and friends. A valuable paper was read by Chancellor Wordsworth on the cathedral copy of Magna Charta; and following on this Alderman C. Haskins gave a very interesting account of the gallery of pictures of Salisbury worthies, with which the walls of the Council Chamber are hung. In returning thanks the Hon. Secretary, in the absence of the President, who had been obliged to leave early, ventured to point out that there was a gap among the portraits of City worthies which he would like to see filled—there was no portrait of Alderman Haskins himself, who had done so much in so many ways for the city.¹

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th.

A long procession of motors set forth on the day's excursion, from the White Hart, at 9.30, arriving at Figsbury Rings by the private road at 10

¹ It is pleasant to be able to record that this gap has now been filled (March, 1925) by a portrait of Alderman Haskins, provided by subscription in Salisbury.

o'clock. Here, having taken up their positions on the bank, they were addressed by Mrs. Cunnington¹ on the results of the excavations lately undertaken by Capt. Cunnington and herself. The curious ditch without a mound in the interior of the camp was also inspected, as well as a section through the rampart and ditch on the further side of the camp, which had been left open specially for the meeting by the excavators. At this point Mr. J. J. Hammond said a few words, indicating the points of interest, especially the route taken by Charles II. in his flight after Worcester. To the majority of the members present the camp was new ground, and its fine position much impressed the visitors. Moving on from Figsbury to Stonehenge the party were received by Col. Hawley and conducted to his hut on the further side of the circle, where he gave an excellent address with the help of plans, of the excavations of the last year, and their results, notably the discovery of two more concentric lines of holes between the present outside sarsen circle and the line of "Aubrey holes." Apparently these holes must have been intended to hold stones, but had never actually done so. Another most important discovery made quite recently was the entrance causeway across the ditch on the further side from the entrance, shown in Inigo Jones' plan, but hitherto regarded merely as a figment of his imagination.

From Stonehenge the party made for Amesbury Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. E. Rhys Jones, described the building, and the old dispute, parochial *v.* monastic, was once more touched on. Thence up Amesbury Street to the spacious Y.M.C.A. Hall, for lunch, and then at 2 o'clock the cars left for the Normanton group of barrows, reached by a short walk over the down from the road, where, having seated themselves on the top of Bush Barrow, Mrs. Cunnington held forth on the characteristics of the various types of barrows and of those of this group in particular, deploring the gradual destruction of the barrows continually going on, which would end in the disappearance of these most interesting monuments of the past. Walking back to the road, members had no sooner safely regained the shelter of their cars than a sudden and heavy storm of rain descended upon them, the first time that the rain had interfered with the proceedings. Reaching Wilton the large company had tea at the Pembroke Arms, and then had just time to pay a hurried visit to the modern Church, to see its mosaics, marbles, and fine old glass, before they were due to visit Wilton House. Here the party was divided, and whilst one half was shown over the house, the rest were taken round the grounds, perhaps the most beautiful in the county. The Society was greatly indebted to Lord and Lady Pembroke for throwing open the treasures of the house, as they did, to so large a multitude. Leaving Wilton at 6 p.m., a quarter of an hour's drive brought them back to Salisbury. The evening meeting at the Museum was timed for 7.30, and the Museum Committee most kindly provided tea. This unfortunately rather interfered with Mr. Stevens' address on the china, which many members would have liked to have had more time to listen to,

¹ Mrs. Cunnington's address is printed in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 14th, 1924. Her account of the excavations is printed in this number of the *Magazine*.

for it is a subject that he has specially made his own, but 8.30 arrived, and a move had to be made to the newly-built and admirably-appointed "Edward Stevens Lecture Theatre," on the erection of which the present Curator is to be so warmly congratulated. Here the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A., read a paper on "Stonehenge," illustrated by the electric lantern, to a large audience,¹ upholding the theory of the sepulchral as opposed to the astronomical origin and purpose of the monument.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13TH.

This morning was devoted to visiting places of interest in Salisbury itself, the first to be seen being the Church House, where members assembled at 10 o'clock. Mr. J. J. Hammond here acted as guide and gave a sketch of the history of the building. After this there was just time to accept Archdeacon Carpenter's kind invitation to visit the North Canonry garden—an item not on the programme—and a considerable number of members enjoyed the sight of the fine herbaceous borders and the view of the spire from the river at the far end of the garden, and took a hasty glance at the 13th century column of the undercroft in what is now the coal cellar of the house. The next point on the programme was St. Thomas's Church, where Mr. C. Haskins described the building. Thence the party walked to the Hall of John Halle, the fine 15th century house, which it was reported was in danger of being sold to America for a large sum of money, and transported thither for re-erection. It is most earnestly to be hoped that means may be found to avert this, for the destruction of this fine building would be a grievous loss to the city. The building was described by Mr. F. Watson, but the party was so large that all could not find room inside the building. At this point the only hitch in the whole of the proceedings occurred. According to the programme St. Edmund's Church was next due to be visited, but owing to a misunderstanding many members went to St. Martin's instead, and found nobody there to show them the building.

After lunch the long train of cars left the White Hart at 1.30, and on the way to Britford what might have been a serious accident occurred, the axle of one of the big char-a-bancs breaking, which necessitated its passengers being turned out to walk some half-a-mile to the Church, where the chief points of interest, the Saxon arches, &c., were pointed out by the Rev. E. H. Goddard and the Vicar, the Rev. T. J. Woodall. A little time was lost here before a fresh char-a-banc could be got from Salisbury to replace the broken-down conveyance. Moreover a slight detour had to be made because of the blocking of the road, but Downton Church was reached not much behind the scheduled time, and was described by the Vicar from notes on the architecture by the Rev. A. D. Hill, formerly Vicar. Walking from the Church to the Moot Gardens the party was met by the owner, Mr. Newall Squarey, who conducted them over the earthworks with the curious terraced banks, often described as a Saxon "Moot" place, but more probably perhaps a garden conceit of Elizabethan times. The Moot house itself was

¹ This paper is printed in full in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 14th, 1924, and a portion of it again, with illustrative diagrams, in the issue of Sept. 11th.

unhappily entirely gutted in the late disastrous fire in which the lives of two of the servants were lost.

The last place to be visited was Longford Castle, where Lord and Lady Radnor received the party with the greatest kindness, entertained them at tea in the hall, and threw open the whole house and its treasures to their inspection. Mr. Frank Stevens acted as guide to the house he knows so well, and conducted the main party round it, but everyone was at liberty to see what he liked as he would, and everyone was most thoughtfully provided with a catalogue of the pictures. Before leaving at 3.50 the Hon. Secretary thanked Lord and Lady Radnor most heartily for their hospitality, and so the programme of the meeting ended, and members got back to Salisbury at the scheduled time, 5.45, to catch the last trains home. It was certainly one of the most successful, as it was the largest attended, meeting held by the Society for many years past. The arrangements in Capt. Cunnington's hands went of course without a hitch, time was kept in spite of unforeseen difficulties, everyone professed themselves as highly pleased with the proceedings, and last, but not least, of the elements which go to make a meeting a success, a balance of something over £30 remained to be carried to the General Fund of the Society—a very real help in time of need.

FIGSBURY RINGS. AN ACCOUNT OF EXCAVATIONS IN 1924.¹

By MRS. M. E. CUNNINGTON.

Figsbury Rings, in the parish of Winterbourne Dauntsey, encloses within its roughly circular entrenchment an area of about 15 acres.

It stands in a conspicuous position on a promontory of the chalk downs nearly 500ft. above sea level. The area is level except on the western side, where the entrenchment is carried down below the crest of the hill.

Reference to the plan will show that the earthwork consists of a rampart with outer ditch, and a wide inner ditch some distance within, and roughly parallel to the rampart, but without any corresponding bank of its own.

There are two original entrances through the entrenchment, and corresponding causeways across the inner ditch, one on the eastern, the other on the western side. Outside the eastern entrance there are traces of a bank and ditch that once formed a horn-work, or outer defence. There is now a wide gap in the rampart with causeway across the outer ditch on the southern side, but these are obviously not original features. Stukeley in 1723 does not show this gap (*Itin. Cur.*, p. 137, Pl. 41), but Hoare in 1810 does (*An. Wilts.*, I., pp. 217—8), so apparently it was made between these years.

The purpose for which the inner ditch was made has given rise to much speculation. It has been suggested that Figsbury was a sacred circle somewhat on the lines of Avebury; that it was a place set apart for games and chariot racing; that it was a Roman amphitheatre; that it was an unfinished work; Stukeley suggested that it was enlarged by Constantius Chlorus, who moved the vallum from the inner to the outer ditch.²

[The Society is indebted to the generosity of Capt. and Mrs. Cunnington for the whole of the blocks of the accompanying illustrations. Ed.]

¹ The work was done under the personal supervision of Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington in June—July, 1924, six men being employed for the whole time.

² Stukeley suggested the name "Chloridunum," consequently it has sometimes been called Chlorus' Camp! Stukeley seems to have argued that Clarendon (a mile or so from Figsbury) once spelt Chlorendon, must be connected with Chlorus, and Figsbury being the nearest "Roman Camp," and near the Roman road, must have been Chlorus' camp. Stukeley seems to have borrowed this idea from Bishop Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, published 1695, where on p. 687 he states, "a good Governor he (Constantius) was, and was come as forwards upon the Downs as far as new Sarum; where upon the side of the Downs he built a fortification, the Rampers whereof still appear very apparently and is called Chloren after the name that the Britains gave him, by reason of his long train carried up after him; it standeth in Wiltshire upon the North corner of Chlorendon Park, now called Clarindon, which taketh his name thereof." In Aubrey's (died 1697) *Mon. Brit.*, it is called Frippsbury, and the same in Gibson's "Camden,"

There can, however, be no doubt that the earthwork was designed primarily for defence. It is, on the other hand quite clear from the character of the inner ditch as revealed by excavation, apart from its indefensible position, that this ditch was never intended for defence.

Excavation at five different points showed it to be of quite different character from the outer one. It was very irregularly cut, with a wide flat bottom, whereas the outer ditch was well cut and almost V-shaped. Humps or promontories of unexcavated chalk were left in the inner ditch, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, forming occasionally what were tantamount to bridges across it. By means of these irregularities it must always have been easy to get in or out of the ditch almost anywhere on either side. Moreover, for a length of 60ft. (*d* on plan) the ditch had never been completely dug out. We believe, as suggested by Hoare (*An. Wilts*, I., p. 218), that the ditch was simply a quarry from which the material came to strengthen the rampart. By thus quarrying at an equi-distance all round the rampart, instead of at one spot, the distance over which the material had to be carried was reduced to a minimum.

There can be no doubt that the chalk taken from the inner ditch does now actually form by far the greater part of the rampart; the chalk that came from the outer ditch, *i.e.*, an equal bulk, having gone back in to it. The quarry ditch is still comparatively empty, having had no bank to wear down and so to fill it up.

Great labour must have been expended in making Figsbury strong, but it never seems to have been occupied for any length of time. In the trenches cut across the interior very little evidence of habitation was found. On the plateau, *i.e.*, the area within the quarry ditch, only eight pieces of pottery were found; the circular "pot-boiling" or cooking holes, if such they were, found there also suggest a temporary rather than a permanent occupation. Evidence of habitation under the shelter of the S.W. rampart and on the floor of the quarry ditch also points to such habitation having been of a temporary nature. It consisted only of a few fire sites and a small quantity of broken pottery and animal bones.

In the excavations as a whole only about one hundred pieces of pottery were found, and only three pieces of broken mealing stones; not a single storage or rubbish pit such as usually abound on prehistoric sites, not a single worked bone, spindle whorl, loom weight, no object of bronze or of iron, and not even a hammerstone.

This absence of objects of domestic use, as well as the scarcity of broken pottery, shows that the site cannot have been regularly inhabited. It seems probable that the place belonged to some tribe or community that lived near by, and that the people came in here for refuge with their animals in

1695, p. 108. Hoare, *An. Wilts*, I., p. 217, by an error of transcription? says both these writers called it Fripsbury, and in his copy of Aubrey he spells it thus (see Wilts MS. in Devizes Museum Library). In Gough's *Camden*, vol. I., Index, 1806, it is called Figbury, and Aubrey's plan that does not show the inner causeways is re-produced. On Andrew and Dury's Map of Wiltshire, 1773, it is called "Clorus's Camp or Figbury Ring."

time of danger. As an alternative it might be suggested that the entrenchment was merely a place of safety in which to pen the flocks and herds, and that the relics of human habitation are those of the herdsmen who came with them. The great strength of the entrenchment, however, and the fact that it was thought necessary to add to it on two separate occasions, as well as its exposed position, makes this less probable.

Water Supply. In the absence of wells or ponds the nearest water in prehistoric times, as it is to-day, would have been the river Bourne, in the valley about half-a-mile distant.

Comparison with other works. Figsbury has been compared with the three Nosterfield circles, and two on Hutton Moor, all in the neighbourhood of Ripon, in Yorkshire, of a superficially similar plan, but it appears that the resemblance is probably misleading, and they may have little or nothing in common.

THE DATE OF FIGSBURY.

Five fragments of Bronze Age pottery were found, but this can scarcely be considered to afford evidence that even the earliest part of the earthwork dates from that period; the fact that very few worked or flaked flints were found does not add to the probability.

Scanty though it is, the only decided evidence of habitation is that by a people in the Early Iron Age who used pottery of the All Cannings Cross type. These seem to have squatted, temporarily at least, on the open floor of the inner ditch, and under the shelter of the S.W. rampart, before the second, or last, addition, was made to it.

In the absence of evidence of a later occupation, it is probable that these are the people who made both additions to the rampart, and the quarry ditch. As to who made the first bank and its corresponding ditch there is no direct evidence available. It is probable that when the additions to the rampart were made that the outer ditch was cleaned out, if not deepened. There can be no doubt that whoever made the outer ditch *as it is now*, also cut out the deeper part of the quarry ditch at "d" (see p. 55). Both the shape of the cutting at "d" and the character of the work are identical with that of the outer ditch. It is probable on the whole that the original bank as well as the two additions fall within the same period, and were the work of the same people in successive years.

The site does not seem to have been inhabited in Romano-British times, only one piece of pottery of this period being found, and that just under the turf in the quarry ditch.

A bronze leaf-shaped sword, said to have been dug up in Figsbury in 1704, is now in the Ashmolean Museum (*W.A.M.*, vol. 37. pp. 100, 129). This type of sword is regarded as of late Bronze Age date, and a "not very remote ancestor of the Hallstatt iron type" (*Brit. Museum Guide, Bronze*, 1920, p. 31). As Bronze Age types are known to have survived into the Early Iron Age, for example the bronze razor and socketed celt found at All Cannings Cross, it seems quite possible that this sword was contemporary with the pottery of All Cannings Cross type found in Figsbury.

THE POTTERY.

With the exception of one piece of Romano-British, one of a bead rim bowl, and five of Bronze Age type, all the fragments of pottery found were such as occurred at the Early Iron Age site at All Cannings Cross. Considering the small number found it was fortunate that so many pieces belonged to the distinctive type of red-coated bowls.

Only sixty pieces of pottery were found in the inner ditch, thirty-five at the edge of the S.W. rampart, including the burnt layer under the bank, and only eight on the plateau.¹

ANIMAL REMAINS.

No animal bones were found on the plateau, but a few were found along the side of the S.W. rampart, and a few in the inner ditch, more especially at "b" They were for the most part very fragmentary and included those of sheep, oxen (three horn cores of the *Bos longifrons*), pig, pony (jaws and hoof, and dog (parts of two jaws). Of the red deer only one piece of an antler was found, and that was on the plateau in Ex. D.

HUMAN REMAINS.

The broken and scattered condition in which the human remains were found is remarkable. With the exception of fragments of a skull and a collar bone found about a foot deep in accumulated soil at the edge of the S.W. rampart, they were all found scattered promiscuously with animal bones, etc., in a layer of rubble mixed with soil on the floor of the inner ditch. They were for the most part found broken, but some of the scattered pieces have been fitted together; teeth from the jaws were also scattered.

At "b" there were two separate pieces of a lower, and one of an upper jaw, an ulna, and a radius, both incomplete, and two other fragments of limb bones. At "a" two pieces of limb bones. At "f" parts of three lower jaws, several loose teeth, in one instance thirteen were found lying close together, part of an ulna, a radius, a humerus, and another limb bone; it has been possible to restore one of the jaws to a fairly complete condition.

¹ It is interesting that while pieces were found of several red-coated cordoned bowls with ornament characteristically incised after baking (of All Cannings Cross type, Pl. 28, figs. 3-4), no fragment was found of the furrowed bowls (Pl. 28, fig. 1), a type much more common at All Cannings than the cordoned. In the Early Iron Age pits on Fifield Bavant Down described by Dr. Clay (*W.A.M.*, xlii., 457), Pl. vi., fig. 5) a bowl of the cordoned type was found but none of the furrowed. From the character of the pottery as a whole the pits at Fifield are thought to be rather later than the site at All Cannings. It appears probable, therefore, that the cordoned bowl as a type is rather later than the furrowed bowl. Another point, not without significance is that the bowls from All Cannings have actual raised ribs at the angles, while the vessel from Fifield is without them. Some of the pieces from Figsbury have raised ribs, others are without them. It appears, therefore, that as time went on the type deteriorated, and the bowls were made without raised ribs. Pottery with finger tip ornament was not found at Fifield or at Figsbury.

REPORT ON HUMAN REMAINS FROM FIGSBURY RINGS, BY SIR
ARTHUR KEITH.

(1) A lower jaw marked D. f.¹ of a man probably 40—50 years of age. All the teeth are sound and apparently all had been in place at the time of death. The chin is not prominent—not shelf-like. When placed base down on the table the point of the chin projects only 7mm. in front of the recess below the incisor teeth. The symphysis is only 31mm. in depth. I mention these facts because they seem to be characteristic of the pre-Roman people—a knob-like chin, not prominent, and not deep. The bigonial width was 101mm., the bicondylar 120.

To this lower jaw may belong the shaft of the right humerus marked D. f. If this is so, then the man (No. 1) was about 5ft. 8in. in height, and fairly strongly built.

(2) Much splintered lower jaw, D. f. 1, the bone having been broken at, or not long after death. The chin is missing. As in D. f. the enamel has been worn off considerable areas of the chewing surface of the first and second molar teeth, more so in D. f. 1 than in D. f. This jaw is part of a man aged about 50. There is a most remarkable display of caries, which has attacked the outer (buccal) surface of the last or third molar, the disease has progressed further on the left molar than in the right. The disease has also attacked the buccal aspect of the neck of the second molar, the left tooth suffering more than the right. Pyorrhœa has been rampant in this man, the roots of the teeth being exposed in consequence of the absorption of their sockets. Probably this man had still all his teeth—diseased as they were—at the time of death.

(3) Imperfect lower jaw of a woman, D. f. 2, probably aged, and of slight and small make. In her the wisdom or third molar teeth are absent—never been developed. This seems to have been frequently the case among English women of the Roman and pre-Roman periods. Her lower jaw at the chin is shallow (depth 29mm.); the chin is knob-like and not prominent. Before death she had lost one of her molar teeth from disease, and was about to lose another. The molar teeth were deeply worn.

The fragment of the left humerus (marked D. d.) and a fragment of the left tibia also belonged to a woman of small size.

(4) D. b. Left half of upper jaw and two parts of lower jaw of a woman. The characters of the jaw are very similar to those of No. 3 (D. f. 2). She has wisdom teeth and had lost only one molar (first left). Aged 60?

(5) E. R. Imperfect frontal bone of young man (?): metopic suture has persisted. Forehead wide—minimum width 103mm.

(6) Set of teeth of a child aged about 10: not a trace of caries in them.

(7) Left clavicle (marked E. R.) of a youth of about 12 years. There is also a piece of ulna which may belong to the same individual.

(8) Shaft of right femur of a child about 10—12 years. May be same as No. 6. With this femur shaft of left radius and perhaps part of a left ulna, all marked D. f. 1.

(9) (D. a.) Upper part of right femur of a man.

¹ The letters refer to the section of the inner ditch in which the bones were found.

(10) (D. a₂.) Upper part of right femur of a man about 5ft. 6in. The femora No. 8, 9, 10 show a flattening (platymeria) on their upper third, particularly No. 10, in which the front-to-back diameter is only 59 % of the side-to-side diameter. This flattening is commoner among pre-Roman British than amongst post Roman.

(11) (D. f.) Shaft of right humerus of a man about 5ft 8in. ? if goes with No. 1.

(12) D. d. Left humerus of a small slender woman—may well be No. 3 or No. 4. Piece of tibia goes with it.

(13) D. 6. Proximal $\frac{2}{3}$ of ulna of strong man. Proximal $\frac{2}{3}$ of radius of same individual. Piece of lower end of fibula : may be of No. 13 individual.

WORKED FLINTS OF LATE TYPE FOUND IN THE DITCH.

An interesting find was that of some two hundred worked flints scattered over a space of some 4ft. to 5ft. in diameter in a layer of soil and rubble on the floor of the inner ditch at "e." Their condition is fresh and sharp, and they appear to have been worked on the spot ; two or three large unbroken flints found may represent the raw material intended for working into implements. About half the number of broken flints belong to a type that has been found on a few sites in the neighbourhood, and that has been illustrated and described by Heywood Sumner in "*The Ancient Earthworks of the New Forest*," p. 85—6, Pl. xxiv. a. The discovery of these flints "*in situ*" in a ditch that dates in the Early Iron Age is interesting, because this type of worked flints had already been regarded as of late date (as compared with other flint implements) on account of the surroundings in which they had been found elsewhere. In the same layer with these flints was found a single fragment of the rim of a wheel-turned bead rim bowl, that dates probably in the 1st century A.D., or only slightly earlier. This was the only fragment of this type of bowl found. This part of the ditch had been much disturbed and was infested by rabbits, indeed the cutting was not carried so far as had been intended on this account.

PLAN SHOWING POSITION AND EXTENT OF THE EXCAVATIONS.

Trenches on the plateau (*i.e.*, the area within the inner ditch) and berm (*i.e.*, the area between the rampart and inner ditch) were cut down to the undisturbed chalk ; there is very little soil on this exposed hill top, and, owing to recent cultivation, hardly any turf ; along the inner edge of the rampart the soil is a little thicker than elsewhere. At F.H. (*i.e.*, fire hole) numbers 1 to 6, circular holes were found full of charcoal and burnt flints, varying in size from 1ft. in diameter and depth, to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in diameter and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep ; the walls of the holes were not discoloured by fire, and in view of this and the number of burnt flints or "pot boilers," in and around them, it is suggested that they were temporary cooking places. The method of cooking by means of pot boilers is well known as having been practised by primitive peoples in modern times, as well as by prehistoric people. A description of the various ways of cooking by this means, with references and general information on the subject, will be found in a paper by T. C. Cantrill in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July, 1911, p. 253. He thus describes the process of boiling as practised by some North American Indians. A

hole is dug in the ground about the size of a common pot, a piece of raw hide is pressed down with the hands close around the sides, and filled with water. The meat is then put into this "pot" and stones heated in a neighbouring fire are successively dropped or held in the water until the meat is done. It seems that meat can be cooked with similar apparatus without the addition of water by packing with hot stones and covering; in fact treating the hole as an oven instead of a boiler.¹ Similar cooking holes are found in hut circles on Dartmoor. (*Trans. Devon Ass.*, 1896, vol. xxviii., p. 177).

In F.H.1. a small piece of slag was found; in F.H.2 a fragment of a bowl of All Cannings Cross type, and several small pieces of burnt clay; in F.H.5 a piece of the rim of a hematite coated bowl of All Cannings Cross type; in F.H.6 a fragment of indefinite dark pottery and a small piece of bone, not burnt. It appears therefore that these holes are not earlier than the period of All Cannings Cross pottery.

It will be seen that holes 2, 3, 2a, 3a, form approximately a rectangle; this gave rise to a suggestion that these might be post holes of a hut; but this is improbable on account of their contents of charcoal and burnt flints, and the fact that other holes similar in every respect were found singly.

A.—An irregular hole, 7ft. long, 3ft. wide at one end, 2ft at the other, 2ft. to 3ft. deep, with sloping sides; below the general level of the floor a hole 9 inches deep, 1½ft. in diameter. Among the rubble filling in was a piece of the base of a Bronze Age "beaker," and a small sherd of red-coated ware of All Cannings Cross type.

B.—A large irregular hole, 8ft. by 7ft., 2½ft. deep. Among the chalky filling in there was a little charcoal, two pieces of sarsen stone, and a piece of rather coarse sandy pottery of a kind common at All Cannings.

C.—An irregular hole some 7ft. by 6ft., 2½ft. deep. Chalky rubble filling.

D.—An irregularly shaped hole or pit, 6ft. by 4½ft., 2½ft. deep; on the west side there was a semi-circular enlargement, 2ft. in diameter, full of charcoal and burnt flints, with sides discoloured by fire. At the bottom of this very roughly made pit-dwelling were found a small fragment of a mealing stone, a piece of deer horn (the only piece found in the whole camp), and a piece of red pottery with impressed lines, of All Cannings Cross type.

E.—A roughly circular hollow about 16ft. deep, full of burnt flints; among them was a piece of a sarsen mealing stone, and part of a base of a pot of sandy ware of a kind common at All Cannings Cross.

F.—An irregular hole some 8ft. by 5ft., and 2ft. deep.

G.—A basin-shaped hole, 2¼ft. by 1¾ft. and 1¼ft. deep, containing burnt flints but no charcoal; perhaps this was a cooking place like those described under F.H. above.

H.—An irregular hole 6ft. by 2½ft., and from 2ft. to 3ft. deep; a piece of

¹ Reference may also be made to an address by Miss Layard to the Pre-historic Society of East Anglia, on June 10th, 1922. It appears that the pot boiler method of heating water was in use in the Highlands until about the beginning of the 19th century; see *A Hundred Years in the Highlands*, p. 15, by Osgood H. Mackenzie.

ornamented pottery that may be of Bronze Age date was found near the bottom.

I.—An irregular hole some 4ft. in diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, containing among the rubble filling-in many burnt flints and a small sherd of Bronze Age pottery.

These holes, A to I, were all filled with chalky rubble mixed with a little brown surface soil. The absence of dark soil or humus, such as is usually found on sites that were inhabited for any length of time, was very noticeable. The scarcity of remains will be appreciated when it is said that all the objects found are notified above; no animal bones, except a small fragment in F.H. 6, were found either in the holes or in the surface trenches in the plateau area.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE INNER OR QUARRY DITCH.

a.—(See plan). A space, 14ft. by 10ft., was cleared out here. Original depth of ditch 10ft., depth of filling at centre $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Only a few pieces of coarse pottery was found in the rubble.

b.—A space, 30ft. long by 13ft. wide, was cleared here. The floor of the ditch was level, from 10ft. to 12ft. wide; original depth 9ft.; depth of filling $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; width from bank to bank 44ft. A number of burnt flints, fragments of pottery, and broken animal and human bones were found strewn in a layer of earthy rubble on the floor of the ditch. On the same level close under the inner wall, extending along it for about 8ft., was a fire site consisting of charcoal and quantities of burnt flints.

c.—A cutting, 37ft. long by 13ft. wide. Original depth of ditch 10ft.; silt 3ft. On the level floor were found a few animal bones, many burnt flints, and fragments of pottery, including pieces of at least two red-coated cordoned bowls, and part of the base of a Bronze Age beaker.

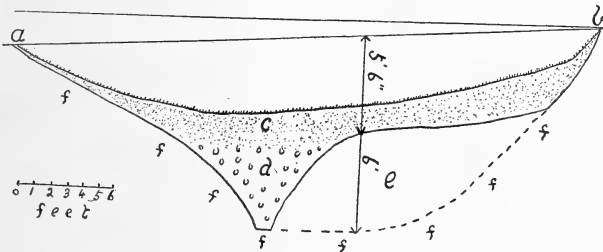


FIG. I.—Section across inner ditch at "d" on Plan

a—b. Original surface level.

c. Rubbly filling in.

d. Pure chalk filling in.

e—f. Undisturbed chalk; the dotted line shows an average section of ditch as completely excavated.

d.—Fig. 1. Length of cutting 60ft. In this cutting the floor was reached at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the surface level, except along the outer or berm side, where in a comparatively narrow, almost V-shaped trench, the ditch had been dug down to about its normal depth, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. That part of the ditch dug only to

a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. runs up into and ends at one of the buttresses, or promontories, described before (p. 49) as having been left unexcavated in the ditch at unequal intervals. It seems that the ditch was at first dug to a depth of about 5ft. all over, then deepened as more material was required for building the rampart, and that this section of the ditch was left only partly cleared out.

The deeper or trench-like part of the ditch seems to have been intentionally filled in. Being comparatively narrow and steep-sided it was likely to prove dangerous to cattle, and possibly for this reason was filled in up to the $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. level. In re-excavating, it seemed at first that the bottom had been reached all over at the $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. level, the hard compacted chalk in the trench appearing so much like the undisturbed floor, and quite distinct from the silt and rubble of the upper filling in. Pottery of All Cannings type was found on the $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. level and at the bottom of the trench.

e.—A cutting 15ft. square. Original depth $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft., width 54ft., silting 3ft. deep in centre. For worked flints and fragments of bead rim pottery found here see page 53.

f.—Cutting 48ft. by $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Original depth $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft., width 46ft. In a layer of earthy rubble on the floor were found a few animal bones and pieces of pottery including fragments of red-coated bowls of All Cannings Cross type, and the piece of a rim of a Bronze Age urn of the over hanging, or moulded rim, type.

d. l.—A narrow cutting was made across the ditch at this point to test whether it was normal, or only partially dug out as at d. It proved to be normal with the usual wide flat bottom.

RAMPART SECTIONS.

Three cuttings were made through the rampart in each of which two old turf lines were found, representing, it is believed, additions at two different times.

The original bank as shown by turf line No. 1 (Fig. II.) was a comparatively small affair, and had become thickly clad with turf before the first addition was made. This in its turn seems to have become or to have been covered with turf when the second addition was made.

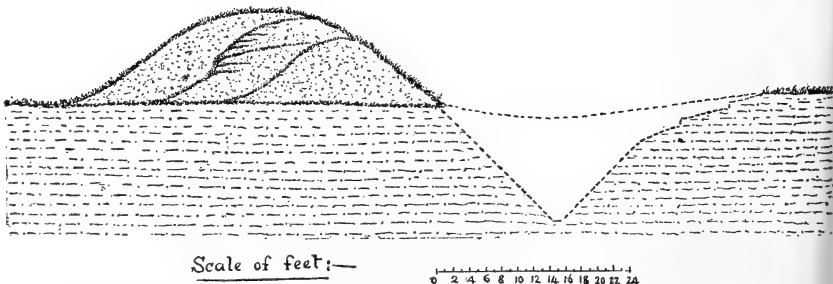


FIG. II.—Section across rampart at "cutting 3" on Plan, showing turf lines within the bank; and section of outer ditch as excavated.

In the material of the first addition there were dark streaks that looked like thin lines of turf running out through the bank from the regular turf line. The meaning of these streaks of turf in the body of the rampart was not at first clear, but as similar ones were found in all the rampart sections it is thought that they probably indicate layers of turf laid during the construction of the bank to give it stability and to prevent it slipping.

The first bank was composed of finer and more compacted chalk than that of the additions, both of these latter being to a great extent built up of large lumps of chalk with occasional large flints.

THE OUTER DITCH.

It was proposed to clear at least 20ft. of this ditch but as it proved unexpectedly large and deep only 8ft. were cleared to the bottom. An indefinite piece of pottery was found at a depth of 5ft. in the silt, and two more with snail shells practically at the bottom (Fig. II).

CUTTINGS AT INNER EDGE OF S.W. RAMPART.

The berm trench showed a thickening of soil with a few fragments of bone and pottery close to the bank, so a cutting was made as shown, parallel with the bank. At the spot shown traces of fire with charcoal and numerous burnt flints were found at the foot of the rampart extending along it for 10ft., and spreading back under it. It was clear that there had been a big fire here at two successive times, one before and one after the first addition to the rampart.

The lower layer under the rampart was on the ground level, but the upper one was on the slope of the bank, having been made after the first addition to the rampart. Distinctive sherds of red-coated bowls of All Cannings type were found in both layers.

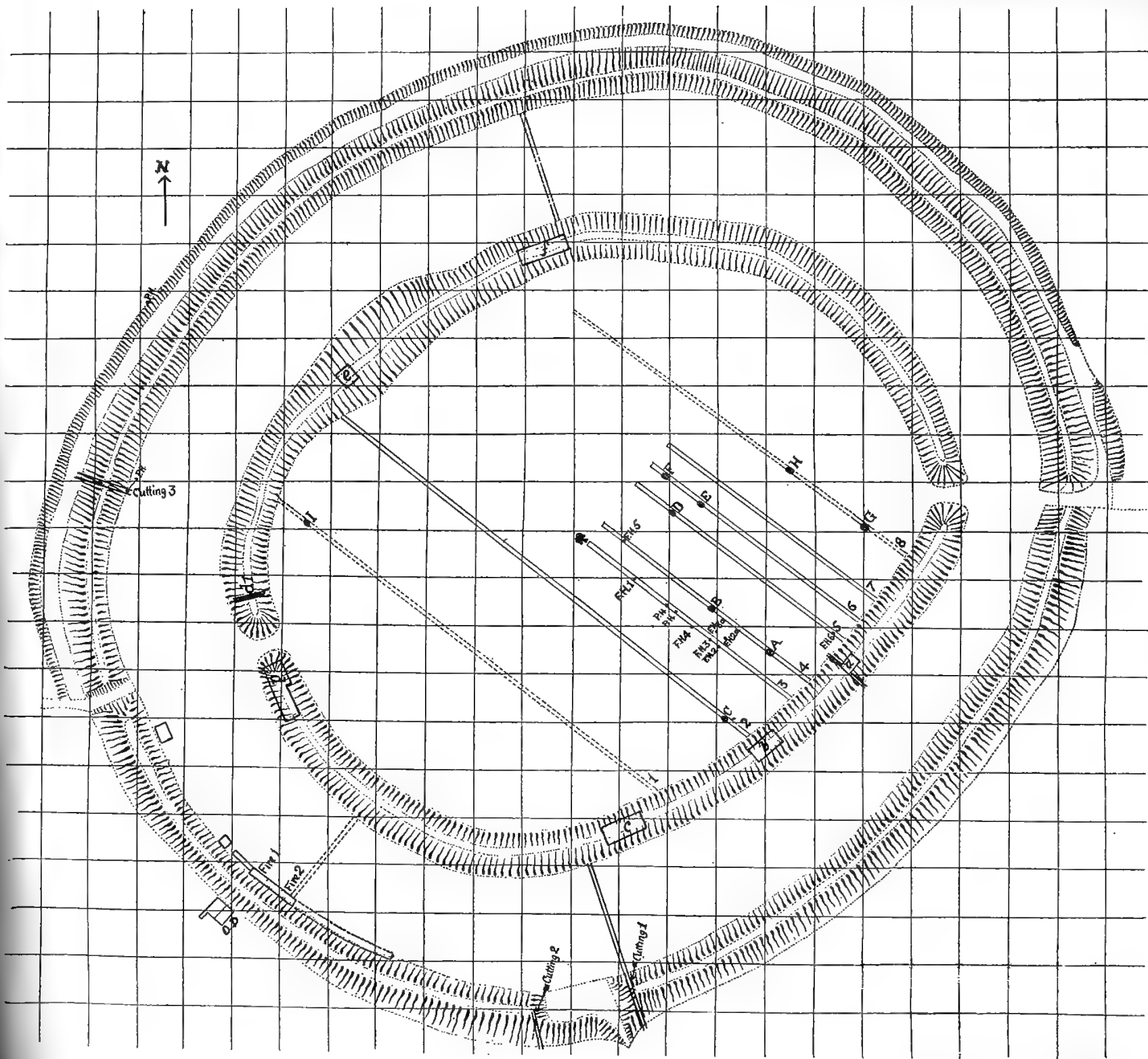
Beyond this first fire site for 14ft. there was no sign of burning, and then the firing began again and extended for a length of 27ft., parallel with the bank and spreading back under it as in the first patch, but only on the ground level. Trenching along the edge of the bank for a length of 122ft. south of this showed no further signs of burning. The signs of burning ended abruptly at the old plough line at the foot of the bank, so it is probable that further out they have been destroyed by cultivation. A barn or some such building seems once to have stood at this spot, for a few feet out from the foot of the rampart a line of squared malm stones (Green-sand rock) were found with pieces of modern bricks and mortar.

THE CAUSEWAYS.

The turf was taken off the northern half of the western inner causeway in search for post holes; and for a length of 30ft., 4ft. wide, along the inner and outer edges of the quarry ditch, but none were found. From appearances outside the western entrance it seemed not improbable that a sunken way led through the rampart as at Casterly Camp (*W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 69); a trench cut between the two ends of the outer ditch proved, however, that there is a solid causeway of undisturbed chalk. The nature of the defence of this entrance remains therefore unknown.

The pottery, human bones, flints, etc., found in the excavations have been placed in the Society's Museum at Devizes.

We are indebted to Sir Arthur Keith, M.D., F.R.S., for kindly examining and reporting upon the human remains, and to Mr. C. W. Pugh for drawing the plan and sections, and assistance during the course of the excavations.



FIGSBURY CAMP. PLAN—Showing position and extent of the Excavations. Squares equal 50ft.

AN INHABITED SITE OF LA TENE I. DATE, ON SWALLOWCLIFFE DOWN.

By R. C. C. CLAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., F.R.A.I.

The "British Village," marked on the maps as situated on Swallowcliffe Down, S. Wilts, lies for the most part in the south-west corner of the parish of Swallowcliffe, but its western fringe is in Ansty.

This rise in the downs, 730ft. above sea level, commands the view to Westbury on the north, White Sheet Hill on the west, Chiselbury on the east, and to the Cranborne Chase Ridge on the south. It is defended on the north, north-west, and north-east by the steep escarpment of the downs, and on the south-west, south, and south-east by a semicircular ditch. The Ridgeway cuts through this ditch on the south and separates a semicircular "amphitheatre" from the village proper. Although the scarcity of weapons in the Early Iron Age settlements has led some authorities to conclude that life in that period was one of peaceful commerce and agriculture, yet the fact that most of the prehistoric camps that have been excavated have proved to have been either constructed or strengthened in those times suggests that this site may have been chosen for its strategic importance.

The lynchets of chess-board type that adjoin the village on the north and north-west indicate the position of its cultivated fields. From a distance, when the sun is low, an old road can be seen running diagonally down the slope from the northern end of the village to cross the modern road to Ansty near the foot of the hill.

To the south beyond the "amphitheatre" is a steep sided valley or coombe. At the head of this there are signs of a dam and catchment pond, probably the water supply of the village, for we know that in those days the water in the springs stood many feet higher than it does now.

This portion of the downs has never been ploughed, and there were obvious indications on the surface that here was once an inhabited site. The ground was uneven and full of small irregularities, and in places hollows one foot in depth showed where some of the pits lay. These depressions were riddled with rabbit holes, a sure sign of "moved" soil. The earth from their scrapes was black and contained many calcined flints and fragments of sandstones and a few small shards of pottery.

We commenced our excavations by running some narrow trenches down to the undisturbed chalk subsoil in the angle made by the fence. The depth to the "hard" varied from 12 to 15 inches. Many burnt flints and here and there a small badly preserved fragment of pottery were all that we found. Later on, when we trenched in many parts of the site, we had no better luck. Nothing of interest was discovered outside any of the pits with the exception of an ornamented button of antler lying just beneath the turf between Pits 56 and 58. So shallow was the soil that possibly objects of bone, iron, and pottery had perished. At the contemporary

village site at Fifield Bavant (*W.A.M.*, vol. xlii., pp. 457—496) there was the same absence of "finds" between the dwellings. By means of sounding with a heavy rammer we were able to locate all those places where the subsoil had been moved. It was not so much the hollowness of the sound that gave the clue to these holes as the vibration imparted to the surface of the ground directly over them. This was felt in the feet of persons standing near the sounder, and it was a simple matter for them to determine which foot was over a pit and which was outside. Very windy days and days when the turf was water-logged were not good for sounding. Often one of us working at the bottom of a pit some yards away could appreciate the difference in the quality of the sounds quite readily even when the sounder himself was in doubt. A rabbit hole under the turf will often deceive the inexperienced. It is possible to make a fairly accurate guess as to the depth of moved soil below one, for the sound reflected off the walls of a deep pit appears to rebound from the floor at a considerable distance. By this means we located and excavated 93 pits, a post hole, several cooking places, and a few cases of moved soil of an indefinite nature.

The map of the site (Plate I.) shows that there was no apparent planning or regular lay-out of the position of the pits. They are scattered about in an irregular manner, sometimes in small clusters, and at other times widely separated. There are no obvious streets or pathways between them: but the absence of any pits on a strip 20ft. wide running between Nos. 74 and 72, 55 and 73, 48 and 64, 35 and 59 in a north-easterly direction, suggests that there might have been a roadway through the middle of the village. If there was such a track, it was never a "made" one, for when trenching we found no flints or other stones there in greater quantities than usual.

Each man must have made his own pit or pits wherever he chose and according to his own plan, for no two pits were exactly alike in dimensions or shape. The commonest type was circular in transverse section and slightly bee-hived—that is to say, the walls were undercut so that the diameter of the floor was greater than that of the top. Of the 93 pits, 72 were circular in cross section, 8 were oval, 5 egg-shaped, 4 in the shape of a waisted oval, whilst four were so irregular that their shape could not be specified. Some had steps cut into the walls and a few had a long ramp or slope leading into the pit half-way up the side. In other cases ladders of some form must have been used for ingress and egress. Although we found no examples, a well-made ladder was discovered at Glastonbury. A tribe of Indians called Guajiros at Maracaibo, in Venezuela, live in pile dwellings. They get into their huts by climbing an upright pole by means of notches cut into the sides (*Illustrated Travels*, vol. ii., pp. 19—21). Flat bottomed recesses and long seats or ledges were cut into the walls of some pits. The floors were usually flat and corresponded to the slope of the chalk strata. At times they were basin-shaped or sloped to one corner, possibly for drainage purposes. The presence of a vein of flint was occasionally taken advantage of to form the bottom of a recess or ledge or of the pit itself. The projecting points of flint in the wall were often very cleverly cut off. Although, on the whole, the walls were not very smooth, yet they had never been lined with clay or daub, but showed the discolouration due to exposure to the air. No engravings were found on them.

There were three examples of twin pits—87 and 88, 38 and 86, 58 and 59. These communicated through an opening in the intervening wall of chalk to form a figure of eight. Pits 16, 17, and 18 were united like the leaf of shamrock.

Fragments of daub showing the marks of wattle were found in eleven pits. It was in a friable condition and had not been subjected to much heat. There is no evidence that any of the roofs, with the exception of that of No. 74, were ever burnt down. One lump of daub containing the charred sticks of wattle *in situ* was found. This charcoal has been identified by Mr. A. H. Lyell, F.S.A., as hazel. Although we cannot from these scanty remains determine the actual structure of the pit coverings, yet we can, I think, assume that they were similar to those at the neighbouring and contemporary village at Fifield Bavant (*W.A.M.*, vol. xlii., pp. 459—460, Plate i.).

There is no doubt that all the pits had been filled up by the action of silting.

The site was not occupied continuously. The first inhabitants probably left *en masse* for some reason unknown, and took most of their possessions with them. There was then a break of perhaps ten years, during which time the pits silted up for three to five feet. This is clearly shown by an almost constant layer of more or less "sterile" chalk silt. Above this we found a black stratum of an average thickness of 18 inches, containing shards of pottery, many animal bones, and various tools. On top of this there was usually an earthy layer containing many calcined flints. The second inhabitants made use of the depressions caused by the incompletely silted up pits, possibly because the soil had good drainage.

The presence of so much charcoal and innumerable pot-boilers in the top layers of the pits indicates that fires were made in or around them. On the other hand, several separate cooking places were discovered, and the large built-up hearth in the centre of Pit 22, covered and surrounded by many cartloads of wood ashes, shows that this place was a communal kitchen.

The smelting of iron was carried out on the site. Many lumps of slag and one "bloom" were found. The presence of fragments of ferruginous Lower Greensand indicate the source of the raw material.

A few pieces of bronze slag were found.

Pottery was also made on the spot, for we have been able to reconstruct a "waster" and several fragments of intensely heated clay, showing large round holes, possibly part of a kiln, were found in one pit together.

Some pits were evidently used for storage purposes. They were deep, often 8ft., and, except for very many animal bones, contained little else besides white chalk rubble in their lower halves. Possessing dome or cone-shaped roofs to their pits, the people would have had no need to dig deeper than 5ft. or 6ft. to make their dwellings. But it was an economy of labour to make their stores deeper than this, because only one roof was required. Pits that appeared to have been dwellings were about 6ft. deep, and possessed seats and recesses cut into their sides, and the filling was much blacker and contained more pottery and tools, while the floor was usually

covered by a layer of "dirt." We found that even without crouching on our haunches, as we suppose these villagers did, four of us could have our lunch with comfort in these pits.

Four fragments of human skull and part of a humerus were found in the top soil of the pits.

The burial places and rubbish heaps of these people have not yet been located.

At Park Brow, Mr. Garnet R. Wolseley found "five large excavated areas about 2ft. deep and of roughly rectangular plan." They contained six post holes about 2ft—3ft. deep, and he considers them to be the sites of wattle and daub huts (*Antiquaries' Journal*, vol. iv., p. 348). We found three rectangular shallow excavations of approximately 20ft. in length. There were no post holes in two of them and not a scrap of pottery or bone, no wattle and daub, and no black earth. It was surprising to discover that there were no calcined flints, which were so numerous in all other parts of the site. From this evidence we come to the conclusion that they must have been used as granaries. The smallest one contained all the indicia of a cooking place :—pot-boilers, animal bones, charcoal, and shards of pottery.

THE DITCH.

This ditch bounds the southern half of the site. On the east where it ends abruptly it has been mutilated by flint diggers. Its middle portion has been destroyed by the old coach road. The western third, which lies beyond the fence dividing the parishes of Ansty and Swallowcliffe, is well preserved and terminates somewhat suddenly after swerving inwards to avoid a round barrow. It was here that we cut our best section. There is no distinct vallum on the surface, and the ditch is now wide and shallow. The diagram (Plate 2) shows that the sides are very steep near the narrow bottom. They were probably steep all the way up when first made before any silting had taken place. It appears to have been defensive. Pitt-Rivers showed that silting was very rapid during the first few years (*Ex.*, iv., p. 24), hence the foot of chalk rubble above the floor would have accumulated soon after the ditch was made. The black layer with its La Tene pottery and fragment of hæmatited ware must have been deposited by the inhabitants of the village. This layer contained charcoal, many burnt flints and black earth, and appeared to be the remains of a squatting site. A blue glass bead (Plate VII.) was found at the edge of the black layer. This ditch, then, can safely be dated as contemporaneous with the village.

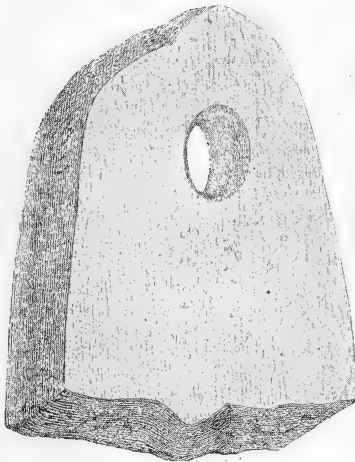
THE "CIRCUS."

This semi-circular earthwork (see map) is separated from the village by the ridgeway on to which it abuts. It is 120ft. long and 70ft. wide. Superficially it is a regular cup-shaped structure, bounded by a wide bank without any corresponding ditch outside. The grass over the centre does not differ in texture, colour, or luxuriance from that on the surrounding down. The centre is 2ft. below the natural level of the ground.

We cut a section (Plate 2) through this earthwork so as to pass through the centre, and another trench at right angles to it into the lowest part.

Besides these, we made several trial holes. We found the "hard" immediately beneath the turf near the centre, and as we approached the vallum we came upon an increasing depth of chalk rubble between the turf and the gradually rising level of the natural undisturbed chalk. Altogether we obtained a few sheeps' teeth and a small fragment of bone, no pot-boilers, and only two small pieces of La Tene pottery—the latter in the vallum near the old turf line. There was no black earth, the criterion of a former inhabited spot, nor was there any puddled clay lining to the "hard." There was no central pit or heap of ashes. The bank was formed of the chalk excavated from the centre.

From the evidence one can deduce that this carefully planned structure was used neither as a dwelling, a cooking place, a cattle kraal, nor as a catchment pond. It was probably the village moot, as Mr. Hadrian Allcroft suggests all such structures were (*Brighton & Hove Archæologist*, No. 2, pp. 29—40). His statement on page 39, "The Celt had his own moots, of his own peculiar kind or kinds, long before he made acquaintance with the Romans . . . and in the centre of his cruc was finally the very same pit whereat he made sacrifice to his reputed ancestors" is not verified by our excavations. We searched for such a place of sacrifice without success.



Portion of Wooden Loom Frame, Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE OF THE PITS.

Sc=scanty. N=the amount found in an average pit. +=an amount slightly above the average. 0=a total absence.

No. of Pit	Depth ft. in.	Length ft. in.	Width ft. in.	Animal Bones	Pot Boilers	Charcoal	Loom Weights	Querns	Sandstone Fragments	Wattle & Daub	Remarks
1	3 1	9 1	6 1	Sc	N	N	0	0	N	0	Bronze hook, bone gouge, human bones
2	7 10	10 0	6 5	N	+	+	1	0	N	0	Bronze wire
3	5 7	4 3	4 5	+	N	N	0	0	+	0	2 chalk spindle-whorls
4	6 6	6 3	4 6	Sc	Sc	Sc	1	0	+	0	
5	5 10	4 11	4 10	+	Sc	N	0	0	+	0	
6	5 1	4 11	4 6	N	+	+	1	0	N	0	
7	3 9	5 3	4 2	Sc	N	+	Sc	1	0	0	Chalk spindle-whorl
8	5 5	6 9	5 7	N	+	+	1	0	+	0	
9	6 8	6 8	6 3	+	+	+	1	0	Sc	0	
10	6 4	4 4	4 4	Sc	N	N	1	0	+	0	
11	5 10	4 10	4 10	N	N	Sc	1	0	N	0	Baked clay ball
12	7 5	5 8	6 1	Sc	Sc	Sc	1	0	+	0	Bone gouge
13	6 6	5 9	4 9	Sc	N	N	0	0	+	0	
14	4 1	4 6	4 4	Sc	Sc	Sc	3	3	N	0	
15	6 6	6 2	6 0	N	+	+	2	2	+	+	Iron pin
16	6 0	4 5	4 5	+	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	0	Iron awl
17	5 0	5 1	5 1	Sc	N	+	0	0	+	0	Bone awl, bronze plate
18	5 6	4 2	4 2	0	0	0	0	0	Sc	0	Chalk spindle-whorl
19	5 10	5 5	5 1	+	+	+	0	0	N	+	
20	7 1	5 10	4 7	Sc	N	+	0	0	Sc	+	Bone gouge, bone awl
21	7 4	6 2	6 2	+	N	N	2	0	+	0	Glass bead, bronze awl, 2 bone gougues
22	7 3	9 3	7 8	Sc	N	+	1	0	+	0	

No. of Pic	Depth	Length	Width	Animal Bones	Pot Boilers	Charcoal	Loom Weights	Querns	Sandstone Fragments	Wattle & Daub	Remarks.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.								
23	8 8	7 0	6 5	Sc	N	N	0	0	N	0	Amulet
24	7 3	6 3	6 3	N	N	N	0	1	N	0	Iron awl
25	6 7	5 6	5 5	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	+	0	Iron knife, bone awl, chalk spindle-whorl
26	6 8	6 0	4 9	+	+	+	3	2	Sc	0	Worked bone
27	6 0	6 1	5 5	Sc	Sc	Sc	2	1	N	0	Finger ring
28	5 0	6 6	6 4	+	+	+	0	1	+	0	
29	6 0	5 3	3 9	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	Glass bead, chalk spindle-whorl
30	7 5	5 8	5 8	+	Sc	Sc	0	1	Sc	0	Iron brooch, chalk spindle-whorl
31	5 0	5 5	4 10	N	N	+	7	0	+	0	2 bone gouges
32	4 9	7 7	5 0	Sc	Sc	Sc	4	2	Sc	0	Ball of unbaked clay
33	6 4	4 10	4 7	N	+	+	0	0	Sc	0	Sling bullet, bronze slag, iron nail
34	5 10	5 3	5 3	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	1	Sc	+	Chalk spindle-whorl
35	7 3	5 10	5 10	N	N	N	1	1	+	0	Iron pin, iron cleat, chalk spindle-whorl
36	6 4	6 6	4 1	N	Sc	N	8	2	+	0	Weaving comb, 3 bone gouges, bone awl, glass bead, sling bullet, chalk spindle-whorl
37	7 0	6 0	5 4	N	N	N	0	0	Sc	0	Iron brooch, iron pin, bone pin
38	7 1	6 0	5 0	Sc	N	N	0	0	N	0	Bone gouge, iron pin
39	4 1	6 6	5 3	Sc	Sc	Sc	1	0	Sc	0	Sling bullet
40	4 7	4 6	4 2	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	1	+	0	
41	3 9	4 10	4 5	Sc	Sc	Sc	+	0	0	0	Chalk spindle-whorl
42	5 9	6 4	5 4	+	+	+	0	1	Sc	+	Rib knife, bone awl, worked bone, ball of clay
43	4 4	7 0	5 0	N	N	N	1	1	Sc	Sc	Iron pin, chalk spindle-whorl
44	4 1	5 3	4 8	+	Sc	Sc	3	2	+	0	Bronze pin, iron fragments
45	6 3	5 5	5 5	Sc	N	+	+	2	+	0	Bone comb, bronze plate, 3 grooved metatarsals of sheep

No. of Pit	Depth ft. in.	Length ft. in.	Width ft. in.	Animal Bones	Pot Boilers	Charcoal	Loom Weights	Querns	Sandstone Fragments	Wattle & Daub	Remarks.
46	8 10	6 9	5 9	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	2	+	0	Bronze slag, iron cleat, worked bone
47	5 9	5 0	5 0	+	Sc	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	2 bone awls, sling bullet
48	4 10	6 1	6 0	+	+	Sc	0	3	+	0	
49	6 4	5 2	5 2	N	+	N	0	0	+	0	
50	4 9	5 3	5 0	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	2	+	0	Chalk spindle-whorl, grooved meta- tarsal
51	6 7	7 7	5 5	+	+	+	0	2	+	0	
52	5 0	5 4	5 1	Sc	Sc	Sc	1	0	+	0	
53	5 3	6 8	5 4	Sc	+	Sc	+	2	+	0	Bone awl
54	5 2	4 6	4 1	+	+	Sc	0	0	Sc	Sc	Bone awl
55	4 5	4 10	4 10	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	0	
56	4 4	4 9	4 5	Sc	+	Sc	0	0	+	0	
57	6 3	6 8	4 4	Sc	N	N	4	0	Sc	0	Bone comb, iron bill hook, worked bone
58	6 0	5 6	4 6	N	+	Sc	0	1	N	+	
59	3 9	4 7	4 3	N	+	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	
60	7 5	9 0	5 7	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	Chalk and clay spindle-whorls
61	6 4	5 7	5 5	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	Iron pin
62	7 2	5 5	5 4	Sc	N	Sc	1	0	N	0	
63	4 5	5 1	4 8	Sc	Sc	N	0	0	Sc	0	Worked chalk
64	5 3	4 3	4 0	N	+	N	0	0	+	0	Bone awl, chalk spindle-whorl
65	3 7	4 0	4 0	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	
66	7 9	7 2	6 1	N	+	+	0	2	N	0	Bone gouge, awl and needle, sling bullet
67	5 11	7 9	4 8	+	N	N	0	0	Sc	0	
68	7 11	7 10	9 2	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	Bone gouge and needle, iron rivet, chalk drum
69	5 4	4 7	4 5	+	+	+	1	1	Sc	0	Chalk spindle-whorl
70	3 6	5 8	4 6	N	N	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	

No. of Pit	Depth ft. in.	Length ft. in.	Width ft. in.	Animal Bones	Pot Boilers	Charcoal	Loom Weights	Querns	Sandstone Fragments	Wattle & Damb	Remarks,
71	5 2	5 10	4 8	Sc	+	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	Bone awl, iron link
72	5 5	5 4	5 0	Sc	N	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	Iron cleat
73	3 0	4 0	3 7	Sc	Sc	Sc	2	0	Sc	0	Worked bone
74	4 6	5 0	3 9	Sc	+	+	1	0	+	+	
75	5 1	5 1	5 1	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	Worked bone
76	3 9	5 0	4 3	N	Sc	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	Worked bone
77	6 2	5 2	5 0	N	+	+	2	2	+	0	Bone awl, worked bone, chalk spindle- whorl
78	4 8	4 11	4 8	Sc	+	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	Bone gouge, bronze wire, chalk spindle-whorl
79	4 3	5 4	5 2	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	2 grooved metatarsals
80	3 10	4 8	4 4	Sc	+	+	0	2	+	0	Iron link
81	5 9	6 6	6 5	+	+	N	2	2	+	0	Bone handle, sling bullet
82	6 3	5 0	4 4	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	+	0	Bone gouge
83	5 10	4 11	4 7	Sc	N	N	0	1	+	+	Bone awl, rib knife, worked bone
84	3 6	3 8	3 7	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	0	
85	4 5	3 6	3 6	Sc	Sc	Sc	3	0	N	0	Worked bone
86	4 6	4 6	4 4	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	2	+	0	Iron pin, worked bone
87	5 6	5 6	5 6	Sc	Sc	Sc	3	2	+	0	Bone handle
88	5 2	6 3	3 6	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	0	0	Bone comb
89	6 4	8 10	5 0	+	+	+	1	2	+	0	Iron awl
90	6 9	6 6	4 5	+	+	N	3	2	+	0	Bone awl
91	3 5	7 9	5 3	Sc	N	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	
92	4 0	7 4	4 3	N	N	Sc	0	0	Sc	0	
93	6 11	7 0	6 7	Sc	N	Sc	0	0	+	0	Iron awl

F
2

A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST INTERESTING PITS.

Pit No. 8. The shape is best described as like that of an egg with a waist. Possibly the pit was originally circular and afterwards an extension was made to the north.

Pit No. 12. On the north wall there were two small recesses with flat bottoms at a height of 3ft. from the floor.

Pit No. 13. Starting from the east wall at a height of 4ft. from the floor, a ramp or slope 4ft. 6in. wide reaches the turf-line at a distance of 10ft. from the pit.

Pit No. 15. A seat or ledge 2ft. wide and 3ft. from the floor ran round the northern wall for a distance of 4ft. At the western end there was a cavity in the wall at the back of the seat. This was full of ashes and some burnt flints and was evidently a hearth.

Pits Nos. 16, 17, and 18. The first two were circular and intersected so that the width of the communication was 3ft. 6in. The walls of No. 17 curved inwards and the floor was basin-shaped, and there was a step down of 1ft. to reach the floor of No. 16. A partition 2ft. 6in. high and 2ft. 6in. wide divided Nos. 16 and 18. The top of this wall on the northern side was worn away to a depth of 5in. as if by the legs of persons climbing over it.

Pit No. 21. On the west side there was a recess or sleeping bunk 4ft. 5in. long, 3ft. 3in. wide at a height of 3ft. from the floor.

Pit No. 22. There was a shovel-shaped hearth of clay in the centre at a depth of 3ft. 6in. It was 3ft. wide and the same in length. The clay was 3in. thick. It was banked up with large pieces of sandstone and much clean chalk. On it and above it were many cartloads of wood ashes. It appears that the pit was originally 7ft. 3in. deep, and that the walls were cut back to obtain chalk to make the foundation and banking for the hearth. The floor of the pit was at too great a depth for an efficient hearth.

Pit No. 26. At a height of 2ft. 9in. above the floor on the west side was a seat 4ft. 2in. long and 2ft. 9in. wide.

Pit No. 28. This was originally circular, and the owner had begun to enlarge it. On the north, west, and south the upper half of the walls had been roughly cut back for an average distance of 2ft. The chalk of the lower half of the sides had been loosened but not removed. The floor was clean except for a small heap of charcoal in the south end, on which were two bones of a pig, probably the dinner of the workman.

Pit No. 30. There was a seat or ledge 3ft. from the floor on the south and east sides. Its average width was 3ft.

Pit No. 38. Connected with No. 86 on the south by means of an opening in the adjoining walls. As the latter was only 4ft. 6in. in height, there was a drop of 2ft. 7in. to reach the floor of No. 38.

Pit No. 40. There was a layer, 1ft. 6in. deep, of pure loom-weights resting on greensand and filling up the lower half of this pit. Most of the weights were broken by the heat of the fires made by the second inhabitants over the partly silted-up pit. All were of one and the same type—roll-shaped and nicely smoothed. On top of the sand, which was 3in. deep, lay a spindle-whorl of chalk. This was evidently a store for loom-weights and

the greensand acted not only as a soft bed for the weights, but also promoted drainage and so lessened the risk of frost splitting the chalk objects.

Pit No. 45. At a depth of 5ft. we found a great quantity of whole and broken loom-weights. They rested on a thin layer of greensand and were all of one type. Immediately beneath them was a perfect weaving comb of antler. The number of top ends of weights showing complete holes was twenty-two. Above them were three broken grooved metatarsals of sheep. On the floor was a large fragment of charred wood, which had been worked, and which was doubtless the end of an upright of a loom (*see Plate, p. 63*). It was very friable and could not be removed whole. However, we were able to measure it and draw it *in situ*. Near this and also on the south side of the pit, was a worked pole in a charred condition. Its diameter was $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. If the loom had been placed just outside the pit on the south side and had caught on fire, supposing that the wind blew from the prevailing quarter—the south-west—then the top of the loom would fall into the southern half of the pit.

Pit No. 49. Contained a clay hearth.

Pit No. 54. A great quantity of animal bones were in this pit:—the skulls of four cows, two horses, one sheep, and one dog, lying close together.

Pit No. 54. This joined with No. 59 on the west. There was a clay hearth in the centre of the former at a depth of 3ft. 6in.

Pit No. 64. There was a long curved recess in the north wall, 4ft. long, 3ft. 6in. wide, and of an average depth of 2ft.

Pit No. 66. Contained a clay hearth.

Pit No. 68. The upper halves of the walls had been knocked in by the people of the second habitation to lessen the depth, which was originally 7ft. 11in.

Pit No. 70. At first circular, it had been enlarged to the north so that its final shape was that of an egg.

Pit No. 74. On the west side the wall has been much undercut. The roof of this pit had evidently caught on fire. Much daub showing the grooves and stains caused by the charred wattle was found with the stick marks lying undermost.

Pit No. 77. At a height of 7ft. from the floor on the north-west side was a flat-bottomed recess with slightly incurving roof. Its width was 2ft. 8in. and its depth 1ft. 10in.

Pit No. 80. Very many tertiary pebbles, too small for use as sling bullets, were found at one level.

Pit No. 81. The walls curved inwards very much, so that the shape was that of a basin.

Pit No. 87. This was very circular, and connected with No. 88 on the west. A partition 3ft. 6in. wide, 4in. thick, and 2ft. 6in. high separated them. On the west and north sides of No. 88 was a large flat-bottomed rectangular ledge or platform at an average depth of 3ft. beneath the turf line.

Pit No. 89. A long trench with sloping sides, 7ft. wide and 2ft. in length ran due north from this pit. On the south side was a step 2ft. above the floor.

POST HOLE SITUATED IN SQUARE 21 MN.

Depth of humus, 8in. Depth of hole in chalk, 1ft. 10in. Diameter of hole, 1ft. 1in. Bottom slightly basin-shaped. The walls on the N.W., W., and S.W. were straight sided. On the east the side had been somewhat broken away. A large piece of wattle and daub was on the floor. Although we trenched in all directions, yet we found no other holes or signs of a hut.

THE POTTERY.

All the pottery is hand-made. Taken as a whole, it is coarse in quality and roughly finished. The predominant type is a tall narrow vessel with plain flat rim, straight vertical neck, high shoulder, and slightly curved sides tapering to a flat base. It is brown in colour, unpolished, and contains many large fragments of pounded flint. It has been roughly tooled or smoothed with the fingers, and badly baked. Nearly 90 % conforms to this type. Pieces of flint, 1in. in length, have been noticed in some of the best specimens. Pounded shell and fragments of some ferruginous stone and black vegetable matter are often seen in the paste. Perforated bases are absent. Two specimens of vertically pierced lugs were found. Neither were countersunk. No bead rims have been found, nor any pottery similar to the Glastonbury and Hunsbury types. On the other hand, fragments of fine hæmatite coated ware with linear ornamentation incised after baking were noticed in almost every pit. One such piece had an omphaloid base, another a slight cordon. Ornamentation is scarce and consists principally of finger tip impressions on the rim or on the shoulder. Thus, from the pottery alone, the site can be dated as La Tene I.—after the Halstatt period and before La Tene II., with its early hand-made bead rims and well-tooled pottery with soapy feel. The finding and re-construction of a “waster” supports the theory that pottery was made on the spot. The bone implements B. 66, B. 67, and B. 68 were probably used for ornamenting pottery.

Three pieces of Romano-British ware came from the upper layers of the pits, and though another fragment was found at a depth of 2½ft., yet there is no doubt that it had been carried down in one of the many rabbit holes.

PLATE IV.

Fig. 1. Large urn of light brown, coarse, sandy ware. Surface rough. The rim, rudely moulded with the fingers, is slightly everted and flat topped. It has a short neck somewhat curved, a slight shoulder and bellied sides and flat base. Height 11½in. Diam. at rim 10¾in. Diam. at base 6in. Found in No. 4. The slope of the fracture of the fragments indicates that the paste was put on in layers and smoothed in an upward direction.

Fig. 2. Vessel of blue-grey ware, black at the top, containing very large pieces of flint up to 1in. in length. Surface rough and finished by wiping with a wisp of fine grass. Rim flat, short neck and slight shoulder, and nearly straight sides and spreading base. Height 10¼in. Diam. at rim 8½in. Diam. at base 4¾in. Found in No. 12. Compare *All Cannings Cross*, Pl. 30, fig. 2.

Fig. 3. A vessel of coarse brown sandy paste, with very rough surface, slightly flattened rim, small neck and shoulder, and straight sides. Height

10½in. Diam. at rim 8in. Diam. at base, 6in. Found in No. 49. Compare *All Cannings*, Pl. 29, fig. 8.

Fig. 4. Bowl of red-brown gritty ware. The rim thin, flat topped, and everted. High round shoulder, curving sides, and an incipient pedestalled base. The surface has been tooled. Height 7in. Diam. at rim 6½in. Diam. at base 4in. Found in No. 15. Compare *Fifield Bavant* (*W.A.M.*, vol. xlii., No. 140, Pl. VII., No. 4).

Fig. 5. Vessel with flat rim, short vertical neck, high shoulder and straight sides. Finger nail ornamentation on the rim. Colour light brown. Surface rough. The paste contained many pieces of chopped straw and some grain. The marks of this can be seen on the two surfaces, where it has been burnt out during firing. Height 6in. Diam. at rim 4½in. Diam. at base 4in. Found in No. 32. Compare *Park Brow*, fig. 13 (*Antiquaries' Journal*, vol. iv., No. 4, p. 355); also *All Cannings*, Pl. 39, fig. 6.

Fig. 6. Elegant vase of brown ware with tooled surface. The rim is rounded and sloping outwards. Shoulders high and rounded and sides tapering to a hollow foot-ring, above which is a cordon. Height 6½in. Diam. at rim 6½in. Diam. at base 3½in. Found in No. 45. This vessel resembles in type some from the Marne.

Fig. 7. Vessel of light brown ware with rough surface. Rim uneven and everted, shoulder slight and sides somewhat curved. Height 11in. Diam. at rim 6½in. Diam. at base 4½in. Found in No. 4. Compare *All Cannings*, Pl. 29, fig. 10.

Fig. 8. Small bowl with a dark brown tooled surface. Rim flat topped and sides rounded. Height 3½in. Diam. at rim 3½in. Diam. at base 2½in. Found in No. 14. It is similar in some respects to a Saxon type.

Fig. 9. Tall vessel of light brown ware. Surface roughly smoothed with the finger. Rim flat topped, with slight neck and shoulder. Sides straight and the base flat. Height 10½in. Diam. at rim 7½in. Diam. at base 5in. Found in No. 12. Compare *All Cannings*, Pl. 30, fig. 2.

PLATE V.

Fig. 1. Portion of a vessel, brown on the outside and red inside. Flat rim, straight vertical neck and high shoulder. Surface rough to the touch. Diam. at rim 11½in. Similar types have been found at *Fifield Bavant* (*W.A.M.*, vol. xlii., Pl. VIII., type I.).

Fig. 2. Part of a vessel of red brown ware, blacker near the rim. Outer surface well tooled, inner rough and lighter in colour. Thin lip, vertical neck and slight shoulder. Diam. at rim 9in. Compare *All Cannings* Pl. 29, fig. 7.

Fig. 3. Differs from Fig. 1 in that the neck is not so vertical and the surface, moulded with the fingers, is rougher. Diam. of rim 11½in.

Fig. 4. Upper part of a vessel of gritty ware, with a roughly tooled brown surface. Rim rounded and slightly everted. Diam. at rim 8½in. Compare *Fifield Bavant*, *W.A.M.*, xlii., Pl. V., fig. 6, and *All Cannings*, Pl. 38, fig. 2. This type is probably the ancestor of the hand-made bead rim of *La Tene II*.

Fig. 5. Portion of a well-shaped vessel of coarse brown ware. Flat rim,

well defined neck, and rounded high shoulder. Diam. at rim $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. Compare a vessel from Park Brow (*Antiquaries' Journal*, vol. iv., No. 4, fig. 2). This type may be derived from the hæmatited carinated bowls, fragments of which were found at this site and were so common at All Cannings.

Fig 6. Portion of a vessel of dark brown coarse micaceous ware with a few rough tool marks on the outer surface, which appears to have a thin slip. Rim flat topped, somewhat everted, and the neck is slight. Sides rounded. Diam. at rim $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fig 7. Part of a rough-surfaced vessel of brown gritty ware. The lip is everted and slightly flattened on top. Diam. at rim $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Compare *All Cannings*, Pl. 29, fig. 7.

Fig. 8. Portion of a vessel showing signs of much burning on the outside, ? a cooking pot. Surface rough. Paste gritty. Diam. at rim 6in. Compare *Fifield Bavant, W.A.M.*, xlii., Pl. IV., fig. 9, and *All Cannings*, Pl. 29, fig. 9.

Fig. 9. Upper part of a vessel of dark, sandy, gritty paste. Lip rounded and somewhat inverted. A neck has been formed by pinching it in all round with the finger and thumb. The outer surface is uneven and has many marks on it which appear to have been caused by fragments of chaff in the paste being burnt out during the firing. Diam. at rim $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fig. 10. Part of a vessel of red brown ware having a rough exterior with a few irregular toolings. Rim flat, everted, short curved neck passing into a rounded side. Diam. of rim 2in. Compare *Fifield Bavant, W.A.M.*, xlii., Pl. IV., fig. 10 and Pl. IV., fig. 3.

Fig. 11. Portion of a narrow vase, red to black, of smoothed surface and gritty paste. Diam. at rim $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. For profile compare *All Cannings*, Pl. 31, fig. 5.

Fig. 12. Portion of a cooking pot of dark brown ware containing large pieces of pounded flint. Surface rough and shaped with a knife. The rim is flat and everted. Diam. at rim $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fig. 13. Fragment of a large vessel with expanded and flattened rim. The ware is brown and sandy, and the exterior has been shaped by longitudinal sweeps of a knife. Diam. at rim 11in. Compare *Fifield Bavant, W.A.M.*, xlii., Pl. VII., fig. 18.

Fig. 14. Top part of a vessel of dark brown gritty paste. Tooled outer surface. Rim flat topped and everted and the sides well rounded. Diam. at rim $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

PLATE VI.

Fig. 1. Portion of a vessel of very coarse dark ware, with rough surface. The rim is flat topped and the marks of the fingers that moulded the neck are still visible. Diam. at rim $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fig. 2. Part of a bowl of gritty light to dark brown ware with rough surface. Slightly rounded lip, somewhat everted and a pronounced high shoulder. Diam. at rim 6in.

Fig. 3. Fragment of a vessel of dark brown ware. The surface is uneven but well tooled. Rim everted, shoulder high and rounded. Diam. at rim 7in.

Fig. 4. Portion of a vase of brown sandy ware with smoothed surfaces.

Shoulder ornamented with a row of finger nail marks. This type of decoration was common at All Cannings and was found at Fifield Bavant. Diam. at rim $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fig. 5. Portion of a vessel of black ware. The surface has been roughly tooled. The rim is slightly flattened and there are vertically pierced lugs that are not countersunk and show no bulge on the inside. Diam. at rim $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Compare Fifield Bavant, *W.A.M.*, xlii., Pl. VI., fig. 11.

Fig. 6. Fragment of a bowl of well-baked dark ware containing some large pieces of flint. The outside has been coated with haematite and has a smooth surface. The square shoulder is without ornamentation. In the angle of the neck is a zonal incised line, above and below which are alternating panels of seven slightly radiating incised lines, the lower ones reaching to the top of the square shoulder. These incisions were made with a pointed tool after firing. Diam. at shoulder $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Several fragments of similar bowls were found. This type was common at All Cannings (Pl. 58) and at Hengistbury (Class A.), and was present at Fifield Bavant.

Fig. 7. Portion of a bowl of dark sandy paste with smoothed surfaces. There are some irregular shallow furrows made by some blunt pointed tool. Although the profile of the bowl resembles some from Glastonbury, yet the lack of precision and raggedness of the ornamentation is quite dissimilar. Diam. at rim $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Fig. 8. Portion of a dish of dark brown sandy ware. The surfaces are well tooled and have a slightly soapy feel. Lip flat and spreading. Diam. at rim 10in. One dish was found at All Cannings. At Glastonbury six shallow dishes were found, two of them associated with large quantities of grain.

Fig. 9. Top of a large vessel with everted lip and rounded sides. The paste contains many large pieces of flint. The fragments had been thrown on a fire and the surfaces had cracked over the flint particles. Rim ornamented with a row of equally spaced finger tip impressions. Diam. at rim $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fig. 10. Portion of a vessel of well-baked black gritty ware, with a nicely tooled brown outer surface, the inner being black. Below the neck some very faint furrows forming a lattice pattern. Diam. at rim $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. For design compare *All Cannings*, Pl. 36, fig. 8.

Fig. 11. Part of a cooking pot of coarse ware, the upper portion being covered with soot. Surfaces rough, rim flat, everted and ornamented with a row of equally spaced finger tip impressions. Diam. at rim $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Fig. 12. Portion of a vessel of dark coarse ware. Below the lip is a row of finger tip impressions, caused by the potter, with one finger inside and his thumb outside the pot, squeezing in and pressing down at the same time so that some of the paste is pushed on in front of his thumb. A corresponding mark is on the inner surface. Diam. at rim $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

ORNAMENTED POTTERY.

The following types were found :—

Fragment with zig-zag ornament. Compare *All Cannings*, Pl. 34, fig. 9.
Irregular zig-zag.

Fragment with rows of finger nail marks below the lip and on the shoulder. Compare *All Cannings*, Plate 39, fig. 6.

Row of finger tip impressions on the shoulder. Common at All Cannings, Hengistbury, and Park Brow.

Large finger nail marks on the shoulder.

Irregular finger tip impressions.

Expanded and flattened rim, ornamented with a clean cut furrow, in the form of equal chevrons or zig-zag.

OBJECT OF GOLD—PLATE VII.

G. I. A finger ring of bronze, coated with a thin layer of gold. Interlocking notched ends allowed the ring to expand to slip on to the finger. External diam. 20mm. Thickness 10mm. Width 2mm. Found in No. 27.

OBJECTS OF BRONZE—PLATE VII.

A. I. A bronze awl with flattened tang. The shaft, square in cross section, tapers to a blunt point which shows signs of much wear. The tang has a rounded chisel end. Length 50mm. Maximum width 6mm. Found in No. 22. A bronze awl of the same size, but with a squarer end to the flat tang, has been found at Ham Hill, Somerset. A similar tool, but larger, was found in a round barrow at Thorndon, Suffolk (Evans' *Bronze*, p. 189). Another has recently been discovered at Stonehenge. Another from the Lake of Bourget is figured in Keller's *Lake Dwellings*, vol. ii., Pl. CLVII., fig. 16. Two implements from All Cannings (Pl. XIX., figs. 3 and 4) are of the same type but slightly larger. These awls belong to Dr. Thurnam's Class 1 (*Archæologia*, vol. xliii., p. 464).

A. 2. Bronze hook and plate. Total length 34mm. The flat plate—19mm. × 17mm.—has rounded corners and is ornamented on the front side by an incised line close inside the borders. It has three round-headed rivets whose shanks on the under side are rivetted over bronze circular washers of 6mm. diameter. The shaft of the hook is flat on the under side and slightly rounded on the upper, and is enlarged at its junction with the plate. The rivets appear to have fixed the object to a piece of thin leather. Found in No. 1. It was probably the fastening of a belt. An "iron girdle hook" was found in the La Tene lake village at Uhdlingen.

A. 3. Pin of a penannular brooch. It is of the arched type. A complete brooch was found at All Cannings (Pl. XVIII., fig. 1.). Found in No. 44. The pins of the earlier brooches of this type are more often arched than straight.

A. 4. A bronze plate 0.2mm. in thickness. Length 140mm. Width 17mm. Two parallel incised lines run along the lateral edges. Rivet holes 2mm. in diameter are in each corner at one end. Near the middle are three other holes and a punch mark as if another hole was intended. Found in No. 45. A similar object was found at Glastonbury (plate XLIII., E. 131). Another in the British Museum, from Hounslow, is described as possibly part of the hoop of a wooden vessel.

A. 5. A piece of bent wire in the shape of a horseshoe. D-shaped in cross section. Average width 4mm. Found in No. 3. ? Portion of a small terret ring.

A. 6. A piece of bronze wire. Average diam. 2mm. Length 59mm. Found in No. 78.

A. 7. Fragment of wood impregnated with bronze and with remains of a coating of bronze. Roughly cylindrical in shape. Found in No. 33. Probably the end of a wooden shaft.

A. 8. Thin bronze plate of irregular shape. Found in No. 17.

A. 9. A lump of fused bronze. Found in No. 46.

OBJECTS OF BONE AND ANTLER.

BONE GOUGES—PLATE VIII.

These objects are called gouges for want of a better name. Mrs. Cunnington, in an exhaustive account of such implements (*All Cannings*, p. 84 *et seq.*) has pointed out that most of those belonging to type A. that she found had not sharp points. From Swallowcliffe, however, the majority belong to type A. and have sharp points (*eg.*, B. 1., B. 2, B. 3, B. 4, B. 5, B. 13). B. 9 and B. 15 may be unfinished. Possibly B. 7 has been reground into its present form after its sharp point had been broken off. It now looks well adapted for use as a spoon; but its length is 132mm. and it has longitudinal and rivet holes. This implies a shaft of wood. A spoon of such length does not require a shaft. If they were intended for use as awls or prickers, again, shafts would be unnecessary. The probable explanation is that they were lance or spear heads. At this time flint tools and weapons were not being used. During the whole of our digging at Swallowcliffe only one implement of flint, a strike-a-light, was found in spite of diligent search. Iron was probably valuable, especially if it was laboriously extracted from the ferruginous sandstone from the Westbury beds. No weapons of iron were discovered, although weapons of offence have always been necessary and must have been necessary then. Bronze was always scarce. Sling bullets were few in number and at the best efficient only against small game. This leaves us with bone as the probable material from which their weapons were made: and these "gouges" are the only implements that could be used as such. The sixteen objects of types A. and B. found with the skeleton at Grimthorpe were more likely to be weapons than tools, for no man could need so many spoons, awls, or bodkins.

One of type A. is recorded from a crannog in Ireland (Wood-Martin's *Lake Dwellings of Ireland*, Pl. VI. fig. 8).

B. 1. All Cannings type A. Length 147mm. Found in No. 29. The point is flattened and the bone has not been rubbed down much on the back. Shaft oval in cross section.

B. 2. All Cannings type A. Length 132mm. Found in No. 31. The shaft is square in section.

B. 3. All Cannings type A. Length 118mm. Found in No. 36. One side of the shaft has been flattened.

B. 4. All Cannings type A. Length 121mm. Found in No. 12. Point sharp. One side is slightly flattened.

B. 5. All Cannings type A. Length 119mm. Found in No. 36. Point sharp. The shaft is square in section.

B. 6. All Cannings type A. Point missing. Found in No. 21. Much flattened anteriorly. Sides rounded.

B. 7. All Cannings type A. Length 132mm. Found in No. 22. The business end is rounded and shows signs of use. Sides rounded. It might have been used as a scoop.

B. 8. All Cannings type A. Point missing. Much flattened at the top end. Shaft oval in section. Found in No. 31.

B. 9. All Cannings type E. Length approx. 90mm. The point is missing. The shaft is unpolished. Found in No. 1.

B. 10. All Cannings type D. Point missing. Found in No. 68.

B. 11. All Cannings type A. Point missing. The shaft is oval in section. Found in No. 38.

B. 12. All Cannings type A. Point missing. Sides of shaft slightly flattened. Found in No. 66.

B. 13. All Cannings type? Base missing. Shaft flattened anteriorly. Found in No. 36.

B. 14. All Cannings type? Base and shaft missing. Has been burnt. Point sharp. Found in No. 41.

B. 15. All Cannings type E. Length 111mm. Sides slightly squared. Found in No. 78.

B. 16. All Cannings type? Point very sharp. Base missing. Long blade. Found in No. 82.

B. 17. All Cannings type C. Point missing. Found in No. 87.

B. 18. Point of a bone "gouge." Found in No. 87.

WEAVING COMBS—PLATE IX.

Combs of antler and occasionally of bone are found in most inhabited sites of the Early Iron Age. Mr. Ling Roth has given several reasons for his suggestion that they were not used for weaving, as was generally supposed. If not for weaving, the only other obvious uses to which they might have been put would be those of combing the hair and the cleaning of skins. In these cases the teeth would have been worn down evenly, so that a line drawn through the points of the teeth would have been straight. There would have been no transverse grooves worn on the underside of the teeth, as in B. 19, and in many of the specimens from Glastonbury and Meare, nor would the lateral surfaces of the teeth have been polished, as can be seen in a marked degree in E. 27. The points would have been the only parts showing polish by wear.

In favour of the theory that they were used for closing the weft during the process of weaving we have the following evidence. B. 19 was found on the floor of No. 45, directly underneath twenty-two complete loom-weights and several broken ones, and alongside the charred remains of a loom. B. 20 was associated with eight unbroken loom-weights, lying side by side, and a spindle-whorl. Close to B. 21 were four loom-weights. At Fifield Bavant four combs were found, one in the same pit as five spindle whorls, and all with loom-weights (*W.A.M.*, vol. xlii., p. 480). The fact that the teeth on the left-hand side are often worn away much shorter than those on the right can be explained by the tendency of the comb, when held in the right hand

and brought downwards between the threads, to incline to the left and not to come down perpendicularly, owing to the natural "carrying angle" of the elbow.

B 19. Weaving comb of antler conforming to Glastonbury type 1. Of the original eight teeth seven remain, those on the left-hand side showing marked signs of wear. They are worn at the tips and on their lateral surfaces show transverse grooves. Similar grooves were noticed on antler combs of unknown use from an Indian village site near Madisonville, Ohio (*Peabody Museum Papers*, vol. viii., No. 1). The shaft terminates in an angular enlargement. There is no ornamentation. The interdental notches are wide. Total length 155mm. Width at dentated end 40mm. Found on the floor of No. 45 underneath twenty-two loom-weights and close to the remains of one of the uprights of a loom.

B. 20. A weaving comb whose curve corresponds to that of the antler from which it was made. It belongs to Glastonbury type 4. Of the original seven teeth five remain. They were certainly cut with a saw. They show signs of much wear at the tips and on their lateral surfaces: the one on the extreme left having been worn almost away. The base is rounded and perforated by a hole 8mm. in diameter. It was found in No. 36 with eight loom-weights and a spindle-whorl. Length 107mm. Width across the teeth 28mm. Compare Glastonbury No. H. 121.

B. 21. A weaving comb of antler with straight sides ending in a squared butt which is pierced by a hole 5mm. in diameter. There were eleven teeth, but nine only remain. There is no ornamentation. It corresponds to Glastonbury type 4. Length 126mm. Width at base of teeth 33mm. Found lying in No. 57 at a depth of only 2ft. close to four fragments of loom-weights.

B. 27. A weaving comb of antler of Glastonbury type 2. It ends in an oval enlargement 25mm. in width with a perforation 8mm. in diameter. The shaft is tapering. There were originally seven teeth, but the one on the extreme left has been worn away by use. The central tooth is the longest and measures 17mm. The teeth are widely separated and show signs of wear on the tips and lateral surfaces as well as transverse grooves on the under sides. Those on the left hand side are more worn than those on the right. Length 116mm. Width at base of teeth 25mm. Found in No. 88.

BONE NEEDLES—Plate IX.

Amongst the numerous pieces of woven material found in the Swiss Lake dwellings there is only one example of a hem and no seams (Keller). It has been suggested that this implies that the cloth was used more as wraps and shawls than as coats or other tailored garments. If this is correct no stitching would be required. As Mrs. Cunningham has pointed out, these needles are very clumsy and much inferior for ordinary sewing to those of the Upper Palæolithic Periods and to the bronze needles of the Early Iron Age found at Glastonbury, Meare, and elsewhere. If the La Tene I. people were in the habit of doing fine sewing, they, with all their skill in the working of bone, would surely have made more efficient tools. If used to sew skins together, the holes made by these implements would have made the

material very liable to tear. A small awl and some fine sinew would have answered the purpose. Were they used in weaving?

B. 28. Bone needle with an oval eye in the centre, the ends tapering in both directions. Flat-oval in cross section. The points have been worn by use. Glastonbury type B. Length 48mm. Width at eye 5mm. Similar to one from Fyfield Bavant (*W.A.M.*, xlii., Pl. IX., fig. 11).

B. 29. Bone needle of Glastonbury type B. The large eye is oval and the shaft tapers in both directions. The end is missing. Flat-oval in section. Length of fragment 52mm. Length of shaft above eye 10mm. Width at eye 6mm. Found in No. 66. Compare *All Cannings*, Pl. VI., Nos. 10 and 17, also one from Lidbury (*W.A.M.*, xl., Pl. IX., fig. 2).

BOAR'S TUSK—PLATE IX.

B. 30. Tusk of a small boar with two notches cut in the sides for suspension—probably an amulet. These have been cut with much skill, for a line drawn between the two notches passes through the centre of gravity of the tusk. The usual method was to perforate the tusk, but, in this case, it would have split it, for there was already a crack down the centre. A tusk with a notch on one side only has been found at Meare. Length of outer curve 96mm. Found in No. 23.

GROOVED METATARSALS—PLATE IX.

Metatarsal bones of sheep showing grooves on the shaft associated with polish have been found in five different pits: three in No. 45, two in No. 79, and one each in Nos. 44 and 51. These grooves are parallel, at right angles to the long axis of the bone and are usually more marked near the ends of the shaft. They may be on the lateral surfaces only or on all the sides. The bones are polished, more so around the grooves. The latter have been caused by a to-and-fro motion of a small round object—possibly a thread. The friction acted on one surface at a time: a groove on one side being complete and not continued into a groove on the adjoining side. Similar bones have been found at All Cannings (Pl. IX., fig. 18), at Fifield Bavant (*W.A.M.*, xlii., Pl. X., fig. 3), and at Meare. They were probably used in the process of weaving. In Pit No. 44 there were three loom-weights, in No. 45 there were at least twenty-two loom-weights as well as an antler weaving comb, and in No. 51 a spindle-whorl was found. It will be noticed that the pit that had the most loom-weights furnished the most grooved metatarsals. Probably they were used in the hand to rub down and straighten the threads in the same way as a fisherman uses a piece of indiarubber to straighten his cast. Those parts of the shaft that were near the extremities would naturally be the parts most used and the hand of the worker may have caused the slight polish on those parts that were not grooved.

B. 36. A metatarsal bone of a sheep with many grooves on the shaft in the upper and lower thirds, more marked on the posterior and lateral surfaces. Near the distal end there are deeper and wider grooves as if two or three small ones had run together. The shaft has been polished all over—probably by use. It has been slightly burnt. Found in No. 45.

B. 37. A similar bone with grooves on all sides of the shaft except in the

middle third. The shaft is polished only where it is grooved. Found in No. 79.

B. 38. A similar bone having faint grooves and some polish on the shaft near the extremities. Found in No. 44.

B. 39. Differs from the others in having the grooves nearer to the middle of the shaft. It is slightly polished all over. Found in No. 51.

B. 40. An imperfect shaft of a sheep's metatarsal with many well marked grooves on the lateral surfaces near the extremities. The bone is polished all over although there are no grooves on the anterior or posterior aspects. Found in No. 79.

B. 41. The proximal half of a similar bone. It has been burnt. The shaft is well polished and has grooves on all four sides. Found in No. 45.

B. 42. A similar fragment. It has grooves on the lateral surfaces only. It is polished and has been burnt. Found in No. 45.

B. 43. Distal end of a similar bone, probably part of B. 41. It is grooved and polished on all sides and has been burnt. Found in No. 45.

B. 44. Part of the shaft of a similar bone, probably belonging to B. 42. It is burnt. There are grooves on the lateral surfaces only. Polished all over. Found in No. 45.

HANDLES—PLATE X.

B. 22. Portion of a tine of Red Deer antler sawn off at each end. Towards the smaller end it has been flattened on two opposite sides and perforated by a hole 4mm. in diameter. There is no longitudinal perforation, nor is the end split. It is probably an unfinished handle. Length 61mm. Width at base 22mm. Width at smaller end 15mm. Length of hole 11mm. Found in No. 81.

B. 23. Handle of roe deer antler with rounded and expanded butt. The smaller end, which is slightly flattened, is scooped out to fit a tapering tang of rectangular section. There is no rivet hole. Iron rust from the tang is still present. Length 65mm. Found in No. 86.

PIN—PLATE X.

B. 25. A pin made from a piece of antler (?). The head is nicely carved in the shape of two reels of cotton—one superimposed upon the other. The shaft tapers to the point. Below the head on one side, the shaft has been worked away for a distance of 22mm. and ends abruptly at a stop or catch. This was intended to prevent the pin from slipping out of the material into which it was stuck. Total length 59mm. Length of head 7mm. Found in No. 37. Two other bone pins with similar wide notches in the upper half of the shaft have been found in England, both in Somerset. One from Meare has the head rounded off: the other from Ham Hill has the head moulded in the shape of a reel of cotton.

RIB KNIVES—PLATE X.

B. 31. Rib knife of All Cannings type. The base is missing. It is polished on both sides. The width of the rib has been reduced by the bevelling off of the edges from the inner surface in order to sharpen the

object. There are two lateral notches, which may have been made for hand grasp after the handle was broken. Width 11mm. Found in No. 83.

B. 32. Blade of rib knife, polished on both sides. Towards the point the edges are slightly rounded. Width of blade 14mm. Found in No. 42.

B. 52. Fragment of split rib, slightly polished on both surfaces. Length 77mm.

AWLS—PLATE X.

B. 24. Tine of an antler of roe deer, which has been worked to a smooth point. Length 61mm. Found in No. 71. Similar objects have been found at Glastonbury.

B. 54. Awl made from a split antler of roe deer. Well polished. Length 90mm.

B. 55. Awl made from a split metatarsal of ox. Length 120mm. Found in No. 53.

B. 56. Similar tool. Length 104mm. Found in No. 64.

B. 57. Similar tool, well polished. Length 101mm. Found in No. 22.

B. 58. Awl made from a small ulna. Well polished. Fine point. Length 77mm. Found in No. 48.

B. 59. Similar tool. Length 92mm. Found in No. 36.

B. 60. Well polished split bone awl. Length 90mm. Found in No. 42.

B. 61. Split bone awl, badly preserved. Length 72mm. Found in No. 25.

B. 62. Awl made from a split metatarsal of horse. Point missing. Length 122mm. Found in No. 83.

B. 69. Split bone awl. Point missing. Length 118mm. Found in No. 91.

BONE PICKS—PLATE X.

B. 25. A metatarsus of ox with a longitudinal tapering perforation at the proximal end, and the distal end roughly pointed. The pointed end is much bruised and the shaft polished—probably by the hand in use. Found in No. 67. Such a tool could have been used to loosen the hard chalk when the pits were made. The bone being held in the hand, a short piece of wood fixed in the longitudinal hole was struck with a wooden mallet. This shaft of wood prevented the bone from splitting, which it would have done if it had been struck direct. The bone picks found in the new series of flint mines at Grimes Graves by Mr. A. L. Armstrong (*Proc. Prehistoric Soc. East Anglia*, vol. iv., part i., p. 121) are very similar. They are, however, always split in the shaft and have been used after having been split, as is shown by the plugs of chalk in the shaft and by the finding of the splinters. Our specimen may have had but little use and might have become split and shortened in course of time. The scarcity of the bones and antlers of red-deer in sites of the Early Iron Age indicates that the people of that time did not hunt big game. This may account for the fact that antler picks are not found, although there must have been a few shed antlers lying on the surface. At Highfield some antlers of red-deer were found, but none showed signs of having been used as picks.

POLISHING BONES.

B. 33 Metacarpus of ox which is highly polished on all parts of the shaft and extremities. It may have been used for burnishing pottery. Similar objects have been found at Glastonbury, Meare, and Wookey Hole.

B. 34. The metatarsus of an ox. A large and a small groove have been worn on the anterior surface of the shaft near the proximal end after a "flake" had previously been knocked off to make a flat surface.

WORKED SPLINTERS.

B. 65. Long splinter of bone, polished smooth in the upper half. A sharp point has been worked at one angle of the polished end. Length 153mm. Found in No. 77.

B. 66. Splinter of bone, polished by use at the point. Possibly used for ornamenting pottery. Length 78mm. Found in No. 21.

B. 67. Small splinter of bone, worn at the point. Length 35mm. Found in No. 42.

B. 68. Similar tool. Length 37mm. Found in No. 42.

BONE OBJECTS OF UNKNOWN USE—PLATE X.

B. 45. Portion of an object of split bone. It is well polished on the back, the straight end, and the curved side. Length 39mm. Found in No. 83.

B. 46. Implement of bird bone, well polished, with a blunt point. The base is missing. The latter was probably perforated as were some tools from the lake village at Wangen, Switzerland. ? a bodkin used in weaving. Length 76mm. Found in No. 57.

B. 47. Similar tool, with base and point missing. Found in No. 57.

B. 48. Portion of a rib of a small animal. Broken at both ends. One surface is much rubbed down. Similar implements have been found at All Cannings. Found in No. 77.

B. 49. Piece of split bone. The left-hand edge has been used for scraping, ? a marrow scoop. Found in No. 83.

B. 50. Small rib bone, polished by use on the under surface. Found in No. 74.

B. 51. Piece of split bone, polished flat on one side and roughly rounded on the other. Chisel ended. Found in No. 73.

B. 63. Portion of a ? metacarpal bone, polished all over. Longitudinal perforation. The upper end is much worn away on one side as if used as a scraper. Length 86mm. Found in No. 48.

B. 64. A bird bone. One end has been split off in a slanting direction. The point is polished from use. Length 128mm. Found in No. 46.

B. 70. Fragment of polished bone.

DRESS FASTENER—PLATE VII.

B. 26. Small piece of antler, oval in cross section. There is a central lateral perforation through the longest diameter. One of the flatter sides is ornamented by incised lines and circles. The ends are flat. Length 22mm. Diameter of perforation 1½mm. At Glastonbury objects of similar form,

but larger and with longitudinal perforations, have been found. This object was just under the turf between Nos. 56 and 58.

OBJECTS OF IRON—PLATE XI.

BROOCHES.

C. 36. Iron fibula of La Tene I. type. The arched back is oval in cross section. The foot comes sharply back at an angle of 35 degrees, to end in a shallow cup-shaped expansion. The spring is of four coils and the loop is brought over outside. There is an iron rivet. Total length 92mm. Found in No. 30 at a depth of 1ft. 6in.

C. 37. Iron fibula of late La Tene I. type. The back is ribbed and the bow has been flattened. The foot curves back to end in a small and a large flat disc and is fastened to the back by a thin coil of iron wire. The spring has been compressed laterally. It has an iron rivet and the loop passes round the back of the coil. Total length 95mm. Found in No. 37 at a depth of 1ft. 6in.

PINS—PLATE XI.

C. 1. Ring-headed pin with bent neck. Length 111mm. Diameter of ring, 29mm. Average thickness of shaft, 4mm. Found in No. 15. A ring-headed pin with straight shaft was found at Fifield Bavant (*W.A.M.*, xlii., pl. xi., fig. 7). For an exhaustive account of these pins see *All Cannings*, p. 129.

C. 2. Small ring-headed pin with straight neck and square shoulder. The point is broken. Diameter of head, 15mm. Length of neck 16mm. Thickness of shaft, 2½mm. Total length, 50mm. Found in No. 43. This type of pin appears to be derived from, and later than, the swan necks.

C. 3. Swan-neck pin with flat head. Total length 65mm. Length of head, 11mm. Width of head, 7mm. Found in No. 41. Dechelette places this type in Hallstatt II. A similar pin in bronze has been found at Meare. See also *All Cannings*, page 126.

C. 4. Imperfect pin with square shoulder. The head and part of the neck are missing. Found in No. 86. Possibly similar to C. 2.

AWLS—PLATE XI.

C. 5. Awl rounded near the point but otherwise square in cross section. The tang is tapering. Length 155mm. Maximum thickness, 6mm. Found in No. 16. It is possible that some of these awls are worn-out files.

C. 6. Well preserved iron awl. It has never been hafted. One end is slightly bent and the point flattened by use. It is square in cross section. Length 140mm. Greatest width 3mm. Found in No. 89.

C. 7. Awl with rounded shaft and square tang. Length 97mm. Greatest width 5mm. Found in No. 24.

C. 8. Similar tool to C. 7 but smaller. The point is missing. Found in No. 93.

BILL HOOK—PLATE XI.

C. 9. Bill hook with folded over socket. It differs from those found at

Glastonbury in that the blade makes a gentle curve from the socket and does not go up straight to form a right angle with the point. There are several pieces broken off. No rivet holes can be seen; there might have been one in the missing fragment from the butt. Length 105mm. Greatest width of blade 37mm. Width of socket 31mm. Found in No. 57.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS OF IRON—PLATE XI.

C. 10. Cleat. Length 30mm. Greatest width 13mm. Found in No. 72. A similar object was found at Fifield Bavant. Their presence here proves that they were in use several centuries before the Romano-British period.

C. 11. Similar object. Length 28mm. Greatest width 14mm. Found in No. 35.

C. 12. Iron rivet with flat circular head. The bolt is cylindrical and 18mm. in length. Diam. of head 10mm. Diam. of bolt 4mm. Found in No. 68.

C. 13. Small rivet or hob-nail. Flat head. Found in No. 33.

C. 14. Iron nail with bent shaft which is rectangular in section. Length in a straight line 24mm. Found in No. 44.

C. 15. Nail similar to C. 14.

C. 16. Ferrule. External diam. 35mm. Depth 10mm. Thickness of metal 3mm. Found in No. 41.

C. 17. Flat strip of iron expanding towards the ends, with an iron nail through a hole 10mm. from each extremity. Total length 77mm. Width at ends 17mm. Width in middle 9mm. Thickness 2mm. Found in No. 38. Possibly a fixing on a wooden shield. A similar object was found at All Cannings (Pl. XXI., fig. 11).

C. 18. Similar object. Length 55mm. Width at ends 10mm. Width in middle 6mm. Thickness $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Found in No. 44.

C. 19. Similar object. Length 50mm. Width at ends 10mm. Width in middle 8mm. Thickness 1mm.

C. 20. Knife with straight edge and slightly convex back, in this respect resembling the Saxon rather than Early Iron Age types. The tang is flat, tapers to the end and is slightly curved. The end is flattened antero-posteriorly as if to prevent its slipping out of the handle. Total length 158mm. Length of blade 62mm. Max. width of blade 18mm. Found in No. 25.

C. 21. Iron link. External diam. 36mm. Thickness of metal 4mm. Found in No. 71.

C. 22. Iron link. External diam. 49mm. Thickness of metal 5mm. Found in No. 80.

C. 23. Object of unknown use, possibly portion of a small bridle bit. Length 58mm.

C. 24. Strap shaped piece of iron bent into a ring at one end. Length 60mm. External diam. of ring 9mm. Found in No. 35.

C. 25 to C. 35. Various fragments of iron.

C. 38 to C. 43. Lumps of iron pyrites with flat broken surfaces showing signs of having been struck by flints to produce fire (Plate XIII.).

OBJECTS OF CHALK.

LOOM-WEIGHTS—PLATE XII.

Loom-weights were found in 35 (38 %) of the 93 pits excavated. They were all of chalk and none had been hardened by scorching as was the case at Fifield Bavant. The number of perfect weights, and those in which the perforation was intact, was 82. The manufacture of loom-weights was no specialized craft, each man apparently making enough for his own requirements, and according to his own pattern. Without exception the weights in any one pit were of the same type and the perforations had been made in the same way. In some they were formed from rough unshaped lumps of chalk with a hole chiselled out from both surfaces. In others they had been shaped and carefully smoothed into a roll or pyramidal form with a perforation bored from both sides or chiselled and then finished by boring. The shape of 68 weights could be determined. Of these, 20 were pyramidal, 24 roll-shaped, 20 irregular, 2 triangular, 1 discoidal, and 1 pear-shaped. The perforations were intact in 82, and had been made in the following manners:—30 by boring only, 34 by chiselling or gouging only, and 18 by chiselling first followed by boring. In every case they were worked from opposite sides. Two weights were holed from side to side through the greater thickness of the tapering heads. The reason for this is not apparent, for there must have been a much greater risk of splitting the object. The shaping was done with a chisel—in one case with a knife—before the weight was smoothed (see *W.A.M.*, xlii., p. 484). One of the irregular type showed marks which were probably caused by some form of pick when the lump was excavated first. In no case was the base flattened so that the weight could stand upright. Grooves caused by the warp threads were evident in 21 specimens. Of these 18 ran from the hole towards the top end of the weight, whilst 3 ran somewhat diagonally downwards (see *All Cannings*, 136, and *W.A.M.*, xlii., p. 485).

Pit No. 41, with the exception of its upper fourth, was filled with loom-weights which had been broken and damaged by the fires that had been lit on the thin soil above them. The floor of this pit was covered by a layer of greensand, the object of which was probably to promote drainage, and so lessen the risk of the weights being damaged by frost. On this layer of sand was found a spindle-whorl. There were at least twenty-two loom-weights in No. 45, lying together with an antler weaving comb and part of a charred upright of a loom. In this case also the floor had a covering of greensand, thickest on one side. The seven weights in No. 31 were lying together in a row as if they had been placed there.

SPINDLE-WHORLS—PLATE XIII.

Only those objects of chalk that are more or less symmetrical and have a central perforation of cylindrical shape will be classified as spindle-whorls. In other words, only those objects of chalk that would be evenly balanced when securely fixed on a spindle.

D. 9. Circular whorl with slightly convex upper and lower surfaces and rounded sides. Hole bored from both sides. Max. width 50mm. Max. depth 27mm. Ext. diam. of perforation 10mm.

D. 10. Nicely-smoothed whorl with nearly parallel surfaces and very rounded sides. Max. width 51mm. Max. depth 33mm. Ext. diam. of hole 9mm.

D. 11. Whorl with slightly convex surfaces and rounded sides. The edges of the latter have been rounded with a knife. Max. width 44mm. Max. depth 25mm. Ext. diam. of hole 8mm.

D. 12. Whorl of similar shape. Max. width 47mm. Max. depth 26mm. Ext. diam. of hole 9mm.

D. 13. Whorl with nearly flat surfaces and slightly rounded sides. Max. width 41mm. Max. depth 21mm. Ext. diam. of hole 11mm.

D. 14. Whorl with a convex upper and a flat lower surface and very rounded sides. Max. width 41mm. Max. depth 25mm. Ext. diam. of hole 9mm.

D. 15. Half of a roughly-made whorl. Width 54mm. Max. depth 30mm. Ext. diam. of hole 11mm.

D. 16. Half of a whorl with one convex and one flattened surface, and roughly rounded sides. Knife marks are seen all over it. Hole is slightly countersunk. Width 69mm. Max. depth 22mm.

D. 17. Half a whorl that has been roughly shaped with a knife. Hole somewhat countersunk. Width 69mm. Max. depth 24mm.

D. 18. Whorl of chalk shaped like a reel of cotton. Max. width 35mm. Max. depth 27mm. Width at groove 28mm. Ext. diam. of hole 9mm.

D. 20. Roughly-worked disc-shaped piece of chalk with a central perforation which is somewhat ear-shaped in cross section, indicating that the drill was used in a to-and-fro motion. It is probably an unfinished spindle-whorl.

DRILL STEADIERS?—PLATE XIII.

These roughly-shaped objects of chalk, with holes, often eccentric, on opposite sides, and which may or may not meet to form a perforation, are certainly not spindle-whorls. It has been suggested that they were used as drill-steadiers, or breast pieces of bow drills. The holes are always conical. See *All Cannings*, p. 139, and *W.A.M.*, xlii., p. 487.

D. 19. Roughly circular lump of chalk with a tapering hole on either side. They do not meet.

D. 21. Irregular lump of chalk with two holes, very conical and not opposite, that meet in the centre.

D. 22. Flattened piece of chalk with a conical hole commenced on opposite sides.

D. 23. Similar object.

D. 24. Roughly-shaped piece of chalk with two tapering holes meeting in the middle.

D. 26. Irregular lump of chalk with tapering holes begun on opposite sides.

D. 27. Piece of chalk roughly rounded and flattened by knife cuts. There is a small hole commenced outside the centre on one side. On the other there is a ring and dot mark, as if made with a pair of compasses.

D. 29. Large piece of chalk, 140mm. × 115mm., with a small tapering hole on each side.

SLING BULLETS—PLATE XIII.

Only six sling bullets, all of chalk, were found; but tertiary pebbles, which on account of their size and shape would have adequately answered the same purpose, were quite common. These latter must have been collected and brought to the site.

D. 1. Length 49mm. Max. width 33mm. Weight 583 grains. Knife marks very evident on one side.

D. 2. Length 46mm. Max. width 33mm. Weight 567 grains. Ends very pointed.

D. 3. Length 43mm. Max. width 28mm. Weight 436 grains.

D. 4. Length 39mm. Max. width 28mm. Weight 376 grains.

D. 5. Length 42mm. Max. width 26mm. Weight 331 grains.

D. 6. Length 37mm. Max. width 26mm. Weight 325 grains. One end flattened. Shows many longitudinal scratch marks.

OBJECTS OF UNKNOWN USE—PLATE XIII.

D. 7. Cheese-shaped object of chalk. The sides are perpendicular to the base, but the upper surface is not parallel to the lower. In transverse section it is an exact circle. There are marks scratched by some sharp tool on all surfaces. It is not an unfinished spindle-whorl and may be a weight. Diam. 38mm. Average height 20mm. Weight 667 grains. Found in No. 68.

D. 8. Piece of chalk roughly shaped and slightly hollowed on the upper surface. In many respects it is similar to a miniature lamp of the Grime's Graves type, but it is too small for such a use. Greatest length 40mm. Average depth of sides 20mm. Depth in centre 14mm. Found in No. 63. A small fragment of flint broken off from the tool that was used to hollow out the centre is still embedded in the object. Probably it is unfinished.

D. 25. Piece of chalk, roughly rectangular, with a perforation countersunk on both sides. Length 60mm. Width 37mm. Depth 27mm. Possibly a weight.

D. 28. Heart-shaped piece of chalk with a countersunk perforation near one edge. An amulet?

D. 30. Irregular piece of chalk with marks scratched by some sharp implement on all surfaces.

OBJECTS OF CLAY—PLATE XIII.

E. 1. Spherical ball of baked clay partly perforated with a hole 4mm in diameter. Found in No. 11. Diam. of ball 26mm. Depth of perforation 19mm. Similar objects have been found at Glastonbury, Meare, All Cannings, and Fifield Bavant. Probably the head of a pin.

E. 2. Spindle-whorl (?) of baked clay in the shape of a truncated cone. The base is flat, but the top is cupped. There is a perforation, bored from the base. This is so small that no spindle made of wood could have been used. On the other hand it may have been a weight. Height 28mm. Width at top 17mm. Width at base 35mm. Found in No. 60. Similar whorls have been found in the Highfield pits (Blackmore Museum) and at Park Brow, Sussex (*Antiquaries' Journal*, vol. iv., No. 4, p. 357). Abroad similar objects have been discovered at Troy. Col. Hawley suggests that it might have been the wick-holder of a lamp. A similar shaped specimen

of baked clay, but unperforated, was found inside an incense cup. An ornamented whorl of similar type came from Wollishofen, on the Lake of Zurich (Munro's *Lake Dwellings of Europe*, Fig. v., Nos. 15 and 16). From Ham Hill a whorl of clay differs from ours by having a straight neck.

E. 3. Lump of pure clay that has been rolled into a ball, in the same way that a glazier rolls up a piece of spare putty. Impressions of the finger tips are seen all over the object. Average diameter 40mm. Found on the floor of No. 32.

E. 4. Similar object but smaller. Average diameter 12mm. Found in No. 52.

OBJECTS OF STONE.

The absence of flint tools was very striking. Although we were always on the look out for such objects, our total finds consisted of fifteen flakes and a rough strike-a-light found lying close to a piece of iron pyrites that had evidently been used. The flakes can be divided up into two categories, patinated and unpatinated. The former are broad, with a dirty white colour, slight lustre, blunted edges, minute "quicksilver" spots of polish, and no iron staining. They are without doubt the older of the two. The latter are of a mottled dove colour, without lustre, sharp at the edges, spotted with polish and without iron staining. They are made from very inferior, badly flaking material, obviously surface flint. These may be contemporary with the site. The early La Tene people of South-West Wilts were not flint users. It may be objected that they fabricated their implements at some spot away from this village, but even so they would have brought home the finished scrapers, knives, and so on. The two hundred tools of iron, bone, and bronze that we found were probably lost, and then, no doubt, searched for. If the inhabitants had been users of flint, they would surely have lost twenty flint awls for every iron one, and very likely would not have taken the trouble to try to find them again. Much of the downland near by is under cultivation, and after weeks of search over many miles of it I have found but a dozen flint implements worth picking up. North of the downs on the long greensand terrace, there are many "camping grounds" of flint-using peoples. There the implements are all very lustrous and the material of good quality. With some exceptions, these sites are of Bronze Age date. At Hengistbury a large number of flint artifacts were found at those spots where the greatest numbers of fragments of type A pottery occurred. "A number of flakes" were discovered in the Early Iron Age pits at Winklebury by Gen. Pitt-Rivers. An arrow head and many flint tools were obtained from the pits in Worlebury Camp. Several flint tools were found at Glastonbury and many more at Meare. Lately Mr. A. L. Armstrong has found in a Hallstatt squatting place over a mine at Grime's Graves flints that are without doubt of that date. Communities in different districts at any one time may have lived under different conditions, especially at a date when there were many influxes of foreigners on the south coast. The people of this village on Swallowcliffe Down used bone tools, and we found them: they used bronze tools and we found them: they used iron tools and we found them. Therefore we can infer that, if they had used flint tools, we should have found

them. The neighbouring and contemporary village at Fifield Bavant yielded only two scrapers and a few flakes.

Fifty-five whole, or fragments of querns, were found, and all, without exception, were of the early or saddle type. They were made of green sandstone. At All Cannings a similar absence of querns of the rotary type was noticed. Several of the latter were found at Highfield and a few at Fifield Bavant.

Hammerstones were not numerous. Half of them were of flint and the others of sandstone.

Many beautiful examples of rubbers and whetstones were discovered. Some of them were so smooth that a modern razor could be ground on them.

OBJECTS OF WOOD—FIGURED ON PAGE 63.

A triangular piece of charred oak $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, with two parallel flat surfaces. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. Width at base $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pierced near the point by a tapering hole, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 2 in. at its widest end. A worked pole of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter was lying close by. Probably the top of an upright of a loom. Found with twenty-two loom-weights, a weaving comb, and three grooved metatarsals of sheep on the floor of No. 45.

My thanks are due to Mr. F. W. Brickell and Mr. H. Mounty, for permission to excavate the site: to Mr. C. W. Pugh, for making the excellent drawings of the objects: to Mr. Wilfrid Jackson, M.Sc., Professor Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., Mr. H. Beck, F.S.A., Mr. A. H. Lyell, F.S.A., and Professor Sir R. H. Biffen, for their reports: to Mrs. Cunnington, the authoress of *All Cannings Cross*, and the authors of *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, for much information and guidance: to Mr. S. Kerley and Mr. W. Young, for their skilful assistance in the excavations and valuable help in the restoration of the specimens; and last, but not least, to those willing helpers who cheerfully did the "filling in."

The whole of the objects found during the excavations of this site have been given to the Society's Museum at Devizes, and are now on view there.

REPORT ON THE GLASS BEADS FOUND AT THE SWALLOWCLIFFE DOWN VILLAGE SITE.

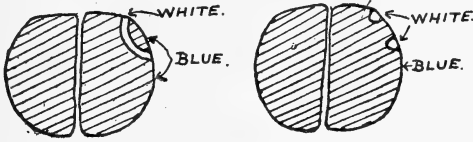
By HORACE W. BECK, F.S.A. Plate VII.

The three beads found in your village are all different, but appear to be all of Cobalt glass.

The bead with the eyes (F. 1) appears to be of the same glass as the darker one of the other two. It is of a type found at Arras, in Yorkshire.

I think there is no doubt that it is a true stratified eye bead—that is to say, the eyes are made by first putting on a white patch and then a blue spot in the centre, on the top. I tested it by examining it with a very strong light and found that the bead was distinctly more opaque inside the

eyes than outside, which would not have been the case if the white of the eyes had been pressed in as a ring. It is difficult to decide if it is stratified or impressed by examining whether the white goes under the blue, as in many impressed eyes the blue is decidedly undercut by the white, as shown in the following rough diagram.



Sections of Stratified and Impressed Ring Eye Beads. $\frac{1}{2}$.

The dating of these beads is very difficult as in many cases the records of the finds are so fragmentary, but in most cases they are of Early Iron Age date. The only ones I actually know for certain from England are those from Arras, some of which I believe to be stratified, although associated with some impressed eye beads. I think it highly probable that a careful examination of local museums would reveal others. I have some extremely like yours from the Somme (a chariot burial), from Ticino, in Switzerland (Iron Age remains, I believe), and one from Kertch in the Crimea—one of a string said to have been found together and which suggests a date of 400—500 B.C. This bead was much more corroded than yours, but that does not mean that it was necessarily earlier. The finest bead of this type that I know is a much larger one with exactly similar rings, made of the same glasses, which comes from Syria. This bead, I think, is about 400—500 B.C.

The dark plain bead (F. 2) is, I believe, of the same date and material as the eye bead. Such beads were found in almost all the above cases with the eye beads.

The lighter blue bead (F. 3) is of a different kind of glass and I cannot place it definitely, but I have little doubt I could if I had more time. It has an entirely different kind of corrosion from the others and is made in a primitive manner. The colour is not the same but the corrosion and structure of the glass is similar to some I have from South Hungary. I see no reason why it should not be of the date of your village, but I should not like to say more of it until I have had time to make a more prolonged search.

The fourth bead (F. 4) is of the same type as the third and I should think it is the same colour, but having sent the others back I cannot be certain.

REPORT ON THE CHARCOALS. By ARTHUR H. LYELL, Esq., F.S.A.

I have examined a quantity of the charcoal found in the pits and have identified the following species of woods:—

Oak (*Quercus robur*).

Mountain Ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*)

Hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*).

Hazel (*Corylus avellana*).
Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*).
Willow (*Salix alba*).

REPORT ON THE MOLLUSCA.

By A. S. KENNARD, Esq., A.L.S., and B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., F.L.S.

Vitrea crystallina (Mull).
Arion. sp.
Hygromia hispida (Linn.).
Helix nemoralis (Linn.).

This list is too small to say anything as to the climate or environment, but the example of *Hygromia hispida* is not the woodland form.

REPORT ON THE GRAIN. By PROF. SIR R. H. BIFFEN.

There are two undoubted grains of wheat in the material you sent me, but I cannot place the form with any certainty. The smaller pieces are broken grain and a fragment of the ear stalk.

REPORT ON THE HUMAN BONES.

By SIR ARTHUR KEITH, F.R.S., Conservator of the Museum, The Royal College of Surgeons of England.

These are (1) frontal bone of a man. Its greatest width is 124mm., least width of forehead 97mm., supraorbital width 107mm.—indicating a robust skull of quite average size. There are (2) the right and left parietal bones of a young person and (3) the upper half of the left humerus of a man of medium stature and with muscles of moderate strength.

REPORT ON THE ANIMAL REMAINS FROM THE ANCIENT VILLAGE SITE AT SWALLOWCLIFFE DOWN, WILTS, OF LA TENE I. DATE. By J. WILFRID JACKSON, M. Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Keeper of the Manchester Museum.

The animal remains obtained by Dr. R. C. C. Clay from the above site have been submitted to me for examination and report. They consist of numerous limb-bones, fragmentary skulls, jaws, and teeth of various domestic species used for food by the inhabitants of the village. The animals represented are the same as those reported on last year from a similar site on Fifield Bavant Down,¹ viz., Celtic Pony, Celtic Ox, Sheep, Goat, Pig, and Dog. In addition to these domestic forms there are a few remains of wild species, viz., Water Vole and Badger, and Dr. Clay reports the occurrence of worked and unworked tines and antler-fragments of Red and Roe Deer.

Among the Ox remains there is an interesting example of a hornless skull, this being the second occurrence to be reported from Wiltshire. The first specimen (and probably the earliest appearance of polled oxen in Britain)

¹ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xlii., 1924, pp. 492—3.

was found by Mrs. Cunnington during the excavations at the Hallstatt Village site at All Cannings Cross.¹ A skull with rudimentary horn-cores was also met with in the somewhat later Prehistoric Iron Age site at Glastonbury, Somerset.²

The affinities of the various animals represented at Swallowcliffe Down with those at Fifield Bavant Down, All Cannings Cross, and the Glastonbury Lake Village, are very close indeed, and as all four villages are earlier than the Roman occupation in Britain, there is no trace of Roman influence on the breeds of the various species.

Owing to the imperfect state of many of the remains, it has not been possible to obtain full measurements.

HORSE (Celtic Pony). This animal is represented by two metacarpals, two metatarsals, a radius, an imperfect pair of lower jaws, and some loose incisors. The metacarpals measure 199 and 204mm. in length, with mid-shaft widths of 28.5 and 32mm. : the metatarsals are 240 and 260mm. in length, with mid-shaft widths of 26 and 30mm. respectively. They indicate small-sized animals of the Exmoor Pony type, of about 12 hands in height, as at Fifield Bavant, All Cannings Cross, and Glastonbury. The radius has a maximum length of 291mm., and the full tooth-row in the lower jaws measures 165mm. in length. The latter is slightly longer than a lower jaw found at Fifield Bavant.

CELTIC OX. Ten imperfect skulls, several loose horn cores, lower jaws, and limb-bones belong to oxen. They are all of the small Celtic Ox type (*Bos longifrons*). The metacarpal bones (9 in number) range in length from 162 to 175mm. ; the metatarsals (11) range from 185 to 213mm. Both series agree closely with those found at Fifield Bavant, All Cannings Cross, and Glastonbury, and, together with the other limb-bones, indicate small animals similar to the Kerry cattle. The lower jaws comprise several adult and young examples with milk teeth. Most of them agree with the series from Glastonbury and elsewhere in the possession of the normal six cheek-teeth ; but one example is of interest in possessing only five teeth, the first premolar being absent, as was the case in several of the Glastonbury jaws.³ In another of the Swallowcliffe jaws, the last molar, M3, consists of two columns only, and thus resembles M2. The full six teeth are present in this jaw. Two of the five-toothed examples from Glastonbury show an almost complete suppression of the third column, or talon, in M3. The jaws from Fifield Bavant and All Cannings Cross possessed the normal six teeth. The loose horn-cores from Swallowcliffe are quite typical of *Bos longifrons*. By far the most interesting specimen among the ox remains is an imperfect skull with no trace of horn-cores. Nine other skulls are present, but all are imperfect, and consist chiefly of frontlets

¹ *The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross Farm, Wiltshire.* By Mrs. Cunnington, Devizes, 1924. (Report on the Animal Remains, by J. Wilfrid Jackson, pp. 43—50 and Pl. 52.)

² *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, vol. II., 1917, p. 653, and Pl. XCVII., figs. 1—3.

³ See my paper in *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, ser. 8, vol. xv., March 1915, pp. 291—295 ; also Glastonbury Report, 1917, p. 654.

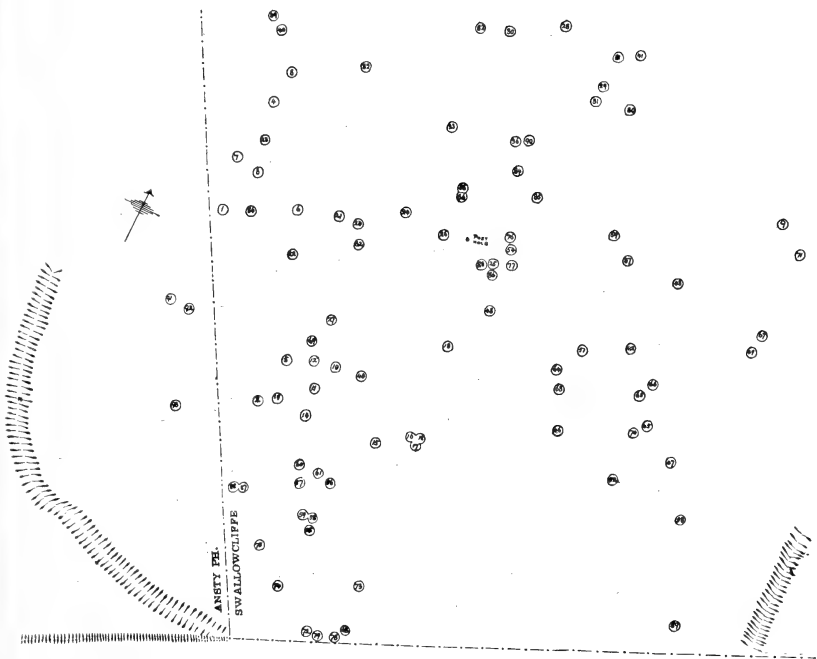
with horn-cores. It is interesting to note that none of the skulls have been split down the middle, as was the case with most of the Glastonbury specimens. The following table of measurements of the ten skulls may be useful for future reference.

Frontal.	Skull No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Least width between horns ¹		138	136	140	135	140	144	158	141	164	148	M.M.
Maximum bi-orbital width		183	181	—	176	—	—	206	—	—	—	„
Length from poll to centre of line joining upper margins of superciliary foramina		110	113	—	102	105	—	119	—	109	—	„
Length from poll to centre of line joining upper margins of orbits		127	133	—	122	—	—	144	—	—	—	„
Occiput.												
Width between infra-cornual notches		101	118	102	101	107	108	128	104	110	113	„
Height of supracristal part of occiput		36	39	35	27	31	42	48	36	39	41	„
Greatest width across occipital condyles		83	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„
Lower border of foramen magnum to occipital crest		103	99	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„
Greatest width of occiput		—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„

All the ten skulls possess an occiput deeply notched by the temporal fossae, as in the examples from Fifield Bavant, All Cannings Cross, and Glastonbury. In this feature they resemble the skull of an ox from the Roman Military Station at Newstead, Melrose, figured by Professor Ewart.² The polled skull No. 1 is not of the flat polled type, but has a conspicuous mesial prominence, or "intercornual" ridge. The forehead is uneven, with a slight bulge at the centre, and low lateral ridges, as in the polled skull from All Cannings Cross. The supracristal part of the occiput projects beyond the crest and overhangs the occiput proper, the mesial portion is excavated. The infracristal part is too badly damaged for detailed examination. The forehead in the other nine skulls varies slightly, in Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 9, the mesial frontal prominence is somewhat flattened, but in the remainder it is quite as well-marked as in No. 1. The horn-cores are all short, and somewhat flattened, curving outwards, forwards, and slightly downwards or upwards, except in No. 9. In the latter, the horn-cores are

¹ In No. 1 between position of horns in normal skulls. This and many of the others = Pitt-Rivers' points of measurement.

² J. C. Ewart, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1911, p. 271, text-fig. 84.



THE OLD SALISBURY TO SHAPTESBURY ROAD

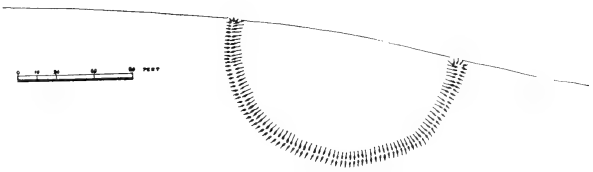


Plate I.—Plan of Pits. Swallowcliffe Down.

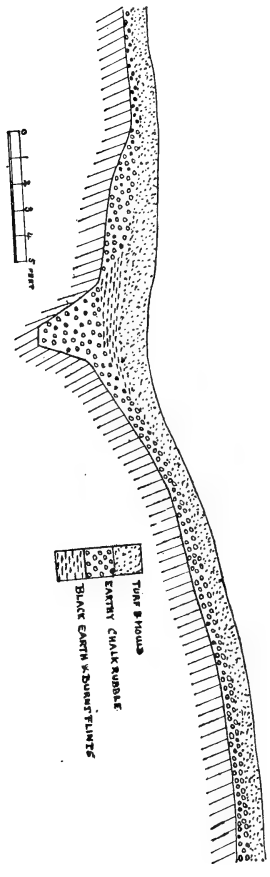
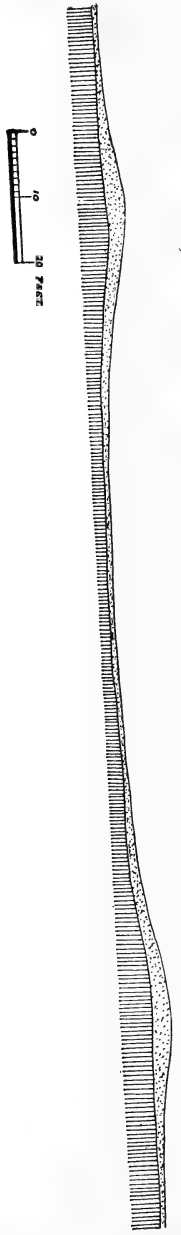


Plate II.—(Above) Section through "Amphitheatre," East to West.
 (Below) Section through Western End of Ditch, Swallowcliffe Down.

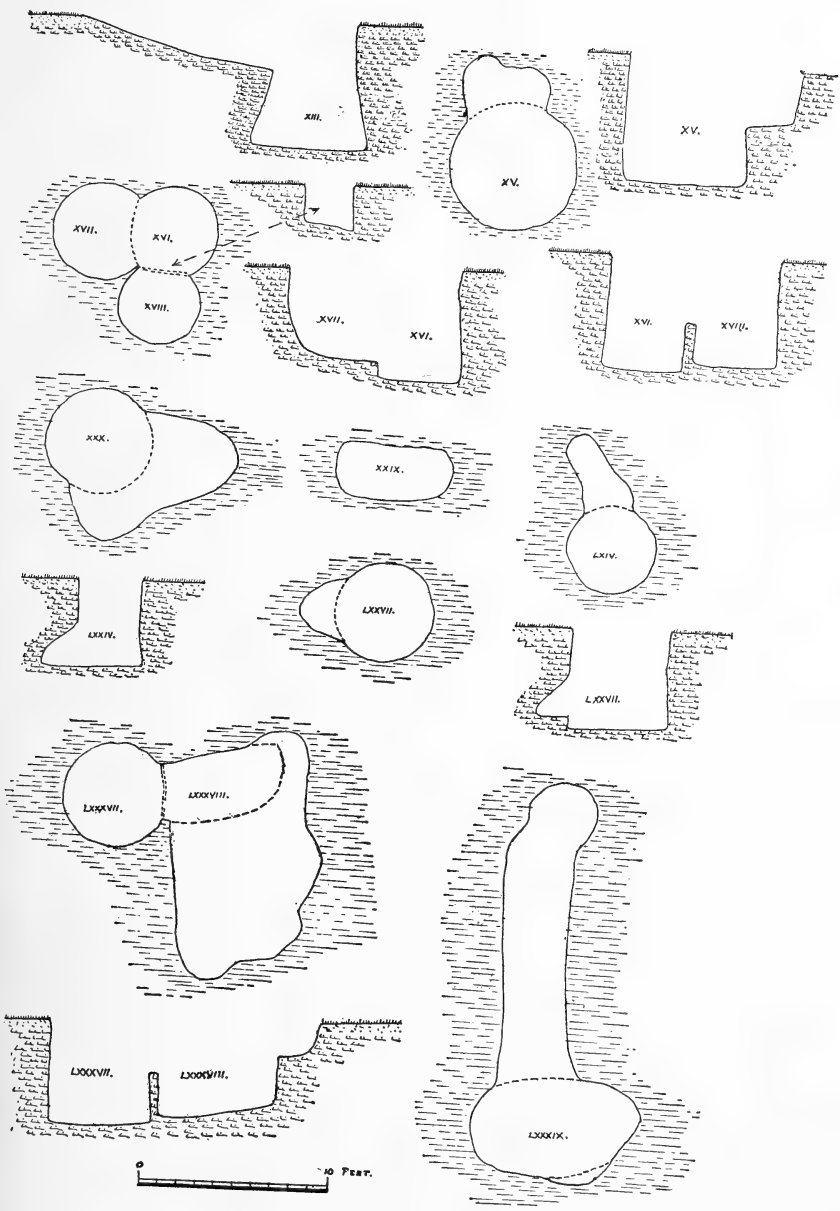


Plate III.—Plans and Sections of Pits. Swallowcliffe Down.

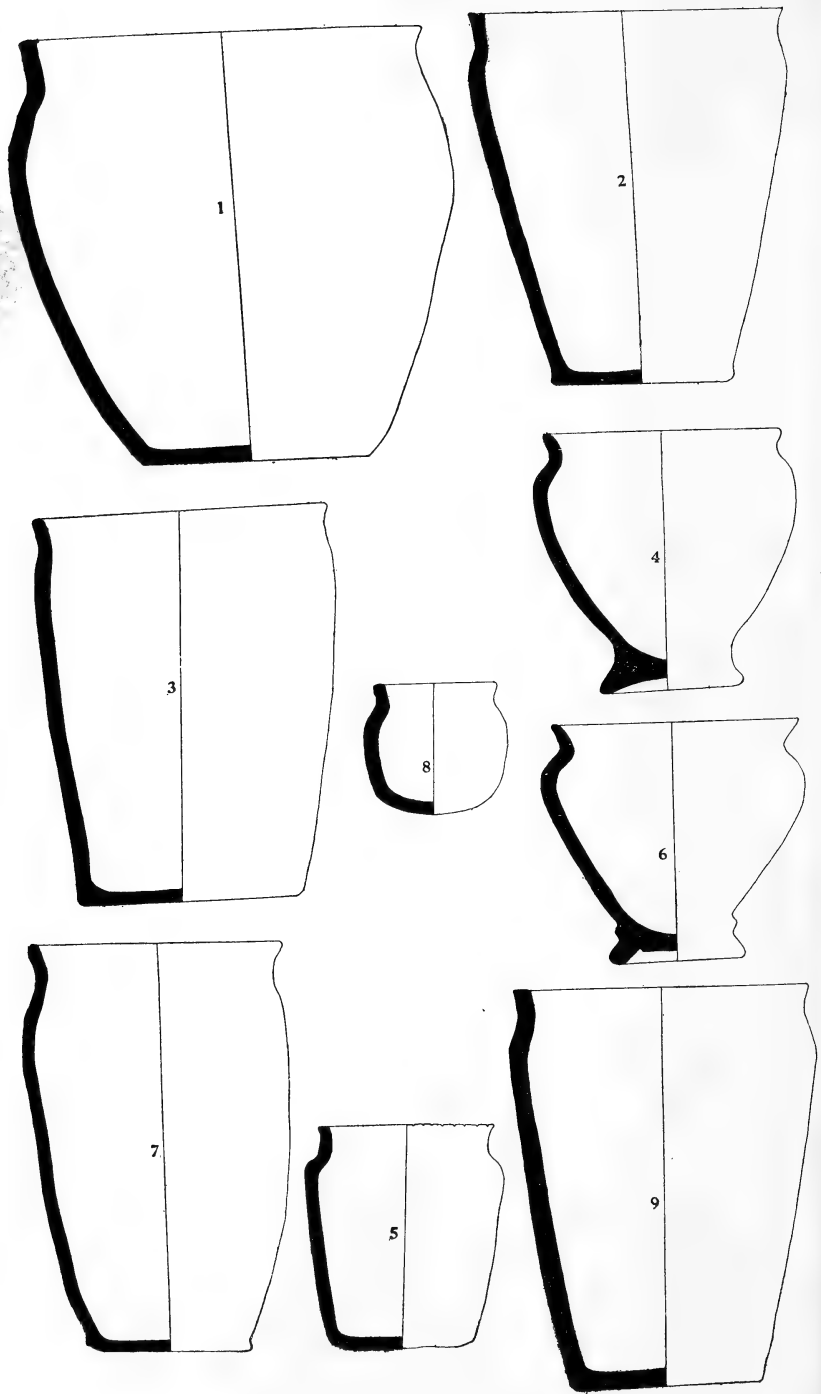


Plate IV.—Pottery Vessels. Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{5}$

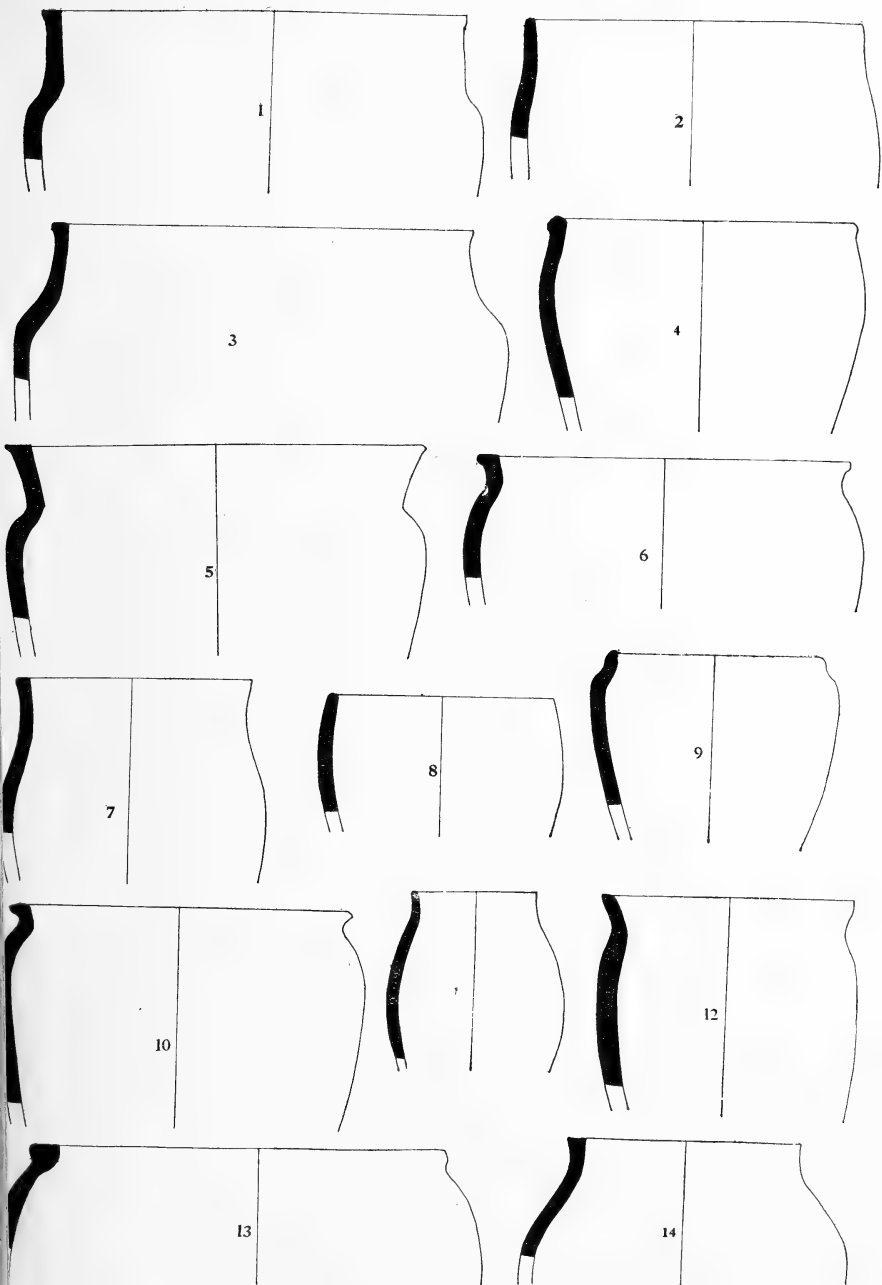


Plate V.—Pottery Vessels. Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{5}$

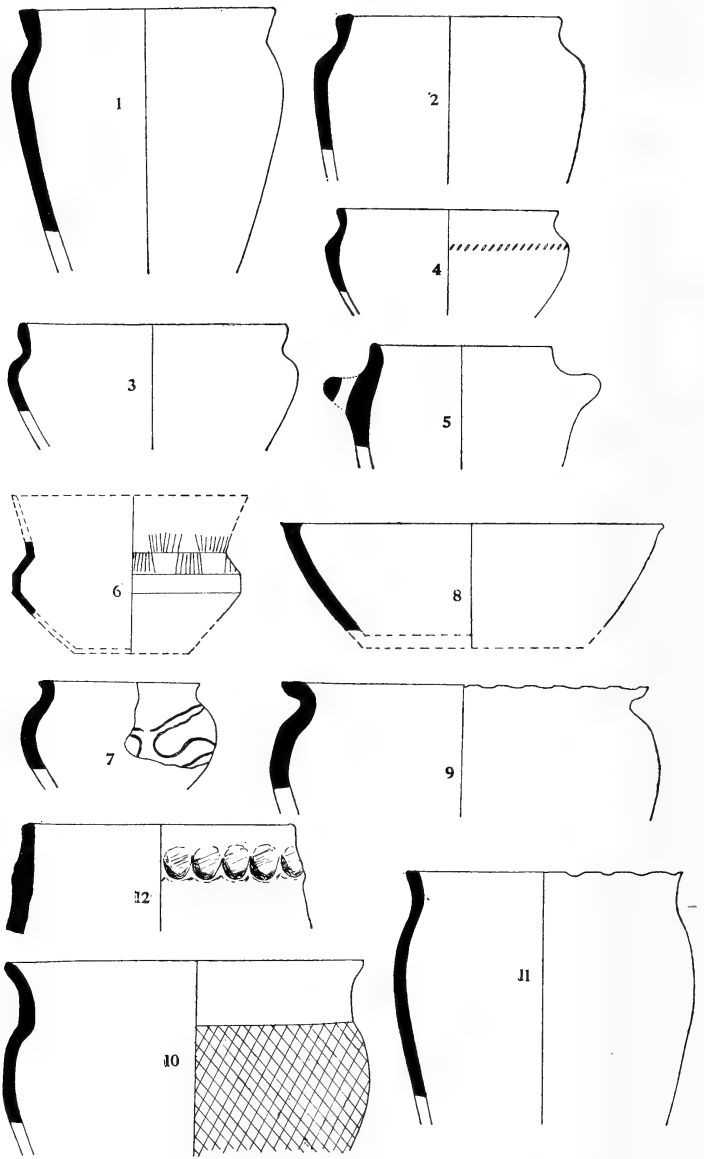


Plate VI.—Pottery Vessels. Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{5}$

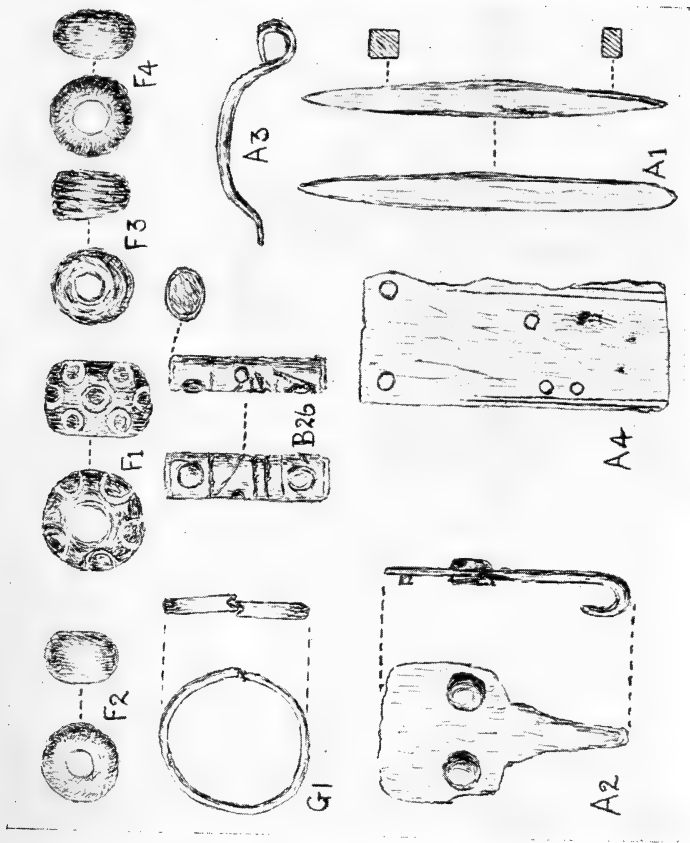


Plate VII.—Objects from Pits on Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{i}$

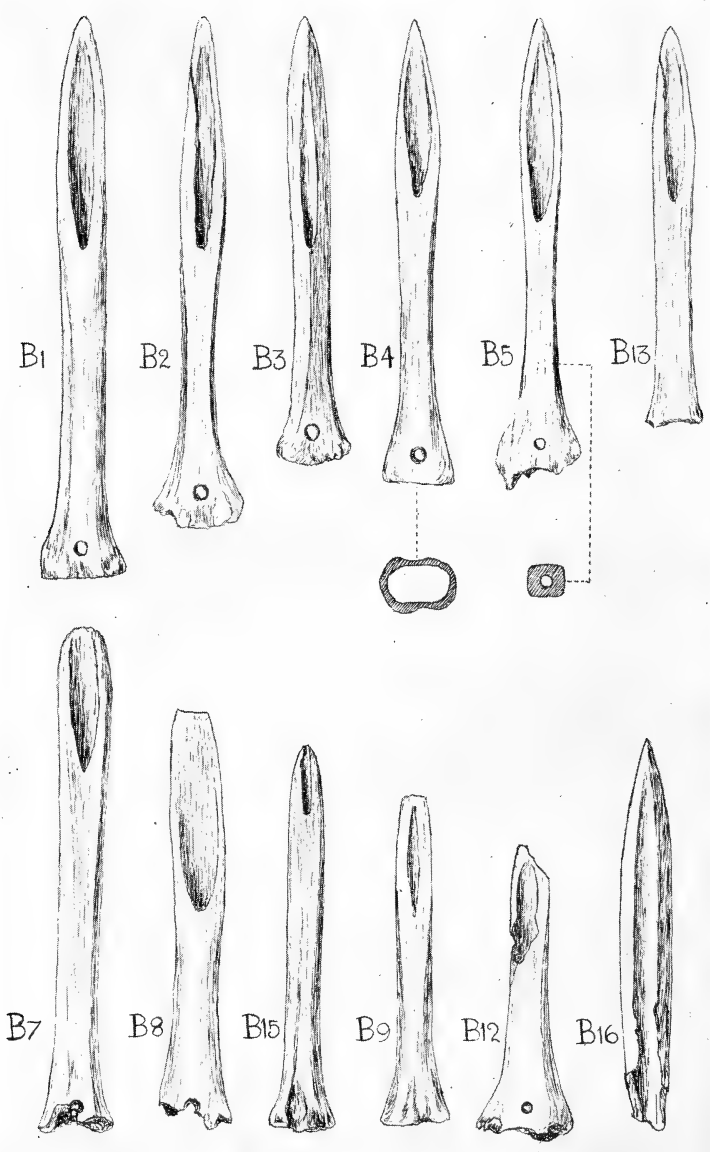


Plate VIII.—Bone Implements. Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{2}$

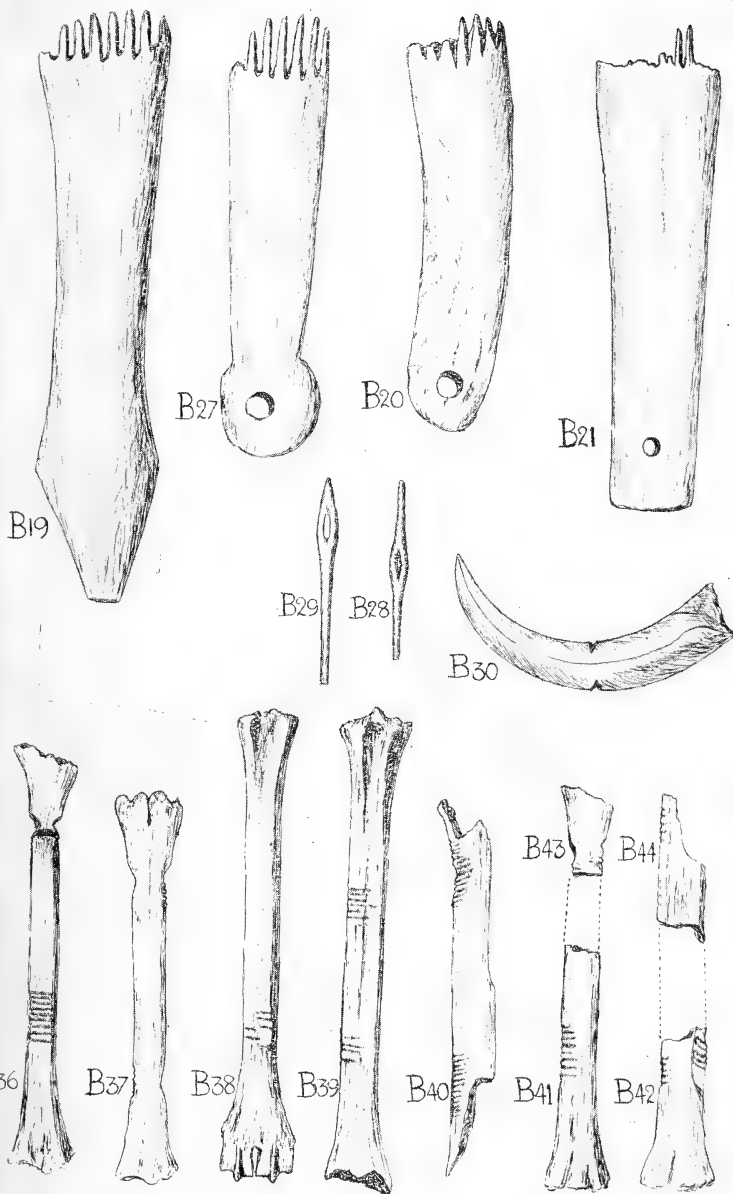


Plate IX.—Bone Weaving Combs, &c. Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{2}$

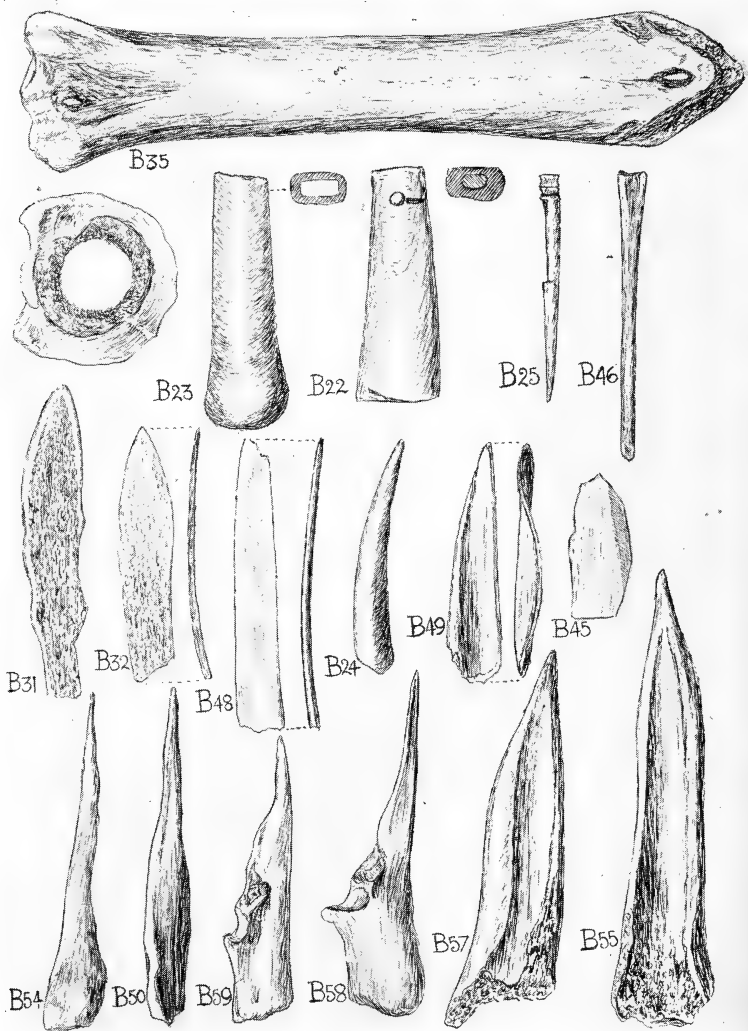


Plate X.—Bone Objects. Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{2}$

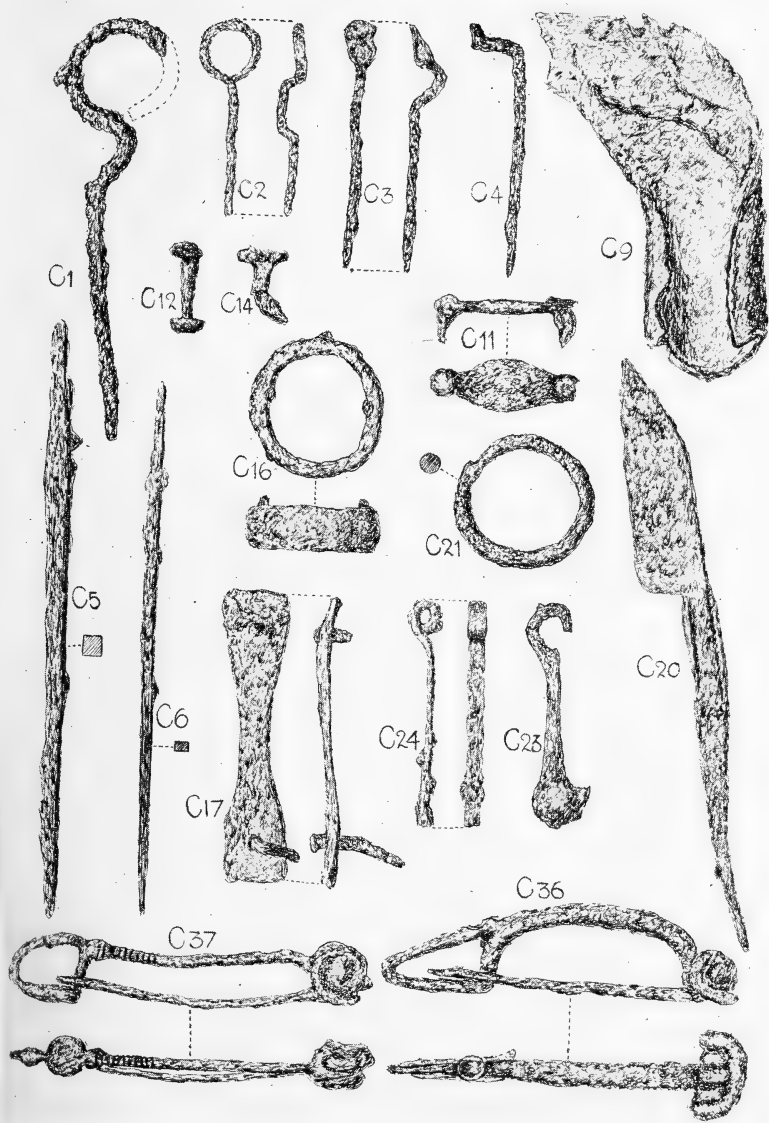


Plate XI.—Iron Objects. Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{2}$

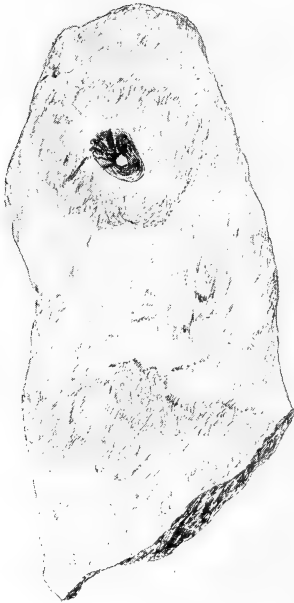
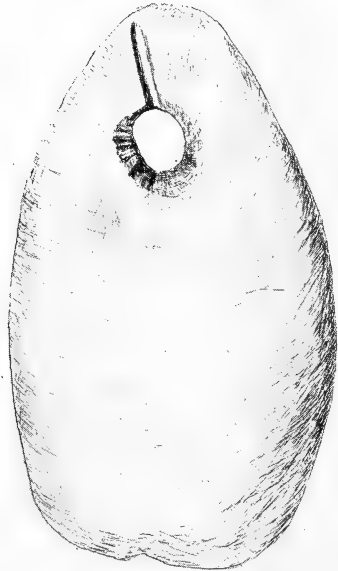
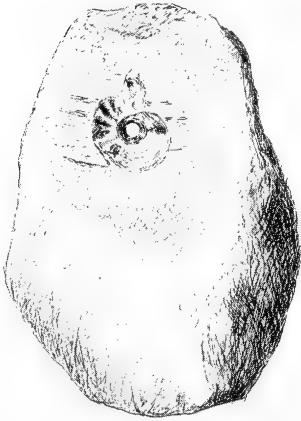


Plate XII.—Chalk Loom-Weights. Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{3}$

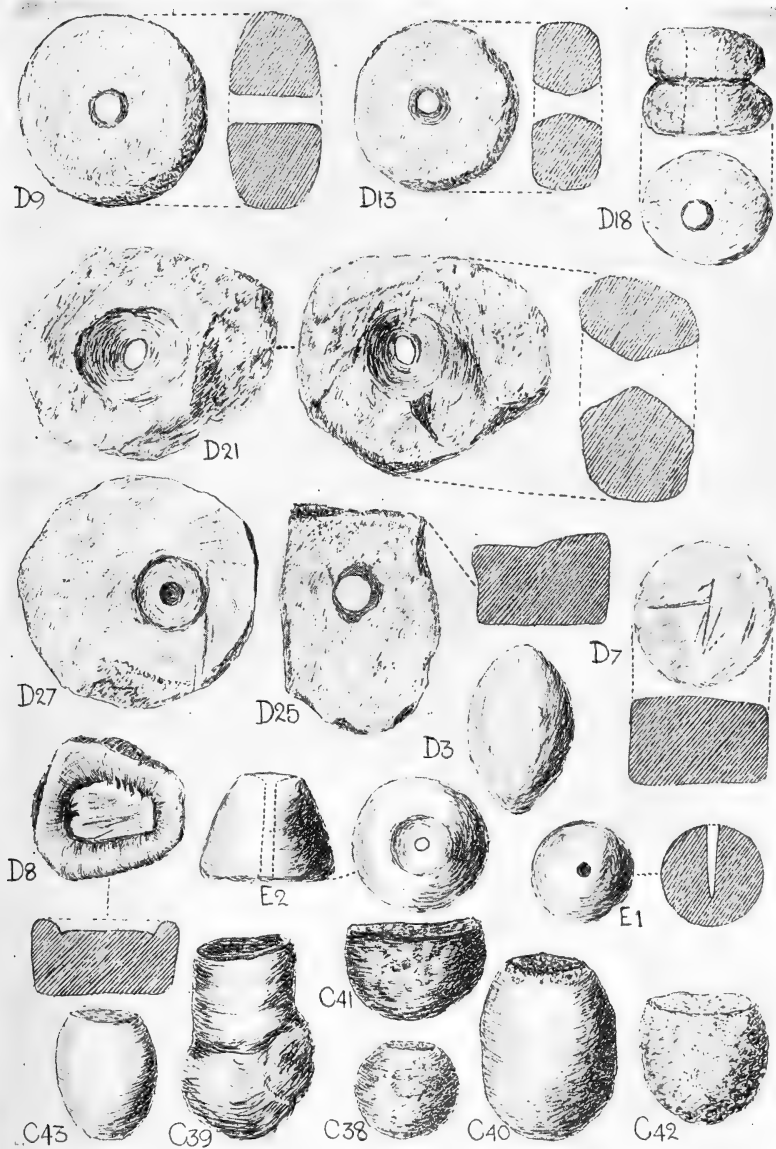


Plate XIII.—Spindle Whorls, &c. Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{2}$



acuminate and directed somewhat backwards. The supracristal part of the occiput of this skull overhangs considerably the occiput proper, and its mesial portion is only slightly excavated: in all the other skulls the mesial portion is more deeply excavated, and the degree of overhang is somewhat less. Unfortunately none of the skulls retains the anterior portion, so that it is not possible to ascertain if short premaxillae are correlated with the notched type of occiput, as was found to be the case in the Glastonbury material.

SHEEP. Numerous bones, lower jaws, and skull fragments with horn-cores (both young and old) belong to this animal. One horn-core (cut at the base) agrees closely with Series B of Glastonbury and with the large type from All Cannings Cross. The other horn-cores appear to be younger examples of the same type. All seem referable to the large-horned sheep, known as Studer's Sheep (*Ovis aries studeri*), met with in the Swiss Lake-dwellings, and in various Neolithic deposits, Roman camps, and Romano-British villages in Great Britain. This type is represented at the present time by the almost deer-like sheep living on Soya Island, near St. Kilda. The lower jaws from Swallowcliffe agree with those from Fifield Bavant, All Cannings Cross, Glastonbury, etc. The limb-bones show the same agreement, especially the metacarpals and metatarsals. The former range in length from 113mm. to 121mm.; the latter, from 118mm. to 135mm.; both series are slender in the shaft.

GOAT. The goat is represented by several typical horn-cores, broken off the skulls. One or two show cut-marks at the base and appear to have been trimmed for use as handles of knives or other instruments. Similar remains were obtained at All Cannings Cross.

FIG. This animal is represented by limb-bones (some young), fragmentary upper and lower jaws, and a few loose canine teeth. These agree with the "Torfschwein" or *palustris* race of *Sus scrofa* of the Swiss Lake Dwellings, as at All Cannings Cross, Fifield Bavant, etc.

DOG. The remains referable to this animal consist of a fairly complete skull, the palatal fragment of another, and several lower jaws. The skull has no sagittal crest, it being probably that of a female. It is somewhat smaller than that obtained at All Cannings Cross, but is of the same general type. The tooth-row measures 57mm., and is interesting as including a supernumary molar, M. 3, on the right side, with normal dentition on the left. The palatal fragment indicates a slightly larger skull, and the tooth-row has a length of 63mm. The lower jaws show some variation in size, but do not lend themselves to full measurement.

WATER VOLE. This animal is represented by three imperfect skulls and a lower jaw. Similar remains were met with at Fifield Bavant, All Cannings Cross, and Glastonbury.

BADGER. The anterior portion of the left ramus of a lower jaw with teeth belongs to this animal.

A PAGAN SAXON CEMETERY AT BROADCHALKE.

By R. C. C. CLAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., F.R.A.I.

This small Saxon cemetery is situated by the side of Church Bottom Lane, at the foot of Knighton Hill, Broadchalke, 400 yards south-east of the Church, and at a height of 80ft. above the level of the River Ebbles. It was brought to my notice by Mr. Sidford, of the Manor Farm, who had disturbed a skeleton at a depth of 1ft. 3in. whilst digging chalk from the pit at the side of the sunken road. During the last two years scores of cartloads of chalk have been removed. In February, 1924, Mr. Weeks found five skeletons, one of which was pronounced by Dr. Adeney to be that of a young person of about 16 years. They were lying roughly north and south and no objects were noticed with them. There is a village tradition that one hundred years ago there were some spearheads in the loft over the old Rectory and that the village boys used to play with them. It is very likely that they were Saxon weapons which were unearched when the chalk pit was commenced near the present gateway. All trace of them is now lost.

This burial ground was on the end of a long strip lynchet, a type classified as Saxon by Mr. Crawford, and the soil had been ploughed within the last century. In every case the graves were roughly-cut cists in the top layers of the chalk. There were no surface indications of them. They were at uneven depths, varying from 1ft. 3in. to 4ft. 2in. below the present turf line. This difference in depth of the graves corresponded with the difference in depth of the top soil, due chiefly to silting from the edge of the "positive" lynchet above. Apparently the Saxons dug down until they reached the hard chalk and then made a rough cist, never really large enough to hold the extended body, which was afterwards crammed in with the head fully flexed so that the chin touched the chest. There was no alignment or uniformity about these graves and an apparent lack of reverence, as in several instances former interments had been disturbed, the skeletons cut through, and the bones thrown aside when fresh burials took place. During our excavations we came to the limits of the cemetery on all sides and found nineteen more skeletons, which, with the six others of which we have record, brings the total to twenty-five.

There was no fixed orientation, the skeletons lying in all directions and in all attitudes: some on their sides with the knees nearly touching the chin, the majority, however, extended on the back with the arms in various positions, but the head usually bent forward on to the chest and the legs touching or crossing at the ankles. One had an iron shield boss on the left shoulder and an iron spearhead on the right. Some had spearheads only, and there were no ferrules. Others had iron knives over the left hips, as if they had been stuck in a belt or girdle. In grave No. 13 the iron buckle of a belt was found over the right side of the pubis and an iron knife, blade downwards, on the left iliac crest. Without exception every grave

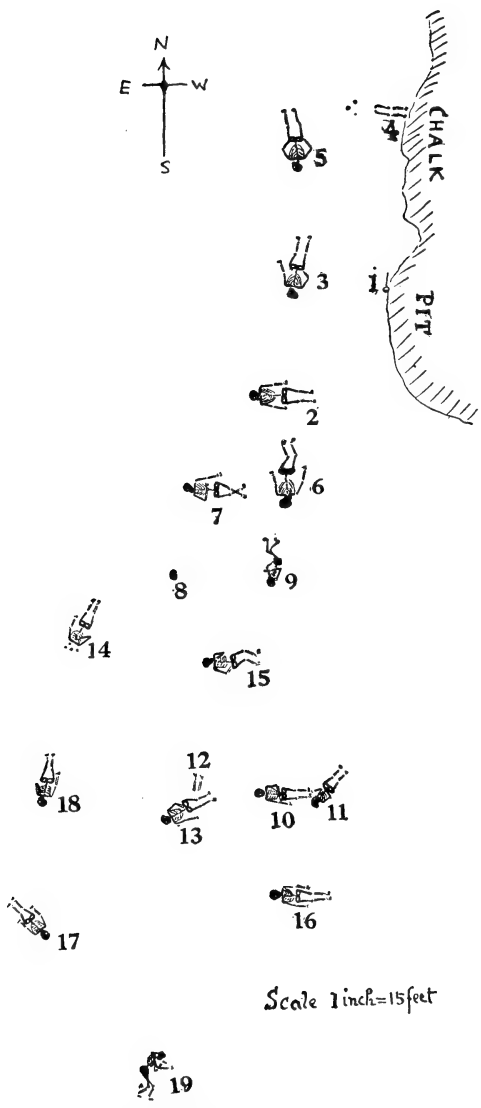


Plate I.—Plan of Saxon Cemetery, Broadchalke.

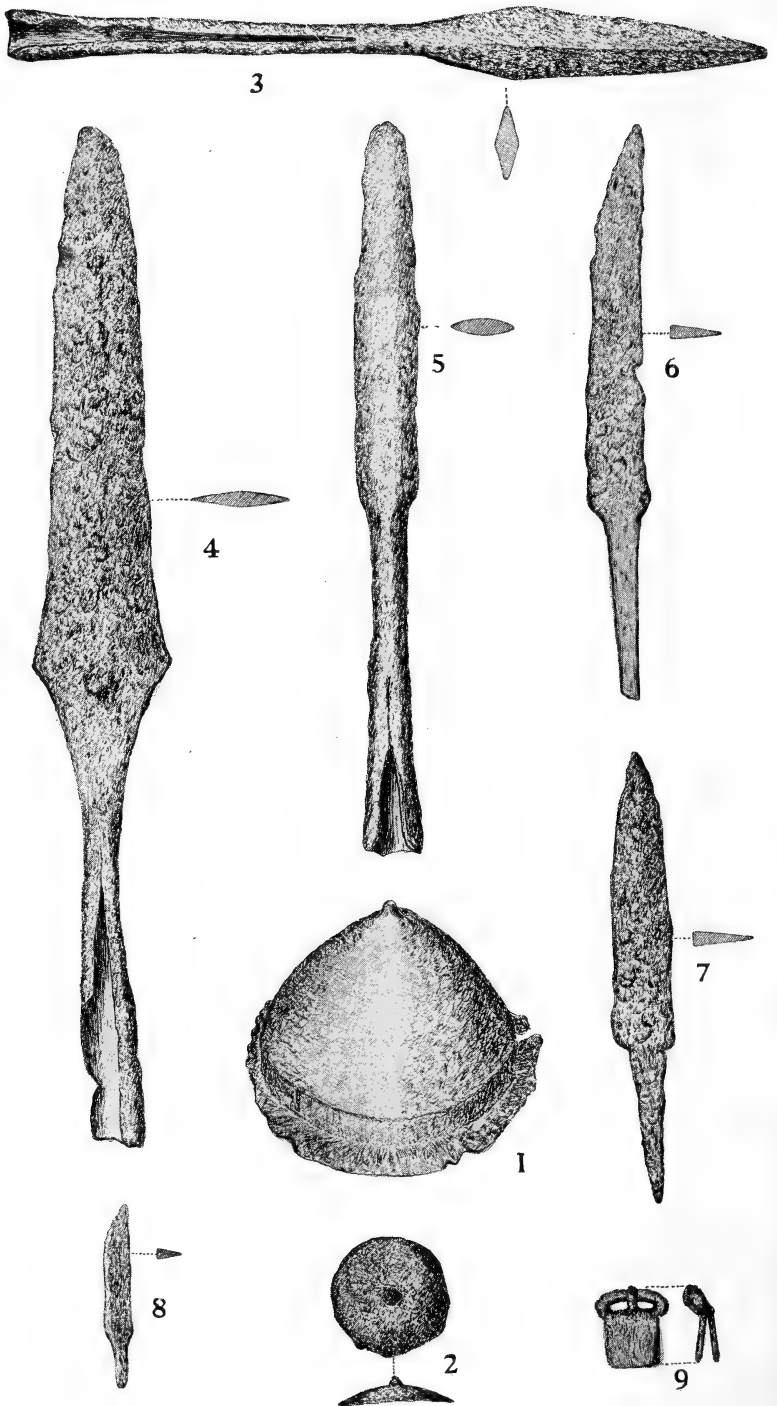


Plate II.—Iron objects from Saxon Cemetery, Broadchalke, and Barrow, Ebbesbourne.

contained several burnt or unburnt flints and pieces of iron pyrites lying alongside or close above the skeletons. These must have been purposely placed there, probably as part of some burial rite.

These people must have been very poor, for no brooches, beads, or other ornaments usually associated with Saxon cemeteries were discovered. This prevents our knowing for certain who they were, whether Jutes or Angles, but we can safely suggest that they were of the former race who came by way of Southampton Water and advanced up the Meon valley and so to Harnham Hill. The Saxons did not like Salisbury Plain and all the recorded burials in South Wiltshire, whether in cemeteries or as secondary interments in barrows, have been on the edge of it. From the evidence at our disposal we can at any rate ascribe this Broadchalke cemetery to the Pagan Saxons at a date not later than 500 A.D.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BURIALS.

[I am indebted to Sir Arthur Keith for the description of the bones.

For objects see Plate II.]

No. 1. Lying on right side, slightly crouched, head to north, Depth of cist 1ft. 6in. Iron spearhead (*Fig. 4*) and knife (*Fig. 6*), "lying on top of the body." I did not see this skeleton *in situ*. Lower jaw of man, aged about 40. The chin is well developed, square, the ascending ramus rises almost at right angles from the body and has a high tongue-shaped coronoid process.

No. 2. Extended on back with head to west. Head fully flexed. Arms and legs extended. Depth of cist 2ft. No objects. A man about 40 years of age and about 5ft. 5ins. in height. Big-headed, small faced, not robust.

No. 3. Head to south. Lying on back with head bent forward and to left, mouth widely opened, right hand on hip, left slightly away from body, legs parallel. Depth of cist 1ft. 5ins. Iron spearhead on top of left shoulder. A man of about 60 years of age, Neolithic shape of skull and about 5ft. 6ins. in height.

No. 4. Remains of a skeleton disturbed by plough, thorax and most of skull missing. Femora parallel and pointing to east, legs flexed at knees and pointing to north. Corroded piece of iron at level of shoulders. Depth of cist 8ins. Imperfect lower jaw of an aged women with peaked chin, intense atrophy of the teeth sockets and non-development of wisdom teeth.

No. 5. Lying on back with head to south, chin on left shoulder, hands meeting above pubis, legs extended. Bones very much decomposed. Iron spearhead (*Fig. 5*) on top of right shoulder, iron shield boss on left. Depth of cist 11ins.

No. 6. Extended on back with head to south, chin on right shoulder, arms by side, thighs slightly flexed at hips, legs flexed at knees to right angles. Depth of cist 1ft. 11ins. Iron knife over left iliac crest. Part of lower jaw of a girl of about 9 years of age. Teeth perfectly sound but with threatened crowding of lower incisors which have just come into position.

No. 7. Extended on back with head to west, legs crossing above ankles, chin on right shoulder, left arm by side, right forearm across abdomen. Depth of cist 1ft. 3ins. No objects. Lower jaw of man, about 50 years of age. The chin is slightly prominent but square, the ascending ramus is stout and almost vertical.

No. 8. Incomplete skull and portions of ribs 1ft. 3ins. deep. There was a cist but it had been disturbed previously and the bones replaced in a heap.

No. 9. Lying on left side with head to south, face looking due west, left hand on hip, elbow away from side, right elbow against side, hand touching left elbow, hips flexed to 45 degs., thighs parallel, right and left legs flexed at knees to angles of 60 and 90 deg. respectively. Depth of cist 2ft. 1in. No objects.

No. 10. Extended on back with head to west, chin on chest, left elbow by side, forearm across abdomen, right arm by side, legs meeting at ankles, Depth of cist 1ft. 3in. No objects. This woman was buried after No. 11 and to avoid disturbing the latter the legs were placed at a higher level than the rest of the body. Her knees were close to the shoulders of No. 11 but not so deep. Half the mandible of a woman of uncertain age. The femur measures 410mm., her stature being about 5ft. She was particularly slender in build, the upper incisor teeth overlapping the lower.

No. 11. Lying on left side with head to north east, chin on left shoulder, right elbow by side, forearm across abdomen, left humerus away from side, the elbow fully flexed so that the hand was on a level with the shoulders of No. 10. Pelvis crushed flat with the heads of the femora widely apart, legs extended and meeting at ankles. Depth of cist 2ft. 8ins. No objects. A woman of about 30 years of age and of stout build. She, too, had an overlapping bite.

No. 12. This skeleton had been cut through when No. 13 was buried. The bones of the legs and feet were side by side and not disarticulated. Depth of cist 1ft. 4ins. An iron knife (Fig. 8) was lying where the shoulders should have been.

No. 13. Extended on back with head to south-west, chin on right shoulder, right arm by side, left arm close to body, forearm across abdomen, legs touching at ankles. Depth of cist 2ft. 3ins. An iron buckle was on the right ilium (Fig. 9) and an iron knife (Fig. 7) blade downwards, over the left iliac crest at the same level. A man of about 60 years of age and about 5ft. 6½ins. in stature, with Romano-British type of skull.

No. 14. Lying extended with head to south west, left arm by side, right elbow close to body, forearm across chest, legs meeting at ankles. Skull damaged by plough. Depth of cist 8ins. No objects. Fragment of the lower jaw of a woman of about 50 years of age.

No. 15. Half turned on the left side with head to west, chin on left shoulder, left elbow by side with forearm fully flexed and wrist under left collarbone and hand fully flexed at wrist, so that the fingers pointed towards the feet, right elbow by side with forearm across abdomen, legs slightly flexed at hips and knees. Depth of cist 1ft. 10ins. No objects. A man about 5ft. 9ins. in stature, about 30 years of age, with overlapping bite and a peak-shaped chin. Ascending ramus stout and upright, teeth perfect. Extremely stoutly built.

No. 16. Extended with head to west, arms by sides, legs touching at ankles, chin on chest. Depth of cist 2ft. 5ins. No objects. Lower jaw of elderly woman. The chin prominent, square and shelving. The ascending ramus slender and obliquely placed.

No. 17. Lying extended on back with head to south-east, chin on sternum, right arm by side, left arm by side with hand half closed and inverted as if it had grasped the wooden (?) handle of the small iron knife that was lying blade upwards on the left iliac crest. Depth of cist 1ft. 10ins. Lower jaw of an old woman. The wisdom teeth have never been formed. The chin is peak-like and not prominent. Three molars and a premolar have been lost from disease.

No. 18. Extended on the back with the head to the south west, chin on left shoulder, right arm by side, left elbow close to body with forearm fully flexed and fingers under the chin, legs meeting at ankles. Depth of cist 1ft. 9ins. No objects. A child of about 3½ years old. The milk teeth are free from disease and only slightly worn.

No. 19. Lying on left side with head bent backwards and to the north-east, arms flexed at the elbows with the left hand under the chin and the right wrist crossing the left, both knees drawn up, the left one more so than the right. Depth of cist 4ft 2in. No objects. When this body was buried they must have used a former cist and have taken out the previous skeleton and scattered the bones around, for in the filling were fragments of human skull, arm, and leg bones. A youth of about 14—15 years of age, under 5ft. in stature. The teeth are free from disease and the wisdom teeth still unerupted.

No. 19a. Fragment of the lower jaw of an oldish woman. Abscess at roots of a molar and adjoining premolar tooth.

REPORT ON BONES FROM SAXON GRAVES,

By Sir Arthur Keith, Conservator of the Museum, Royal College of Surgeons, England.

A survey of the contents of the graves shows that we are dealing with the burial ground of a community. Both sexes are represented. There is part of the lower jaw of a child between 3 and 4 years of age, another of a child—a girl—of 7 or 8 years, a lad of 14—15 years, parts of seven women of various ages, and of seven men, also of various ages, but none of them really old. In the general report is given a brief description of the bones from each grave. Although I have assigned a sex identification to each, in several cases the identification is by no means certain.

I should trespass beyond the limits of a report were I to set down the numerous detailed measurements I have made on the bones submitted to me by Mr. Clay. Here I propose to deal with only the main issues of my examination. What are the objects of such studies as these? For my part I want to identify in our living population the survivals from the Saxon burial places. I also wish to ascertain if we can identify in these Saxon graves types which we meet with in English graves of a pre-Saxon date, survivals of the Romano-British and earlier inhabitants of England. We study Saxon remains to ascertain more fully what kind of people these early Saxons really were. Hence I turn at once not to the average size of the Saxon skull, jaw, and thigh-bone, but to the human types we find in these graves.

The most complete representation of a skeleton is that from grave 2. The

man found in this grave was about 40 years of age and 5ft. 5ins. in stature, not robust and strong, but the opposite. Many of his features are effeminate. He reproduces characters which one can identify amongst men living round us. His head is large; the volume of his brain I estimate at 1600cc., about 120cc above the modern average. The vault is particularly high, rising 126mm. above the ear passages: it is wide, 147mm., the width being maintained as the sides of the skull rise towards the roof. It is of good length, 193mm., the forehead and occiput both rising almost vertically towards the dome-shaped roof. Although the occiput rises nearly vertically the skull is not brachycephalic: the width is 76·2 % of the length. The shape, the dimensions, and their proportions are those so often found amongst Saxons. The forehead is of good width, 100mm. the greatest frontal width 120mm.

When we turn to the face we find those characters which we associate with people who are living on a modern dietary. The supra-orbital ridges are not robust: the supraorbital width is only 103mm.—3mm. more than the minimal width of the forehead. The face in comparison with the skull itself, is of small size, its total length being 117mm. and its greatest width (bizygomatic) 129mm.; the cheek bones being neither prominent nor strong. The nose and upper face are of moderate length, the former being 68mm., the latter 47mm. The nose is of rather less than moderate length and narrow, its width being 23·5mm. The chin is prominent, passing 15mm. in front of the alveolus for the incisor teeth, where the mandible is placed base downwards on a horizontal surface. The upper jaw is somewhat broken and some of the teeth have been lost, but there is every reason to believe that at death this man retained in a sound condition every one of his thirty-two teeth: there is not a trace of caries and he was certainly 40 years of age. The teeth, too, are coated with masses of tartar. The incisor teeth tend to project forwards, a condition which is not uncommon in Saxon skulls: their bite was overlapping, as is the rule in modern English mouths, and there is a slight degree of crowding of the lower incisors. These are conditions we do not meet with amongst primitive races. The parts to which the muscles of mastication were attached are weakly developed and the crowns of the teeth are but little worn. In this community we meet not a robust strong-limbed warrior, but a big-brained man who may well have been statesman, philosopher, poet, or clergyman.

From grave No. 11 came the skeleton of a woman who presents features of an opposite kind. In age she was between 30 and 40, stoutly made and particularly robust in tooth and jaw. The oblique height of her femur was 418mm., so we may infer that her stature was about 5ft. 1½ins. The length of her skull was 184mm., its width 140mm., the height of the vault 120mm. The width was thus 76·1 % of the length—the same proportion as in the man just described; a common Saxon ratio. The cranial capacity may be estimated at 1447cc., a large head for a woman, the minimal width of the forehead 98mm., the greatest frontal width 120mm. She retained all her teeth, free from disease and only slightly worn. The face is strongly made, its total length being 115mm., its greatest (bizygomatic) width 132mm. The nose was of medium length (46mm.) and narrow (23mm.). Her incisor teeth tended to project and did not meet edge to edge but

overlapped. Her chin was prominent but it formed a single rounded elevation, the "prow" form of chin as contrasted with the wide, prominent, square, shelf-like or flange-chin. We shall allude presently to these contrasted forms of chin, both being represented amongst this Saxon people: intermediate forms are also present.

In only two other graves were skulls sufficiently preserved to indicate the form of head. In No. 3 the calvaria was preserved: it is light and thin-walled; that of a man of about 60 years of age or over. The upper part of his thigh bone was also kept; enough to show us he was of medium stature perhaps about 5ft. 6ins. We have also his lower jaw, the teeth being deeply worn in the crowns. He had strongly marked supra-orbital ridges, yet the ascending ramus of his lower jaw was narrow and weakly developed, showing that his muscles of mastication were not strong. Not one of his teeth had been lost from disease; the incisors were somewhat crowded together and on the right side his third molar had never developed. His incisors met in an edge-to-edge bite. His chin was not prominent, projecting only 7mm. in front of the alveolar border and was of an intermediate form. In the region of the chin or symphosis the lower jaw was shallow, measuring only 29mm. His skull was long, 193mm., but narrow, 138mm., the width proportion being 71.5. In form this skull would not be out of place in an English Neolithic cemetery. The height of the vault was 116mm. and the cranial capacity 1450cc.; somewhat below the average.

In No. 13 was found the calvaria of a man: the lower jaw found in the same grave, by itself, might be taken to be that of a woman, but I have little doubt actually belongs to the skull. The thigh bone is also somewhat intermediate in its sexual characterization. The oblique height of the femur is 466mm., indicating a stature of 5ft. 6½ins.: from the skull and jaw we can infer his age to have been about 60 years. The calvaria has the dimensions and form of a type which is common in graves of the Romano-British period having a constriction crossing the forehead between the supra-orbital ridges below and the frontal eminences above. It has a flat dome: the length of the calvaria is 185mm., its width 145mm.; the width proportion being 78.4. The height of the roof is about 115mm., and the cranial capacity 1443cc. The frontal bone is wide, 129mm., although its minimal width on the forehead is only 97mm.; the supra-orbital width being 107mm. The chin is of the flange or square form and prominent, its eminence lies 18mm. in front of the alveolar border when the jaw is laid base downwards on a table. In this man the third molar or wisdom teeth were absent: they had never been developed. Only one tooth had been lost from disease in the lower jaw, the first molar on the left side, and yet he was an aged individual.

The condition of the teeth in this Saxon cemetery is remarkable. Altogether there are the lower jaws of seventeen individuals; three of them being juveniles. Of the fourteen adult jaws, seven are of men and seven of women, four of these having been already mentioned in the above description. Of the fourteen, seven retain their original complement of teeth; in three a single molar has been lost from disease; in two, a premolar and a molar have been lost from the same cause; in one, three teeth have been lost, and in another, five teeth. In only one jaw was actual caries observed. Atrophy

of the alveolar border, probably from pyorrhœa, was noted in five: in all there was tartar adherent to the necks of the teeth, showing that the healthy condition of the teeth was not due to the use of anything of the nature of a tooth brush. There was not a single edentulous person. The average age of the adult man and woman I presume to be under 50 years. In eight jaws a tendency was noticed to crowding or irregularity of the lower incisor teeth. In three jaws the wisdom teeth had failed to develop on both sides; in one on one side only. In at least five the modern or overlapping bite was present. From these characters it is inferred that this community of Saxons came of a stock whose ancestors had long been living under easy conditions of life with a plentiful supply of food.

Perhaps no feature of the face of a certain proportion of the British people is more noticeable than the chin, a wide, square shelving, prominent chin. I had, perhaps on inadequate grounds, supposed that this feature was a character of the pre-Saxon British. In four of the seven men from this cemetery the lower jaw at its symphysis is 35mm. or more in depth, each having the form of chin mentioned above. In one woman this was also the case. It looks as if a prominent square chin was also a common feature of the Saxon face. The "peaked" prominent chin was well marked in four, three of them women. The angle at which the ramus rose from the body varied; in some it rose almost vertically; in others, as is so often the case in modern faces, it sloped upwards and backwards.

Only five thigh bones were complete. In Saxon cemeteries we always meet with some large-boned men of particularly robust build. In this case there was one man (No. 15) of this type; the oblique height of the thigh bone was 487mm., indicating a stature of 6ft. 9ins. His tibia had a total length of 400mm., both bones were robust, the degree of flattening in the upper part of the shaft of the femur being indicated by the figure 71'4, the side to side flattening of the tibia by 6'15. On the other hand some of the women were slenderly formed and of a small stature. The woman buried in grave 10 was ultra feminine, her thigh bone being 410mm. in height, indicating a stature of 5ft. The lower end of the tibia from No. 15 showed a plainly marked squatting facet.

REPORT ON THE MOLLUSCA FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE GRAVES.

By A. S. KENNARD, Esq., F.L.S.

Arion sp.

Vallonia excentrica (Sterk).

Hygromia hispida (Linn.).

Helix nemoralis (Linn.).

Helix aspersa (Linn.).

Vertigo pygmæa (Drap.).

Cecilianella acicula (Mull.).

From this series one may say that the climate was similar to that of the present day and that the country was open with possibly scrub growth. It has not a woodland character.

I am indebted to Major Jeans, the owner of the site, for permission to excavate, to Mr. Sidford for drawing my attention to it, to Sir Arthur Keith for his report on the human bones, to Mr. Kennard for reporting on the mollusca, to Mr. Kerley for his assistance during the excavations, and last but not least to Mr. Pugh for his drawings of the objects.

The whole of the objects are now in our Society's Museum at Devizes.

A PAGAN SAXON BURIAL AT EBBESBOURNE WAKE,

By R. C. C. CLAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., F.R.A.I.

Workmen laying a pipe line from the reservoir on the top of Barrow Hill to Cleave Cottages on the south, cut through an extended skeleton at a spot 100 yards down the slope. The head was to the north. On the left shoulder was an iron boss (*fig. 1*), and three circular iron ornaments for shield (*fig. 2*). When I arrived most of the bones had been removed, but I widened the trench at this place and exposed the right arm and found an iron spearhead (*fig. 3*) on the shoulder. There was no ferrule. Depth of cist 1ft. 6in. I could find no other graves in the vicinity.

REPORT ON THE BONES by SIR ARTHUR KEITH.

Body of lower jaw of a man, first molar on the right side destroyed and neighbouring premolar attacked by caries. Upper half of a strong thigh bone. Stature about 5ft. 9in. Age about 50 years. Tibia 398mm. long, diameters at nutrient foramen 43mm. and 28mm. Well-marked squatting facet at the lower end of tibia.

My thanks are due to Mr. Burrows the owner of the site, to Sir Arthur Keith for his report, and to Mr. Pugh for the drawings.

WILTS OBITUARY.

Walter Hume Long, 1st Viscount Long of Wraxall, died Sept. 26th, 1924, aged 70. Buried at West Ashton. B. at Bath, July 13th, 1854. Eldest son of Richard Penruddocke Long, of Rood Ashton and Dolforgan (Montgomeryshire), and the only daughter of the Rt. Hon. W. Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume Dick, of Humewood, Co. Wicklow. In 1867 his father succeeded to the Wiltshire estates and came to live at Rood Ashton. Educated at Harrow and Christchurch. Married, 1878, Lady Dorothy Blanche Boyle (always known as Lady Doreen), fourth d. of the ninth Earl of Cork. He began political life as Conservative member for N. Wilts, and during his life he represented seven different constituencies:— N. Wilts, 1880—85; Devizes (East Wilts), 1885—92; W. Derby (Liverpool), 1892—1900; Bristol South, 1900—1906; S. Dublin, 1906—10; Strand, 1910—18; St. George's, Westminster, 1918—21. He succeeded his father at Rood Ashton in 1875 at the age of 21. His eldest son, Brig.-Gen. Walter Long, C.M.G., D.S.O., late 2nd Dragoons, was killed in action in 1917, leaving, by his marriage with the eldest daughter of Lord Derwent, one son, Walter Francis David, born in 1911, who succeeded as 2nd Viscount. Lord Long's second son, Capt the Hon. R. E. O. Long, and his second daughter, the Hon. Mrs. W. G. Cooper, survive him. The eldest daughter, wife of the Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, died in 1920.

In 1886 he was made Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, and in 1895 President of the Board of Agriculture, with a seat in the Cabinet. It was while holding this office that he carried out that Dog Muzzling Order and the consequent extirpation of the scourge of rabies in England, with which his name will always be honorably connected. "Those," says *The Times*, "who remember the violent agitation, by no means confined to the less instructed members of the community, the campaign of the Canine Defence League, and the petition with 80,000 signatures demanding the minister's dismissal from office, will recognize how great is the debt which the country owes to Walter Long's courage and sense of duty." He held the same office again after 1900 and afterwards became Chief Secretary for Ireland, where he was "undoubtedly the most successful Chief Secretary since Mr. Balfour." In 1911, when the leadership of the opposition in the House of Commons obviously lay between Mr. Long and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, both magnanimously stood aside and put forward Mr. Bonar Law as leader instead. In 1915 he was again President of the Local Government Board, and in 1916 Colonial Secretary and afterwards First-Lord of the Admiralty, resigning in consequence of ill-health in 1921. As a sportsman he was especially devoted to cricket and to hunting. The Wilts Yeomanry owed him a great debt; he joined it in 1876 and commanded the regiment from 1898 to 1906. He became a Privy Councillor in 1895 and was raised to the peerage in 1921. He succeeded Lord Lansdowne as Lord Lieutenant of Wilts. Throughout his own district, round Trowbridge, he was known

by everybody as "The Squire," and the universal respect and affection with which he was regarded by all classes, whatever their politics might be, was shown in the heading of the *Wiltshire Times*, "Wiltshire in mourning for 'the Squire.'" He was by common consent regarded as a typical example of the country gentleman at his best, both in his own county and in the House of Commons. "He will be chiefly remembered," said *The Times*, "as a man who, though playing a notable part in politics for some forty years, proved himself incapable of a single mean or unworthy action." "He was," said Mr. Asquith, "the least selfish of mankind. He devoted all that he had and all that he was capable of giving, which was much, from the beginning to the end of an honourable and strenuous public life to the good of his country."

All the London papers contained long obituary notices, especially *The Times* of Sept. 29th, and the *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 30th (by the Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor), reprinted in the *Wiltshire Times* of Oct. 4th, which had also good portraits of "The Squire," "The late Lord Long and Master David, the new Viscount," "The new Viscount," and a View of Rood Ashton House, and three photographs of the funeral. The *Wiltshire Gazette* had a very long notice on Oct. 2nd, with three portraits and other appreciations and reminiscences, on Oct. 9th.

He was the author, amongst other things, of the following:—

The Business Man and his Empire: an Address. Article in *The British Dominions' Year Book for 1918*.

The Secret Service and Communism. *Nineteenth Century*, Feb., 1922

Why we should concentrate on the Empire. *Ibid*, Oct., 1922.

The Conservative Party. *Ibid*, Feb., 1923.

The Prospects of Agriculture. *The Financial Review of Reviews*, June, 1923.

Memories. By the Rt. Hon. Viscount Long of Wraxall, F.R.S. London. Hutchinson. 1923. 8vo, cloth, pp. xv. + 380. Twenty illustrations. (Reviewed in all London and Wiltshire papers.)

A Memoir of Brigadier-General Walter Long, C.M.G., D.S.O., with Portraits. Printed for private circulation. London. John Murray. 1921. Cloth, 8½in. × 5½in., pp. vii. + 77. [Only a portion of this Memoir was by Lord Long.

Canon William Caldwell Masters, died August 19th, 1924, aged 80, buried at Stanton Fitzwarren, s. of the Rev. John Smalman Masters, b. Nov. 25th, 1843. Magd. Coll. Oxon., B.A., 1865, M.A., 1869, Deacon 1866, Priest 1867 (Rochester). Curate of Hitchin 1866—69; Curate of Tring and Vicar of Long Marston 1870—85, Rector of Stanton Fitzwarren 1885, until his resignation in 1919, when he retired to live at Clifton. Hon. Canon of Bristol 1912. He was one of the first members of the Advisory Committee for Churches in Bristol Diocese and up to a short time before his death was actively engaged in its work. He leaves behind him at Stanton Fitzwarren a very remarkable memorial in the shape of the screen, reredos, and many other fittings of the Church designed and carved entirely

by his own hand, all of it of quite unusual excellence for amateur work. He also presented a wooden pastoral staff to Bristol Diocese—a fine example of his work. He married, 1870, Ellen, d. of the Rev. John T. C. Ashfordby-Trenchard, of Stanton Fitzwarren. He leaves two sons, John T. C. Masters, of Blunsdon, and W. A. H. Masters, the architect, and one daughter. He was greatly respected and beloved.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 28th; *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Aug. 26th, 1924, and a very sympathetic "In Memoriam" article by Archdeacon R. T. Talbot in *Bristol Diocesan Review*, Sept., 1924.

He was the author of :—

Some Notes on the Ancient Church of St. Leonard, Stanton Fitzwarren, Wilts: and otherwise. Printed by A. R. Mowbray & Co., London and Oxford, 1913. 4to. cloth, pp. viii. + 49 + 1. Six Plates. Price 4s.

Christian Architecture, two addresses, dedicated to the Right Rev. George Forrest Browne, late Bishop of Bristol. Pamphlet, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. [1916] pp. 35. Two illustrs. Price 1s. 6d.

The Soldier and the Cross, an address by Canon Caldwell Masters, Rector, on Sunday, January 23rd, 1916, at the dedication of the Churchyard Cross St. Leonard, Stanton Fitzwarren. Pub. by Morris Bros., Swindon. Pamphlet, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., pp. 12. Price 6d.

Major Arthur Thomas Fisher, died Dec., 1924, aged 81, s. of T. R. Fisher, M.R.C.S., of Frewen Hall, Oxford, educated at Harrow. 1st Batt. 2nd Queen's Royal Regt., 1864; exchanged to 21st Hussars, 1870. Served in India and at home. Retired 1883, when he married Esther Y. Apperley, d. of Col. Will. Wynne Apperley, of Morhen, Montgomeryshire. He lived first at Romsey Nursling, then at Broad Chalke, finally settling at Bemerton in 1895, and living there until his death. He held many public posts; Hon. Sec. of the Salisbury Museum for over 20 years, Hon. Sec. of the Wilton Hunt for 17 years up to 1922, and for many years Hon. Treasurer of Soldiers' Welfare Board for Diocese of Salisbury, a member of Wilton Board of Guardians, Chairman of the Bemerton Parish Council, Treasurer of S. Wilts Archery Club, and Founder and Hon. Sec. of the Salisbury branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution up to the time of his death. During his time the branch contributed over £5,000 to the Institution. In his younger days he won many steeplechases, and drove his regimental four-in-hand. He shot and fished up to within a month or two of his death, which was due to an accident.

He was the author of :—

Through the Stable and Saddle Room.

The Farrier.

Rod and River.

Outdoor Life in England.

And was a contributor of articles to many sporting magazines and papers. Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 1st, 1925.

Charles Garnett, died Sept. 16th, 1924, aged 54, after an operation for appendicitis. Buried at Arnside, Westmoreland. S. of W. Garnett, a large Lancashire cotton manufacturer, of Low Moor, Clitheroe, b. Jan., 1870. Educated at Uppingham (1884) and Pembroke College, Cambridge, B.A. and M.A. He entered Lincolns Inn and was admitted as a barrister 1894, and practiced for some years. He hunted with the Beaufort Hunt several years before he finally bought the fine old house known as Great House, at Kington Langley, about 1909, and after adding largely to the building and re-modelling its interior, had lived there until his death. "Quiet and unassuming, Mr. Garnett was extremely generous, and always handsomely supported any good cause. To the poor people he was a philanthropist—the person who had a genuine case was never refused." A strong Conservative he had been asked to stand for the Chippenham division, but declined. He was an alderman of the County Council and served on many committees. He was High Sheriff in 1922, and J.P. for Wilts 1919, took a prominent part in Church matters, and indeed in all sorts of public institutions and causes in the Chippenham neighbourhood. As a sportsman he had been a notable oarsman in his younger days, was well known in the Beaufort Hunt, and as a fisherman, but in one branch of sport, and that one of the oldest in England, he was especially distinguished; he was one of the leading spirits of the small band of practical and expert Falconers who still fly their trained hawks on the Plain or the Marlborough Downs. He married Miss Clare Pennington, of Cheshire, who, with their two children, Christopher and Barbara, survive him. He was greatly esteemed round Chippenham.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 18th; *Wiltshire Times*, Sept. 20th, 1924.

Mrs. J. W. Clark. Died suddenly July 26th, 1924. Buried at London Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Daughter of John Bidwell, of Salisbury, married 1885, J. W. Clark (Messrs. Clark & Lonnen). J.P. for the city, 1922, one of the two first women Justices. Connected all her life with the Brown Street Baptist Church, for some years Treasurer of the Salisbury branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Secretary of the British Womens' Temperance Association, and actively concerned with many other charitable and philanthropic institutions.

Portrait and obit. notice, *Salisbury Times*, Aug. 1st, 1924.

John Chapman. Died Aug. 12th, 1924, aged 82. Born at Trowbridge, 1841. In early life he spent many years in the counting house of Messrs. Stancomb, Bros., cloth manufacturers. A Congregationalist, he was associated with the Tabernacle as a bible class teacher and local preacher for 56 years. He was President of the Wilts and East Somerset Congregational Union, and had been President of the Trowbridge and District Free Church Council. He was for 16 years the organising secretary of the Trowbridge Chamber of Commerce, the existence of which was largely due to his energy. He was a prominent Freemason.

Good portrait and obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 16th, 1924.

Rev. Andrew Pope, died Oct. 17th, 1924, aged 80. Buried at Much Marcle (Heref.). Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. 1866, M.A. 1870, Deacon 1867 (Worc.), Priest 1868 (Heref.); Curate of Cusop 1867—73; Vicar of Preston-on-Wye with Blakemere (Heref.) 1873—80; Diddlebury (Salop) 1880—90; Upton Bishop 1890—1910; Rector of Langley Burrell 1910; and Rector of Tytherton Kelloways. 1913, until his retirement in 1919.

George Davis, died Sept. 24th, 1924, aged 59. Buried in London Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Born at Bristol, began life as solicitors' clerk with Messrs. Hodding & Jackson, of Salisbury. Started business on his own account, 1900, as auctioneer and house agent. Member of the Town Council from 1913 until his death. A very prominent Oddfellow, in which order he held very high rank. Churchwarden of St. Thomas. He was partly responsible for starting the "Wilts and Dorset Motor Services." He was an "extremely valuable member of the Corporation."

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Times*, Sept. 26th, 1924.

Capt. Leonard Durnford Pinckney, O.B.E., of the P. & O. SS. Mantua, died suddenly at Port Said, Oct. 23rd, 1924, aged 55. Second son of John Pinckney, of Great Durnford Manor. Educated at Dr. Burney's, at Gosport, and in the training ship Conway. During the war he was in command of the Somali, at first as a troopship, and later as a hospital ship, conveying wounded from Gallipoli to Malta and Alexandria, and afterwards to England. Later on he commanded the P. & O. SS. Khyber taking troops to Canada, repatriating Belgian refugees, and bringing back English prisoners from Rotterdam.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 30th, 1924.

Thomas Edward Redman, died Nov. 27th, 1924, aged 74. Son of T. H. Redman. Born 1850. About 1865 learned the bacon curing business under his uncle, George Harris, of Calne, and became manager and secretary of "Messrs. Charles Harris & Co.," and afterwards of the amalgamated firms, retiring in 1907, when he went to live at Shawford. He was Mayor of Calne, 1880 and 1890. J.P. 1898.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 4th, 1924.

Henry James Horton, died Sept. 1st, 1924. Buried at Eisey. Born at Down Ampney, s. of Henry Horton. J.P. for Wilts 1912, a Commissioner of Taxes for the Cricklade Division, Guardian and Rural District Councillor, and Chairman of the Assessment Committee. He lived most of his life at Cricklade but latterly at Eisey Manor, where he had built up a large agricultural business, first as tenant and then as owner, "Mr. Horton could be said without a doubt to be the best known agriculturist in Wiltshire, more particularly on the dairying side of the industry." It was in connection with the National Farmers' Union that he was chiefly known. "Of that organisation he can well be said to have been the 'Father' in this part of the country." He believed in co-operation and gave his whole energies to make the Union a success. He was the first Chairman of the County Executive. "With what conspicuous ability he

filled the position is known to every delegate," and when at last he was allowed to resign, the office of President was created especially for him, that he might still be in touch with the organisation. Upon the milk trade he was one of the greatest authorities in England, and in the contest between the wholesalers in London and the producers in Wiltshire, he was given a free hand to fight the case for the latter. "Mr. Horton was in a position to tell the wholesalers that he had but to raise his finger in Wiltshire and ten per cent. of the whole of London's milk would not be put on train." On his resignation of the chairmanship of the Union he was presented with three silver salvers in appreciation of his long and valued services. Mrs. Horton died two years ago. Their three sons, Charles at Eisey, Robert at the Manor Farm, Broad Hinton, and Henry at Wilsford, are all on large farms, which by their fathers' will now become their own property.

Long obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 4th, 1924

Rev. Mills Robbins, died suddenly Dec. 21st, 1924, s. of Frederic Robbins, of Spitalcroft, Devizes, partner in the Southbroom Brewery. Educated at the Chancellor's School, Lincoln, 1888, Deacon 1889, Priest 1890 (Winchester), Curate of Hook (Hants) 1889—92; Arretton (I. of W.) 1892—95; Yorktown (Surrey) 1895—98; Vicar of West End, Chobham, Surrey 1898 until his death. He always kept up his connection with Devizes and the county of Wilts, was for many years a regular attendant at the meetings of the Wilts Arch. Soc., and was never absent from the dinners, etc., of the Association of Wiltshiremen in London.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 24th, 1924.

He was the author of:—

Gleanings of the Robins or Robbins Family of England with lithograph of armorial window and other engravings. Devizes, C. H. Woodward, 1908. For private circulation only. Cloth 8½in. x 5½in., pp. 114. Four illustrations. [This is the 2nd Edition of "Gleanings of the Robins Family," issued 1880, with some additional matter].

Rev. Geoffrey Hill, died Jan. 1st, 1925, aged 78. Buried at East Harnham. Born Oct. 6th, 1846, at Coombe Bissett. Son of Rev. Richard H. Hill, Vicar of Britford, one of a family of sixteen, of whom five became clergymen. Educated Magdalen College School (of which his elder brother, Rev. Dr. Richard Hill, was headmaster) and Exeter Coll., Oxon. B.A. 1870, M.A. 1877, Deacon 1877, Priest 1878 (Edinburgh). Curate of St. James', Leith, 1877—78; Abbey Hill Mission, Edinburgh, 1879—80; St. John's, Edinburgh, 1180—83; St. Columba, Edinburgh, 1883—88; Dioc. Super., Edinburgh, 1888—91; Vicar of East Harnham, 1891, until his death. He never married. In politics he was a pronounced Liberal, a fisherman, a keen cricketer, and musician, well known in the neighbourhood of Salisbury.

Long obit. notice and good portrait in *Salisbury Times*, Jan. 9th, 1925.

He was the author of:—

Wiltshire Folk Songs and Carols, collected and Edited by the Rev.

Geoffrey Hill, M.A., Vicar of East and West Harnham, Salisbury. The music edited and arranged by **Walter Barnett, F.S.A.** W. Mate & Sons, Bournemouth [1898]. 4to., wrapper, pp. 23. [9 songs, all sung in a village near Salisbury. The music taken down from the mouths of old men].

The Dioceses of England, a history of their Limits from the earliest times to the Present Day. London: Eliot Stock, 1900. Demy 8vo. 10 maps. Cloth. 12s. 6d. [Reviewed *Spectator*, Ap. 21st; *Speaker*; *Athenæum*; *Notes and Queries*, May 12th, 1900.]

The aspirate or the use of the letter "H" in English, Latin, Greek, and Gaelic. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1902. pp. viii. + 151. Cloth. 3s. 6d. net.

Some Consequences of the Norman Conquest. London: Eliot Stock. 1904. Demy 8vo. pp. ix. + 251. 7s. 6d. net.

The Influence of the Norman Conquest upon the Invasion of England. *Antiquary*, July, 1904. pp. 208—212.

Cerdic's Landing Place. Salisbury: Brown & Co. [1911]. Pamphlet 8vo. pp. 24. Price 1s. 6d. [An enlargement of a paper read at the meeting of the Wilts Arch. Society at Salisbury and printed in *Salisbury Journal*, July 18th, 1908.]

Mrs. J. C. Hudson, died January 16th, 1925. Buried in London Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Daughter of Dr. Hugh Miller, physician, of Glasgow, came to Salisbury on her marriage in 1908. Active during the War in Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and one of the hostesses at the Guest House, on the Canal; Governor and member of Committee of the Infirmary, and the Town Council Committee on Child Welfare; hon. treasurer of the Women's Liberal Association. She had recently been appointed J.P. for Salisbury, but had never sat on the bench owing to ill-health. She was a member of the United Free Church of Scotland. By her kindness and devotion she had endeared herself to a wide circle, and her death was felt as a real loss to the city.

Obit. notice, with good portrait, in *Salisbury Times*, Jan. 23rd, 1925.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick Hopewell Peterson, C.B., D.S.O., died suddenly, Jan. 25th, 1925, aged 60. Buried at Berwick Bassett. For the last three years he had lived at Parsonage Farm House, Winterbourne Monkton. He joined the Yorkshire Regiment, 1885; captain 1896; commandant of the 32nd Sikh Pioneers; Sikkim Expedition 1888 (medal with clasp); Hazara 1891 (clasp); Relief of Chitral Fort 1895 (despatches, D.S.O., with medal and clasp); Tibet 1903-4 (despatches, medal and clasp); Abor Expedition 1911-12 (despatches, Brevet-Colonel, medal and clasp).

Harry Poole, died Jan. 27th, 1925, aged 74. One of five brothers, all born in Malmesbury, who became afterwards the famous showmen and proprietors of Poole's Myriorama, which travelled England in the nineties of the last century. At one time the brothers had nine companies on the

road. The whole of the scenery for these extensive shows was painted in Malmesbury. They made the Colston Hall, Bristol, their chief centre. They were the originators of the Bioscope, the forerunner of the Cinematograph. He had of late years lived at "Bloomfield," Malmesbury, but took no prominent part in local affairs. He leaves a son, Stanley, and daughter, Doris.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 29th, 1925.

John Moulton, died Jan. 30th, 1925, aged 85. Buried at Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon. Born Sept. 7th, 1839, at Bradford. Youngest son of Stephen Moulton, educated at Bradford and Pembroke Coll., Oxon., M.A., Oxon. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1864. Married, 1866, Alice Blanche, d. of Rev. Thomas Coney, of Braywick Grove, Berks. His eldest and only surviving son, John Coney Moulton, is in the Far East. His second son, Lieut. Eric Moulton, was killed in the war in 1916. J.P. for Wilts. 1894; High Sheriff in 1917. He was chairman of the local bench from 1911 to 1922, and represented Bradford on the County Council for many years until 1919, and was chairman of the Urban District Council from 1904 to 1913. Throughout his life he was a most generous benefactor to the town of Bradford. The purchase of Westbury House, the provision of the Public Baths, and of the Drill Hall for the Territorial Detachment, the Church Institute, the Curate's Augmentation Fund, the new Organ at the Parish Church, were only a few of the public or parochial matters in which he was the prime mover or chief donor. He was the president of almost every society and organization in the town, and was in every way the leading townsman of Bradford. The great rubber business of G. Spencer Moulton & Co. was founded at Bradford in 1848 by Stephen Moulton, who settled in Bradford from America. Dying in 1880 the business devolved on his sons, Alex. and Horatio Moulton, after their deaths their brother, John Moulton, succeeded as chairman in 1893. From 1894 the business of the firm increased rapidly until it now has over 700 employees.

Long obit. notice, with good portrait and view of the Hall, in *Wiltshire Times*, Feb. 7th, 1925.

John Turton Woolley, died Feb. 11th, 1925, aged 70. Buried at Romsey. Born at Loughborough (Leics.), s. of W. J. Woolley, solicitor. Educated at Haileybury College. Farmed at Rodmaston (Gloucs.) and Stockton from 1875 to 1883, when he set up in Salisbury as auctioneer, estate agent, and land valuer. The business, "Woolley & Wallis," extended with branches at Romsey, Fordingbridge, and Ringwood. About fifteen years ago he went to live at Spursholt, near Romsey. He was president of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, 1914, and was one of the founders of the Hants, Wilts and Dorset Branch. He was secretary of the S. Wilts Chamber of Agriculture from 1884 to its end, two years ago, when a silver salver was presented to him in appreciation of his services. He was on the Town Council of Salisbury for three years, and for many years churchwarden of Fisherton Church, and was keenly interested in the Church Missionary and Bible Societies. A cricketer and Rugby footballer. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Journal*, Feb. 13th, 1925.

Rev. Herbert Ault, died Feb. 12th, 1925. Buried at Canford Cemetery. Lichfield Theolog. Coll., 1873. Deacon 1875, Priest 1876 (Lich.). Curate of Hednesford, 1875—79; Chaplain of Sharpness Docks and Curate of Berkeley, 1879—86; Vicar of Bishopstone (N. Wilts), 1886—1916; Rural Dean of Cricklade, 1910—1913; Chaplain to Bristol Diocesan Refuge and Training Home, 1916—1921.

Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, Feb. 20th, 1925.

Edward Slow, died Feb. 16th, 1925, aged 83. Buried at Wilton Cemetery. He had rendered valuable service to Wilton all his life. He was one of those who were instrumental in obtaining a new charter in 1885, and became a member of the Corporation in that year, and, except for a break of three years (1887—90), he remained a member of it, as a councillor and afterwards alderman (1893), until he resigned in 1924. He was mayor in 1892 and 1905. He was formerly the owner of the Wilton Carriage Works, at Ditchampton, but had long since retired from the business. A prominent Churchman and Conservative. He represented Wilton on the management of the Wiltshire Friendly Society for many years. He was interested in antiquarian matters and was a member of the Wilts Archæological Society; doing what he could to help the society when occasion served. He was, however, best known in Wiltshire and beyond its borders as a writer of stories and "Rhymes" (the title he himself gave to his writings) in the Wiltshire dialect, and as such he will be long remembered. Indeed in South Wilts he stands alone in this. His output was prolific and his dialect was the real thing. He was one of the very few educated Wiltshiremen (in his case self-educated) who could speak and write the dialect of his own county. To him it came naturally as a living language.

Obit. notices, *Salisbury Journal*, reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 26th; *Salisbury Times*, Feb. 27th, 1925.

He was the author of:—

Harvest Home at Wilton. Pamphlet.

Poems in the Wiltshire Dialect. By the Author of "Harvest Home at Wilton." Printed and Published by Alfred Chalke, Wilton, and E. W. Allen, 11, Ave Maria Lane, London, 1867.

Rhymes of the Wiltshire Peasantry and other Trifles. F. A. Blake, Salisbury, and E. Slow, West End View, Wilton, 1870.

Wiltshire Rhymes, a series of Poems in the Wiltshire Dialect. Never before published. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Salisbury, Fred. A. Blake. 1881. Boards, cr. 8vo, pp. vii. + 143. Price 1s.

The Fourth Series of Wiltshire Rhymes containing twenty-five new Poems in the Wiltshire Dialect, never before published, also a Glossary of some words now used in Wiltshire and adjoining Counties. Salisbury, F. A. Blake. Wilton, E. Slow, West End, 1889. Boards, Cr. 8vo, pp. 128. 33 Poems. Price 1/6.

The Fifth Series of Wiltshire Rhymes and Tales in the Wiltshire Dialect, never before published. Wilton, E. Slow. Salisbury. R. R. Edwards, Gillingham, James Rideout & Co., Wilton Printing Works. [1894 or 5]. Cr. 8vo, pp. 156.

- Wiltshire Rhymes with Glossary, new issue, 1898.** Cloth 8vo, pp. 250. 3/6 net. 33 Poems. Cheap edition of 20 of the Poems. 8vo, pp. 128. 1/6 net.
- Humourous West Countrie Tales.** By the Author of *Wiltshire Rhymes*. Salisbury, R. R. Edwards. [1899]. Cloth, Cr. 8vo, pp. 147. [Two or three of these stories had been already published in pamphlet form].
- West Countrie Tales containing Ben. & Nancy Sloper's Good Fortune, &c., . . . Salisbury, R. R. Edwards, [1902].** Pamphlet, Cr. 8vo., pp. 31. Reprinted from *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 25th, 1902. Price 6d.
- Humourous West Countrie Rhymes containing Tha Wiltshire Moonrakers, &c. . . . Salisbury, R. R. Edwards. [1902].** Pamphlet, 16mo, pp. 36.
- Humourous West Countrie Tales, No 2, containing Tha Pedigree Vowls and tha Lunnen Shearper, &c. . . . Salisbury, R. R. Edwards. [1906].** Pamphlet, 6½in. × 4¼in., pp. 30. Price 6d.
- Voices from Salisbury Plain or Who's to blame? a dialogue on the Franco-Prussian War, between Willum and Jeames (Wiltshire Labourers).** By the Author of "*Poems in the Wiltshire Dialect.*" London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Salisbury, Fred A. Blake. Pamphlet, 16mo, pp. 20.
- Glossary of Wiltshire compiled by E. Slow, Wilton. Printed by the Wilton Printing Works. 1892.** Pamphlet, 7¼in. × 5in, pp. 12.
- Tha Parish Council Bill.** [1894]. Pamphlet, 12mo. Reprinted from *The Weekly Record*.
- Smilin' Jack: a True Stowry of a Midnight Adventure. Printed at the Wilton Printing Works. [1894?].** Pamphlet, 7in. × 4¾in., pp. 6.
- Bob Beaker's Visit ta Lunnen ta zee tha Indian & Colonial Exhibition.** R. R. Edwards, Salisbury. Pamphlet. 12mo. pp. 13. [A prose story prefixed to more than one local almanack for 1896.]
- Aunt Meary's Soup, a True Story.** [4pp. in Edwards' *Salisbury Almanack Compendium*, 1897.]
- Ben Sloper's Visit to the Zalsbury Diamond Jubilee Zelebrayshun, what he zeed and zed about it.** R. R. Edwards, Salisbury [1897]. Pamphlet. Crown 8vo. pp. 19. Price 3d. [Also prefixed to Edwards' *Almanack* for 1898.]
- Ben Sloper at tha Military Mancovers on Zalsbury Plaain. . . . Salisbury: R. R. Edwards [1898].** Pamphlet. Crown 8vo. pp. 26. Price 6d.
- Ben Sloper an he's Nancy's visit to Barnum & Bailey's girtest Show on Earth at Zalsbury, July 10th 1899. . . . Salisbury: R. R. Edwards.** Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. pp. 23. [Printed as a local appendix to *Moore's Almanack, &c.*]
- Zam & Zue's Visit to tha "Girt Wheel."** R. R. Edwards, Salisbury. Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. pp. 6. Price 2d. Signed "Moonraker" [1900].

- The Transvaal War. Who's to blame? Boer or Briton. A Dialogue between Willum and Edderd, two working men of Salisbury Plain. Salisbury: R. R. Edwards, 1900.** Pamphlet. 6½in. × 4in. pp. 28. Price 6d.
- Ben and Nancy Sloper's Visit to Zalsbury Vair, what they zeed and how they enjoyed therzelves. Salisbury: R. R. Edwards. [1901.]** Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. pp. 30.
- Buffalo Bill's Wild Waste Show at Zalsbury. August tha zix Nineteen underd an dree. By Janny Raa. Also a Nigger Dialogue, "The Spider and the Fly." Salisbury: R. R. Edwards [1903].** Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. pp. 20.
- Rekerlections an' Yarns of a Woold Zalsbury Carrier var auver vivty years. Rote in tha Wiltshire Dialect, Contents, . . . Salisbury, R. R. Edwards. [1910].** Pamphlet, 6½in. × 4½in., pp. 61.
- The Old Age Pension Act. A Dialogue between Fred, a woold Varm Leabourer and tha Squire's Bailee. In the Wiltshire dialect. Also good King Edderd's and Queen Alexander's visit to Zalsbury. . . . Salisbury, R. R. Edwards. [1911].** Pamphlet, 6½in. × 4½in., pp. 31 [Verse and Prose].
- A Humourous Tale in the West Countrie and Cockney Dialects, entitled "Jan Ridley's New Wife," with an account of her London Nephew Mr. Dick Daisher. . . . R. R. Edwards, Salisbury. [1913].** Cloth, Cr. 8vo, pp. 260. Price 3/6.
- Chronology of Wilton, also an account of its Bishops, Abbesses, Rectors, Mayors, Members of Parliament, Churches, Royal Charters, Hospitals, Benefactors, Celebrities, &c. Wilton, Ed. Slow. Salisbury, R. R. Edwards. [1903].** Cloth, Cr. 8vo, pp. 150. Price 2/6.
- The Military Manoovers in tha Nayberhood a Zalsbury, Zeptember, 1907. . . . Also the Reception of the Wiltshire Regiment by the City of Salisbury. Salisbury: R. R. Edwards [1907].** Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. pp. 27.
- The Great War. A West Countrie Dialogue between Fred and Mark, Soldier and Pacifist. . . . Salisbury: R. R. Edwards. Wilton: Miss Winters. [1918].** Pamphlet. 6½in. × 4in. pp. 26.
- [A large number of the rhymes and stories published in the various series of *Wiltshire Rhymes* were also published separately in pamphlet form, in addition to those mentioned above.]

John Sadler, died Feb. 15th, 1925, aged 77. Second son of E. T. Sadler, of Horley, Surrey. Born at Gt. Yarmouth, Sept. 1st, 1847. Educated at Canterbury, entered War Office, Chelsea Hospital about 1860, retired 1890. He founded, and was the hon. secretary of, the Civil Service Benevolent Fund. Married Oct., 1877, the daughter of Edward Smith, of Tottenham, who survives him. He leaves a son, Ralph T. Sadler, and a daughter. He had for several years been a member of the committee of the Wilts Arch. Soc. and was very regular in his attendance, though he lived at

Ealing, and was also often present at the annual meetings. He was specially interested in the topography and family history of Wiltshire.

He was one of the joint editors of the series of *Wiltshire Marriage Registers*, published by Phillimore, from 1905 onwards, and was for some years editor of the "Canterbury and York Society." He left to the Wilts Arch Soc. all his MS. papers, &c., comprising an enormous mass of abstracts of wills, extracts from registers, pedigrees, &c., of Wiltshire persons and families, obviously the fruit of years of untiring research. It is hoped that these papers may shortly be arranged and rendered available for consultation in the Society's library.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 19th, 1925.

He was the author of the following:—

Morse of Rodbourne Cheney, &c. *Wilts N. & Q.*, VI., 361—364, 503—507, 562—565.

Crawlboys. *Ibid.*, VII., 32—34.

Notes on Ashton Keynes. *Ibid.*, VII., 122—130.

Notes on Kemble, Oaksey, and Poole. *Ibid.*, VII., 131—133.

Notes on Blunsdon St. Andrew. *Ibid.*, VII., 314—319, 366—370.

Compton Comberwell. *Ibid.*, VIII., 82—88, 136—140.

Notes on Wiltshire Parishes. Avebury. *Ibid.*, VIII., 214—224.

Lydham Weeke, in Liddington. *Ibid.*, VIII., 458—464.

Aldbourne, Manor, Chase, and Warren. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xlii., 576—587.

Sir Prior Goldney, Bart., C.B., C.V.O., died May 4th, 1925, aged 81. Buried at Halse (Som.). Eldest son of Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart. Born Aug. 4th, 1843. Educated at Harrow and Exeter Coll., Oxon. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, 1867. Recorder of Helston, and afterwards of Poole, a member of the Commission to enquire into corrupt practices at Norwich, 1875. City Remembrancer, 1882—1902. C.B. 1902, C.V.O. 1903. Succeeded to the baronetcy 1900. High Sheriff of Wilts 1906. J.P. for Wilts and Somerset, one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London, a Past Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, Major in Royal Wilts Yeomanry. He never married and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, Frederick Hastings Goldney. He had lived for many years at Derriads, a residence which he built near Chippenham, for a portion of the year, living the rest of the year at Halse Manor (Som.), a property which he inherited from his uncle, Dr. Prior.

Obit. notices, *Times*, May 5th; *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 7th, 1925.

Canon William Gardiner, died April 10th, 1925, aged 77. Buried at Wallingford. Exeter Coll., Oxon, B.A. 1870, M.A. 1873, B.D. 1891. Deacon 1871, priest 1872 (Bath and Wells). Preb. and Canon of Salisbury 1909. Curate of St. James', Taunton, 1871—73; Vicar of St. George's, Claines, 1873—87; St. Mary's, Marlborough, 1887—97; Rural Dean of Marlborough, 1891—97; Vicar of Southbroom 1897—1918, when he resigned; Rural Dean of Avebury, Cannings portion, 1906—19. He was a prominent Freemason and a Past Grand Chaplain of England, and

was the originator in Devizes of the Boy Scout movement. As Vicar of Southbroom he was also acting chaplain to the Devizes Depôt of the Wilts Regiment, as he had been before to the 3rd Battalion of the county regiment at Worcester. He was especially interested in Church schools. On his resignation of Southbroom he went to live at Wallingford.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 16th, 1925.

He was the author of :—

The Laying on of Hands, commonly called Confirmation. By **W.G. Oxford** and London: **Mowbray & Co.** Price 2d. Pamphlet, 4½in. × 5in., pp. 29.

Southbroom Catechisings on the Church Catechism. 1907.
Rural Deanery of Avebury (Cannings Portion) Memorial Tablets, &c., Church Plate and Bells. A.D. 1910. 8vo, pp. 127.

Canon Ernest Edmund Dugmore, Succentor of Salisbury Cathedral, died March 10th, 1925, aged 82. Fourth s. of Will. Dugmore, Q.C. Educated at Bruce Castle School, and Wadham College, Oxon. B.A. 1867, M.A. 1869. Deacon 1867, priest 1870 (Winchester). Curate of St. Peter's, Vauxhall, 1867—72; Vicar of Parkstone (Dors.) 1872—1910. Preb. and Canon of Salisbury 1917 until his death. Widely known in Salisbury Diocese as an advanced High Churchman, and more widely still as one whose singularly beautiful face was the true expression of his character. For many years he took a prominent part in the meetings of the Diocesan Synod. He married Lady Elizabeth, d. of the tenth Earl of Kinnoul and widow of Col. Sir Fred. Arthur, Bart, who died 1902. He had lived of late in Salisbury Close.

Obituary notice,

He was the author of :—

From the Mountains of the East, a Quasi Dramatic Poem. 1882.
Gospel Idylls and other Sacred Verses. 1884.
Hymns of Adoration for Church use. 1900.

Francis Edward Newman Rogers, died March 28th, 1925, aged 56. Buried at Oare. S. of Walter Lacy Rogers. Educated at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon. Married, 1893, Louisa Annie, d. of Edward Jennings, of Gellideg, Carmarthenshire, who, with a son and a daughter, survives him. Liberal M.P. for East Wilts 1906—1910. Chairman of the East Wilts Liberal Association. He contested the elections of 1900 and 1910 in East Wilts and that of Dec., 1910, in S. Wilts, unsuccessfully. J.P. for Wilts, 1894. He was for years an active member of the County Council, having been Chairman of the Charities and Records Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the General Education Committee, and for a short time Vice-Chairman of the Council itself. He was also for thirteen years Chairman of the Governors of the Dauntsey School Foundation, and "the greatly improved position which the school now occupies in the educational system of the country is due in no small degree to Mr. Rogers' untiring devotion to its best interests." He was appointed in 1911 a Small Holdings Commissioner of the Board of

Agriculture, and in this connection his former political opponent, Lord Bledisloe, who defeated him in South Wilts in 1910, said of him that his death "leaves his country, his county which he loved so well, and a wide circle of friends and acquaintances of all classes and and all parties markedly and irreparably the poorer."

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 2nd, 1925.

WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views, in any way connected with the county, to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

Frederick Edward Ridgeway, Bishop of Salisbury, A Memoir by Ernest Cross, M.A., Leeds, Vicar Choral, Salisbury Cathedral, and Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, with Foreword by the Lord Bishop of London, and three portraits. A. R. Mowbray & Co. [1924].

Cloth, cr. 8vo., pp. xi. + 212. 6s. Photographs of the Bishop in cope and mitre, 1920; in his robes as Bp. of Kensington; and in his cassock "in his study," all three admirable likenesses.

The working life of Bishop Ridgeway was practically divided into four stages, his work at Glasgow; as Vicar of St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington; as Suffragan Bishop of Kensington; and finally as Bishop of Salisbury. Little is said of his early life, he does not seem to have made any considerable mark either at school at Tonbridge or at Cambridge, where he took a pass degree, but in his third curacy at Holy Trinity, Ryde, it is noted that his preaching made a great impression. It was during the period from 1878 to 1890, when he was incumbent of St. Mary's, Glasgow, and when the Church became the Cathedral, its first dean, that he really came into prominence, and by his work there "He won for himself respect and regard far outside the Episcopal Church," so much so indeed that the University of Glasgow conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D., an unique compliment to an Englishman. In 1890 he came to London as Vicar of St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, S. Kensington, where he became "one of the most prominent priests in the London Diocese," and

“his ten years’ work practically transformed the Church so that his Vicariate has since been termed ‘the Golden Age.’” In 1901 he became Suffragan Bishop of Kensington, and Vicar of St. Botolph’s, Bishopsgate. During this period he was in great request as a preacher, and there fell to his special share of the general work of the London Diocese, the four following matters:—Temperance Work, the Evangelistic Council, the Church Lads’ Brigade, and Preventive and Rescue Work. Of the Church Lads’ Brigade he was one of the founders as he was also of an Ordination Candidates’ Fund, probably the first of its kind. Of his work in the Diocese of Salisbury from 1911—1921, that which will probably be longest remembered, was his unceasing endeavour during the four years of the war to do something for the vast camps of the new army which covered whole districts of Dorset and Wilts. In 1918 he said of himself that he was “practically an Army Chaplain quite as much as a Diocesan Bishop,” and it was literally true. He had addressed 200,000 of the men, and had confirmed thousands of them. From the first he determined, however, to be a “Diocesan Bishop,” and as far as possible to do nothing outside his own Diocese. Himself in later life a pronounced High Churchman, as he showed by his sermon to the Anglo-Catholic Congress in 1920, he never took in diocesan matters a party view or a party side; on the contrary he did much to foster and encourage the already existing spirit of tolerance and unity for which the Salisbury Diocese had always been known. He sympathised in very real measure with the country clergy and their difficulties, and stood up squarely for them against their detractors, especially he brought the poverty of many of the clergy prominently before the laity of the diocese, and by a personal appeal raised a fund of some £7,000 for their relief, and himself contributed most generously to many cases which came to his knowledge privately as Bishop. He was all for the sale of large Vicarages, and Glebe Lands, and the union of small livings, and he set up at Gillingham an example of the way in which he wished to see several small country parishes served by a body of clergy living together in a central parish. In opinion a Liberal, he was not a politician, and his ideal was that the Church “should stand for an independent view of national affairs.” The strain of his unending war work told upon his strength, and he really wished to resign in 1920 but was, perhaps unfortunately, dissuaded by a generally-supported request from the clergy of the Diocese that he would continue his work. The memoir, which is well written and founded largely on quotations from visitation or conference addresses by the Bishop, for the author had only a very short personal knowledge of him, rather leaves the impression that the Bishop himself would have said that his work as a parish priest of Glasgow and St. Peter’s, Cranley Gardens, was really the portion of his life which best suited his natural gifts and genius, for on the pastoral side his gifts were great. A series of appendices at the end of the volume give in full six sermons or addresses—(1) To former Confirmation candidates at St. Peter’s, Cranley Gardens, April 8th, 1897. (2) A Lent address at St. Peter’s, Cranley Gardens, March 16th, 1900. (3) Sermon to officers and men of the West Riding Regt. and Lancashire Fusiliers in Wimborne Minster, Feb.

21st, 1915. (4) Address at Memorial Service at Tonbridge School, June 17th, 1919. (5) Sermon at Thanksgiving Service in Salisbury Cathedral, Nov. 17th, 1918. (6) Sermon at St. Albans, Holborn, June 29th, 1920 (Anglo-Catholic Congress).

He was the author of :—

Calls to Service; being 27 Sermons and Addresses delivered in the Diocese of London. Longmans, London. 1912. Cr. 8vo. 5s.

Address to the Synod at Salisbury, April 17th, 1912. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Ap. 18th, 1912.

Ditto, 1913. *Salisbury Journal*, Ap. 5th, 1913.

Ditto, 1915. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Ap. 15th, 1915.

Ditto, May 10th, 1916. *Salisbury Journal*, May 13th, 1916.

Sermon preached at Netheravon, Dec. 23rd, 1911, on the occasion of the Dedication of a Sixth Bell in memory of T. W.

Hussey. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 28th, 1911.

Sermon preached at St. John's Church, Devizes, May 6th, 1912, at the Annual Festival of the Salisbury Diocesan Guild of Ringers. *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 9th, 1912.

Sermon preached at the Trowbridge Parish Church on June 8th, 1912. *Wiltshire Times*, June 15th, 1912.

The Horror of War, Sermon preached in Cathedral August 9th, 1914. *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 15th, 1914.

New Year's Letter. *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Jan., 1915.

Ditto. *Ibid.*, Jan., 1916.

Sermon preached at Trowbridge Parish Church, Sept. 29th, 1915, at Diocesan Missionary Intercession Service. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

Diocese of Salisbury. National Mission of Repentance and Hope. Preparation Sunday, Sept. 24th, 1916. Bishop's Pastoral, to be read on the above Sunday in every Church in the Diocese. Pamphlet, 8½in. × 6½in., pp. 8.

The Dead who are alive. Sermon preached at Potterne at the Dedication of the Memorial Organ. *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 3rd, 1920.

The (Five) Reports on the Excavations at Stonehenge, 1919—1923. By Lt.-Col. W. Hawley, F.S.A.

The recent work of excavation at Stonehenge, carried out by Lt.-Col. W. Hawley, F.S.A., for the Society of Antiquaries, began in September, 1919, and has been carried on down to the present time. This work has been described by Col. Hawley in five "Reports," printed in the *Antiquaries' Journal*, Vol. I., No. I., January, 1921, pp. 19—41 (eighteen illustrations); Vol. II., No. I., Jan., 1922, pp. 36—52 (eight illustrations); Vol. III., No. I., Jan. 1923, pp. 13—20 (four illustrations); Vol. IV., No. I., Jan., 1924, pp. 30—39 (plan and two illustrations); Vol. V., No. I., Jan., 1925, pp. 21—50 (plan, one illustration, and many sections). No account of these reports has as yet appeared in the *Magazine*, and it seems well to give a short abstract of the work which has been accomplished up to the end of

1923, as described in these reports. The first work done by the Office of Works was on Stones Nos. 6 and 7, on the south side of the outer circle, which were leaning badly in opposite directions, so that the lintel on the top of them was in danger of falling off. This lintel, weighing between 6 and 7 tons, was lifted off and the bases of the supporting uprights were excavated. The base of stone 7 was found 5ft. below the surface, and five round holes were found penetrating the solid chalk, evidently to hold posts arranged so as to guide the base of the stone to its correct position. A quantity of wood ashes, and signs of fire on the large blocks of sarsen, with which the bottom of the stone was packed and wedged, seemed to show that when these posts had done their work they were burned, as they could not be withdrawn. Great numbers of chips and fragments, both of the sarsens and of the blue stones, were found at all depths, but the latter were more than five times as numerous as the former. Stone 6 was dealt with in the same way. This was found to have a pointed end 4ft. 6in. below the surface, with sarsen packing stones braced by large slabs of Chilmark oolite ragstone set on edge behind them. Here, again, a mass of wood ashes was found. The two stones were then jacked up straight, concreted in that position, and the lintel replaced upon them. In this excavation a considerable number of fragments of pottery and other small objects of Romano-British age were found down to a depth of 15 inches, and a few Bronze Age fragments below these.

Aubrey Holes. In the plan of Stonehenge accompanying the *MS. Monumenta Britannica* in the Bodleian Library, Aubrey showed certain depressions inside the earth bank, where he suggested stones had been. There was no sign of these upon the surface, but on trying with a steel bar a hole was found at the spot indicated by Aubrey and subsequently a series of others, occurring at regular intervals of 16ft. Of these, which the excavators called the "Aubrey Holes," twenty-nine were excavated at different times, all about the same size, and varying from a depth of 3ft. 5in. to 2ft. and a maximum diameter of 5ft. 3in. to 2ft. 6in. They are more or less circular, regularly and sharply cut in the chalk, and many have the edge of the chalk bowl cut away or crushed on the side towards the present circle, this being apparently caused by the erection or withdrawal of a stone from the inner side, probably the latter. Col. Hawley believes that they once held small upright stones, and all except four of the twenty-three excavated had cremated bones deposited in them. Many sarsen and blue stone fragments, and a few pieces of Romano-British pottery were found in the filling of these holes, together with flint fabricators and flakes, and, in one case, a number of flint flakes which had obviously been struck off by a flint worker who worked on the spot. In one hole the position of the cremated bones pointed to their having been deposited in the hole after the withdrawal of the stone which stood in it. In three cases the holes had been apparently dug too deep to fit the stone, and some of the excavated chalk had been returned to the hole again; the sarsen and bluestone chips were rarely found below 20in. from the surface. These holes were filled up again and their positions are marked by round patches of white chalk.

Ditch and Rampart. A 3ft. trench was cut from one of the Aubrey holes

through the rampart and across the ditch. The rampart was found to be only 2ft. 6in. high above the chalk rock, and the ditch 39in. deep below the present turf level. The lowest stratum yielded roughly-worked flints and flakes. A section of the ditch 9ft. \times 12ft. was subsequently excavated, in which the depth was found to increase to 54in. A cremation was found in a bowl-shaped cavity in the solid chalk at the bottom, which was roughly flat. No chips of stone were found below 25in. deep. The width of the ditch was 9ft., the edges being perpendicular for the first 2ft

Slaughter Stone. W. Cunnington, F.S.A., had examined this in 1801 and the banking round the stone is apparently his work, "but we could see that the stone had been buried earlier in a pit very roughly dug in the solid chalk and just deep enough to allow the soil to cover it at ground level. Perhaps the intention had been to bury it deeper, but the hole was not made long enough, consequently the top and bottom rest on sloping chalk and cause a void of about 10 inches under it." On examining the ground west of the stone a very large hole, 10ft. in diameter by 6½ft. deep was found and excavated. In the upper layer was a coin of Claudius Gothicus and at the bottom two deer-horn picks rested against the curved side. "There can be no doubt that a large stone once stood in the hole," possibly the Slaughter Stone itself. No traces of holes for the stones marked by Aubrey on his plan were found.

An appendix, pp. 38, 39, gives a note by C. R. Peers, F.S.A., on the method adopted for setting leaning stones upright.

The next work undertaken by the Office of Works was the setting up straight of the four uprights 29, 30, 1, and 2, supporting three lintels, on the north-east side of the outer circle. When the latter were taken off, the accurate work on the tenons of the uprights and the mortise holes of the lintels was very observable. In the excavations the proportion of sarsen and blue stone chippings remained as before, and a number of hard quartzite nodules for use as hammer stones were found, and in the lower layer of the excavation thirty-six mauls of all sizes varying from some quite small to others of 11, 30, and 43 lbs. in weight, and two deer-horn picks broken, together with flint implements of a rough description. No. 1 stone tapered slightly at the base. Here, again, glauconite and Chilmark ragstone were found with sarsen used as packing blocks round the base, and there was a post-hole on the south side. Under one side of the base of Stone 30 a number of holes from 15in. to 20in. in depth were found, containing decayed wood matter. These holes were, it is suggested, for posts to support the base of the stone, which had a large crack in it and had not in consequence been trimmed. There were fifty-eight packing stones round its base, chiefly of glauconite and Chilmark stone, showing, as Colonel Hawley remarks, that there was no sarsen available on the Plain, beyond pieces knocked off the uprights in the process of trimming, and stone for the purpose had to be brought from a distance. The four uprights were all straightened and concreted, and the three lintels replaced. The base of Stone 29 was found only 55in. below datum line, the hole in which it stood had, like that of Stone 1, no inclined plane starting from the outside. There were forty-seven packing stones, two flint, nineteen sarsen, and twenty-six Chilmark and

Hurdcott ragstone. There were seven post-holes round the base of the stone, containing woody matter. The base was bluntly pointed. No. 2 Stone was concreted, but it was not necessary to move it; its base was 84½ in. below datum line. The hole in which it stood had an inclined plane from outside. One large maul weighing 35 lbs. and twelve smaller ones were found round it.

The Blue Stones. The excavations round Stones Nos. 1 and 30 extended close to Nos. 31 and 49 of the inner circle of "Blue Stones," or "Foreign Stones," and it was decided to concrete the bases of three on the north side. Stone 31 was found to extend 46 in. below the surface, its total height being 9 ft. 4 in. and No. 49 was also 46 in. below ground, and its total height was 9 ft. 10 in. The usual fragments of sarsen and blue stone were found round them, but no packing stones.

The South "Barrow." The radius of this was found to be 26 ft., the height not exceeding 14 in. from the chalk rock. Three sections of 12 ft. × 6 ft. crossing the ditch and taking in part of the "barrow," were cut. Three Aubrey holes were found under the rubble of the "barrow." A piece of the edge of a finely polished stone celt was found near the top of the "barrow," and the usual chippings of sarsen and blue stone. Col. Hawley concluded that the mound was not a barrow, and it must have been long subsequent to the Aubrey holes. There was a small ditch round the "barrow," varying in depth from 8 in. to 16 in., and from 15 in. to 18 in. wide. The place had been excavated by Hoare without result, and as a large hole about 4 ft. deep was found in the centre of the mound, it was concluded that a large stone had stood here, and that it was not a barrow at all.

The Rampart Ditch. Sections of this were excavated, showing a more or less flat bottom varying from 52 in. to 63 in. in depth below ground-level. In the counterscarp side of the ditch bulging projections of 2 ft. were found with curved recesses in the bank between them, which Col. Hawley suggested might have been habitations. In the upper 20 in. from the surface, sarsen and blue stone chippings, Bronze Age and Romano-British pottery sherds were found, and a cremation occurred at 35 in.; but below this, and on the bottom, only roughly chipped flints, a borer, a few cores, and many flakes were found, and many stag's-horn picks, some of which had the bes-tine left on the stock as well as the brow-tine, to enable the pick to be used in both hands. The flints found on the bottom of the ditch had a white patina, as distinguished from the dark colour of those of the upper layer and of the rough Stonehenge type. On the north-east side a section of the ditch was cleared, and the width was found to be 13 ft., the depth varying from 69 in. and 74 in. to 36 in. and 57 in. A grave containing a skeleton only 22 in. below the surface was judged to be that of a modern criminal, probably hung in chains. Stag's-horn picks were again found on the bottom of the ditch. On the excavation being carried on to the point where the south-east avenue bank and trench would meet the main ditch, it was found that both bank and trench of the avenue died out before reaching the edge of the ditch, leaving a ridge of undisturbed chalk between the two, and that the ditch continued its course almost to the centre of the avenue, where it ended in a large crater-shaped space, which had on the

inner side a large hole from which apparently a stone had been removed. The hole was 4ft. 3in. deep, and its maximum width 42in. In it, 35in. below the surface, were the disturbed bones of a child of 8 or 9. At this point the ditch ended in a nearly perpendicular wall of solid chalk, 4ft. 9in. high. the south-east side of the entrance causeway, which proved to be 37½ft. wide, beyond which the ditch began again in a large crater or pit, 22½ft. wide and 7½ft. deep, with an opening 7ft. wide into the ditch or another pit beyond it. Col. Hawley regarded the first pit as a dwelling pit. It contained ox bones, and on the bottom seven deer-horn picks, and it had been partly filled up by white chalk rubble from some other excavations being thrown into it. In this chalk, 38in. from the surface, cremated remains of an adult and child were found, and there were signs of a fire on the bottom.

The Causeway. The entire surface of the causeway was uncovered, no sign of the north-west avenue trench and bank being found. Right across the causeway from side to side more or less parallel lines of holes, fifty-three in all, dug in the solid chalk, 12in. to 15in. in diameter, and varying in depth from that of a mere cup, where the traffic through the entrance had worn the surface away, to about 24in. Diagonally across these parallel lines certain other larger holes, 18in. to 24in. in diameter, seemed to lie in a line. Col. Hawley regards the smaller holes as made for posts, lines of which would stretch across the entrance, whilst the larger holes may have held small stones for the same purpose, and he looks on the whole of this arrangement as connected with the ditch, and earlier than the present structure of Stonehenge, and thinks that "The original use of the site was as a defensive dwelling."

He suggests that the Slaughter Stone may possibly have been standing in the entrance, with other stones, as a stone hole 3½ft. deep was found close to the large hole in which he supposes the Slaughter Stone originally stood, and that it was taken down when the existing Stonehenge was erected with a view to being used, but being found defective was buried instead.

No trace of the four stones shown by Inigo Jones as standing at the entrance could be found, nor any holes in which they could have stood. Col. Hawley, however, suggests that these stones may have been placed where they were shown in modern times to mark the entrance and have subsequently disappeared.

An "Aubrey Hole" was found in the centre of the passage-way, showing that the line of these holes was carried across the entrance.

The Avenue. The avenue ditches were found to be independent of the earthwork ditch, and began 10ft. from it. The parallel ditches were 70ft. apart, carelessly made, on an average about 3ft. deep, with 12in. of chalk silt on the bottom, in which horn picks and flint chips, but no stone chippings, which were confined to the upper layer, from which Col. Hawley infers that the avenue ditches preceded the erection of Stonehenge. Two stone holes were found 4ft. 6in. deep, and both about 24ft. from the Helestone. Col. Hawley suggests that the Helestone may have formed one of a group independent of Stonehenge. Round the Helestone itself, at a distance of 10ft., a trench 4ft. deep and 3½ft. wide with nearly perpendicular sides was

found and excavated. It apparently surrounded the Helestone, but on the road side no excavation was possible. It was certainly partly open when Stonehenge was built, as chippings were found in the higher part of it, but not in the bottom layer, in which one horn pick was found.

Discovery of the Y. and Z. Holes. The systematic trenching of the ground between the earth bank and the outer circle of stones on the north-east side led to the discovery of a row of stone holes 36ft. from the outer circle of stones and roughly concentric with it, of oblong shape, 5ft. to 6ft. 6in. long at the top, by about 3ft. 4in. wide, and at the bottom 32in. \times 16in. Their depth was about 37in. The distance between these holes, distinguished as Y holes, was 18ft. 6in. At the bottom of one of these holes were two stag's-horn picks and three antlers, showing that no stone had stood in it. Thirteen of these Y holes were excavated. Inside this line of holes another line of precisely similar holes of about the same size at a distance of 12ft. from the present outer circle of stones, and nearly but not quite concentric with it, was hit upon and twelve of them were excavated. These were distinguished as Z holes. In one hole a piece of rhyolite from the blue stones was lying on the bottom of the hole, but the excavation of the incline leading to Stone No. 7 of the outer circle showed that that stone was erected before the Z hole opposite it was dug. On the whole it seems unlikely that stones ever actually stood in these holes. In one case (Z 8) no hole was found in the line where it ought to have been. The details of the excavation of all these holes is given in an appendix to the report of January, 1925. On the south side of the circle a number of postholes similar to those at the entrance were found, and amongst them a grave containing a skeleton which has been assigned to the Roman or Late Celtic period. The excavations at this point were not completed. The stone on the rampart to the south-east was dug round and found to be a rough sarsen with no appearance of dressing or shaping, 9ft. long by 3ft. 8in. across the front and 3ft. at the side, which had stood in a hole 4ft. deep. There was nothing to show its age. Several cremations, generally very small quantities of bones only just under the surface, were found mostly at or near the inner slope of the rampart. Nothing was found with them except in one case in which the burnt bones lay in a shallow cist scraped 2in. deep in the chalk rubble, 7m. below the surface. Among the bones lay a beautiful little hammer or mace head of hornblende gneiss, probably of the Bronze Age, perforated with a cylindrical hole which is not countersunk and is polished all over. The material probably came from Brittany. It is cushion-shaped, *i.e.*, both ends are bluntly rounded. Eight similar examples seem to be known, five from Scotland and three from the Thames neighbourhood.

The Problem of Wansdyke. By Albany F. Major, O.B.E., F.S.A. *Antiquaries' Journal*, April, 1924. Vol. iv., pp. 142—145. In this short paper the writer criticises the theories set forth in the *Antiquaries' Journal*, Jan., 1924, by Mr. A. D. Passmore. He allows that all the digging yet done in Wansdyke, whether in Wilts or Somerset, suggests a Roman or Post-Roman origin, as Gen. Pitt Rivers long ago proved

so far as his own diggings were concerned, but he suggests that "Wansdyke is such a vast work, some 60 miles long, and varies so in size and construction at different points . . . that it may be a composite work constructed at different periods." "Whether it continued through the Forest (Savernake) is still uncertain. Some two miles east of the Forest it again incorporates a big camp, Chisbury, and half-a-mile beyond this it branches into two. What appears to be the original branch runs on eastwards and ends near the base of the chalk escarpment under Inkpen Beacon, ten miles north of Andover. The other branch turns south, and has been traced to the neighbourhood of Ludgershall, some nine miles N.W. of Andover. It is almost certain that there was no extension of either branch in the direction of Andover. The object of the original branch was evidently to cover the open country between the valley of the Avon and the Thames—Kennet against attack from the north." He suggests that the Inkpen branch rested on marsh and that the branch that ran south may be later than the other, and may have been thrown up to cover the flank after the original line was turned. He agrees that in forest country the line may have been represented by abbattis or timber defences. As to Mr. Passmore's identification of the "turf wall" mentioned by Gildas as built from sea to sea, with Wansdyke, Mr. Major remarks with considerable force that Gildas goes on to say that as the turf wall proved of no use, the Britons applied again to the Romans who "built a wall different from the former . . . of the same structure as walls generally." There is, says Mr. Major, no trace of Wansdyke being replaced by a stone wall, and it seems much more likely that Gildas, who wrote a century and a half after the legions left Britain, was introducing into his story a confused recollection of the two walls which we know the Romans built, the turf wall from the Forth to the Clyde, and the stone wall from the estuary of the Tyne to the Solway Firth. As to the possible dates when Wansdyke might have been built to defend the country south of the Thames and Avon he suggests the troubles of A.D. 181 and the worse disasters of 367—8, on both of which occasions the Picts and Scots raided far into Southern England. Both Mr. Major and Mr. Passmore regard Wansdyke as a defensive work, but could such a work have ever been really defended?

Saxon Land Charters of Wiltshire. By G. B. Grundy, D. Litt. Second Series.

This very important paper, occupying pp. 8—124 of the *Archæological Journal*, vol. lxxvii. (2nd series, vol. xxvii) March—Dec., 1920, recently published, contains the author's investigations of the Land Charters of Wilts, the first instalment of which was noticed in *W.A.M.*, vol. xlii., pp. 514—517 (June, 1924). As before, the Charters are taken in the order in which they occur in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, the reference to Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, being also given; a few charters from other printed sources are dealt with in addition.

Birch 59, 59a. Charlton, near Malmesbury. This is called Cherletone prope "Tectan" (*i.e.*, Tetbury) and is not identified by either Birch or Kemble. The boundaries are most uncertain but Odda's Bourne and the

"*Crundle*" are identified with the stream $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile south of the east end of Charlton village. At the point where boundary and stream meet is an old quarry (*Crundle*). "*Ceasterbroke*," the brook of the Roman fort or station, a name which Dr. Grundy cannot explain, was the stream crossed by the modern road to Malmesbury at the point where it leaves the south boundary of the park. *Sondhey*, the sand hedge or enclosure, is Sunday's Hill in the north of Brinkworth parish.

Birch 754. Liddington. *Lyden* is the stream flowing through the north part of Liddington and Wanborough. *Dorcyn* called *Dorterne Brok* in the Badbury Charter and *Dorceri* in that of Chiseldon, is the large brook forming the north boundary of Liddington. *Snodeshelle* survives as Snod's Hill. This charter has been attributed to Litton Cheney, and to Lidentune on the river Lidden, both in Dorset.

Birch 867. Idmiston. Dr. Grundy thinks this refers to the land unit of Idmiston only without Porton, but cannot identify the boundary with any confidence.

Birch 870 and 956. West Knoyle.

Birch 879. *Winterburna*, possibly Laverstock, identified by Kemble with Laver (Dorset). No bounds identified.

Birch 886. *Winterborne*, ? in Wilts.

Birch 1145. *At Winter Burnan*, identified by Birch with Winterbourne Monkton. Grundy cannot identify it.

Birch 1192. *Aet Winterburnan*. Birch and Earle say Winterbourne Monkton, Grundy says no.

Birch 917. Broad Chalke, Bower Chalke, Ebbesbourne Wake, Alvediston (?), Berwick St. John, Tollard Royal, &c. *Cnihta land* survives as Knighton.

Chetoles Beorge or *Cotelesburgh*, i.e., Chetol's Barrow, is Kits Grave, at the point where Hants, Wilts, and Dorset meet. *Micel Burh* (Great Camp) survives in Mistleberry Wood, and "*Trogan*" is Trow Down and Drow Copse. *Lefreshmere* is the modern Larmer Grounds, and *Tilluces Leah* is Tinkley Bottom.

Birch 917 and 970. The latter is identified rightly by Birch with Easton Bassett tithing in Berwick St. John, perhaps formerly a tithing of Donhead. The name survives in Easton Farm. The "*Ox Drove*" Ridgeway is called "*Straet*" at this point, i.e., it was a made road. *Mapuldor Cumb* is the modern Maccombe. *Winterburh* is Winklebury Camp. *Stoc* is Stoke Farthing in Broad Chalke. In Semley the modern Billhay Farm and Bridge represent the *Billan Leah* of the Charter.

Birch 921, 922. Brokenborough Manor. *Corsa Brok* is the modern Gauze Brook. The survey apparently includes Corston but the boundaries present great difficulties. A survey attached to this Charter refers to lands at Sutton Benger.

Birch 948. Lands of Ellandune in Wroughton, Lydiard Millicent, and perhaps Lydiard Tregoze.

Birch 960 and 1072. *Withiglea* noted in a 16th century hand as Phiphide (or Fyfield). The two are practically identical, but Birch identifies one with Widley, near Southampton, in which Grundy says he is wrong, and the other with "*Fyfield, near Wilton*," but Grundy can trace no connection with either Wiltshire Fyfield in the surveys.

Birch 962, which he identifies with Ebbesbourne. Grundy cannot identify it.

Birch 970. Donhead St. Andrew.

Birch 992. Upton Lovel.

Birch 1067. Burbage. Kemble places this in Berks. *Eorth Burg* the earth camp at Crowdown Clump, to which the name Godsbury erroneously applied to a barrow, really belongs.

Birch 1071. *Ebbesburna* identified by Birch and Kemble as Ebbesbourne Wake, said by Grundy to be Coombe Bissett.

Birch 1118. Patney.

Birch 1124. *Easthealle*, identified by Birch with Snap (Aldbourn) but says Grundy it is not a Wiltshire Charter.

Birch 1127. Steeple Ashton, West Ashton, N. Bradley, and Southwick. Keevil appears as Kefle.

Birch 1213. Great Bedwyn, Grafton, and Burbage. Mr. Crawford has dealt with these boundaries in *W.A.M.*, but Dr. Grundy does not agree with his identifications.

Birch 1215. Edington. *Bodelesburgge* is Bowle's Barrow, but the present boundary does not reach to this point. *Padecanstan* is Patcombe Hill.

Birch 1216. Bemerton.

Birch 1286. *Auene, Afene* is Stratford-sub-Castle. *Æthelwara* is apparently Old Sarum, and *Eald Burhdic* the north ditch of the same.

Kemble 632. Rodbourne, derived from Reed Bourne, the stream which falls into the Avon at Great Somerford.

Kemble 641. Tisbury, East and West, and Wardour. *Cigelmarc* is Chilmark. The "Twelve Acre Copse" of to-day perpetuates the *Twelf Aceron* of the charter. *Funtgeal* is the original name of Fonthill.

Kemble 655. *Eblesburnam*, identified by Kemble as Ebbesbourne Wake, is ascribed by Grundy to Stratford Tony.

Kemble 658. *Westwuda*, identified with Westwood (Hants), is really the Wiltshire Westwood. *Stanford*=Stowford and *Igford*, Iford. The use of the word *Stræet* of the road from Bradford to Winkfield Common, part of the great Ridgeway along the west border of Wilts, shows that this was one of the old Ridgeways which had in parts been Romanised or "made."

Kemble 706. Bradford-on-Avon, identified as Bradford (Dorset) by Kemble. The *Bissi* is the Biss river, Pomeray Wood is *Pumperig*, Warleigh Wood is *Werlegh*, and Broughton Gifford, *Broetun*.

Kemble 767. *Seafonhaematun* is wrongly attributed to the Wiltshire Sevenhampton.

Manningford Abbas. Charter from the *Liber de Hida*.

Longbridge Deverill, in Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*. The A.S. *Efebeorh* has been connected with the modern "Long Iver," but that is derived from the A.S. *Yfre*, an escarpment.

Sherington from the Wilton Cartulary in *Monasticon*.

Crudwell. Three charters. Murcott (*Archæologia*, XXXVII.), Eastcourt (Kemble 584), and Chelworth (Birch 584-586). A list of the field names of Crudwell is appended. Little Cindrum preserves the A.S. *Sunderhamm*. Idovery, which occurs also in Dauntsey, is from the Celtic *dofr*, water, and

refers to springs which rise in the field. Barrow Field and Stadborough Copse testify to former barrows or earthworks. Chedglow is from *Ceaggan Hlaew*, and Hickmore from *Hykemeris Streme*.

The Church of St. Bartholomew at Corsham in Wiltshire. By Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. Devizes.

Printed by Geo. Simpson & Co., 1924. 8vo. pp. ix. + 148. Price 12/6.

This solid work is probably the most complete and exhaustive history of any parish Church in the county and is obviously the fruit of a prodigious amount of original research. The early history of the Church is indeed a curious one. William the Conqueror shortly after the Conquest granted the Church of Cosham to his newly founded Abbey of St. Stephen's at Caen, and it is so recorded in Domesday. Hen. I. confirmed the grants to St. Stephen's and added new gifts of his own, but in the charter of confirmation there is no mention of Corsham, which he gave to the Abbey of St. Martin at Tours, known as "Marmoutier," probably giving some other Church in its place to Caen. Hen. II. confirmed this and specified that the whole of the tithes of Corsham were included in the gift. It was usual for foreign abbeys to build a small religious house or cell on property owned by them in this way in England, and these were called "Alien Priors" and Tanner and Dugdale state that there was certainly one if not two such Priors at Corsham. Mr. Brakspear, however, shows that this is a mistake. The Letters Patent of 1237 mention the three priories of Marmoutier in England as Holy Trinity, York, Newport Pagnell (or Tykeford), Bucks, and Overton, Yorks, and the "Church of Corsham" and the "Manor of Thorverton" clearly distinguishing Corsham from the Priors. It is true that there were Monks of Marmoutier settled at Corsham to take charge of the Church and lands, and their leader did once at least call himself "Prior," but he appears to have had no right to the title. Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* refers to an "extent of Corsham Priory" in the British Museum. This, however, turns out to be an extent of the possessions of the Abbot of Marmoutier in "Cosham," and is printed in an appendix in this volume. A long Chancery suit took place in 1344, in which the Prior of Tykeford claimed that the Church of Corsham was subordinate to his Priory, and was not an independent unit. The Court, however, decided that it was annexed directly to Marmoutier, and so was not dependent on Tykeford. Its history during the French wars, when the property of the Foreign Abbeys passed into the King's hands is given here in full from entries in the Public Records. At the end of the 14th Century Corsham was thus administered together with the English possessions of the Abbey of St. Nicholas of Angers, and this led to much later confusion as to its original status. In this way Corsham Church was granted during the first half of the 15th century to Queen Joan, Sir Hugh Luttrell, Sir Edmund Hungerford, Syon Abbey and King's College, Cambridge, and apparently to the two latter at the same time. The whole of these complicated transactions are here followed and references to the authorities are given. In one grant the "Alien Priory of Cosham" is mentioned in so many words, but this Mr. Brakspear says is a clerical error, for the Alien Priory never existed.

In the end Corsham Church remained in the possession of Syon Convent until the suppression. The Vicar's are mentioned as they occur and a very complete list of Vicars and Patrons is given as an appendix. After the suppression the advowson passed through a number of hands all carefully traced here. Mr. Brakespear quotes an indenture of 1647 as mentioning "Corsham *alias* Cosham" as the earliest instance of the change to the modern name from the earlier "Cosham." Between 1572 and 1745 when the Court, Manor, and Advowson were bought by Paul Methuen, of Bradford, they passed through a large number of hands. The descent of the Rectory Manor is traced from the suppression through the Smythe, Downes, Deeke, and Neale families to Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bt., who bought it in 1857, and left it to his son Sir John T. Goldney, Kt. Coming to the architecture of the Church, which occupies pp 27-59, Mr. Brakespear suggests that the evidence of the walls of the present nave and entrance door points to the existence of a very early Saxon Church, destroyed no doubt by the Danes, and re-built and enlarged after the Danish invasion. Of both these Saxon Churches he gives conjectural ground plans as also of the Church at the end of the 12th century, at the end of the 15th century, and at the present time, tracing its development throughout, century by century, and describing it in detail with its furniture as it probably was at the end of the 15th century.

From the time of the second Saxon Church to 1874 there had been a central tower, and the late Saxon foundations of that tower probably support the present chancel arch. At the end of the twelfth century the tower was rebuilt above the roof, but the belfry stage was an addition of the fourteenth century. In 1810 the spire which Mr. Brakespear suggests may have been rebuilt *cir.* 1631, was condemned as unsafe and the upper part was taken down. In 1813 further dilapidations very nearly led to a new Church being built, and the old pulled down. In 1815 the rest of the spire was taken down and other "improvements" were made in the interior. In 1848 the idea of a new Church was again mooted, but nothing was done. In 1874 C. E. Street was called in; the paramount consideration was to provide more seating accommodation, and he very reluctantly came to the conclusion that the only way in which this could be done was by removing the central tower. Two alternative plans given by him are reproduced in the book. In the event the central tower was removed, a new chancel arch built, a new tower and spire built as a south transept, and the Methuen pew or chapel built as a north transept to balance it. This work was finished in 1878. Having thus brought the Church as a whole down to its present condition, Mr. Brakespear takes the separate portions of the building and gives a detailed description of each. As regards the stone screen to the Lady Chapel at the end of the north aisle, its similarity to that at Great Chalfield makes it likely that it was built for Thomas Tropenell by the same masons who worked for him at Chalfield. Buckler's drawing of this screen in 1809 shows various differences from its present condition. The staircase built to the east of the S. Porch by Lady Margaret Hungerford to reach the gallery erected by her in the south aisle (destroyed in 1874) is dated 1631, and is a curious instance of the survival of pure Gothic forms

long after they are usually supposed to have disappeared. In the Methuen Pew are the fragments of a great monument to Mistress Alice Cobb (died 1627), which stood in front of the sedilia in Adderbury Church, Oxon, until 1837, when it was taken down. The pieces remained there until 1879 when they were handed over to Lord Methuen, as representing the family, taken to Corsham, and re-erected there. They do not, however, pretend to be in their original positions. There are a whole series of appendices, the Extent of the possessions in Corsham of the Abbot of Marmoutier; the Customs of the Rectory manor; the Rectory or Parsonage House, which was pulled down by Hen. Pullen at the end of the eighteenth century, after he had built the present Priory House. Of this the history is carefully traced and a series of deeds recording its descent are quoted. The history of the two chantries is given at length. The most important endowment was the Feoffee, or Our Lady's Lands, which still remains as an active charity. It consisted of lands given for finding a priest in the parish Church for ever and was not a chantry in the usual sense of the word, and owing to the fact that the lands were copyhold of the two manors of Corsham and were not for the endowment of any particular "chantry," they were, in spite of extensive inquiries and litigation, under Ed. VI. and Eliz., here described, saved from the hands of the Crown and remain to this day as the ecclesiastical and non-ecclesiastical Feoffee charities with a total income of £195.

The next appendix deals with the Vicarage, with list of Vicars and patrons from 1244, terriers, and an account of the "Peculiar of Corsham." Until 1857 the Vicars of Corsham possessed a "Consistory, or Peculiar Court, to deal with ecclesiastical offences and for proving of wills of the parishioners." When Peculiars were abolished in 1857 the Corsham Book of Wills, dating from 1712, and containing one hundred and seventy-five entries, was sent to Salisbury, and later, with all the other Salisbury wills, was lodged at Somerset House. The Peculiar Court was held in the Consistory Room, at the east end of the south chapel of the chancel. The Peculiar seal of the Vicar, now in the possession of Lord Methuen, here illustrated, was probably made for Latimer Crosse, instituted 1713. Registers, Vestry minute books, Chained books, are next dealt with, and a register of pews and seats from 1710 to 1856 is given at length. The monumental inscriptions are printed in full, bells and plate are described, and the parish chest, *cir.* 1660, lately restored to the Church, is illustrated. In addition to the illustrations already mentioned, are:—West View of the Church; South-East and South-west Views, and Interior from a sketch, all before 1874; Chancel and Chapel from South-East; Interior looking East; Terminal of Gable of Lady Chapel; Screen of Lady Chapel; Thos. Tropenell's monument; North Aisle, interior; West End of South Aisle; South Porch; Font and North Doorway.

There is a long and excellent notice of the book in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 18th, 1924.

Air Survey and Archæology. By O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A. Ordnance Survey. Professional Papers. New Series, No 7. Southampton, 1924. Paper Covers, 4to, pp. 39, 2 maps, 18 plates, and 3 cuts in text.

This valuable publication contains the paper read by Mr. Crawford before the Royal Geographical Society on March 12th, 1923, supplemented by a whole series of large size reproductions of air photographs of earthworks, camps, lynchets, &c., of which thirteen have to do with Wiltshire, and the remaining seven with Hants and Dorset, each illustration having a page of explanation and description to itself. The main thesis of the lecture is that the two systems of lynchets, the rectangular chessboard system so often found in the neighbourhood of the Romano-British villages on the downs and the terraced or strip lynchets found chiefly on the steep sides of the down valleys are characteristic of two entirely different systems of agriculture, the small rectangular fields with the boundary ditches often extending for long distances on the downs, being the remains of the Celtic system, which began perhaps with the Iron Age some 450 B.C. and lasted without break until roughly 450 A.D. and the coming of the Saxons who swept it, and the hill-top villages which it served, utterly out of existence, and substituted for it the system of lynchets of acre or half-acre strips, with the open field system which lasted right on down to the enclosures at the end of the eighteenth century. He does not deny that there may have been agriculture in the Bronze Age, though the evidence of it is small, but he asserts that for Neolithic agriculture in England there is no proof at all. On the other hand, that such a system was in full force in the Early Iron Age there is ample proof. Pytheas, writing in the La Tene I. period, speaks of the quantity of wheat grown and stored in large barns by the Britons, and Diodorus Siculus later on in the latter part of the first century says that they cut off the heads of the corn and stored it in "underground dwellings," such as the storage pits at Fovant, in which Dr. Clay found so much charred grain.

As to the relative age of the chess-board fields and the great hill camps he proves that in many cases where these rectangular lynchets exist inside the camps, the ramparts of the latter can be shown to have cut across the already existing lynchets, which were therefore older than the camps, the majority of which were, he thinks, of the middle or later part of the Early Iron Age. The boundary ditches, again, which he connects with the rectangular lynchets, are clearly of later date than the Bronze Age barrows, as, for instance, near Sidbury Hill, where a ditch bisects a disc barrow, and in many other places, where the ditch either avoids or is obviously laid out in line with an already existing barrow, whilst they are equally clearly in many cases older themselves than the camps, the ditches of which, as at Quarley, cut right across them. He believes that a new group of invaders somewhere about 700—500 B.C., were responsible for the introduction of square camps, such as South Lodge Camp, Angle Ditch, and Martin Down Camp, finger-tip pottery, new types of bronze implements, the use of iron, and the rectilinear system of Celtic agriculture and boundary ditches.

As to the Saxon system of agriculture, the strip lynchets, and the open field, which took the place of the older Celtic system, Mr. Crawford prints a photograph of a map of Calstone preserved at Bowood, dating from between 1713 and 1732, showing all the acre or half-acre strips still in existence and grouped together in parcels of a furlong long and a furlong

broad. Many of the existing lynchets on the hillside at Calstone can be identified on this map. It was these same Calstone lynchets which were assigned by Gomme, in his "*Village Community*," to the imaginary "Pre-Aryan Hill Folk," whom he created. Mr. Crawford gives maps showing the positions of the Pre-Roman and Romano-British villages in South Wilts on the Downs, and of the villages with Saxon names that took their place, all of them strung out along the course of the streams in the valleys. He dwells on the extreme importance of air photography as showing all sorts of earthworks not visible to the eye on the ground, and reproduces air photographs of the Course of the Avenue at Stonehenge; of Stonehenge itself; of Celtic fields near Ann's Farm, Cholderton; of Charlton Down (near Pewsey); of Young Plantation in Orcheston St. Mary; of Compton, in Enford; of Middle Hill, near Warminster; of Soldier's Ring, in S. Damerham, formerly in Wilts and now in Hants; of Yarnbury Castle; of Scratchbury Camp; and gives an Ordnance folding Map of Figheldean Down, on which the extensive series of rectangular Celtic fields as visible in air photographs have been laid down, as well as a larger map of Central Hampshire treated in the same way. It is, however, a pity that the more delicate lines clearly visible on silver prints of the air photographs, as, for instance, those of the Avenue of Stonehenge, do not lend themselves to reproduction by half-tone blocks, and are quite invisible on the plate here given. On the other hand, the internal ditch of Scratchbury comes out well, but the circular internal ditch of Yarnbury is barely visible. This internal ditch had not been marked on the later editions of the Ordnance Maps, though it was marked on the 1808 Survey, and had been forgotten until air photographs called attention to it again. The photograph of Charlton Down shows the original rectangular system overlaid by the strip system, and the terraced lynchets, of Compton (Enford) and Middle Hill come out very clearly.

Excavations at East Grimstead, Wiltshire. Being a record of the discovery of a Roman Villa, with plans of the site, of the excavations, and other illustrations. By Heywood Sumner, F.S.A. London: Printed at the Chiswick Press, Tooks Court, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4, and to be obtained there. 1924. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Svo., paper covers, pp. 54. A geological map showing Roman sites near West Dean, Ground Plan of the site of the Villa, four other plans with sketch views, six plates of relics, and four cuts in the text.

This is a record of the author's excavation of a Roman villa at East Grimstead, near West Dean, in 1914, 1915, and 1922-24, in the same charming form as the monographs in which he has recorded his previous diggings. It is, indeed, in many ways a model of what such a record should be. The account of the diggings of 1914 appeared in the "Festival Book of Salisbury" of that year—but no report of the subsequent completion of the work has appeared before this. In the picturesque "Introduction" he suggests that the best way to reach the site is by Eyre's Folly, now known as the "Pepper Box," the small hexagonal brick tower bearing the

inscription "Eyre's Folly, erected when Brickwell House was built by Giles Eyre Esqre in 1606," called on the Ordnance Map of 1817 "Eyre's Summerhouse." He notes that in the whole area of the New Forest no Roman villa site has been discovered. The soil was not good enough for the practical Roman farmers; whereas just outside the borders of the Forest there were "Villas" at West Dean, East Grimstead, and no doubt also at Holbury, although the actual site of the latter has not been identified. He mentions, also, incidentally, that "Two worn Sestertii, one of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 131—161), the other illegible, a Roman horseshoe, stone tiles, nails, and many sherds of ornamental and coarse New Forest ware have been found at Farley Farm, in a field belonging to Mr. E. S. Williams, on the southern side of Hound Wood, but I have failed to locate any wall foundations on this site." He compares the house at East Grimstead with those at West Dean, close by, and at Rockbourne Down, Hants. The latter was a poor man's, West Dean a rich man's, East Grimstead a "well-to-do man's" house. The first portion of the site excavated proved to be a bath house, isolated from the rest of the building, and eventually two more bath houses, similarly isolated, were found. In the first he notes that a heap of 148 oyster shells were found, and there was a semicircular bath, as at Box. Two of these buildings had hypocausts, and all the arrangements for hot and cold chambers, but the third, a small building, a considerable distance away from the house itself, had only a cold bath, 6ft. x 5ft., lined with hard pink mortar, and with steps down to it, in perfect preservation. This, he suggests, may have served for the slaves working on the farm. In this connection a note by the late Prof. Haverfield on the numerous examples of these isolated bath houses, both in Britain and on the Continent, is given. He considers that they were so isolated to minimise the danger of fire—and in many cases a single bath house served perhaps for a village, or several small houses, which, being built of mud, cob, or wattle and daub, have left no remains behind them. The house itself was of corridor type, 142ft. long, and eleven rooms were excavated, whilst the site of probably two more had been destroyed by flint-diggers. One of the rooms, 19ft. 6in. square, was warmed by a composite hypocaust, with a flue leading from the firehole outside to the centre from which four other flues led to the walls and ended in Box tiles leading up the inner face of the wall and not imbedded in the masonry. Otherwise, except in the bath houses, no hypocausts seem to have been discovered, and no tessellated floors except in one room, where plain cream-coloured tesserae alone occurred. One room was floored with tiles 8in. square, all the rest, except one, with puddled chalk and pebble stone. Fragments of window glass were found in all the rooms except two. He notices that "Heathstone" from the Tertiary sands of the New Forest is used for the cheeks of hypocaust furnace walls on all Roman sites in the neighbourhood, and that the slab stone roofing tiles are from Purbeck. A curious point is raised in connection with a large block of freestone 2ft. square, standing 5ft. outside the southern foundation with a + incised on its upper surface. Mr. Sumner suggests the possibility of this having been a "central stone," marking the cardinal points, in accordance with which the plan of the building was set out. He says that as a matter of fact all

the walls of the building do accord with this +, but he does not dogmatise on the point, merely stating the case for and against "Centuriation" in Britain. Three curious "fireplaces" were found, two in the yard and one in the middle of one of the rooms, rather after the fashion of the "T-shaped hypocausts" common in "British villages" on the Downs. These Mr. Sumner assigns to "Squatters" on the site, after the abandonment of the villa as a residence. This, he thinks, was the result of gradual desertion and decay rather than of any sudden disaster. Of the objects found, which have all been placed in the Salisbury Museum, most of them found not in the rooms but in a ditch drain into which rubbish was thrown, the most notable were fifty-nine coins, from Gallienus, A.D. 253, to Valentinian, 365—375, a silver spoon of the usual type, a white glass bowl, and many fragments of blue, amber, and olive-green glass vessels, Samian ware of A.D. 100 to 135, many bone pins with knob tops, bronze amulets, a bronze brooch of La Tene III. type, iron gouge, keys, knives, pruning hook, sandal cleats, &c., a bone counter with five pips, a curious double-handled globular pottery vessel of Belgic affinities, the base of a pottery candlestick, a mortarium with a curious spout, and some of the stamped ware from Ashley Rails. Nine hundred and thirty-three oyster shells were found in the ditch, together with mussel and snail shells (*Helix pomatia*).

Chippenham in Bygone Days. Compiled by George A. H. White. Devizes. Printed by George Simpson & Co., *Wiltshire Gazette* Office. 1924. Cloth, 11in. × 7½in., pp. 33, 24 plates. Paper covers, 5s. ; cloth, 10s.

This is a book of plates with just enough letterpress to each to explain it properly. As Mr. White says, these reproductions "include most of the old views and plans of Chippenham which I have been able to find," all except three being reproductions of original maps and plans or oil or water-colour drawings, not accessible to the public. They are well reproduced and the presentment of them in this form is a happy idea of the compiler. The arms of the borough are illustrated and their origin explained. The Map of the Town and Borough by John Powell, 1784, belonging to the Corporation, the Map of the Borough Lands in 1781, and the Plan of the Borough by J. and W. Newton, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, showing the position of the 129 Burgage, or Free Houses, and a plan showing the Bath Road and Lowdon Hill in 1742, by I. Overton, when the main road opposite Ivy House was only 9ft. wide. It is noted that before 1802, when the new Derry Hill road was made, the coaches from Calne came to Chippenham by Studley and Stanley. A drawing of Monkton Old Manor House, with the gardens running down to the river, is reproduced from a Map of the Manor of Monkton of 1710. The present house on the same site was apparently built after 1778. A sketch of the history of the manor is given. Originally the private demesne of the Crown, it was given by the Empress Matilda to Monkton Farleigh Priory. At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Edward Seymour, the Protector. In 1676 Lady Elizabeth Seymour, the heiress, married Thomas Lord Bruce, Earl of Ailesbury, and in 1686 they sold the property to Thomas Goddard, of Rudloe, gent., and

Arthur Easmeade, of Calne, woollen draper, Easmeade eventually taking the manor and a portion of the estate, and Goddard taking the rest. Arthur Easmeade died 1705, and his son, a lunatic, in 1778.

The Old Town Hall is reproduced from a water-colour sketch, and a plan of the Shambles in 1856 is given, together with a reproduction of a drawing of the Buttery and the Shambles from a water-colour sketch. The picturesque Butter Cross was pulled down in 1889 and the stone pillars which supported its roof are now in the grounds of Castle Combe Manor House. The Market Place (S.E. side) and Town Pump, from a water-colour of 1820; the same, from the S.W., from a sketch of the same date; a Ground-Plan of the Church, in 1787, showing the allotment of the pews; the Interior of the Church, looking west in 1830, from a drawing; the Interior, looking East, from a drawing of later date, shows the Norman chancel arch removed to the north side of the chancel in the restoration of 1874—8. A more accurate view of this last is the reproduction of a photograph taken before 1874. It is noted that the Old Vicarage, exchanged for the present house in 1826, was the house called "The Limes," No. 15, St. Mary Street. The present Vicarage belonged to Jonathan Rogers, and afterwards to Rogers Holland, M.P. for Chippenham, 1727—1741, who covered a well in the garden supposed to possess medicinal virtues, with a vaulted building and called it Chippenham Spa. The illustration of the Town Bridge is from Robertson's *Itinerary of the Bath Road*, published 1792. The bridge was altered and widened in 1796 and again in 1878, and the view of it from Britton's *Beauties of Wilts* in 1815 is given. The High Street, North-East End; The Bell Inn, in the Market Place; The Three Crowns Inn (The Causeway); Monkton Hill; Fair Day at Chippenham, 1865; are all from water-colours. The welcome to Joseph Neeld, M.P., at the opening of the Cheese Market, 1850, is from an illustrated paper, and Nos. 24 and 25, High Street, the author's home, the finest piece of domestic architecture in the town, and one of the nicest things of its kind in the county, is from a photograph. Mr. White thinks that this facade was added to the older house, together with the fine oak staircase and panelling and fireplaces between 1749 and 1777.

Noticed, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 28th, 1924.

The Monastic Church of Amesbury. A controversy revived—and closed. This is the title of a long article of four columns in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 11th, 1924, in which an extremely useful review is given of the history and cause of the controversy which has been carried on at intervals ever since Canon Jackson read his paper on Amesbury Monastery in 1867. He decided on the whole against the documentary evidence of the destruction of the monastic Church, that the existing Church is that of the monastery. This conclusion was apparently accepted by everybody until the Wilts Arch. Soc.'s meeting at Amesbury in 1899, when Mr. C. H. Talbot, supported by the Rev. C. S. Ruddle, contended that the Parish Church was not the monastic Church, Mr. Doran Webb maintaining the contrary opinion that it was. In 1900 Mr. Ed. Kite wrote a series of articles in *Wilts Notes and Queries* on

Amesbury Monastery, giving an account of some excavations at the back of the present Mansion House in which remains of the monastic buildings were found, and marshalling the arguments in favour of the belief that the existing Church was that of the monastery, as local tradition has apparently always asserted, arguing that the chancel of the Church was the monastic Church, of which the roof, &c., was destroyed, whilst the nave—the parochial Church—was left. Mr. Talbot also in *Wilts Notes and Queries* attacked these arguments, but the writer of the present article distinctly considers that Mr. Kite had the best of the dispute all round. Two useful plans accompany the article, one of the Church, the other of the Church, park, and mansion, showing the site, at the back of the house, where the excavations were made in 1860, and the spot to the left of the house, where monastic remains were taken down in 1826. In the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 18th, 1924, Mr. H. Brakspear replies to this article in a short letter contending that as all monastic orders had a certain general plan to which their buildings more or less approximated, it was natural to expect that the monastic Church of Amesbury would correspond in size and style with that of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, founded about the same time, and the only other large house of the order of Fontevault in England. The dimensions of the latter correspond fairly nearly with the documentary dimensions of the Amesbury Abbey Church, but neither these dimensions nor the architectural features of Nuneaton correspond with those of the existing Parish Church of Amesbury. Mr. Brakspear ends his letter by a confident prophecy that if permission to excavate on the site could be obtained he would prove his assertion within a month of beginning to dig. In the issue of Sept. 25th appear short letters from the Rev. E. Rhys Jones (Vicar) and Mr. L. E. Williams (author of a good little account of the Church), reiterating their belief that the present Church is the Church of the monastery, and citing the apparent evidence of a cloister on the north side of the nave, and entrances to it from the Church, &c., and hoping that permission might be obtained to dig and settle the matter. Summing up the arguments in notes in the same issue (Sept. 25th), the Editor allows the importance of Mr. Brakspear's opinion, and urges recourse to the spade. On Oct. 2nd Mr. Ed. Kite reiterates the arguments for the existence of only one Church at Amesbury, more especially the dedication to St. Melore, and the absence of any mention of a second Church.

More Notes on Amesbury Church. Carter's Scheme of Restoration. *Wilts Gazette*, Sept. 18th, 1924, has a further article on the Church. The screen cast out in the restoration of 1852—53 was given by Sir Edmund Antrobus to Mr. Job Edwards, who built a room to contain it. After his death it was removed to a stable, and from thence to Amesbury Abbey, whence it was returned again to the Church. At the Society's visit to the Church in 1924 the Vicar exhibited a water-colour of the south side, by a Mr. Baskerville, painted in 1794, which shows the Old Vicarage, a small house between the Church and the present Vicarage. This was enlarged by Mr. Fulwar Fowle, but pulled down by Mr. Phelps, and its site has become the private burial ground of the Antrobus

family. The drawing also shows the large porch to the doorway into the Church at the south-west corner of the nave, then the usual entrance, removed in 1853 on the ground that people going into Church were annoyed by the idlers who congregated in the porch. The door also was built up. In the Library of the Museum at Devizes there is a drawing of the south side of the Church, by Owen B. Carter, dated 1848, intended to be published, which, instead of depicting the actual condition of the Church at that date, when the south end of the transept consisted of a round-headed doorway, a tall narrow round-headed window over it, and above that a small oval window, all of the eighteenth century, shows three lancet windows as they are to-day, but without any door. The explanation appears to be that Carter prepared plans for the restoration at the same time as Butterfield, or before him. Two sheets of these plans were exhibited to the Society at Amesbury by the Vicar, and the ground-plan which accompanied them, is in the Society's Library. He proposed to remove the Perpendicular window at the east end and substitute a group of five lancets, to replace the two large Decorated windows in the chancel by lancets, to add a clerestory to the nave, and to add a fourth window to the north wall of the nave. In fact Butterfield's actual restoration was the most conservative plan of the two.

Marlborough College Nat. Hist. Soc. Report for the Year 1922. Several birds rare in North Wilts were noted during the year. Golden Oriole seen near Knowle, Shag killed by the telegraph wires on the Ogbourne Road, Goldeneye shot at Stitchcombe, Great Grey Shrike seen between Aldbourne and Baydon, Cirl Bunting at Rainscombe and Cherhill, Wryneck heard at Bedwyn Brails, Pochard and Teal on Coate Reservoir. Snipe and Redshank nested again.

The botanical section reports ten new species or hybrids as added to the list, but several of these are obviously escapes or casuals, such as *Potentilla norwegica* at Pewsey Station. *Hypericum androsæmum* was found in the Forest, *Anchusa sempervirens* (possibly only an escape) at Milton Lilbourne, *Alisma lanccolatum* Kennet and Avon Canal, *Mentha piperita* Bedwyn Brails (perhaps an escape), *Geranium phæum*, *Saponaria*, *Polemonium coeruleum*, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, *Potamogeton alpinus*.

The entomological section reports Clouded Yellow, Pale Clouded Yellow, and Comma as fairly common, and notes the capture of a single specimen of *Pararge negæra* (Wall Butterfly) "a species that has grown very scarce." A specimen of *Lycæna argus* was caught in 1921. A young adder was caught at Pewsey.

Mr. H. C. Brentnall gives an extremely useful digest of references to the Castle, from 1070 down to 1922, filling eight pages, the authority for each reference being given, accompanied by a good reproduction of the drawing of the Castle Mound from the east in 1788. Mr. C. P. Hurst sends lists of Mollusca, Mosses, Hepatics, Lichens, Plant Galls, and Rust Fungi recently observed, including a rust, *Puccinia Phleipratensis*, which appears to be new to Britain.

Salisbury, South Wilts, and Blackmore Museum, Annual Report for 1923—24. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 15.

During the past year the total number of visitors to the museum was 9021. The great event of the year has been the completion and opening for use of the "Edward Stevens Lecture Theatre," admirably equipped for the purposes for which it is intended. The committee record their special thanks to Mr. William Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, Taunton, for the gift of £400 to form a "Specimen Fund, as well as a donation of £100 towards the Lecture Theatre. As usual Mr. Stevens records many courses of lectures attended by some 1716 children in addition to adults. The number of annual subscribers to the museum is 94, contributing a sum of £60 18s. 6d.

Life and Letters of George Wyndham. By J. W. Mackail and Guy Wyndham. London. Hutchinson & Co., Paternoster Row. [1925.] Two vols., 8vo. Vol. I., pp. viii. + 406. Vol. II., pp. vi. + 408—817.

The portraits include George Wyndham (2), George and Guy Wyndham (4), George Wyndham and his son, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, the Hon. Percy and Mrs. Wyndham, The Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham (2), Percy Lyulph Wyndham, Lady Grosvenor with son, and Sargent's picture of the Three Sisters. There is also a view of Clouds House. The scope of these two stout volumes is defined in the preface. "The Letters of George Wyndham that have been preserved constitute an almost complete autobiography. Those available are given here practically in their entirety, the omissions being mainly to avoid repetition. . . . The aim has been to retain sufficient to present a true picture of a life so full of diverse interests." The life written by Mr. Mackail occupies the first 127 pages, the letters the remainder. There is a chapter on the ancestry and descent of the family, and the sketch of George Wyndham's public and private life sets forth the lines on which it was lived—but as the preface foreshadows, the immense series of letters fill the bulk of the book. Few of them are long ones, all of them witness to the extraordinary width of his interests and the eagerness with which he entered into everything, hunting and art, travelling and politics, literature and the cares of a great landed estate, music, poetry, Irish government and sport of all kinds, nothing came amiss to him. He lived a full and brilliant life, and through it all, as these letters bear constant witness, shone the tenderest family affection, especially for his mother and his only son, Percy. His own almost sudden death in June, 1913, saved him from what would have been the crushing sorrow of that son's death in action on Sept. 14th, 1914. The letters, singularly readable, show the man as he lived in all his brilliancy.

Stonehenge. "Druid Burials," The announcement that Mr. Jowett, First Commissioner of Works, had given permission to the modern sect of the "Druids" to bury the ashes of their dead within Stonehenge, led to the passing of a strong resolution of protest at the Wilts Archæological Society's Meeting at Salisbury, which was duly reported in

the *Times* of Aug. 13th, 1924, and other papers, and was followed by a series of letters of protest in the same sense, from Lord Crawford & Balcarres, President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Sir William Boyd Dawkins, in the *Times*, of Aug. 28th, in which issue there appeared also a short leading article supporting the protest, entitled "Stonehenge as a Cemetery." Further letters in the same sense from J. H. Round and J. U. Powell appeared in the *Times* on Aug. 31st.

On the other hand, "A Druidical Apologetic," signed by Arthur Thomas ap Llewellyn, appeared in the *Salisbury Journal*, and was reprinted in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, of Sept. 4th, 1924, claiming that the "Druid Order" is as old as the Church of England, and that they knew of the Aubrey Holes long before they were discovered by Mr. Newall and Col. Hawley. These Aubrey Holes he calls "Talamh Cupan," and asserts that he was present when in 1919 the ashes of "Our Arch Abu B (G. W. Catchlove)" were buried in one of these holes and that these ashes had been disturbed by Col. Hawley's excavation of the holes. If this really is a fact, it has to be considered when weighing the evidence of the cremated interments found recently in the Aubrey Holes.

Stonehenge as a Shadow Almanack. A letter from Alfred Eddowes, M.D., to the *Morning Post* of June 17th, 1922, is reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 4th, 1924, maintaining that the Grooved Blue Stone was to hold a mast secured to it by withes, the marks of which he says can still be seen, which formed the gnomon of a great dial, the 30 stones and 30 intervals forming the degrees or minutes, whilst the point formed on the Slaughter Stone by the row of holes across its corner gave the line on the avenue on which the shadow of the pole advanced or receded according to the seasons.

The Purpose of Stonehenge. Following the publication in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 14th, 1924, of the paper read at the Salisbury Meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, in August, 1924, on "Stonehenge in the light of to-day," in which he strongly advocated the idea of the sepulchral origin and purpose of the structure, and a review of Mr. E. H. Stone's book, "*The Stones of Stonehenge*," also by Mr. Engleheart, in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 17th, 1924, there followed a controversy in the Wiltshire papers as to "The Purpose of Stonehenge," between Mr. E. H. Stone, F.S.A., and the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A., the former having letters in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 24th, and Sept. 25th; the *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 30th, and Sept. 27th; and the *Salisbury Times*, Sept. 26th; with rejoinders from Mr. Engleheart in the *Wiltshire Times*, Sept. 20th, and the *Salisbury Times*, Sept. 19th, &c., each maintaining their own point of view with some asperity.

Stonehenge. "In praise of England by H. J. Massingham. Methuen & Co." [1924]. Cr. 8vo, pp. ix. + 237. Contains a chapter, pp. 46—53, on Stonehenge, an essay with a certain number of archæological terms thrown in. Later on in the same volume is a chapter headed "Maiden

Castle, a Theory of Peace in Ancient Britain," in which there is much talk of Stonehenge and Avebury and "the Archaic Civilisation," and "the Children of the Sun" of Prof. Elliott Smith and W. J. Perry. The Palæolithic Age of Hunters was a time of perfect peace and war was unknown until later on. Civilisation all over the world sprung from Egypt, and the Egyptians voyaged to the ends of the earth in search of gold and other metals. . . . The great camps on the Downs are "certainly not post-Bronze Age." The Egyptians as sun-worshippers probably built Avebury at the centre of a flint-mining district, as all great megalithic structures are placed in mining districts. (It is a little unfortunate that the two greatest, Avebury and Stonehenge, happen to be placed on the chalk, where by no stretch of imagination could anything but flint be mined.) "If, then, Avebury, the Long Barrows, the Dolmens, and the great earthworks, are all the product of the first Near East penetration of Britain, and if Stonehenge and the Round Barrows continue the tradition in a lower key, we must look for real war to a period subsequent to them both. For the best evidence of peaceful conditions in pre-Celtic Britain concerns the megaliths, barrows, and earthworks themselves. Consider their extraordinary abundance, both in the Avebury and Stonehenge periods . . . they were reared in thousands. How could hard warfare possibly co-exist with such a hum of industry all over the country side?" "The numerous stone circles of Britain must have been a kind of aristocratic Rural District Council and Church combined, with governing as well as priestly functions, and Avebury a fusion of Whitehall and St. Paul's." When pushed to extreme, as it is here, this theory seems extravagant and absurd, but it is quite possible—after all notched glass beads of apparently Egyptian origin are found in the round barrows of Wilts—there may be a grain of truth at the bottom of it.

The Proceedings of the Meeting at Devizes, 20th to 24th July, 1920, of the Royal Archæological Institute and Wilts Arch Soc. are printed in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. lxxvii. (Nos. 305—308) for 1920, pp. 323—357, with plans of Old Sarum (3); Stonehenge (3 plans and view from air); Avebury (2 plans); and plans of S. Wraxall Manor, Great Chalfield Manor, The Barton Barn, Bradford, and Devizes Castle. Some account of Stonehenge with an abstract of Col. Hawley's address on the excavations is given. Fifty-six "Aubrey Holes" had been located, and the presence of 4 more, making 60 in all, was probable, of these 23 had been excavated, many of them contained cremated remains, placed there when the holes were filled up with chalk. From the appearance of the sides of the holes it looked as though stones had once stood in them and had been removed from them, possibly the Blue stones, which may have formed the original circle, and were removed to the interior of the structure when the sarsens were afterwards erected. The slaughter stone now lies in a long pit evidently dug to bury it, there is nothing to show when this was dug, but a large hole was found close to it on the west side, in which apparently the stone once stood erect. In this hole only two deer horn picks were found. That the pit in which it now lies was dug later than the Aubrey holes was proved by the fact that

one of the latter had been cut into when the pit was dug. Speaking as a geologist Sir William Boyd Dawkins dismissed the idea that the Blue stones could possibly be drift boulders brought to the Plain by ice action. There was a clear geological proof that no part of England S. of a line drawn between Bristol and London was ever glaciated. They were obviously brought to the Plain by man. A note on the barrows follows. There is a note on West Lavington Church, and a fuller one on Bishops Cannings. As to the "Carrell," or "Seat of Meditation," in the latter Church, Sir Henry Howorth and Mr. Aymer Vallance were of opinion that it was of post-Reformation date. Some account of Wansdyke, the Avebury circles, the Church and Manor House, and Silbury Hill follows. S. Wraxall Manor House, the Saxon and Parish Churches, and the Barton Barn at Bradford, Westwood Manor and Church, Great Chalfield Manor House, Potterne Church and Porch House, Edington Church, Steeple Ashton Church, the red-brick granary in the garden of the Manor House there, the Manor House and Talboys at Keevil, the Castle and Churches of Devizes, with Brownstone and Greystone Houses and the Museum, are all shortly described. As to St. John's Church, Mr. Brakspear's remarks on the tower are noted. He thought that the south-west pier of the tower collapsed in the 17th century and brought down with it the whole of the south and most of the west side of the tower. He suggested the 17th century as the date because mediæval builders would not have rebuilt the tower as it was before, but have made a clean sweep of it. The fact that three of the bells were placed in the tower in 1670 suggests some general re-arrangement at that time. The rebuilders, however, took extraordinary care in replacing the Norman work outside. The evidence of the rebuilding is to be seen in the fact that the patch of the diamond pattern panelling of the wall over the western arch occurs only on the north side, the arcades inside the ringing chamber are only partially continued on to the south and west walls, and the base of the south-west pier supporting the tower does not quite correspond with the base of the north-west pier. In the south and west walls of the interior, too, certain carved stones are not in their right position.

ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Museum.

- Presented by MR. R. S. NEWALL, F.S.A. : Cast of British coin found at Bapton, Fisherton de la Mere.
- „ „ CAPT. AND MRS. B. H. CUNNINGTON : The objects found during their excavations at Figsbury Rings. Bronze arrow-head from Enford. The Drinking Cup from Lockeridge (found with fine flint dagger). Three Bronze Fibulæ from Marlborough neighbourhood.
- „ „ LT.-COL. R. L. WALLER, C.M.G. : Cinerary Urn from N. side of Barrow No. 19, Figcheldean.
- „ „ MR. PERCY FARRER : Pointed Bone Implement and fragments of Beaker pottery from pit on Bulford Down, 1917. Bone comb found with skeleton near New Plantation, Amesbury, 1920. Mediæval pottery and flint strike-a-light found at Knighton Farm, Durrington, 1923. Teeth and Antler of very large Red Deer from gravel at Alton Magna. Human skull and bones from top of Barrow E. of Bulford Camp. Human skull from pit near New Buildings, Figcheldean, and another from a pit at Alton Magna.
- „ „ DR. R. C. C. CLAY, F.S.A. : Large Cinerary Urn from barrow on Barrow Hill, Ebbesbourne Wake. The whole of the collection of objects found during the excavation of Early Iron Age pits on Swallowcliffe Down, 1924. The whole of the objects found during the excavations of a Saxon Cemetery at Broadchalke, 1924.
- „ „ MR. JOHN TANNER : Quern from Colerne.
- „ „ REV. H. G. O. KENDALL, F.S.A. : The whole of the objects, pottery, fragments of Sarsen rubbers, animal bones, etc., found by him in his excavation of the Ditch of Windmill Hill Camp, Avebury. A quantity of fragments of pottery, and four coins from a Romano-British site disclosed by flint digging on Winterbourne Monkton Down. Fragments of pottery and flints found with a crouched skeleton on Winterbourne Monkton Down.
- „ „ MAJOR SCARTH (late Wilts Regt.) : A set of standard weights and measures of Bradford-on-Avon.
- „ „ THE REV. THE HON. CANON B. P. BOUVERIE : A Fibula of white metal and fused glass bead (?) from Roman interment at Stanton St. Quintin.
- „ „ MR. C. E. PONTING, F.S.A. : Roman coin from Stanley Copse, Lockeridge.

Library.

- Presented by THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, through MR. O. G. S. CRAWFORD :
 A number of old Maps of the Wilton Estate.
- ” ” CANON KNUBLEY : Drawing.
- ” ” MR. H. W. DARTNELL : “The Ground Ash, A Public School Story.” Salisbury, 1874. Melksham and Shaw Parish Magazine, 1900—1908. Amesbury Deanery Magazine, 1924.
- ” ” THE EDITORS, M. V. TAYLOR and R. G. COLLINGWOOD, “Roman Britain in 1923.” Reprinted from *The Journal of Roman Studies*.
- ” ” THE AUTHOR, MR. HEYWOOD SUMNER, F.S.A. : “Excavations at East Grimstead,” 1924.
- ” ” REV. E. H. GODDARD : “Notes of the Family of Mervyn of Pertwood, by Sir W. R. Drake. Privately printed, 1873.” Revised Map of Salisbury Diocese. Sarum Almanack. “North Wilts Church Magazine,” “Sarum Diocesan Gazette,” for 1924.
- ” ” MR. J. J. SLADE : Twenty Wilts Estate Sale Catalogues.
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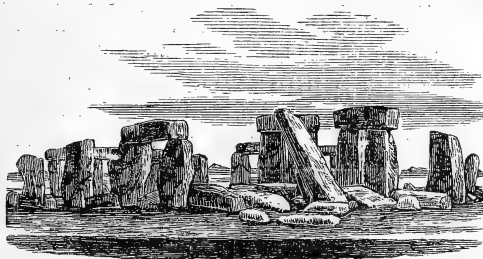
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PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
 SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,
 A. D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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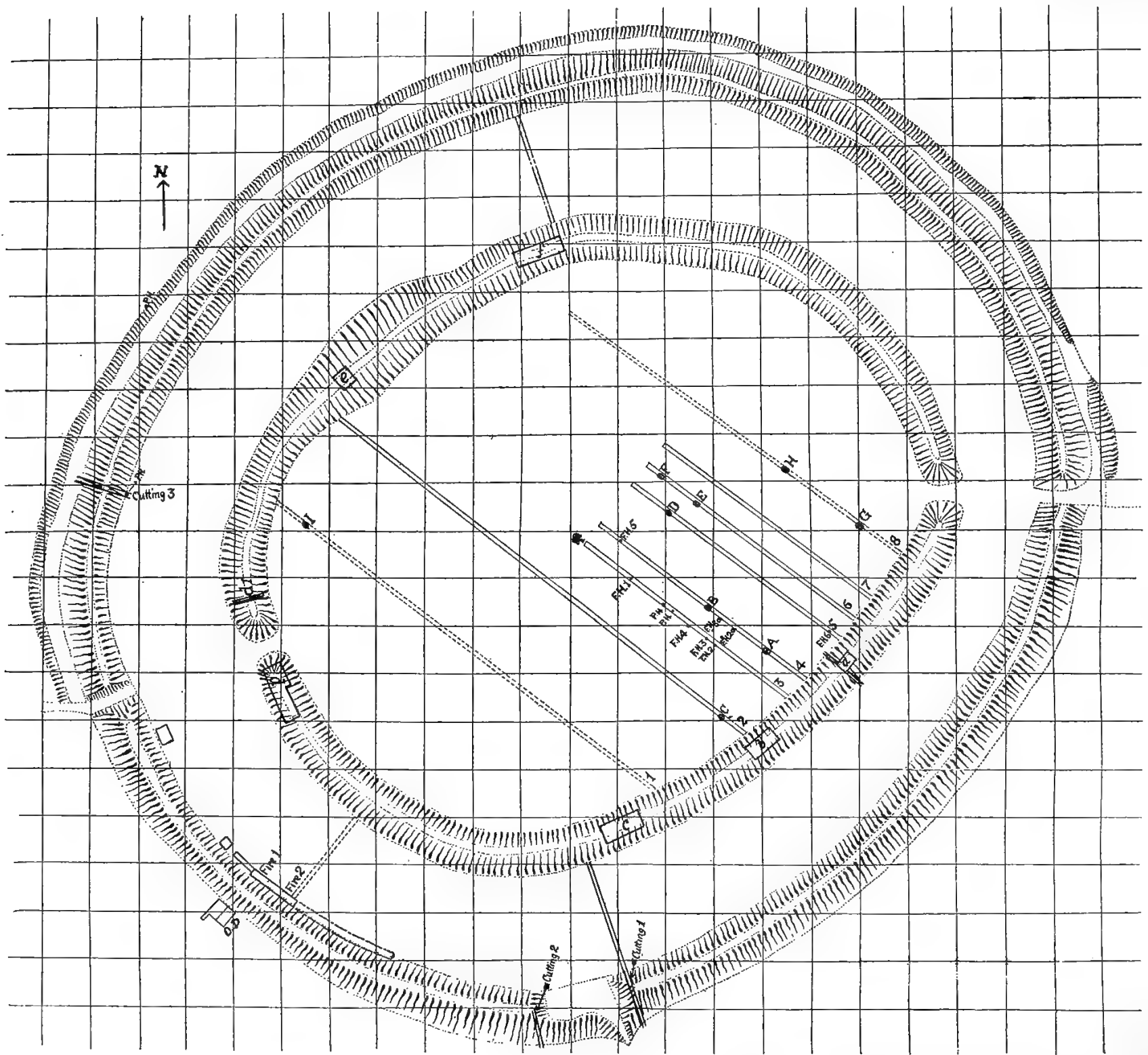
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FIGSBURY CAMP. PLAN—Showing position and extent of the Excavations. Squares equal 50ft.

THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”—*Ovid*

No. CXLIII.

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VOL. XLIII.

SAVERNAKE FOREST FUNGI.

PART II. (FOR PART I. see *W.A.M.*, xlii. 543—555).

By CECIL P. HURST.

The following agarics, or toadstools, about seventy in number, have recently (1923—1924) been observed in Savernake Forest and near the neighbouring village of Great Bedwyn. Rare plants recorded are the whitish *Clitopilus Smithii*, on Stokke Common, the elegant orange *Pholiota curvipes*, in Foxbury Wood, the white-stemmed *Inocybe pallidipes*, and the pretty little mushroom, *Psalliota dulcidula*, near Rhododendron Drive, and the fleecy-capped and deliquescing *Coprinus umbrinus*, in Haw Wood. Interesting fungi are also the white form (the var. *verna*) of the deadly *Amanita phalloides*, found in Haw Wood, the large sooty and funereal-looking *Collybia fumosa*, seen on West Leas and also in Haw Wood, the uncommon downy-stalked *Omphalia velutina*, found in some quantity on London clay at Dod's Down in November, the brownish or fawn-coloured *Inocybe cervicolor*, the cap and stem of which are bristly with recurved fibrils, noticed in Foxbury Wood, the swollen-stemmed *Stropharia merdaria* var. *major*, growing on sawdust near Rhododendron Drive, *Hygrophorus unguinosus* with extremely sticky grey cap and stem, seen on West Leas and in Haw Wood, and the much-dwarfed *Russula punctata* and its violet-stalked var. *violeipes*, observed on the side of the road cutting in Reading sands at Sadler's Hill, near Great Bedwyn. In *Lactarius scrobiculatus*, found in Chisbury Wood, and *L. chrysorheus*, gathered in Burridge Heath Plantation, the white milk becomes bright sulphur-yellow in colour when exposed to air; every part of *L. flavidus*, of which a number of plants were seen in Chisbury Wood, turns violet when bruised or rubbed; and the flesh of the crimson *Cortinarius sanguineus*, which occurred by the side of the Grand Avenue in the Forest, exudes a blood-red juice when squeezed. Poisonous plants noted are the pink-spored species, *Volvaria gloiocephala*, growing in a copse near Rhododendron Drive in November, and *Entoloma lividum*, observed in Foxbury Wood in September, and mention is also made of the large edible Horse Mushroom (*Psalliota arvensis*), common generally in the surrounding pastures and meadows. *Inocybe pyriodora*,

gathered in Foxbury Wood and near Rhododendron Drive, has a very pleasant smell of ripe pears; but a disagreeably strong alkaline odour, sometimes, however, absent, characterizes *Entoloma nidorosum*, also collected in Foxbury Wood. The rosy-capped *Russula emetica*, a very acrid species promoting sickness and causing gastro-enteritis when eaten, was plentiful under the beeches at the top of the Grand Avenue in the Forest; the pileus is much appreciated as an article of diet by slugs, which thrive upon this irritant plant, as indeed they do upon the highly poisonous *Amanita phalloides*. During the wet and mild December of the present year (1924) the little brown agaric *Tubaria furfuracea* has been plentiful on the thatch of barns at Great Bedwyn; it appears to be common in such situations here all through the winter, the same plants persisting for weeks, if the weather is warm and moist. An interesting discovery was made upon Boxing Day, when the umbonate variety (var. *umbonata*) of the sooty-capped pink-spored *Nolanea pasqua* was noted in a little clearing in a copse through which Rhododendron Drive runs, and with it, favoured by the climatic mildness, grew in some quantity fine specimens of the blackish cup-shaped *Clitocybe cyathiformis*, a very characteristic fungus of December. It may be mentioned that plants of the almond-scented *Clitocybe geotropa*, forming an arc of a large circle, were seen on Merle Down in October; this is one of the handsomest of all the British agarics, and grows in autumn in woods and pastures, sometimes in fairy rings of enormous size; it is an extremely fine fungus, though generally inferior in size to the huge *C. maxima*, also a not infrequent Bedwyn species. The well-known mycologist, Worthington G. Smith, stated that he knew of a "fairy ring" of *Clitocybe geotropa* on Dunstable Downs for forty or more years; the diameter did not alter much during that period, for sometimes it grew outwardly and sometimes inwardly. Under favourable conditions of light it could be seen at a distance of more than a mile. One of the earliest spring toadstools to make its appearance near Great Bedwyn is the little brown purple-spored *Hypholoma dispersum*, which is found towards the end of March and is rather common, sometimes appearing in fairly large numbers, during April and May, upon the sloping meadows on the Tertiary outliers near the village; the specific name, *dispersum*, diffused or spread out, refers to its scattered mode of growth; it is not usually a common plant, and sometimes grows on coniferous needles and twigs, and on sawdust, but here, apparently, always occurs on grassy swards. The range of the dark-coloured *Cantharellus cinereus* was much extended, and specimens of this generally infrequent species were seen near the Grand Avenue, near London Ride, and in Foxbury Wood; it appears to be widely spread in the district. Among uncommon fungi gathered were two specimens of the dusky form (the var. *umbrina*) of *Amanita phalloides*, noticed by the side of the Grand Avenue; the dark cap and dark adpressed squamules on the stem make it easy of recognition. The conspicuous handsome orange *Pholiota spectabilis* was observed growing finely on felled timber in the Forest; and additional localities, in Chisbury and Foxbury Woods, were found for the large long-stemmed *Amanitopsis strangulata*, which one would expect to occur in this chalky district, as it grows chiefly in wood and pastures on calcareous strata. Mushrooms were

remarkably scarce here in 1924, and I also saw exceptionally few of the mushroom-shaped many-pored fungi known as bolets (*Boleti*). I am much indebted to Mr. Carleton Rea's "*British Basidiomycetæ*" (1922) and also to Mr. John Ramsbottom's "*A Handbook of the Larger British Fungi*" (1923), and in writing this paper I have followed the latter for the arrangement of the genera and the former for that of the species, and Mr. E. W. Swanton, of the Educational Muséum, Haslemere, ex-President of the British Mycological Society, has again very kindly named the plants.

Amanita phalloides, var. *verna* (Vaill.) Fr. A few specimens under beeches in Haw Wood in September; the white form of *A. phalloides*, which has been described as a distinct species by Boudier, with oval spores $10-14 \times 7-9$ micromillimetres; an uncommon variety; it grew among the dry beech mast.

Tricholoma resplendens Fr. On the grassy expanse known as West Leas, near Great Bedwyn; entirely shining white, becoming yellowish externally and internally; a rather common agaric. *T. spermaticum* (Paul.) Fr. In a copse near London Ride, Savernake Forest; wholly white with a somewhat fleshy viscid cap, and a strong disagreeable smell; uncommon. *T. fulvum* (D.C.) Fr. West Leas, a common *Tricholoma*, possessing a reddish-brown sticky cap, rufescent stem attenuated at both ends, and light yellow gills. *T. columbetta* Fr. Birch Copse, and also in a wood near London Ride; entirely white, but occasionally spotted with red or blue; the spots are probably due to the attacks of a parasitic *Hypomyces*; a common species. *T. vaccinum* (Pers.) Fr. A few plants near Stokke Common, also, I think, occurring in Foxbury Wood; the cap is rufous, and is torn into scales; it has a brownish stem, and whitish gills at length rufescent, is a common plant, and is called *vaccinum* from its cow-like colour. *T. argyraceum* (Bull.) Fr. Chisbury Wood; a common agaric with a whitish or pale grey cap covered with grey scales and fibrils, often speckled with yellow, whitish or greyish stem, and whitish gills; it was found in September, and occurs in beech, oak, and pine woods. *T. inamœnum* Fr. A few specimens in Bedwyn Brails. Cap dingy white and very dry; gills rather thick, very broad and very distant; stem white, firm, and villous. An infrequent plant occurring in fir woods; it resembles *Hygrophorus eburneus*, which has a very glutinous cap and stem. In *Tricholoma inamœnum* the cap is very dry and the stem is pruinose. *T. carneum* (Bull.) Fr. A common little flesh-coloured *Tricholoma* seen on West Leas at the end of May after rainy weather; the gills are shining white and very crowded and the tough almost cartilaginous stem is at first flesh-coloured and then becomes pale; it is a plant of pastures, heaths, and downs. *T. melaleucum* (Per.) Fr. Chisbury Wood, and near London Ride. The blackish cap contrasts with the white gills and gives rise to the specific name *melaleucum*, *melas*, black, and *leukon*, white, Greek; it is a frequent inhabitant of woods and fields, appearing from September to November.

Clitocybe hirneola Fr. Birch Copse; near the top of the Grand Avenue; near St. Katharine's, Savernake Forest. An uncommon species with grey, umbilicate, smooth, shining cap, elastic concolorous stem, and whitish crowded gills. In the Forest it grew among dead leaves, but it also occurs among

grass; it is found in September and October. *C. pithyophila* (Secr.) Fr. A poisonous plant of pine woods noticed in Bedwyn Brails at the beginning of October; it has a white irregularly-shaped cap, white stem often compressed, and white very crowded gills; it is a common autumnal species. *C. metachroa* (Fr.) Berk. A little *Clitocybe* which grew in Bedwyn Brails near the above plant, with greyish cap, grey stem, and whitish cinereous, crowded gills, it is a common species in fir woods from August to November.

Collybia fumosa (Pers.) Quél. A big blackish *Collybia* seen growing among grass near Haw Wood, and on West Leas; it is not uncommon in woods and pastures, during September and October. The deep sooty tint of the whole plant is very characteristic, and makes it easily recognised. *C. proluxa* (Fl. Dan.) Fr. A large brick-red ferruginous agaric found in two localities in Savernake Forest; the gills are white and crowded; it is an uncommon species. *C. acervata* Fr. Under beeches at the top of the Grand Avenue: a not infrequent plant with reddish flesh-coloured cap, which turns white when dry; the gills are linear, narrow, and crowded, and the stem is rufous and sometimes brown; it occurs on pine stumps from August to October.

Mycena rugosa Fr. Haw Wood; the pileus is cinereous and becomes pale, it is more or less corrugated; the stem is very cartilaginous and the gills are white and then grey; it grows on stumps and old posts and is common. *M. sanguinolenta* (A. & S.) Fr. A frequent *Mycena* seen in Foxbury Wood, with a pallid reddish pileus, which becomes dark, and an almost hair-like stem containing a red juice; the pale reddish juice in the stem gives rise to the specific, *sanguinolenta*, bloody. *M. galopus* (Pers.) Fr. Another common *Mycena* found in Foxbury Wood; it grows in woods, hedgerows, and on wood piles from July to January, and has a brownish or greyish cap with an indistinct darker umbo, white gills, and a fuscous or grey stem, the base of which contains a milk-white juice, whence the specific name, *galopus*, *gala*, milk, and *pous*, foot, Greek.

Omphalia velutina, Quél. An uncommon plant seen in November in some quantity on London clay at Dod's Down; the young stem is finely tomentose, and the gills are yellowish-grey and narrow. *O. fibula* var. *Swartzii* Fr. A not infrequent variety of *O. fibula* which occurred in Foxbury Wood; it differs from the type which also grows in Foxbury Wood, in the firmer, at length plane pileus, with umbilicate fuscous disc, and in the whitish stem, externally and internally violaceous at the apex; this variety grows among moss, short grass, and on charcoal heaps from August to December.

Volvaria gloiocephala (DC.) Fr. A very poisonous uncommon species, with pink spores and dark viscid cap with smooth stem, noticed in a copse near Rhododendron Drive, in November; the gills are white, and then reddish, and the smell and taste are unpleasant; the stem has at its base the characteristic volva, or "poison cup."

Entoloma lividum (Bull.) Fr. Another poisonous pink-spored agaric observed in Foxbury Wood at the end of August; the grey cap contrasts with the flesh-coloured gills; it is a not uncommon plant, appearing early in the year, and containing irritant principles which cause gastro-enteritis

if it is eaten. *E. porphyrophaeum*. A big *Entoloma*, growing on heathy ground near Cobham Frith Wood in September; the pileus is brown and moist, the very broad gills are greyish-white, then reddish-grey, and the solid, greyish, and clavate stem is streaked with violet or lilac fibrils; an uncommon fungus. *E. ameides* B. & Br. On Conyger Hill in August, and under beeches near the top of the Grand Avenue in September; it is a fleshy agaric which grows in woods and pastures, and has a peculiar smell, unpleasant at first, then faintly like burnt sugar; it is pale reddish-grey, with whitish stem, and the flesh becomes reddish; a not infrequent plant. *E. jubatum* Fr. A fungus of heaths and pastures growing in Tottenham Park and in a field near Fairway, Great Bedwyn; a common species with brown floccoso-scaly or fibrillose cap, which is umbonate, and at first campanulate, and then expanded and flattened; the gills are dark fuliginous, then purple fuliginous, and the stem is hollow and brownish, and is clothed with sooty fibrils. *E. clypeatum* (Linn.) Fr. A common plant found on West Leas and on Conyger Hill and appearing as early as April; the fragile pileus is grey and is variegated, or streaked with darker spots or lines; it is umbonate and finally flattened; the gills become red—pulverulent with the pinkish spores. *E. nidorosum* Fr. Foxbury Wood; this frequent plant usually has a strong alkaline smell, but not unfrequently it is quite without any distinctive odour, yet is always recognizable by the shining pileus, the flesh-coloured, broad, almost free gills, and the long white stem.

Clitopilus popinalis Fr. Very fine on West Leas in September; the rather irregular grey cap is here and there mottled with guttate spots and the margin is inrolled; it grows on downs, sandy sea-shores, and in fields, and is an uncommon species generally; the specific name *popinalis* is from the Latin *popina*, a cook-shop, from its supposed edible qualities.

C. Smithii Masee. Wood on Stokke Common; a rare species appearing in October; the cap is whitish or has a yellow tinge, and soon becomes plane and orbicular; the stem is pallid with a reddish tint below, and the gills are salmon-coloured.

Leptonia solstitialis Fr. West Leas, in September; an uncommon little agaric with a brown cap, papillate in the centre, and flesh-coloured gills; it sometimes appears at midsummer, hence the specific Latin name, *solstitialis*.

L. incana Fr. Merle Down; a common fungus, with brown and green cap, and green or fuscous green stem; it is said to have a smell of mice, but I could not detect this in the Merle Down specimens; the emerald green colour of the pileus and stem is very distinctive, and makes it an easily-recognized and striking plant.

Pholiota terrigena Fr. An uncommon brown-spored species noticed in Foxbury Wood; it has a dingy yellow pileus, fibrillosely scaly towards the margin, and the stem is covered with floccose, squarrose squammules which become ferruginous; it grows in woods and hedgerows, and on old earthy stumps. *P. curvipes* Fr. A rare plant found in August on fallen branches in Foxbury Wood; a very pretty, little, orange species, with flocculose cap torn into minute scales; it occurs on sawdust and fallen trunks, especially poplar and birch, and is also found on rose bushes. *P. mutabilis* (Schaeff.) Fr. On a stump near London Ride; a common *Pholiota*, a caespitose species

growing on stumps and trunks; the cinnamon cap is pale when dry and the stem is ferruginous blackish or umber downwards, and squarrosely scaly up to the ring. *P. marginata* (Batsch) Fr. Near London Ride; another common *Pholiota*; the cap is honey-coloured when moist, and the margin is markedly striate, hence the specific name. The stem is concolorous, and commonly white velvety at the base, and the gills are pallid, and then darker cinnamon; it was observed in mid-September, and is frequent on twigs and on the ground, especially in coniferous woods. Near London Ride it grew in a tufted mass on the stump of a tree that had been felled. Before we leave this genus it may be mentioned that *Pholiota aegerita*, a species common in Britain on elm stumps, has the distinction of being the only agaric cultivated by the Greeks and Romans.

Inocybe pyriodora (Pers.) Fr. Foxbury Wood, Chisbury Wood, and near Rhododendron Drive, in August and September. The cap is pale ochraceous in colour, and is often reddish when young; it is campanulate and obtuse, and everywhere torn into fibrils; the stem is often tinged with red and the edge of the gills is whitish, like the apex of the stem; the flesh becomes reddish. The smell is very pleasant, like ripe pears, and this was well-marked in my specimens; it is a common species. *I. tomentosa* (Jungh.) Quél. Haw Wood; a not infrequent plant with pale fawn-coloured, villose, and campanulate pileus; the specific Latin name, *tomentosa*, downy, refers to the villose cap; it has a smell of new meal and occurs in woods and among fir-leaves, from August to October. *I. pallidipes* Ellis & Everh. A rare agaric noticed by the side of Rhododendron Drive in September; the cap is light brown, and the gills are cinnamon, while the stem is white, as indicated by the Latin specific name *pallidipes*. *I. cervicolor* (Pers.) Quél. A common species which occurred in Foxbury Wood at the beginning of September; the brown cap and stem are covered with recurved, concolorous fibrils, which give it a characteristic bristly appearance which is rather curious.

Astrosporina asterospora (Quél.) Rea. Savernake Forest; a not infrequent plant, possessing an ashy cap with brown striæ, reddish stem, and whitish bistre, then cinnamon, gills; the base of the stem is marginately bulbous, and the ferruginous spores are stellately-nodulose under the microscope; it was noticed in the Forest in September.

Hebeloma crustuliniforme var. *minus* Cke. A few specimens in Chisbury Wood; distinguished from the type by its smaller size, the floccose edge of the gill, and by its faint smell; it was found towards the end of September, and is not uncommon; the woolly gill-edge is a very distinctive character easily observed with a lens.

Naucoria Cucumis (Pers.) Fr. The dampish border of a stubble field near Bedwyn Brails; the cap was tawny cinnamon, and the black stem was very downy; the plant is said to have an unpleasant smell of fish, or cucumber, but I was unable to detect this; of the synonyms, *N. pisciodora* refers to the fish-like odour, and *N. nigripes* to the black stem. *N. melinoides* Fr. A common little species of heaths, pastures, lawns, and roadsides, seen on West Leas; a honey-coloured plant appearing from June to November; the gill-edge is often denticulate in this agaric.

Psalliota arvensis (Schaeff.) Fr. The Horse Mushroom. A large species with the cap sometimes nearly eight inches across, common round Bedwyn ; Conyger Hill, near Folly Farm ; near Fairway, etc., etc. As showing the ubiquity and vitality of the spores, it may be mentioned that mushrooms grew this year (1924) in June beneath a tree grating on the Thames Embankment, and were found in August of the same year within a foot of the pavement in a garden in Lower Kennington Lane, S.E., in the heart of South London. In this species the ring is composed of two portions, an inner and an outer, the inner portion membranous and uniform, the outer shorter, thicker, and often appendiculate at the margin of the cap. The Horse Mushroom often grows in enormous rings ; it is best eaten when young and juicy as it becomes tough and dry with age. *P. dulcidula* Schulz. In the shrubbery bordering Rhododendron Drive ; a very pretty, dainty, and charming little plant resembling a mushroom in miniature ; the cap is livid white, the gills are grey, and the ring is erect, median and persistent ; it is a rare species, appearing in October, and is found under oaks, and on heaths.

Stropharia merdaria var. *major* Fr. A number of plants in early August on sawdust near Rhododendron Drive ; it differs from the type in its much larger size and in the ventricose rooting stem ; it is not uncommon ; the swollen stem is a very noticeable feature, and *S. ventricosa* is a synonym of this variety.

Hypoholoma capnoides Fr. Foxbury Wood ; Haw Wood ; BurrIDGE Heath Plantation ; the cap is ochraceous-yellowish in colour, and is dry and smooth, the stem is pallid, and the gills are first pale grey and then become brownish purple ; it grows in tufts on coniferous stumps and is a common species, appearing early ; it was noticed on a coniferous stump near Stokke Common on the 14th April, 1925.

H. epixanthum Fr. Haw Wood, and BurrIDGE Heath Plantation ; a common caespitose fungus growing on stumps in frondose and coniferous woods, hedgerows, and parks ; the cap is light yellow with a darker disc, the yellow or pale rust-coloured stem becomes brownish below, and the gills are light-yellowish, and then cinereous.

Coprinus umbrinus Cke. & Massee. A few specimens by the side of a road in Haw Wood ; a rare species with a volva persistently white, sheathing the base of the stem, and reflexed about two centimetres from the base ; I have found the plant for two years in succession in the above station ; the ring is very noticeable, as few *Coprini* possess such an appendage. *C. umbrinus* is a pretty species, as the dark umber cap has a large white patch at the apex, and is elsewhere covered with scattered, snow-white, fleecy scales.

Cortinarius (Myxaciium) elatior Fr. Near the Grand Avenue, and near St. Katharine's ; a large, conspicuous, and easily-recognized *Cortinarius* with a pale yellow cap, plicate at the margin, and glutinous violet stem which becomes white ; the gills are yellowish, and then dark brown cinnamon ; it is frequent in woods. *C. (Inoloma) pholideus* Fr. A common plant noticed in September in Cobham Frith Wood ; the cap is brown, and is covered with blackish brown scales, the stem is also brownish, and the gills

are violaceous, then clay colour, and at length cinnamon; it is plentiful in deciduous woods. The dark brown scales on the cap form an easily recognisable character; they also occur on the stem below the ring. *C. (Dermocybe) sanguineus* (Wulf.) Fr. A not infrequent smallish species seen near the middle of the Grand Avenue, on the ground below the beeches; it is easily recognized, for the cap and stem are a dark blood colour, and when pressed the flesh pours out a blood-red juice; it grows in woods, especially in coniferous plantations, in the autumn. *C. (Telamonia) paleaceus* (Weinm.) Fr. Foxbury Wood; a not uncommon sylvan fungus, occurring especially in beech and birch woods; it is also found on boggy heaths; the brown cap is conical, and then expanded, is markedly umbonate, and the white superficial squamules with which it is covered are very distinctive; the stem is also squamulose with white flocci, and the gills are pallid-whitish and then cinnamon. *C. (Hydrocybe) bicolor* Cke. The cap is dingy whitish, with an occasional tinge of lilac, the stem is pale violet, and the gills are purplish-violet, and then cinnamon; it is a rather common plant, and was collected in Foxbury Wood in early September.

Hygrophorus virgineus var. *roseipes*. Masee. On grass near St. Katharine's Church, and in a copse near Savernake Lodge; a not infrequent variety which differs from the type in the stem being rose-coloured, externally and internally, towards the base; it was seen near St. Katharine's at the beginning of October, and sometimes lasts till December. *H. subradiatus* var. *lacmus* Fr. Among grass on West Leas; the cap is lilac, and then becomes pale, and the white or greyish stem is often yellowish at the base; in this species, the variety is more common than the type. *H. unguinosus* Fr. An interesting *Hygrophorus*, with very sticky grey cap and stem; the stem is somewhat compressed, and the gills are shining white, thick, broad, and very ventricose; it is a common species, and was seen growing among grass on West Leas and near Haw Wood, in September.

Lactarius scrobiculatus (Scop.) Fr. A big not uncommon *Lactarius*, observed in Foxbury Wood in September; the yellow infundibuliform cap is covered with agglutinated down, and the margin is bearded when young; the light yellow stem is pitted with darker yellow, broad, roundish spots, and the white milk soon becomes sulphur-yellow when exposed to air. *L. circellatus* Fr. Birch Copse, in the Forest, and near a clump of beeches not far from Haw Wood; a rather scarce plant with dark brownish cap, from two to four inches in diameter, variegated with darker zones; the gills are whitish, and then yellow, and the stem is pale and tough. *L. uvidus* Fr. A not infrequent *Lactarius*, of which a specimen was found in Foxbury Wood in September; a viscid plant, with greyish brown cap, first of all convex, then plane, and then depressed; the stem is whitish, becoming light yellow, the white gills are spotted with lilac, when wounded, and the white milk also becomes lilac on exposure to the air. *L. flavidus* Boud. A very fair number of specimens of this interesting species were seen under a dense growth of hazel in Foxbury Wood, towards the end of September; every part of *L. flavidus* turns violet when bruised or even handled, a very slight touch at once producing the characteristic violet stain; the cap, gills, and stem are pale yellowish in colour, as indicated by the specific Latin

name *flavidus*, yellowish, and the taste is first mild and then acrid ; it is an uncommon plant, which occurs in woods during September and October. *L. chrysorheus* Fr. A frequent toadstool ; a few examples were gathered in Burridge Heath Plantation in September ; the white flesh when broken, and the white milk on exposure to air, become bright sulphur-yellow ; the cap is pale yellowish flesh-colour, with darker zones or spots, the yellowish gills are decurrent and very thin and crowded, and the stem is white, and delicately pruinose under a lens. *L. pallidus* (Pers.) Fr. was seen in Haw Wood and Savernake Forest in September ; it is a common plant in woods in autumn ; the flesh- or clay-coloured cap is obtuse and viscid, and the gills are pruinose and rather broad ; the milk is white and acrid. *L. fuliginosus* Fr. A very interesting plant, of which a little colony occurred in Bedwyn Brails in September ; it is common in woods from August to October, and is easily known by the " coffee and milk " colour of the velvety pileus, and the change of the hard whitish flesh when broken to a reddish-saffron colour ; the milk also becomes saffron-yellow on exposure to the air ; the odour is nauseous and pungent, and it is probably poisonous.

Russula furcata (Pers.) Fr. By a clump of beech trees near Stokke Common, and in Wilton Brails ; a stout agaric, the cap is viscid in wet weather, and is green, becoming dull yellowish at the disc with age ; the gills are shining white, and are forked from the base, and the stem is white and firm ; it is a common species. *R. subfoetens* W. G. Smith. An infrequent *Russula*, gathered in Foxbury Wood in September ; the cap is yellowish-white, with a translucent, tuberculately sulcate margin, and the gills, which are white, and become yellow, are thick, distant, and narrow ; it grows in grassy places, and on lawns under beeches, as well as in woods. The translucent nature of the margin is well seen if the cap is held up towards the light. The generally scarce *R. integra* (Linn.) Bataille, a brown toadstool, occurred near Rhododendron Drive ; and near St. Katharine's Church, in October, was seen *R. heterophylla* Fr., a species with greenish or yellowish brown cap, and shining white gills and stem ; the gills are decurrent, and are very narrow and crowded ; it is an edible, uncommon species, which occurs in woods from July to October. The infrequent *R. punctata* (Gill.) Maire, and its violet-stemmed var. *violeipes* (Quél.) Maire, which is also uncommon, grew on the Reading sands in the road cutting at Sadler's Hill, near Great Bedwyn ; they were much undersized, which was probably due to the arid substratum ; this species and its variety generally occur in coniferous woods.

Marasmius erythropus (Pers.) Fr. A little plant with a pallid cap, dark red stem, and broad sub-distant gills, gathered in Burridge Heath Plantation in mid-September ; it is a common edible species, growing on heaths and in deciduous woods in autumn.

Lentinus cochleatus (Pers.) Fr. Foxbury Wood, on stumps ; with flesh-coloured cap and flesh-coloured sulcate stem ; the gills are decurrent, crowded, and serrated ; it has a very pleasant smell, of anise, or tonquin bean, is edible, and is frequent on stumps from July to November.

The *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps* (January, 1925) records a mild outbreak of poisoning among soldiers stationed at Tidworth, caused

by eating *Inocybe incarnata*, which had been mistaken for mushrooms. *Inocybe incarnata* is a toadstool not uncommon in woods from June to October; it has a flesh-coloured cap and stem, and whitish gills spotted with red; the white flesh of the cap becomes deep red when broken, while that of the stem is red from the first. I have not yet observed this species near Bedwyn.

The following paragraph which appeared under the heading "Exposition de champignons à Paris" in *Le Petit Journal* of the 15th Oct., 1924, indicates the interest that is taken in mycology abroad:—"La Société mycologique de France organise une exposition de champignons qui se tiendra à l'Institut Pasteur, à Paris, du 19 au 23 Octobre. Elle comprendra, outre les champignons, tout ce qui concerne la réglementation de la vente, les marchés, les mesures et les moyens contre les empoisonnements, la statistique de ces accidents, l'enseignement, la vulgarisation, l'utilisation commerciale et industrielle des champignons." It is a pity that a knowledge of mycology is not more cultivated in Britain, for apart from the interest attaching to a very curious and varied group of plants, it is stated in a paper on "*Edible and Poisonous Fungi*," contributed by Mr. J. Ramsbottom, M.A., F.L.S., to the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* (1925), Vol. xviii. (Section of Tropical Diseases and Parasitology), pp. 13—26) that "few toadstools are poisonous, and many of the edible ones are of much more delicate flavour than the common mushroom, either wild or cultivated." Mycological opinion seems to be coming round to the idea that the only fatal species is *Amanita phalloides*, though other fungi are poisonous, for Mr. Ramsbottom, in the very interesting and authoritative paper above quoted, says, "It may be said that in cases of fungus poisoning, if *Amanita phalloides* and its near allies can be ruled out of account, the chance of recovery is almost certain, for no other fungus causes the death of a healthy person," and M. André Billy, in *Le Petit Journal* of the 25th Aug., 1924, writes:—"A cause du mauvais temps, les accidents d'autos et les noyades ont été en cet aimable mois d'août, un peu moins nombreux qu'on ne pouvait le craindre. Mais l'humidité engendrée par les averses crée un autre fléau qui, d'habitude, ne sévit guère avant septembre ou octobre; je veux parler des champignons.

Il est malheureux tout de même,
 En cet an dix-neuf cent douzième,
 De voir encore des abrutis
 S'empoisonner à pleine bouche
 De champignons plus ou moins louches,
 Bien qu'ils soient dû avertis.

Comme l'indique l'un d'eux, ces vers de Raoul Ponchon ne datent pas d'hier. Déjà, en 1912, les amateurs de champignons étaient dûment avertis du danger. Depuis lors, ils ont été avertis tous les ans. N'empêche que tous les ans les empoisonnements par les champignons sont aussi nombreux et qu'à cause de l'humidité précoce ils promettent de l'être davantage cette année. La preuve c'est qu'à Villiers-au-Tertre, près de Douai, trois enfants de la famille Waillien viennent de mourir empoisonnés pour avoir mangé des champignons, alors que le père, la mère et les deux autres enfants

ne s'en tiraient que grâce à une intervention énergique du médecin . . . De savants mycologues, comme M. Marcel Coulon, estiment que les champignons mortels se réduisent en somme à seule catégorie, celle de l'*amanite phalloïde*, flanquée de ses sous-espèces, *virosa* et *verna*. Les autres champignons malsains seraient simplement dangereux ou suspects, et M. Coulon ajoute qu'à condition d'écarter soigneusement la funeste *Amanite phalloïde*, on ne court guère de risque à manger n'importe quels champignons qu'on aura préalablement fait bouillir pendant trois ou quatre minutes. Il est vrai que votre estomac peut avoir un caprice ou même être foncièrement rebelle aux champignons les plus inoffensifs. Dans ce cas, vous serez malade et peut-être même trèspasserez-vous. . . ." In "*Edible and Poisonous Fungi*" Mr. Ramsbottom brings out the important fact that evidence is accumulating that the near neighbour of *A. Phalloïdes*, *Amanita mappa*, not uncommon in woods near Bedwyn, which has had a very bad reputation in the past, is not poisonous, though all the *Amanitæ* are better avoided as food; he says:—"The older records may have been of *Amanita phalloïdes* poisoning, as the two species are sometimes a little difficult to distinguish. *Amanita mappa* never has the olive tinge typically present in *Amanita phalloïdes*; the cap is usually covered with patch-like fragments of the volva, and there is a groove between the bulbous base of the stem and the thick free margin of the volva" (*i.e.*, the sheath at the bottom of the stem) It should be stated that mushrooms *never* possess these volvas, and so are generally distinguishable from the *Amanitas*, though the volvas in some of the *Amanitas* are friable and tend to crumble away. Poisonous fungi continue to take toll of human lives, as the following recent tragedies indicate, and the greatest care should be taken in dealing with unknown species; the only safe and sure plan is to know the plants by their characters, as one knows a rose bush or elder tree, and especially to make oneself acquainted with the distinguishing features of the fatal *Amanita phalloïdes*. *Le Petit Journal* of the 9th Sept., 1924, records "Une famille empoisonnée par des champignons. Deux de ses membres meurent, cinq sont gravement intoxiqués" (near Metz), and on the 11th Sept. of the same year, "Empoisonnés par des champignons. Un enfant meurt. Trois autres personnes sont dans un état désespéré (at Corbeil), and also a fatality from the same cause near Epinal. The "*Times*" of the 28th August, 1924, mentions a death that occurred near Sevenoaks, after partaking of fungi, and on the 30th April, 1925, states that near Tomar, in Portugal, a family of seven were poisoned by eating toadstools and that five of them died, and the "*Daily Mail*" of the 7th September, 1924, reports an inquest at Ealing on a man who died after eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms. In the latter case, the coroner, in recording a death by misadventure, said he thought it was common knowledge that mushrooms never grew in woods, but always in the open. That was one of the great distinctions between mushrooms and the fungi that grew in the wood. To avoid fungi growing in woods is sound advice for the non-mycological public, for whom the deadly *Amanita phalloïdes*, a plant of woods and pastures adjoining woods, is ever lying in wait. The ordinary mushroom (*Psalliota campestris*) is rarely found in woods, but the common wood mushroom (*Psalliota sylvicola*), with shining white cap, and long stem furnished with

an ample ring, and the no less common *Psalliota haemorrhoidaria*, with brown scaly cap, and flesh that immediately turns blood red when broken, both of which are not infrequent in Savernake Forest, are edible, sylvestral species, and there are other sylvan mushrooms which can be eaten with impunity. To familiarize people with the very dangerous *Amanita phalloides*, it may be useful to append here the following characters, which are taken from Mr. Carleton Rea's monumental work on the British *Basidiomycetæ*:—

“Cap. 7—10 centimetres, greenish, or yellowish-olive, streaked with dark, innate fibrils, fleshy, ovato-campanulate, then expanded, obtuse, viscid, rarely covered with one or two fragments of the volva. Stem 8—12 × 1.5—2 centimetres, white, rarely sprinkled with olive or pale yellowish olive, adpressed squamules, smooth or flobose, attenuated upwards, base bulbous. Ring white, superior, reflexed, slightly striate, swollen, generally entire. Volva free for half its depth, generally splitting up into three or four, more or less acute segments. Gills white, free, ventricose, 8 millimetres broad. Flesh white. Spores white, subglobose, 8—11 × 7—9 micromillimetres, with a large central gutta. Smell fœtid when old. Taste unpleasant. Poisonous. Woods, and adjoining pastures. July—Nov. Common.”

The colour of the cap is very variable, ranging from whitish (var. *verna*, a little colony in September, 1924, among beech-mast in Haw Wood, near Bedwyn), pale primrose-yellow, with a tinge of olive (rather common near Bedwyn), yellowish-green, yellowish-olive, green (once near Bedwyn) to umber brown (var. *umbrina*, three times near Bedwyn). This species may be known by the large free volva, or sheath, at the base of the stem, with ragged edge, closely adherent to the bulb and by its ample ring. It is larger than its close ally, *Amanita mappa*, which has a cream-coloured cap, a bigger bulb at the base of its stem, and appears later in the year. The white gills, ventricose in *A. phalloides* are narrow in *A. mappa*, and while *A. phalloides* has a viscid cap, *A. mappa* has a dry one. The stem tapers upwards in *A. Phalloides* but is equal in *A. mappa*, that is, of the same diameter throughout its length. Other distinguishing features between the two species are included in a quotation from Mr. Ramsbottom's “*Edible and Poisonous Fungi*” given above. It may be noted that the word *Amanita* is derived from a mountain called *Amanos* in Cilicia, which probably abounded in edible fungi, as Galen used the term *Amanites* for the common mushroom and that the *boletus* of the Romans, so highly prized in classical times, was a species of *Amanita*, *A. Cæsarea*, still greatly valued in Mid and South Europe for its esculent properties, and known to the French, from its colour, as the *orange*. The great naturalist J. H. Fabre in the chapter “Insects and Mushrooms” in his work “*The Life of the Fly*” states that the Romans of the Empire called *Amanita Cæsarea* “the food of the Gods, *cibus deorum*, the agaric of the Cæsars,” and it will be remembered that the poison from which Claudius Cæsar died, was conveyed to him in a dish of *boleti*, evidently then considered food fit for an Emperor. *Boleti* continued to be worshipped and eaten for many years, though the custom was discouraged by Cicero (*Ad. Fam.* vii., 26, Letter to Gallus), Seneca (*Ep.* xcvi.) and Galen (*De Aliment, Facult.* lib. 11., 69), chiefly on the ground that they were not particularly wholesome.

In conclusion, I heartily recommend to all those of our readers who are interested in fungi, the perusal of the recently-published "*The Romance of the Fungus World*," by Messrs. R. T. & F. Rolfe (Chapman & Hall), the pages of which are crammed with fungus information and fungus lore of all kinds. In this fascinating work, *Amanita phalloides* and its close relations, *verna* and *virosa*, are designated an "inglorious trio," and the chapter on "Poisonous Fungi" is prefaced by the following extract from *Le Petit Journal* :—"De nombreux décès causés par l'absorption de champignons vénéneux nous ont déjà été annoncés des départements du Midi, de l'Est, et même des environs de Paris. Chaque année, en octobre et novembre, une centaine d'habitants des campagnes meurent ainsi intoxiqués par les poisons extraordinairement violents et subtils qui renferment surtout certains agarics du genre amanite . . . Que faire pour prévenir ces tristes accidents qui, chaque année, se renouvellent avec la régularité d'un tribut payé par nos populations à quelque moderne Locuste ?"

FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM THE NADDER VALLEY, SOUTH WILTS.

By R. C. C. CLAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., F.R.A.I.

The terrace that runs from Barford St. Martin to Wardour along the south side of the River Nadder is composed of Upper Greensand of considerable thickness, and ranges from 400ft. to 500ft. O.D.

Some implements of flint or chert can be found in all parts of this area, but above Horse-Shoe Copse, on Fir Hill, Hill Ground, Harris' Hill, and above Swallowcliffe, worked flints are more numerous, and suggest the probability that these places were camping grounds or settlements. In other words, the settlements were situated on the highest spurs. It is interesting to note that they lie alongside ancient trackways, as would be natural in times when most of the country was covered by scrub. The implements on these sites are much thicker in certain circumscribed areas, and these may, like the band of implementiferous ground that divides the field of Petticole, on Hackpen, indicate former clearings in the scrub.

The earliest tools found are three of typical Upper St. Acheul facies. They are white and lustrous and came from above Horse-Shoe Copse. One is in the Blackmore Museum, one has been found lately by Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, F.S.A., and the third is in my collection. They appear to be connected with pockets in the Greensand.

In the collection of Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A., are two interesting implements (*Antiq. Journal*, Vol. iii., No. 2, p. 144). One is a small brownish-grey ovate of Le Moustier type, the other resembles an early Solutré blade of dark slate-coloured flint. They were found on Fir Hill, Fovant. At the same place I picked up an implement similar to the latter but made from chalcedonic flint, mottled with blue and fairly lustrous.

The remainder of the worked flints from this area can be divided up into two categories:—

(1.) A blue and a very lustrous black prismatic core industry. These appear to be contemporaneous, and the difference in the condition of the surfaces of the flints is due to the amount of exposure and to the position on or in the soil of the individual implements in prehistoric days. If a flint becomes lustrous before it patinates it will never patinate afterwards. In this industry only good quality flint was used, and none of the impure or cherty flint so common in the other. Possibly good prismatic scraper-cores could be made only from the best material.

(2.) An industry containing many shapeless cores and a few inferior scraper-cores of the prismatic type. In this series the horse-shoe scraper is common, made from flint, like Jacob's coat, of many colours—chalcedonic, black, grey, cherty, and mottled.

In over 2000 implements from this terrace I have many striking examples of re-chippings, that is to say, re-touches, by people of the second series on flakes or tools made by those of the first.

These two industries merge the one into the other and there appears to be no break in the occupation of the sites. Thus it is often difficult, if not impossible, to place certain implements in their proper categories: but taking large quantities we are able to separate the two series and to recognise the characteristics of each.

Implements of "Cave Period" type are common and are of the same quality flint, in the same condition and with the same degree of patination as tools that are definitely not of that date, for example barbed arrow-heads and tools made from fragments of polished celts. The reason for this accidental survival is that flint of good quality had to be fetched and carried some distance, and was therefore valuable. The shape of the raw flake governed to some extent the shape of the finished article. A homely example may not be out of place. Experimenting recently on the results of using a scraping edge on different materials, I needed three fresh scrapers. As my block of good flint was small, I could obtain only three flakes of suitable size. From two of these I made horse-shoe scrapers, but from the third I was obliged to make a steep-faced keeled scraper. I have many examples of steep fluted and "tarté" scrapers of Aurignac type and end scrapers on blades similar to those of La Madeline. There are no true gravers.

As the only difference in the implements from the various sites on this terrace is in quality of material, when studied "en masse," and not in type, they will be considered together.

The only whole polished celt is in the Engleheart collection. The grinding is confined to the rounded cutting edge. It is thick but narrow, and the sides are slightly flattened. The butt is covered with crust and is pointed. It is exceptional in that it is curved on the flat near the butt. There are about sixty fragments of polished celts. Some have been re-chipped at the butt and edge to form serviceable tools, but the "business end" is always rounded. Most of the celts were thick, with more or less pointed butts and slightly flattened sides. One example was very thin, tapering to a pointed butt. These, according to Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., belong to the beginning of the late Neolithic Age in Scandinavia (*Proc. Prehist. Soc., East Anglia*, Vol. ii., part iv.). The material from which these were made is usually a hard greyish-white flint, probably the centre core of a large nodule. Some, however, from the condition and quality of the material, were evidently made at the same time as the majority of the other implements, and from similar flint. The fact that I have a scraper, choppers, cutting tools, and flakes from fragments of polished celts shows that the hardness of the material from which they were made was appreciated.

I have half a well-chipped celt with blunt-pointed butt and a few roughly-made specimens. Two small chipped celts with broad ends may have been used as chisels.

Arrowheads are not uncommon and are of all types:—leaf-shaped, triangular, hollow-based, tanged, tanged and barbed, tranchet and single barbed (harpoon barbs). Three are bueish-white in colour. Of these, one is a narrow harpoon barb, one triangular with a tang and the other a tranchet. The chipping on these is more bold and there is less finish about them than on the others.

Horse-shoe and end scrapers are numerous and there are many of the thumb variety. Square-ended scrapers are rare and racloirs are relatively scarce. I have only one scraper tanged for hafting, but several of the end type have small encoches at the sides, which may have been used for fixing them into some form of handle. Good nosed scrapers are chiefly found near Harris' Hill and there are several examples of scrapers with a spur. Some appear to have been used as strike-a-lights: the smashing of the edges by repeated blows from one direction is as old as the rest of the flaking and cannot therefore be attributed to the action of the plough. None of the steep-ended variety nor of the scraper-cores show any of the small flake scars on the under side of the edge that would be expected if they had been employed as planes. It is very common to find the median *arêtes* blunted for finger-hold by battering. Scrapers with rubbed and polished edges are quite as common here as at Windmill Hill. They vary in number on different parts of this area from $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 8% of the total number of scrapers found. The rubbed portion may not be on the scraping edge proper but on the side of the flake. I have examples of scrapers made from thick ridged flakes which have the projecting aretes or portion of crust considerably rubbed. One large scraper has the under edge of the striking platform flattened and polished. I have tested scrapers which I have newly made by scraping vigorously with one portion of the edge many thousands of times against bone and hard pieces of oak, but I have not produced a rubbed edge, but by using it against another piece of flint the result was a distinct grinding and polishing of both opposing surfaces. This leads to the conclusion that these rubbed edges were produced when putting the finishing touches to the surfaces of polished celts. Although a block of sandstone was probably used to do most of the grinding, aided perhaps by sand and water, yet the scarcity of linear striæ on some portions of polished celts lends strength to the theory that in some cases at least some other method was employed to complete the process, for the coarseness of the quartz grains in sandstone would surely leave many and obvious scoriations. I have been lent by Dr. Elliot Curwen, F.S.A., a polished celt with a very much rounded and polished edge, and it might be argued "Would a polished celt be used to polish a celt?" The answer is that the implement in question was originally a polished celt of late Neolithic date, and after being damaged it was re-trimmed at the butt, and that the rubbing of the edge is later than that on the body of the implement, and that striæ are evident on the body but absent on the rounded edge. If this tool had belonged to a maker of polished celts, for probably it was a specialized craft, what could be more natural than that he should use this damaged specimen to polish others? It could be handled more easily and its weight would give it more efficiency than any scraper. I have a tabular piece of rough Greensand chert from an extension of the Harris' Hill site, on one surface of which there is a well-marked saddle-shaped polished area large enough to fit any celt.

Hollow scrapers are numerous, but the crescent is usually at the side and not at the end of the flake.

The true borers are generally thick pointed and show the small alternate

use-flakings near the end caused by the to-and-fro action of the implement. These are uncommon and must have been used upon some hard substance, such as wood, bone, or possibly stone. The fine-pointed borers do not show these signs of use, and were probably employed as prickers to make holes in leather. Mr. Engleheart has called attention to a class of tool fairly common in this area, which is really a compendium—borer, round scraper, and hollow scraper. One of my thick-pointed implements has the end rounded and polished, and must have been used upon stone.

Knives fall into three classes:—(1.) Double-edged, made from thick ridged flakes, the pressure flaking along the sides being of the parallel scale type. There is sometimes work on the bulbar face. (2.) Long thin flakes, with one side blunted by alternate chipping or minute and regular obtuse flakings. The plain edge of the flake on the other side being the business portion. (3.) Curved flakes with fine re-touches on the convex edge.

Saws are rare. One specimen has twenty-eight regular teeth to the inch, Another is of the *dos rabbatu* variety.

There are three types of fabricators common to both series:— (1.) Long narrow flakes with blunted edges and signs of use at the obtusely pointed end. (2.) Slug-shaped, with plain bulbar face and high-arched back blunted by alternate chipping and battering. (3.) Fabricators that are more or less rectangular in cross section. The edges have been blunted by alternate chipping followed by some battering. This variety often has a narrower point and does not show the rubbing and polishing at the end which is such a constant feature with (1) and (2), and denotes use as a strike-a-light. One implement of the slug type has near the bulb several parallel transverse striæ, caused by intentional friction against another stone.

A few discs have been found. They are of the type so often met with in early Bronze Age barrows in Yorkshire. (Mortimer. *Forty Years' Researches*.)

Prismatic scraper-cores and cones, mostly blueish or very lustrous black, are not so common as cores of the shapeless variety. They are made from good quality flint. Some are chisel-ended. If the base is not slightly concave, a small squat resolved flake was taken off underneath to give a more satisfactory scraping edge. The cones usually had their apices battered for fingerhold. Some of the shapeless cores may have been failures for prismatic. They are often of inferior quality flint and many have been used as hammerstones at some points.

The blueish flakes are invariably of the prismatic series with narrow parallel facets, and show no signs of use. They are of good quality flint. It appears that, other things being equal, the better the quality the quicker does patination take place. I picked up a prismatic core that was almost buried in the ground and noticed that the only facet that was exposed to the light was blue-white, whereas the rest of the implement was a blue-black. I placed it on my window-sill and found after two days that it was uniformly white all over. Some of the unpatinated prismatic flakes, like a large proportion of the broader and larger ones of the second series, show signs of use. They may be of the same date.

Iron-staining is more common on the patinated and grey flints. It was

sometimes, but not always, caused by the plough. One scraper with several patches of stain has a thin iron-stained line running three-quarters of the way across the front, then over the top of a very fine spur on the edge, and is then continued in a straight line across the bulbar face. This could not have been caused by a plough.

Quicksilver spots of high gloss are very common. Grey and chalcidonic flints rarely show it.

Scratches of Sturge types 3, 4, and 6 are occasionally met with, commonest on the black and rarest on the grey. The immunity of the latter may be due to its hardness. These scratches are more deeply patinated than the rest of the flints owing to the fact that moisture with carbonic acid in solution is retained in them whereas it is liable to run off the smooth surfaces of the other parts. Chattering scratches may be caused by the plough, but it is difficult to ascribe all types to the same agency.

At Walker's Hill, above Swallowcliffe, there is an outcrop of Greensand chert of a coarse variety from which implements were made on the spot. The characteristic fracture is starchy, but often a smashing one is seen similar to those on a flint "that will not flake." The knappers worked on the same lines as when using flint. Having quartered the lump they attempted to detach flakes by blows more or less at right angles to the edge of the striking platform. A rudimentary bulb was often produced but the flake was never incurving on the underside. For this reason they were unable to make the horse-shoe type of scraper. The commonest tools are borers, hollow scrapers, rough chopping implements, and square-ended scrapers. Fabricators are sometimes found. Very few re-touches were possible on such poor material, and the small facets on the edges appear to be for the most part caused by use. Flint implements on this site are not so common as those of chert. It is extraordinary that these knappers were satisfied with such inferior material when good working flint could no doubt be obtained from the downland ridge of upper chalk situated a mile to the south. Is the explanation that they were enemies of the people who controlled that portion of the downs? Or was it due to the inborn laziness of all savage tribes? Thinly scattered chert tools are found all along this terrace, but they are in a small minority as compared with those of flint.

Several true pigmies have been picked up. They appear to belong to the first series, and to be associated with the prismatic core culture, as at Kimble *P.P.S.E.A.*, vol. ii., p. 437) and Land's End (*Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 59). The commonest type is the Gravette point. I have one crescent and a few microliths of indefinite form with "work" round the edges. Another has several delicately-formed encoches with intervening spurs. Pigmies did not end with the Tardenoisian period, they persisted through the Neolithic until the Bronze Age. Their relative scarcity may be due in some measure to their small size, and the consequent difficulty in finding them on the surface of cultivated fields. From Mr. H. S. Thoms' discovery near Brighton, there can be no doubt that the manufacture of these pigmies was a specialised art, and that thirty to forty flakes were struck off a core before one suitable for conversion into a pigmy was obtained. Those of the Gravette type could have been used as arrow points.

PLATE I.

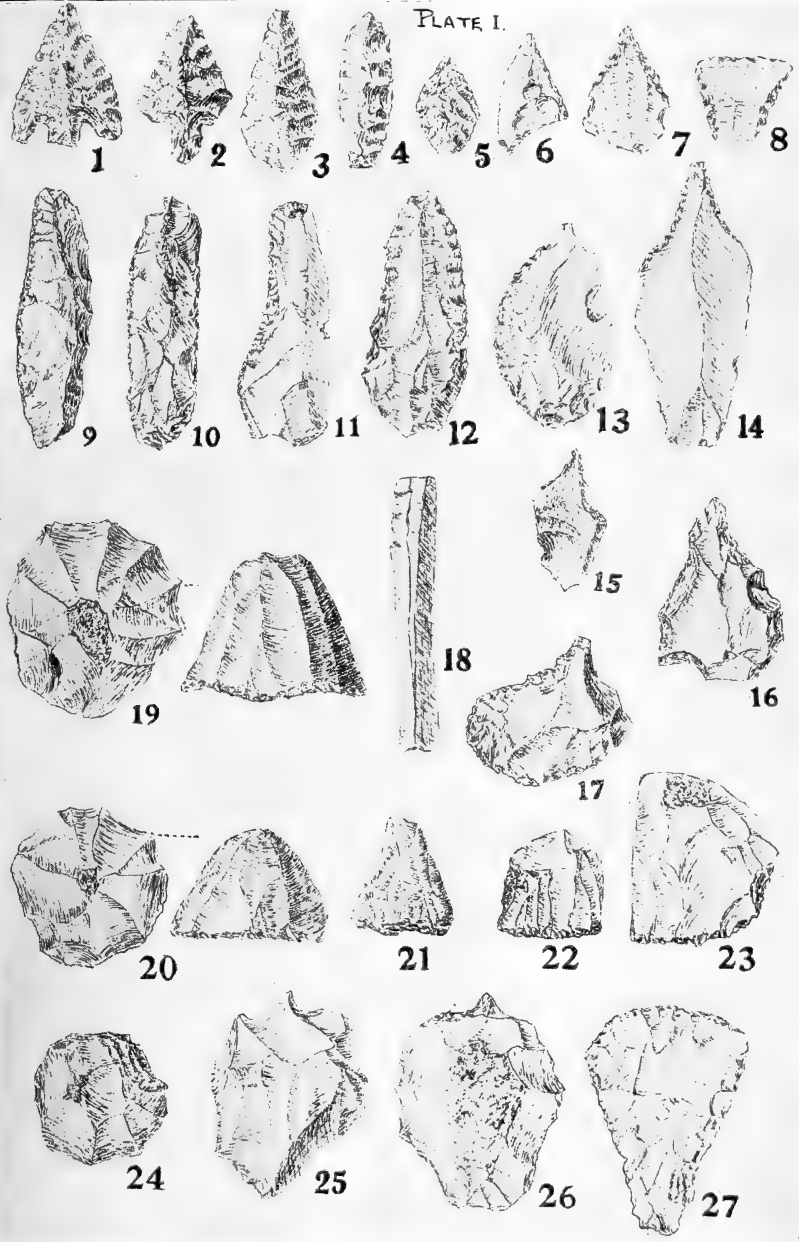


PLATE I.—Flint Implements from the Greensand Terrace, S. Wilts.

PLATE II

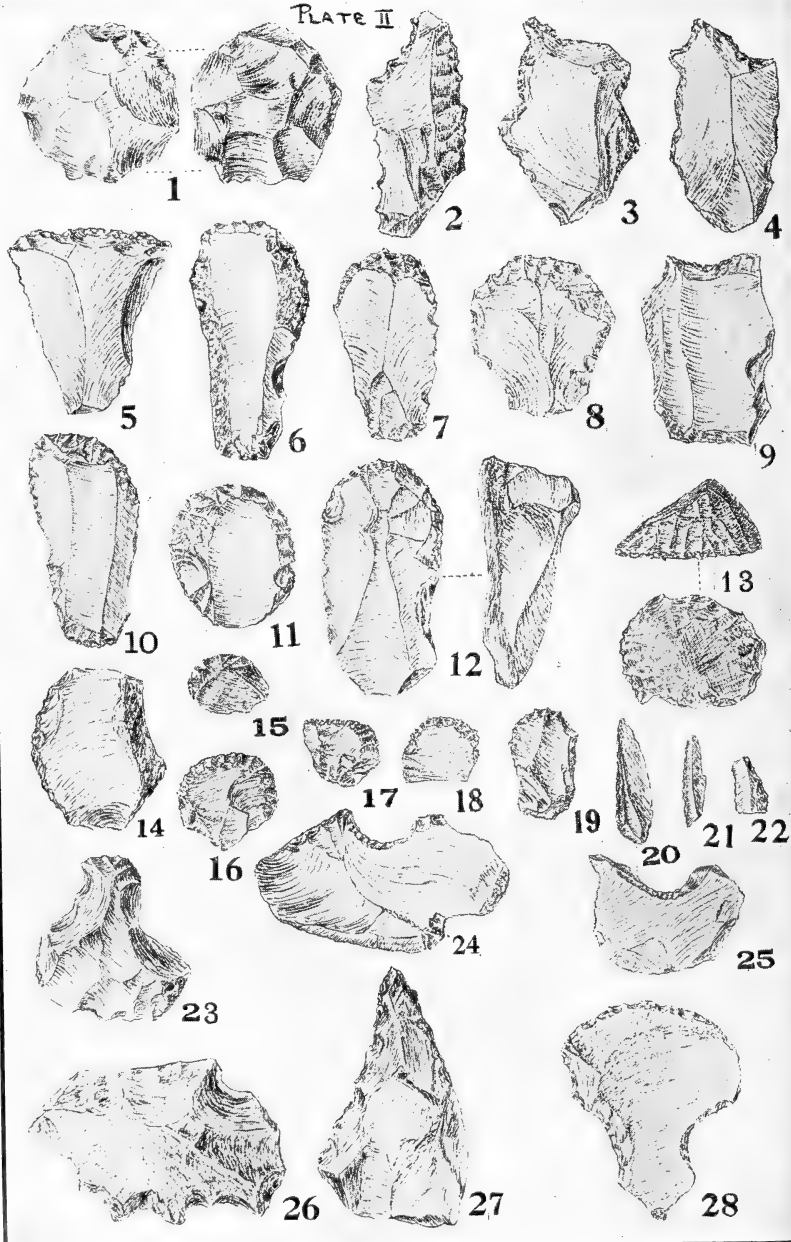


PLATE II.—Flint Implements from the Greensand Terrace, S. Wilts.

In dating these series we can, I think, exclude all ideas of a late Palæolithic age, as the not uncommon survivals of "cave" types are of the same date, being of similar quality and condition of material, as those implements which can be shown to be contemporaneous with polished celts. At the Blackpatch flint mine "flint implements of types usually associated with widely distant periods have been found together in the same shaft" (*Sussex Archæol. Soc. Coll.*, vol. lxxv.) My earliest series corresponds closely with those at Kimble (*P.P.S.E.A.*, vol. ii., p. 437). Land's End (*Ibid*, vol. iii., p. 59), Thatcham (*Ibid*, vol. iii., p. 500), and the buried "Lyonesse" floor (*Essex Naturalist*, vol. lxx., p. 249, and *P.P.S.E.A.*, vol. iii.) The latter industry was associated with beaker pottery and so can be assigned to the late Neolithic and the dawn of the Bronze Age. Windmill Hill (*P.P.S.E.A.* vol. iii., p. 515), and Peppard (*Archæol. Journ.*, vol. lx., p. 33) are earlier, although we have many types in common. The series from Golden Ball Hill, Wilts, and A and B from Hackpen (*P.P.S.E.A.*, vol. iii., p. 515) differ only in minor details, due perhaps to individual variations in fashion and technique. The "foothills" and "low country" series from S. Yorkshire (*P.P.S.E.A.*, vol. iii., p. 277) may be contemporaneous with mine. The fact that I have portions of polished celts which are made from the same peculiar quality of flint as many of the other implements and are in the same condition of patination as these, is evidence that the industry flourished at a time when polished celts were in daily use. These celts are usually thick, with a rounded cutting edge and flattened sides, and belong to a period which Mr. Reginald Smith has correlated with the late Neolithic in Scandinavia. As I have mentioned above, the rubbing of the edges of scrapers and flakes, so often seen on this terrace, can be caused by friction for a prolonged period against another flint, and we are forced to the conclusion that it happened during the final stages of the polishing of celts. I have produced a rubbed edge on a scraper whilst successfully using it to polish a flint flake. This again suggests that these implements were contemporaneous with the manufacture of polished celts. As no instances of polished celts have been found in burials associated with cremation, with the exception of the three barrows on Seamer Moor, Yorkshire (Evans' *Stone*, p. 134), which were probably Neolithic (*vide B.M. Stone Age Guide*, p. 78), and as cremation was almost universal in Britain during the latter half of the Bronze Age, we can safely say that the implements from this terrace are not later than the first half of the Bronze Age. That any of them were used during the Early Iron Age can be overruled by the fact that in neither of the neighbouring inhabited sites of that period at Fifield Bavant (*W.A.M.*, vol. xlii., p. 457), and Swallowcliffe Down (*Ibid*, vol. xliii., p. 59), were any flint tools found which could be of the same date as the dwellings with the exception of a strike-a-light and possibly two rough scrapers.

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Once more I am indebted to Mr. Pugh for so kindly drawing the specimens.



FIG. 1.—Inglesham Church, from S.E.



FIG. 4.—Inglesham Church,
Early Figure of Virgin and Child.



Fig. 5.—Inglesham Church, showing Nave and N. Aisle, from S.W. Corner.



FIG. 6. — Inglesham Church, showing Nave and S. Aisle, from N.W. Corner.

THE CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE BAPTIST, INGLESHAM, WILTS.¹

By C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

The parish of Inglesham is at almost the extreme north-east angle of Wilts, near the point at which the Thames receives its tributaries—Key and Cole—before passing out of the county near Lechlade. It is in the part of Wilts which belonged to Berks until joined to the former in 1833. The Church is off the main road, and its remote position may be accountable for its having been overlooked, for few people seem to have heard of Inglesham until it was brought to notice by Mr. William Morris on his taking up his residence in the neighbourhood, since which the building has been strengthened and repaired.

The Church possesses great dignity for so small a building; and several unusual features; the work, moreover, of every period is exceptionally good. It consists of chancel, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and a later chapel on the south side of the chancel.

The earliest part of the structure is the arcade of the south aisle (Fig. 6) where the carving of the abacus of the easternmost respond is of the scalloped type, and that of the central column of the stiff foliage of the Transitional Norman, while the abacus in all cases is octagonal, and the mouldings of capitals and bases distinctly Early English.

The arcades of both north and south aisles are of pointed arches of two orders of chamfers; in the case of the easternmost on the north only does the inner order die on to the jamb, in all others there are demi-columns, with carved capitals. The central cylindrical column of the south arcade (Fig. 6) is distinctly larger than that on the north (Fig. 5); and the label is chamfered, while that on the north is moulded: both have similarly moulded bases. Thus it may be said that the two arcades are alike in their general design, yet they differ in detail sufficiently to indicate that they were erected during a period of change—the last quarter of the 12th century—the work having been begun on the south side, the north following soon after. Each aisle had an altar at its east end.

The south aisle, like the north, originally extended only to the east end of the arcade, at which point its east wall stood. There was, as the existing trefoil-arched piscina in the south wall near indicates, an altar at this end; a small 14th century two-light square-headed window, cinquefoiled, remains to light the same. This window once had a label over it, which may have been removed when the wall was raised, or possibly the window previously existed elsewhere.

For some reason it is usually found that the north arcade of a Church with aisles is the earlier, and various conjectures have been made as to the

¹ The photographs for the accompanying illustrations were specially taken for the purpose by the Rev. B. W. Bradford, Rector of Broughton, Oxon.

reason for it, the most generally accepted being that, owing to superstitious objections to burying on the north side, the space for adding an aisle was more usually available there. But, in the case of Inglesham, the two aisles are not additions, but part of the original plan, so that, except for following a prevailing custom, that cause does not apply.

Each of the aisles has a doorway in the outer wall a little westward of its centre; the north doorway has a trefoil-cusped head chamfered on the outer edge, without label, and the arch on the inside set at a higher level to allow the door to open. An old oak door, with small moulding to cover the joints, remains with its beautiful hinges, and with holes in the jambs for the draw-bar. The south doorway has a big roll as the arch mould, with the rudest bell capital and impost on the jambs.

The south porch is a spacious but simple structure with span roof of post-Reformation work; the outer doorway has an irregularly-shaped low-pitched arch, worked on a single stone, which is, doubtless, a later insertion; an old door remains. In the gable over is a beautiful ogee arched niche of the late fourteenth century. In the east wall is a square-headed window which has been blocked with masonry, and there are stone benches on both sides.

There is nothing to indicate what the west end of the early Church was like, but the efforts of the builder seem to have been transferred to the chancel early in the thirteenth century.

The east and north walls of the chancel have an early roll-type string-course under the windows on the outside, carried from the south-east original buttress of the chancel and around the north-east buttress (which was obviously *added* to the earlier east wall and has a splayed plinth) and along the north wall of the chancel to the east end of the north aisle. A moulded base occurs above the plinth along the north wall, but is stopped at 4ft. 6in. from the inner angle. On the north there are two single-light lancet windows with broad inner splays to the jambs and arches, and (to a flatter pitch) the window sills. The string-course which runs across under the east window of the chancel is continued along the north wall below these windows on the inside, and carried over them as a label. This, however, together with the arches, was cut into and lowered when the roof was constructed and the whole wall reduced in height.

Below the sill string-course the surface part of the north wall (Fig. 3) westward of the sanctuary and central with the western lancet window, is enriched by a continuous arcade of three bays in moulded stonework, consisting of round arches with labels over, the two outside arches having the mouldings continued down to the floor as jambs, the dividing two springers being supported on corbels having foliated carving, the whole suggestive of sedilia for stalls.¹ The older parts of these walls date from early in the reign of King John.

¹ In the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. xxii., p. 47, it is stated: "On January 25th, 1205, King John gave the Manor and Church of Inglesham to the Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu in the New Forest, which he had founded." This would almost exactly

The east wall of the chancel is carried up as a gable, with on the outside a flat stone coping, but without a cross or other finial. The east window is a pointed one of three trefoil cusped heads (the central one the highest), and on the inside the arch is enriched by cinquefoil cusping of the transitional Early English period. (Fig. 2.)

In the south wall is a coeval tall two-light trefoil window with a circle in the head between the two: a label is carried over the inside arch, and the wall inside is recessed to form sedilia seat with moulded edge. The roundell in the head of the window retains fragments of its original glass. In the south-east angle, placed angle-wise, is a large piscina of coeval date, with shelf. The chancel arch is an acutely pointed one of two orders of chamfer with roll-mould label on the west side, the inner order dies on to the face of the jambs.

The west end of the nave and aisles, on the outside, consists of a central pointed window of two lights, having two orders of moulding on the jambs and arch, and moulded label returned to stop against the flanking buttresses. In the tracery lights of this window are remains, in yellow stains, of the drapery of two figures without heads. In the centre of each aisle is a two-light square-headed window, with cinquefoiled arches and good moulded label returned at the ends. At the outer edge of the quoins between nave and aisles are two tall buttresses, having widely-spread base and plinth, above which occurs one small set-off with projecting string-course under it, and above it an unusually long and steep weathering carried up to die into the wall at its apex. The nave gable has a wide flat coping, with a base carried round and moulded at the top, on which is constructed a most interesting turret with two pointed-arched and cusped openings for bells, with pierced eyelet in the spandril formed by these arches and high-pitched crow-jointed coping of the turret, the whole group forming a delightful "bell gable." The main buttresses have evidently been added to, and erected after, the west wall, and not built up with it. This work was carried out in the 14th century, together with the raising of the wall of the nave, and aisles, and with the parapets with their moulded cornice and copings, apparently formed the completion of the structure. Both parts are striking features and add greatly to the dignity of the Church.

Late in the fourteenth century, the east wall of the south aisle was taken down, the aisle extended eastward as an additional chapel, and the archway of two orders of chamfers, the inner of which stops at the springing, and the outer by nicely-designed "stops" on the chapel side inserted for communication with the chancel. (Fig. 6.) A priest's door giving access to the chapel from the outside was provided by a simple doorway having the head shaped to a flat four-centred form, slightly chamfered on the edge, and over this a

coincide with the north wall of the chancel, and account for the stall-like arcading to which I have referred. A further statement says: "Little Farringdon, formerly in the county of Berks, is now in Oxfordshire. It was granted by King John to the Abbey of Beaulieu at the same time with Inglesham," and the view given of the south side of the Church indicates work of about the same time.

tall two-light pointed window of the same width, with tracery and label similar to the one in the east wall of the north aisle. Two or three fragments of glass remain in the cusps of the easternmost light. In the east wall is a window not easy to reconcile with the rest of the work here; it is square-headed, and has two orders of moulding carried round, but no arch or cusp, and no label. There is a buttress at the angle with no middle set-off.

At the north-east and north-west angles of the north aisle are buttresses of the type of that at the north-east of the chancel. In the east wall of the north aisle is a two-light pointed Decorated window, with "chisel" cusps and a typical label mould outside. The window has a considerable quantity of old glass, now much corroded which shows no sign of having ever been painted. Flanking it on the inside are two corbels, apparently for figures. This aisle appears to have been one long chapel, and a thirteenth century piscina in the east respond was for its use. In the west bay of this aisle are marks on the pillar and respond where a gallery may have been fixed.

The screens in the chapels remain, but there is none other than doubtful evidence of a sill at the entrance to the chancel. The south chapel has an oak screen, with an opening for access, across the middle from the central pillar to the south wall, and a parclose screen in the western bay of its arcade, but the screen across the middle of the north chapel has had the post of its doorway cut off, and the open portion above its transom removed, leaving only the post against the wall—but retaining full evidence of what formerly existed. All the screens are of 14th century type: the pews are Jacobean, and have in the centre gangway square angle posts with turned tops.

On the wall of the south aisle is a valuable Norman relic which was found outside and has been set up here for better preservation (Fig. 4). It is a panel of coarse stone, representing the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child. The Mother is seated and has the Child on her knee, and her head is bowed over and almost resting on His head. Our Lord appears to be holding a book on His knee, while His right hand rests on Our Lady's right shoulder. In a narrow sunk panel over the Blessed Virgin's head are the Roman characters M.A.R.I.A., while out of the upper corner appears the Hand of God with two of the fingers pointing down to Our Lord in blessing, and the other two fingers folded down over the palm. An aureola encircles Our Lord's head. The feature have been somewhat flattened, and part of the angle of the stone from which the hand proceeds has been broken off; the hole in the block on which our Lady is seated has been made to receive the gnomon of a sundial, and some eight or nine hour lines—beside the meridian line—which have been incised, indicate that the stone once stood in a vertical position outside a south wall. In the floor of the sanctuary is a black marble slab, 10ft. long, forming the matrix of the brass of the full-size figure of a knight of the fourteenth century.

The font is a Perpendicular one of not unusual design.

The pulpit, and its canopy, were evidently made for this position early in the seventeenth century, together with the reading desk, and the pews in the eastern half of the nave. Probably the remainder, though of plainer type, are not much later.

An iron bracket-stand for the hour glass is fixed on the central pillar of the north aisle in view of the preacher.

The roofs are of various types, but all are old. The chancel roof of trussed rafters is the oldest, but the walls cannot have been, as has been said, "fitted to" it to account for the cutting down of the very early lancet windows in the north wall; it is impossible to conceive such reckless disregard for this beautiful wall, which was obviously designed for the arches and their labels to be visible for their full height. Moreover the slope of the roof at the east end, where boarded as a canopy over the sanctuary, comes too close down over the east window. Be that as it may, the chancel roof is a precious relic of the thirteenth century, and it is well held together by three tie-beams.

The aisle roofs are also span roofs of flat pitch of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and have corbels under the tie-beams on both sides.

The nave roof is of span form and has the fifteenth century type of tie-beam, principals, and wind-braces.

Placed now on the south aisle window sill is a remarkable stone, obviously a portion of a reredos found built up in the wall, still retaining small well-painted figures upon it.

The churchyard cross—(it would be a mistake, I think, to call it a "Village Cross")—is in the usual position where it can be well seen from the main approach to the Church. It has, as may be expected, lost its canopied head, but the shaft with its sculptured cap, its octagonal moulded base, which is brought into form from the square of the block by bold steps, remains. Under this are two steps which lead the eye upwards, and the large square bench at the bottom at a suitable height for use as seats. All this work is sound and well preserved, in spite of the iron rod at the top which probably destroyed the head by rust, before its time.

One turns away from this beautiful old Church with feelings of reluctance and gratitude.

THE EVANS FAMILY OF NORTH WILTS.¹

BY CANON F. H. MANLEY.

When the last link of a family connection with the county extending over more than two centuries is severed, the idea of placing on record some details of that connection naturally suggests itself. Mrs. Manley, whose death at Great Somerford occurred last year, was the sole representative in the district of the Evans family; which had since the middle of the eighteenth century been located in the parish of Rodbourne Cheney. On the walls of the parish Church there are to be found several imposing memorial tablets, and in the churchyard a large number of tombs, now crumbling to decay, all marking the last resting places of five generations of this family and their intimate association with that parish. Memorials of their relatives are to be found in the Churches of many adjoining parishes.

The original habitat of the family is not known, but the arms which they claim "Ar. an eagle displayed, with two heads, sa.—Crest, an eagle's head between two wings, sa., holding in its beak a rose gu. stalked and leaved vert," are those of Evans of Marsh Gibbon, Co. Bucks, (see *Visitation of Bucks*, 1575 and 1634), and were borne by John Evans, Bishop of Bangor, 1701.

The first member of the family of whom we have record is a certain **Arthur Evans**, of London, who, on 28th July, 1647, married Ellinor Stiles at All Hallows, London Wall. The Stiles family were of Wantage, and Ellinor was the daughter of Henry and Ellinor Stiles of that place, being baptized in the Church there 11th December, 1623. Her brother, Robert, baptized there 2nd October, 1628, went into business in London, and later migrated to Amsterdam, where he amassed a very large fortune, dying, unmarried, 3rd October, 1680. The almshouses which he endowed are still standing at Wantage, with a stone above the entrance door, bearing the inscription:—"The gift of Mr. Robert Stiles, of Amsterdam, merchant, who died October 3rd, 1680. Deo et pauperibus." Death came to him suddenly in the midst of his numerous activities, and the only proper will he left was one drawn up when just of age [P.C.C. Bath, 155], but administration of his estate was granted to a nephew, Joseph Haskins Stiles, who carried out his uncle's final wishes. A considerable legacy thus came to the testator's sister, Ellinor, whose son, John, he had at one time hoped to connect with his business [Chanc. Proc., Reynardson's Divn.—*Evans v. Styles*, Bundle 308, No. 40], but the bulk of his property went to Joseph Haskins Stiles, who, as a capable business man, had been of great assistance to his uncle. He married a daughter of Sir John Eyles, of Southbroom, Wilts, Lord Mayor of London, 1688. A son, Benjamin Haskins Stiles, acquired great

¹ This paper in a shorter and less complete form appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 3rd, 1924.

The Society is indebted to Canon Manley for the gift of the illustration accompanying this paper, and to Mr. A. D. Passmore for kindly taking the photograph of Moredon House.



Moredon House, Rodbourne Cheney.



wealth through successful speculations at the time of the South Sea Bubble, and had a good deal of property in Wilts, including Bowden Park, where he commenced building a mansion on a very extravagant scale, and the "Manor House and Parke of Corsham." Dying without issue in 1739 his estates passed to the only son of his sister Mary, the wife of Sir John Eyles, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, 1726, a Sir Francis Eyles, who assumed the name of Stiles. This Sir Francis Haskins Eyles Stiles died at Naples 26th Jan., 1762, and his only son, John, died unmarried in 1768, when the baronetcy became extinct. The family vault of the Eyles family was at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and there many of the Stiles were buried. (*W. N. & Q.*, vol. vii., p. 145, &c.)

Arthur Evans was presumably in business in London, and was there in 1681, when his only daughter, Ellinor, was married 23rd Sept. at St. Mary le Bow to John Launce, of the Middle Temple, but retired later to Wantage, where he was buried 19th November, 1691, his will being proved 26th November, 1692. [Peculiar Court of Deans and Canons of Windsor.] His property included the Manor of Scottys in Canewdon, Essex, which was settled on his daughter, Ellinor Launce [Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, vol. i., p. 315.] Several of his sons were attached to Wiltshire—one, Gabriel, who predeceased his father, to Ogbourne St. George, and another, Henry, to Haydon, in the parish of Rodbourne Cheney; while another, the eldest, John, owned in 1685 land in Haydon, but seems to have resided at Wantage, where he was buried 26th December, 1703, leaving by his will, proved 17th May, 1704 [Peculiar Court of the Dean of Sarum], his estate in Hayden to his brother, Henry.

Mr. Henry Evans' name first appears in the registers at Rodbourne Cheney in connection with a collection for French Protestants on a Brief read 29th April, 1688, so that no doubt it was about this time he took up his residence in the parish. He was churchwarden in 1692 and 1702. His first wife, Mary, was buried at Wantage, 12th December, 1683. Some years after, he married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Pearce, of Compton, Co. Bucks, gent. The house in which he lived at Haydon was pulled down many years ago, and the estate cannot now be identified. Henry Evans was buried at Rodbourne Cheney 30th July, 1712, and his wife 31st May, 1730. Their family consisted of four sons, one daughter, Mary, who married, about 1717, Anthony Goddard, of Purton, and another who died unmarried in 1751.

The eldest son, **Arthur Evans**, married (marr. sett. 27th Oct., 1731,) Catherine Coker, daughter of Thomas Coker, Rector of Little Hinton (1684—1741), and a Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral, and Mary, daughter of William Hearst (married at Salisbury Cathedral, 17th Dec., 1696), she being a sister of John Coker, of Bicester, Co. Oxon, where the family still reside. He inherited the family estate at Haydon, but seems to have spent much of his time at Salisbury, occupying a house in the Close. One child, Mary, was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, 29th September, 1737, where there is a memorial to her. He was the guardian of the children of Anthony Goddard, who died in 1725, buried at Purton, 31st August, and whose wife seems also to have died about the same time.

Anthony Goddard was the son of Francis Goddard, of the Clyffe Pypard family, who, together with his wife, Elizabeth [Thorner], was buried at Little Somerford, their memorial tablet, as well as those of other relatives, being still visible in the Church. Anthony Goddard inherited from his father Purton House, an interesting estate, lying near the Church and formerly part of the Malmesbury Abbey possessions in Purton. This property, consisting of a messuage called "Chamberlyns" and a water mill called "Chesthill Mill," together with lands and another water mill called "Ayleford Mill," had been purchased by Henry Maslinge, (*sic*)¹ of Pirton, gent., the tenant, in 1608, from Lord Chandos. "Aylsford Mill" was sold some years afterwards to Wm. Holcroft, 1619 (*Wilts Inq., p.m. Chas. I., p. 134*), but the rest of the estate was inherited by the son, Wm. Maskelyn, from whom it passed to a son and heir, Henry, on whose death, without issue, in 1667, under the terms of his will the estate was sold, and Francis Goddard, of Standen Hussey, gent., became the purchaser of "Chamberlyns" and the mill house called "Chester (*sic*) Mill." Francis Goddard resided on his estate in Purton, and on his death, in 1701, it passed to his eldest son, Edward, on whose death, by will dated 12th Jan., 1710, Anthony Goddard became owner of all his real estate. Anthony Goddard lived and died in Purton, and was buried there 31st Aug., 1725, although one of his sisters, Elizabeth Langdon, was buried at Little Somerford, a tablet in the Church recording that "she dyed in London of the small pox 25th January, 1701." Of the children of Anthony Goddard and his wife, Mary, the date of whose death has not been ascertained, one (*a*), Sarah Goddard, died in Arthur Evans' house in the Close of Salisbury and was buried in the Cathedral 16th Sept., 1737, where there is a tablet to her memory. A little piece of the handiwork of this child still remains in the form of a coloured sampler, with a rhyming version of the Ten Commandments, initials A. E., K. E., S. G., M. G., E. G., R. G., of her uncle and aunt, herself, sisters and brother, and note, "Sarah Goddard, her work, March 11, 1733." Another daughter (*b*), Elizabeth Goddard, was buried at Purton, 14th Nov., 1737, and the youngest (*c*), Mary Goddard, married, about 1738, Timothy Dewell,² a grandson of Timothy Dewell, Rector of Lydiard Tregoze, during the Commonwealth and for many years after, whose prowess as a preacher is recorded on a large flat stone within the altar rails of the Church there. Timothy Dewell is said to have died in the West Indies, and his widow, with her son, another Timothy Dewell, became resident in Malmesbury, where he practised for many years as a doctor. Several memorials to the Dewell family are to be seen in the Abbey Church, various members of the family holding a good deal of property in the town at different times, including Burton Hill House, and mixing themselves up very much in the affairs of the borough. All their property ultimately came into the hands of a great grandson of Mrs. Mary Dewell, Charles Goddard Dewell, the only son of Capt. Thomas Dewell, of Monks

¹ *Visitation of Wilts, 1623.*

² Lydiard Tregoze Regs. Baptisms. 6th February, 1675/6, Charles, son of Dr. Timothy Dewell; 6th January, 1715/16, Timothy, son of Charles Dewell and Ann his wife.

Park, Corsham, and Henrietta Susan, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Tuffnell, of Bath. Charles Goddard Dewell was a lieutenant in the 91st Regt., serving in Greece in 1856, but resigned his commission and was received into the Roman Church in 1859. Soon afterwards he became a member of the Jesuit Society and remained a lay brother until his death in 1889. In 1861 he endowed a Roman Catholic Chapel in Devizes, and aided the establishment of another at Malmesbury, besides showing himself a very generous benefactor of the society of which he was a member. All the Dewell estates in Malmesbury were sold by him in 1865, and he seems to have been the last representative of the family in the district. The only surviving son of Anthony and Mary Goddard was (*d*) Richard Goddard, M.D., who, at one time practised in Marlborough. He married¹ Sarah, daughter of Sir John Wilde, and after his marriage he went to live in his ancestral home. He added much to the amenities of Purton House while he resided there, laying out the grounds round the mansion and utilising the stream running through the premises to form an ornamental lake. He died in 1776, and his only daughter, Margaret, married, in 1792, Robert Wilsonn, R.N., of Handly, Co. Dorset, who was buried at Purton, 1st Feb., 1819, leaving four daughters. Purton House was purchased from his widow² by her son-in-law, Mr. Richard Miles, who re-built and enlarged the old house but died³ almost immediately afterwards, without issue. The other daughters of Robert Wilsonn leaving no issue the Purton branch of the Goddard family became extinct and their property⁴ passed into other hands.

Arthur Evans himself acquired a considerable amount of property, and in 1755 was High Sheriff of Wilts. His will, proved (P.C.C.) 11th April, 1765, mentions his estates at Haydon and elsewhere, Co. Wilts, and at Long Hanney and Milton, Co. Bucks. He may have benefitted, like his cousin, Benjamin Haskin Stiles, by successful speculation in South Sea Company shares. A memorial tablet, on which is a shield bearing the arms of *Evans* and *Coker* impaled, surmounted by the Evans crest, in Rodbourne Cheney Church, states that he died, aged 75, on 15th February, 1762, and his wife, Catherine, aged 84, on 12th December, 1780. He left two children, a daughter, Catherine, who married Simon Wayte, of Groundwell, in Little Blunsdon, and a son, Arthur Evans.

Simon Wayte belonged to a family at one time resident in Dauntsey where there is a memorial tablet in the Church erected by him to his mother, but it was later connected with Calne, various members of the family being in business there. William Wayte, of Highlands, Calne, was a great nephew, as also Samuel Simon Wayte, who was a solicitor in Bristol, and whose son, Samuel Wayte, was for many years the well-known President of Trinity College, Oxford. Besides his property at Groundwell, Simon Waite was the owner of a small family estate at Bushton, in Clyffe Pypard. He died, aged 78, on 21st November, 1807, and his widow, whose later years were spent in

¹ 1st August, 1753, at Purton.

² Buried at Purton 22nd March, 1843, æt 85.

³ Buried at Purton 20th June, 1839, æt. 51.

⁴ Mrs. Sarah Miles sold Purton House to Horatio Nelson Goddard in 1840.

Bath, aged 85, on 15th September, 1816. They were both buried at Rodborne Cheney, and their memorial monument, bearing the arms of *Evans* and *Wayte* impaled, is in the Church. Mrs. Catherine Wayte seems to have been a person of some force of character, and of a charitable turn of mind. She endowed a school at Haydon Wick for the education of twenty poor children of the parishes of Rodborne Cheney and Blunsdon St. Andrew, but this endowment is now merged in the general educational funds of the Wilts County Council. (Will dated 15th July, 1816.)

Her brother, **Arthur Evans**, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father, was a B.C.L. of New College, Oxford, and for a short time Vicar of Rodborne Cheney, 1778-9. He bought, in 1767, from Peregrine Bertie, Esq., the Moredon House estate, which had been formed by the wealthy London banker, John Morse, who went from Rodborne Cheney to make his fortune in London with the Childs, and whose niece, Elizabeth Payne, by her marriage with Peregrine Bertie became the mother of the ninth Earl of Lindsey. (*W. N. & Q.*, vol. vi., p. 361, &c.)

Arthur Evans made considerable additions to Moredon House, and apparently took up his residence there for a time. On several of the out-buildings are still to be seen sundials with the initials A. E. and date 1767. He died in Bath, where he had a house in Brock Street, in 1789, leaving no family, but survived by his wife, Catharine, the daughter of Cadwallader Coker, of Tottenham, who died 29th August, 1810. They were both buried at Rodborne Cheney, where their memorial tablets are in the Church. The properties mentioned in his will [P.C.C., pr. 18th Nov., 1789] included estates in Rodborne Cheney, Stratton St. Margaret, Wroughton and Milton, Co. Berks, also the advowson of the Church of Rodborne Cheney. Subject to the life interest of his wife and sister, Mrs. Catharine Wayte, the bulk of his property was left to the children of his first cousin, Henry Evans, only son of his uncle Thomas, who, in 1724, had married, at St. Lawrence, Reading, Mary Pike, gentlewoman, of Rodborne Cheney, and resided there.

Henry Evans left a large family,¹ the various members of which were engaged in business in Wroughton, Upper Stratton, Highworth, and elsewhere, all of whom were buried at Rodborne Cheney, but the settlement of affairs after the death of Mrs. Wayte led in 1826 to the sale of the Evans estates in that parish and elsewhere. Moredon House and two farms were purchased by the representatives of the late **Rev. Arthur Evans**, Vicar of Rodborne Cheney (1792—1820), one of the sons of Henry Evans, and later these came into the possession of his only son, the **Rev. Arthur Evans**, Rector of Little Somerford (1847—93), who also inherited other Evans property through the early death, 26th Sept., 1852, of his first cousin, Charles, son of Charles Edward Rendall, of Brigmanstone, who had married Maria, the daughter of Thomas Evans, of Burghclere, Southampton, another son of Henry Evans. There is a memorial window to Charles Arthur Rendall

¹ Mary married Robert Tucker and had issue; Jane, Elizabeth, and John died unmarried; Thomas married Susanna Warman and had issue; Henry; Arthur married, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, 1st January, 1811, Ann Pyke and had issue; Richard married Susannah Vivash and had issue.

in Milston Church. Educated at Marlborough College, he went into residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, in October, 1851, and unfortunately fell into the water from a boat. This accident developed the consumptive tendencies that were latent in him, and he died the following September.

Moredon House, with its old-world garden, had some interesting features about it, and was surrounded by well-timbered fields. It was for many years occupied as a gentleman's residence, being in the tenancy, during the earlier part of the last century, of the Rev. Richard Miles, who was for fifty-nine years Rector of Lydiard Tregoze, dying at the age of 92, on 4th Sept., 1839. Later, for some ten years Mrs Annica Susan Goddard, widow of Edward Goddard, Vicar of Clyffe Pypard (1791—1839), made it her home, and was succeeded by Mrs. Eliza Large, who kept a school there. After that it ceased to be attractive as a private residence, and was occupied as a farmhouse.

The Rev. Arthur Evans married, as his first wife, Susan Wightwick,¹ of the ancient Staffordshire family, one of whom was a co-founder of Pembroke College, Oxford. The first member of the Wightwick family to settle in Wiltshire was Henry Wightwick, a fellow of Pembroke College, who, early in the eighteenth century, came to Dauntsey. He was married, in Broad Somerford Church, 9th December, 1715, to Elizabeth Wayte, youngest daughter of the late Rector of Broad Somerford. He was afterwards master of Tetbury Grammar School, died Rector of Ashley, and was buried² in Broad Somerford Church. His widow survived him until 1787.³ She left behind her a small book of private devotions, which she had compiled and used for her spiritual edification, still in the possession of the family and issued in print some years ago. Her grandson, Henry Wightwick,⁴ also a fellow of Pembroke College, became Rector of Little Somerford in 1794, and married a daughter of Abraham Young, of that parish, owner of an estate there, which his father had purchased in 1787, at the sale of the Estcourt property in Malmesbury. Henry Wightwick and his wife lived for many years in the Rectory of Brinkworth,⁵ of which parish he was also in charge, the Rector being non-resident. He built while there the present drawing room of the Rectory. His brother, Charles Wightwick, vice-gerent of Pembroke College, induced the College authorities to purchase the advowson of Brinkworth, and during the latter part of his life became Rector of Brinkworth and occupied the Rectory until his death. He also bought property in Little Somerford, and his brother became owner of the advowson

¹ Sole daughter of Rev. Henry Wightwick, Rector of Little Somerford, and sister of his only son Henry, Rector of Codford St. Peter (1840—1884).

² 27th November, 1763.

³ Buried at Broad Somerford, 2nd October.

⁴ Son of Walter Wightwick, Rector of Little Somerford (1774—80), Vicar of Somerton (1763—86).

⁵ He was licensed "Stipendiary Curate of the Parish Church of Brinkworth at yearly stipend of £84 and gratuitous use of the Parsonage House, in which you are to reside 10 Feb., 1814." Buried at Little Somerford, 17th Oct., 1846.

and the lordship of the manor there, this latter having been sold by Giles Earle, of Estcourt House, Crudwell, in 1807 to Jonas Ady, of Brinkworth, who disposed of it to Mr. Henry Wightwick.

Through his wife, Susan Wightwick, the Rev. Arthur Evans became possessed of landed property in Little Somerford in addition to his estates which he inherited at Moredon and Haydon. He was the last of the clergy in this immediate neighbourhood to follow the hounds, and was for many years an active member of the Malmesbury Board of Guardians, being vice-chairman under Lord Suffolk as chairman. In his own parish he promoted various schemes for the benefit of his poorer parishioners, and devoted himself assiduously to his school, in which he taught regularly. He died in 1893, and was buried at Little Somerford, where in the Church are stained glass windows to the memory of his first wife, who died 23rd February, 1858, and his second, Susan (Brock), who died 15th December, 1888; also of his mother, Anne Evans, who died at the great age of 91 on the 11th January, 1866, and was buried at Rodborne Cheney. The old Rectory House at Little Somerford was of modest dimensions, surrounded by a moat and often not occupied by the incumbent. Mr. Evans, when he first came to the parish, went to live in the old house of the Youngs, adjoining the churchyard on the north, but on the death of his mother, who, during the latter years of her life lived there, he very much enlarged the Rectory house, filled up the moat, laid out the gardens as they are now and spent the last years of his life in this more spacious abode.

On the death of the Rev. Arthur Evans, 15th April, 1893, the real property passed to his eldest son, the **Rev. Arthur Evans**, Rector of Snelston, Derbyshire, who had married, 30th October, 1886, Margaret Shafto, belonging to a well-known north country family, her father being the Rev. Arthur Duncombe Shafto, Rector of Brancepeth, Co. Durham. Later, however, the property came into the possession of Mrs. Manley, his younger daughter, by whom it was sold in 1918. The little Somerford property, together with that belonging to the Wightwick family, sold at the same time passed into various hands, but the titular lordship of the Manor remained with Mrs. Manley to the end. Moredon House, with some 200 acres of land was purchased by Mr. William Loder, who had for many years been a tenant, as also his father before him, on the estate, and had of late years occupied these premises.

The present representatives of the Evans family are (1) the Rev. Arthur Evans, of Bath, who has a surviving family of three sons, Arthur, a Lieut.-Commander in the Navy; Walter, in the Diplomatic Service; and Thomas; also a daughter married to the Rev. William Atkinson; one son, Richard, of the Staffordshire Regiment losing his life in the war and (2) the Rev. Walter Evans, of Bath, unmarried.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WILTSHIRE SCHEDULED UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS ACT, 1913 (up to March, 1925).

It seems desirable to print in the *Magazine* a complete list of the monuments scheduled up to the present time under the Act, especially as in some cases recently, where land has changed hands, the purchaser has not been notified by the Vendor that monuments on the property are under the protection of the Act.

The numbers *preceding* the name of the monument in this list are the official registered numbers, those *following* the Barrows are the numbers assigned to them in the "List of Prehistoric Roman and Pagan Saxon Antiquities in the County of Wilts." *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 155—414. These numbers are also entered on the Ordnance maps at Devizes and Salisbury Museums.

No ancient monuments on land in the occupation of the War Department or in Crown ownership can be scheduled.

The provisions of Section 12 of the Act are as follows:—

"12. (1) The Commissioners of Works shall from time to time cause to be prepared and published a list containing:—

- (a) such monuments as are reported by the Ancient Monuments Board as being monuments the preservation of which is of national importance; and
- (b) such other monuments as the Commissioners think ought to be included in the list;

and the Commissioners shall, when they propose to include a monument in the list, inform the owner of the monument of their intention, and of the penalties which may be incurred by a person guilty of an offence under the next succeeding sub-section.

(2) Where the owner of any ancient monument which is included in any such list of monuments as aforesaid proposes to demolish or remove in whole or in part, structurally alter, or make additions to, the monument, he shall forthwith give notice of his intention to the Commissioners of Works, and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity, commence any work of demolition, removal, alteration, or addition for a period of one month after having given such notice; and any person guilty of a contravention of or non-compliance with this provision shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

(3) This section shall not apply to any structure which is occupied as a dwelling house by any person other than a person employed as the caretaker thereof or his family."

CAMPS, EARTHWORKS.

County Number.	
1	Old Sarum
4	Barbury Castle, Ogbourne St. Andrew and Wroughton
11	Castle Ditches, Wardour
13	Winklebury Camp, Berwick St. John
17	Knap Hill Camp, Alton Priors
20	Enclosures north of Wansdyke, Stanton St. Bernard
21	Four Enclosures on All Cannings Down
22	Enclosures on Allington Down
32	Rybury Camp, All Cannings
33	Giant's Graves, Oare
37	Bratton Camp
41	Knook Castle, Upton Lovel
44	Scratchbury Camp, Norton Bavant
45	Battlesbury Camp, Warminster
55	Castle Rings, Donhead St. Mary
56	Chiselbury Camp, Fovant
61	Earthwork on Wilsford Down, Wilsford, 60 N.W.
62	Avenue at Stonehenge
74	Earthwork Enclosure of East Group of Barrows, Winterbourne Stoke
76	Clearbury Rings, Standlynch
98	Enclosure east of Kennet Road, north-west of Barrow 30, Avebury
101	Entrenchment on Windmill Hill, Avebury and Winterbourne Monkton
106	Oldbury Camp, Cherhill
115	Codford Circle
116	Yarnbury Camp, Steeple Langford, and Berwick St. James
118	White Sheet Castle, Mere, and Stourton
125	Chisbury Camp, Little Bedwyn
127	Liddington Castle
129	Binknoll Camp, Broad Hinton
130	Bury Woods Camp, Colerne
132	Ringsbury Camp, Purton
141	Stapleford Castle (medieval), Stapleford
143	Castle Hill, Blunsdon St. Andrew

LONG BARROWS.

County Number.	
3	West Kennet
5	Devil's Den, Preshute
10	Manton Down, Preshute
12	Whitesheet Hill, Ansty
15	Lugbury, Nettleton

- 16 Adam's Grave, Alton Priors
- 18 Winterbourne Stoke, No. 1
- 23 East Kennet
- 28 King's Play Down, Heddington
- 34 Barrow Copse, West Overton
- 36 Tinhead, Edington
- 37 Bratton, No. 1
- 38 Kill Barrow, Tilshead
- 40 Sutton Veny, No. 2
- 42 Oxendean, Warminster, No. 6
- 43 Kingbarrow, Warminster
- 46 Norton Bavant, No. 13
- 47 Middleton Down, Norton Bavant, No. 14
- 48 Knook
- 49 Bowl's Barrow, Heytesbury
- 50 Knook Down, Knook, No. 5
- 52 Corton, Boyton, No. 1
- 53 Sherrington, No. 1
- 54 Sherrington, No. 4
- 57 Lake, Wilsford, No. 41
- 58 Wilsford, No. 34
- 63 Amesbury, No. 14
- 67 Wilsford, Nos, 30 and 13 (two barrows)
- 74 Ashmore Down, Donhead St. Mary
- 77 Giant's Grave, Downton
- 78 Stockton No. 1
- 79 Brixton Deverill No. 2
- 80 Pertwood Down, Brixton Deverill
- 82 Winterbourne Stoke, No. 53
- 83 Tilshead Lodge, Tilshead, No. 5
- 84 Old Ditch, Tilshead
- 85 Colloway Clump, Warminster
- 86 Tidcombe
- 87 Wexcombe Down, Grafton
- 88 Great Botley Copse, Shalbourne
- 89 Fairmile Down, Collingbourne Kingston
- 92 Giant's Grave, Milton Lilbourne
- 96 Longstone Barrow, Avebury, No. 17
- 102 Monkton Down, Winterbourne Monkton, No. 8
- 110 Bishops Cannings, No. 76
- 112 Lanhill, Chippenham
- 113 Coombe Bissett Down
- 114 Handbarrow, Laverstock
- 128 Liddington
- 131 "Giant's Caves," Luckington
- 136 Smay Down, No. 5a, Shalbourne
- 142 Woodford, No. 2

ROUND BARROWS AND MOUNDS, DOLMENS.

- 2 Silbury Hill
 5 Devil's Den, Preshute
 18 Winterbourne Stoke Group
 28 King's Play Down, Heddington, Nos. 1—3
 35 Draycot Hill, Wilcot, Nos. 1—5
 54 Sherrington, Nos. 4 and 5
 57 Lake Group, Wilsford, Nos. 37—41
 58 Wilsford, Barrows 34—36 (one long, two round)
 59 Wilsford, Barrows 55—6 (Starveall)
 60 Wilsford Group, Barrows 58—65, 74
 60a Westfield Group, Wilsford, Nos. 75a—82, and parallel ditches
 61 Wilsford, Nos. 51—54, and adjoining earthwork
 63 Amesbury, Nos. 1, 2, 14, 15
 64 Amesbury, Nos. 10 and 11
 65 Amesbury, 43—56
 67 Normanton Group, Wilsford, Nos. 2—32
 70 Rollestone, Nos. 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30
 71 Wilsford, Nos. 1, 33, 33a
 72 Winterbourne Stoke, Nos. 23, 25, 26
 73 Winterbourne Stoke, Nos. 30, 35—40, 42
 74 East Group, and earthwork, Winterbourne Stoke
 90 On Easton Hill, Easton Royal, No. 1
 91 Milton Lilbourne Nos. 1—5
 94 West Overton, Nos. 1—6a, 8
 95 Bishops Cannings, Nos. 88 and 89
 97 Avebury, Nos. 30a, 31, 32
 99 Avebury, Nos. 10—13 (Fox Covert)
 100 Avebury, Nos. 26—30
 101 Winterbourne Monkton, Nos. 1—4a, Avebury, 45 (Windmill Hill)
 102 Winterbourne Monkton, Nos. 7—10 and sarsens
 103 Avebury, No. 8a
 104 Cherhill, Nos. 4 and 6
 109 Bishops Cannings, No. 26
 110 Bishops Cannings, Nos. 74—78, 80
 117 Collingbourne Kingston, Nos. 4—20; Nos. 2—6, Collingbourne Ducis
 119 Collingbourne Ducis, Nos. 9—17
 120 Collingbourne Ducis, Nos. 7, 8
 121a Everley, Old Hat Barrow
 121b Everley, No. 8
 121c Milton Lilbourne, No. 8
 122 Collingbourne Kingston, Nos. 1 and 2
 123 Pewsey, Nos. 3, 5, 10
 124 Everley, Nos. 1—4 (Everley Barrows)
 133a Aldbourne, Nos. 1—4 (Four Barrows)
 133b Aldbourne, Nos. 7 and 8 (Sugar Hill)
 134 Aldbourne, No. 14 (Warren Farm)

- 135 Aldbourne, Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 15
- 137 Winterbourne Stoke, Conigar Group and earthwork
- 138 Amesbury, Nos. 26—37 (Seven Barrows)
- 139a Amesbury, Nos. 18, 19 (Luxemburg Plantation)
- 139b Amesbury, Nos. 20—22 (Round Plantation)
- 140 Amesbury, No. 23 (Coneybury Hill)

STONE CIRCLES.

- 6 Avebury
- 7 Pennings, Avebury
- 8 Langdean, East Kennett
- 24 Winterbourne Bassett
- 25 Allington Down, south of Silbury, Avebury

ROMAN ROADS.

- 26 On Beckhampton Down, Avebury
 - 81 Pertwood Down, Brixton Deverill
 - 93 Overton Hill, West Overton
-

OBJECTS FOUND DURING EXCAVATIONS ON THE
ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT COLD KITCHEN HILL,
BRIXTON DEVERILL, 1924.

By R. de C. Nan KIVELL.

The first mention of the site of the early settlement on Cold Kitchen Hill is made by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in his "*Antient Wilts, South*," where it is classified as one of the "British Villages."

Apparently it was an unexplored site until 1896, when the Rev. E. H. Goddard undertook some slight excavations in a mound there. (*W.A.M.*, xxvii., 279.)

The present excavations have been carried out chiefly to the south and west of the mound.¹

Judging from the objects found we have more or less certain proof that the site is of pre-Roman occupation. For instance, the two British coins, the three La Tene brooches, and some of the hæmatite-coated pottery, and many fragments of the ware similar to that found at the late Celtic settlement at Cannings Cross.

As to the abandonment, the evidence seems to justify a date at about the end of the fourth century. Among the one hundred and six coins found there is not a single specimen of the debased coinage that is usually found on sites occupied during the fifth century and onwards.

Also, all the pottery fragments are perfectly in accordance with well-recognised periods up to the end of the fourth century, and no fragments have been found that could with certainty be assigned to a later date.

All the objects found will eventually be placed in the Devizes Museum, to accompany those of Mr. Goddard's excavations from this site, and others found and deposited there since.

PLATE I.

A. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch, with suspension loop. Projecting transverse ridges on centre of bow. Length $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Excellent preservation. (cf. No. 8. Pl. xxiv. *Catalogue Antiquities, Devizes Museum*, Part II.)

B. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch. The bow rises $\frac{3}{8}$ in. from spring-head and then is turned at 90° towards foot. At the top of the bow is engraved an oblong containing two sunken triangles for the insertion of enamel, but no traces now remain. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect.

C. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch. T-shaped head furnished with suspension loop. Running the whole length of the bow are ten oblong

¹No painted plaster, foundations, or cut-stone work of any description has been found on the ground excavated. A detailed map and notes on the diggings has been kept for reference, and will probably be published with the results of later excavations.

cavities set transversely. Traces of red, blue, and green enamel and amber remaining. A raised circular disc terminates the enamel cavities at the head of the bow. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect.

D. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch, with long T-shaped head. Raised oblong at head with sunken grooves from corner to corner. Three lozenges then project themselves along the top of the bow, the first and last contain blue, and the middle one red enamel. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Pin and catch plate slightly twisted, but otherwise perfect.

E. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch. Wide flat bow $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, tapering towards foot. Low flat curve with two sunken grooves, tooled, down the centre, extending the length of the bow, the head of which has a sunken ring and dot ornament on each of the projecting flanges. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pin missing, otherwise perfect.

PLATE II.

A. Bronze circular brooch, with mounting of a thin bronze repoussé plate, representing apparently two armed men on horseback holding circular shields. Immediately in front of the first horse stand three foot soldiers in line, with the long slightly concave Roman shields with central bosses. An eagle with outstretched wings stands in the foreground, presumably the Roman standard. The surface plate corroded at the edges and slightly cracked, but otherwise complete. Diam. $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.

B. Brooch identical with A., but condition not so good, also pin missing.

C. Brooch identical with A. Good condition and complete.

D. Bronze enamelled brooch representing man on horseback. Cut from thin plate of bronze $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick, and enamelled over complete surface. Has been subjected to heat, which has destroyed most of the enamel, but traces of red and blue still remain. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 1in. Pin missing.

E. Bronze circular enamelled brooch with traces of silver beadings still remaining. There have been six circular mounts, probably to contain stones, but only two now remain. The central portion filled with red enamel and the outer portion with dark-green. Diam. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Pin distorted but complete.

F. Bronze circular enamelled brooch with traces of silver beading still remaining. The interstices on the outside of the star-shaped ornament filled with light-green enamel, on the inside dark-red. The central mounting has probably held a stone, but is now empty, otherwise complete. Diam. $\frac{13}{16}$ in.

G. Bronze La Tene II. brooch. The bow is formed of a round piece of wire $\frac{3}{32}$ in. diameter. This is flattened out to form the catch-plate and turn-back, where it is beaten out round and then joined to the bow again by a band with transverse grooves cut in it, this completely encircles the bow. There is a mass of corroded iron at the head and the remains of an iron pin, but this is undoubtedly a much later mend, when the original bronze spring and pin were lost. Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.

H. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch. Wide flat bow-plate $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide tapering towards foot. Low flat curve with three sunken grooves running the length of the bow. Middle groove plain, the two outside ones stamped with punch dots and tooling. The head has two projecting flanges

in the shape of a semi-circle. Length 2 1/2in. Pin missing, otherwise good condition.

I. Bronze buckle, in shape of letter D. Flat base, and convex top. Tongue formed by twisting a bronze slip loosely round straight side of buckle. Size 1 1/4in. × 1in. Perfect.

J. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch. Flat bow-plate 1/16 in. thick, 5/16in. wide, slightly tapering to foot, with two sunken grooves, tooled, running the length of the bow. Two projecting flanges at head in shape of a semi-circle. Length 1 3/4in. Pin missing, otherwise good condition.

PLATE III.

A. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch with T-shaped head with large suspension loop. The top of the bow has a deeply-scored groove 1 1/4in. long. The pin has been of iron, but is broken off near the head. Length 3 1/4in. Excellent condition.

B. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch with projecting head. Originally furnished with suspension loop, now broken off. The bow has a deeply-scored groove 1 1/4in. long. The pin has been of iron, but is broken off near the head. Length 3 1/8in.

C. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch. Very high arch to bow, terminating in long slender catch-plate. The head-end is engraved with two small upright and one transverse lines. Length 2 5/8in. Pin missing. Excellent condition.

D. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch. The top of the bow has two transverse grooves close together. The whole brooch formed from one continuous strip, with spring of four coils. Length 2in. Perfect.

E. Silver British dished uninscribed coin. Diam. average 5/8in.

F. Silver and bronze British uninscribed coin. Diam. average 5/8in.

PLATE IV.

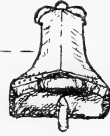
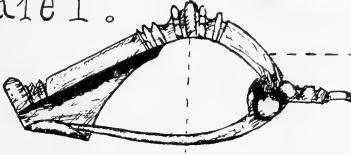
A. Iron La Tene II. brooch. The bow is of round wire flattened out to form catch-plate and turn-back, which is flattened to a round and then terminates with a knob. The corrosion makes it difficult to discover the nature of the attachment band.¹ Length 3 1/8in. All slightly corroded but complete.

B. Fragment of iron La Tene I. brooch, part of bow, catch-plate, and turn-back, which is flattened to a round and terminates with a small projection rounded at the end which does not touch the bow. The unusual

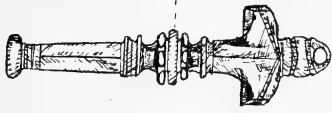
¹Since the description of this brooch was sent to the press it has been discovered that there are three and not two upright coils to the spring. The one not shown in the drawing is flattened and squeezed in between the two outside coils.



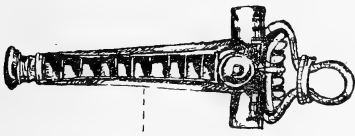
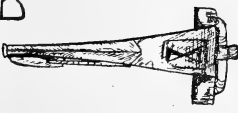
Plate I.



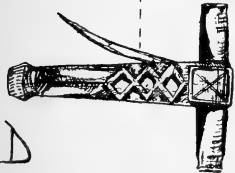
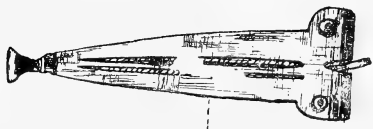
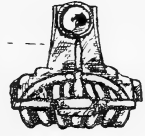
A



B



C

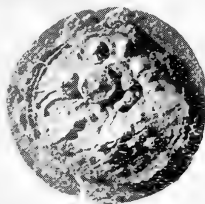
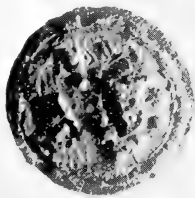


D

E

Bronze Brooches. Cold Kitchen Hill. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Plate II.



B

A

C



F

E

D



I

H

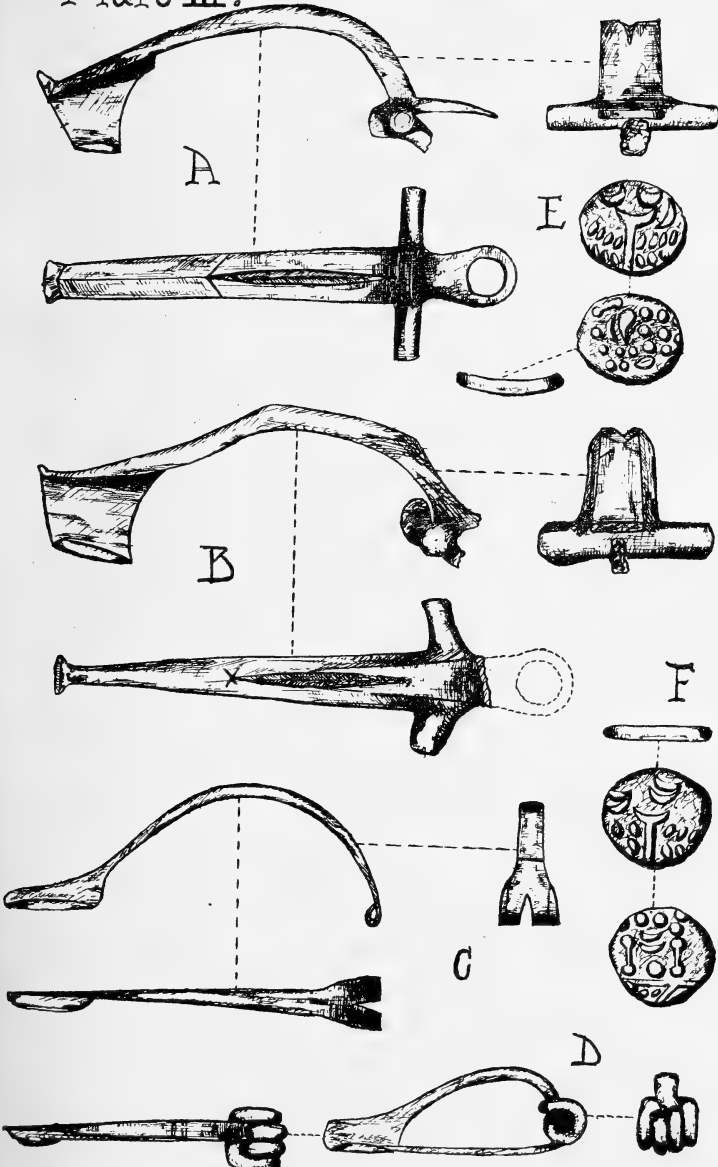
G



J

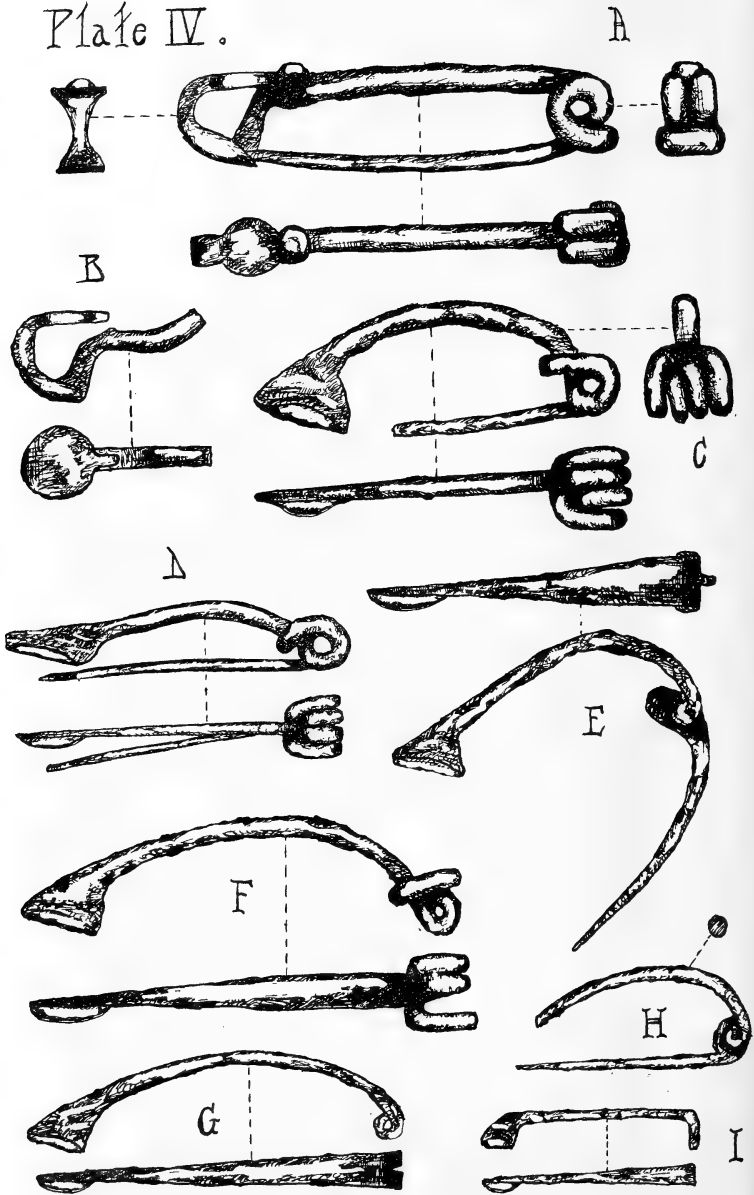
Bronze Brooches. Cold Kitchen Hill. 3.

Plate III.



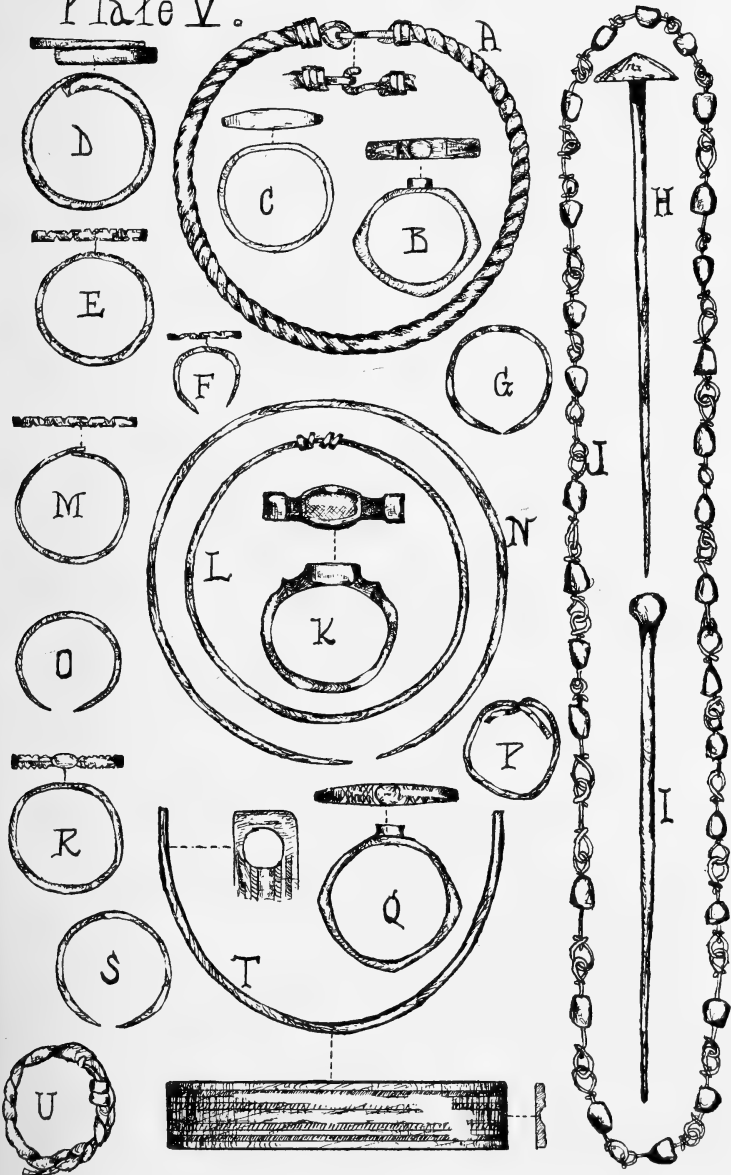
Bronze Brooches and British Coins. Cold Kitchen Hill. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Plate IV.



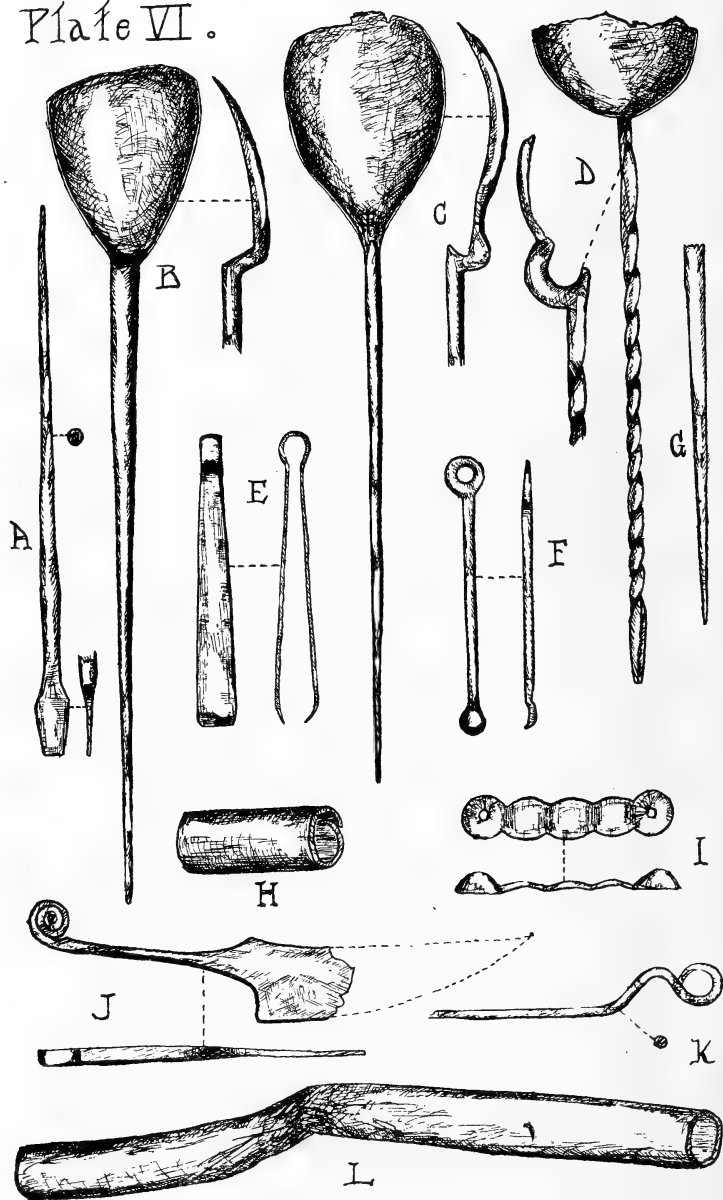
Iron Brooches. Cold Kitchen Hill. 3.

Plate V.



Bronze Bangles, Rings, &c. Cold Kitchen Hill. $\frac{3}{4}$.

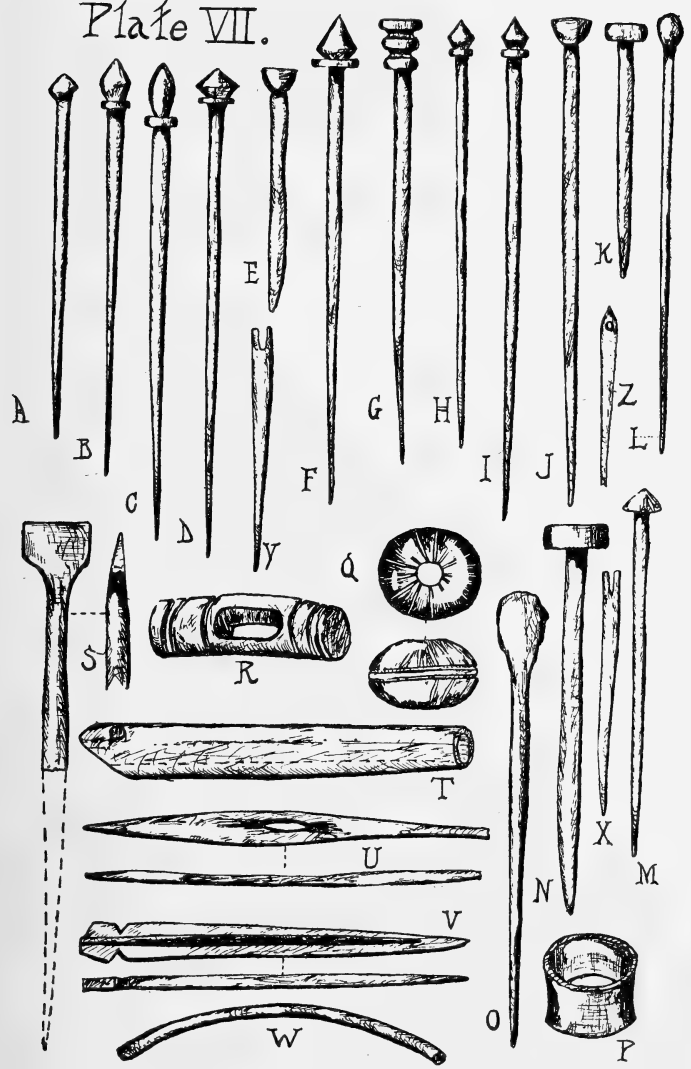
Plate VI.



Bronze Objects. Cold Kitchen Hill. $\frac{3}{4}$.

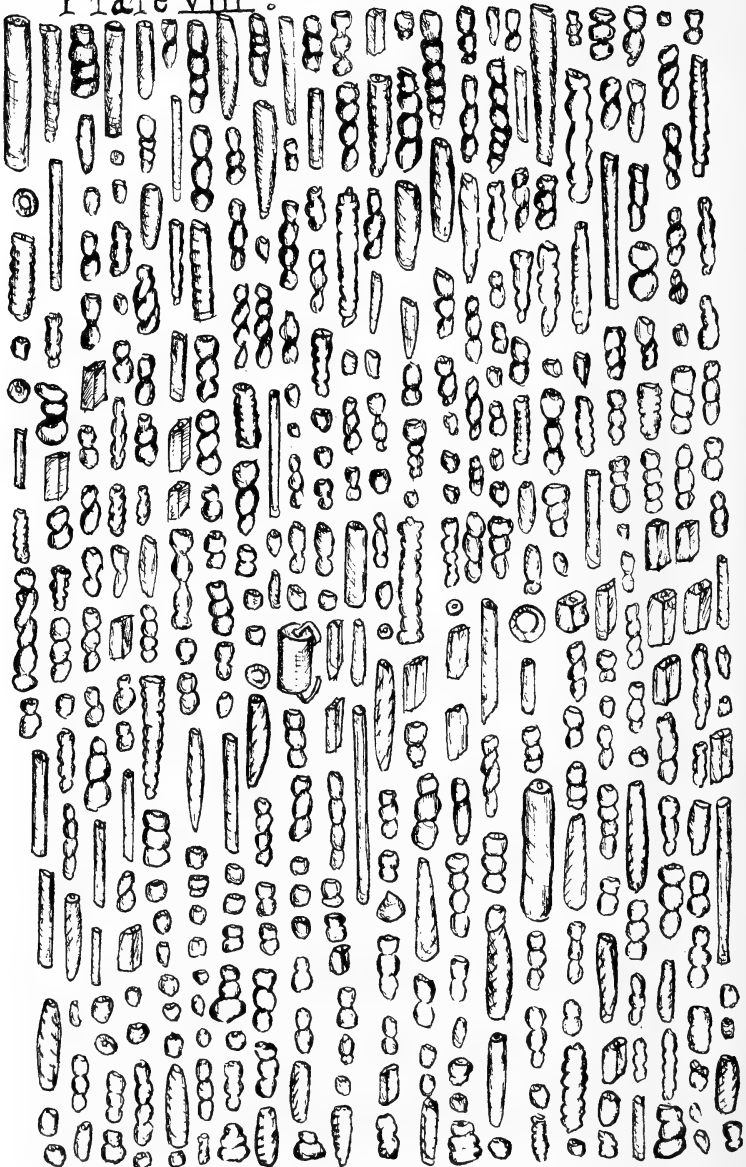


Plate VII.



Bone Pins, &c. Cold Kitchen Hill. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Plate VIII.



Glass Beads. Cold Kitchen Hill. $\frac{3}{4}$.

upturn of the bow from the foot is apparently intended and does not appear to be the result of an accident. Length remaining $1 \frac{3}{8}$ in.

C. Iron spring-pin bow brooch with four coils. The brooch formed from one continuous round piece, flattened to form catch-plate. Length $2 \frac{9}{16}$ in. Slightly corroded and point of pin missing.

D. Iron spring-pin bow brooch with four coils. The brooch formed from one continuous round piece flattened to form catch-plate. Very low arch to bow. Slightly corroded but complete. Length $2 \frac{3}{8}$ in.

E. Iron hinge-pin bow brooch. Plain bow, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, which tapers to the foot. Complete but slightly corroded and pin wide open. Length $2 \frac{3}{8}$ in.

F. Iron spring-pin bow brooch with three coils. One coil and pin missing. Plain bow, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, tapering to the foot. Slightly corroded. Length 3in.

G. Iron hinge-pin bow brooch. Plain bow, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide tapering to foot. Pin missing and slightly corroded. Length $2 \frac{5}{8}$ in.

H. Iron hinge-pin bow brooch. The bow of round wire $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diam. Catch-plate missing. Slightly corroded. Length $1 \frac{5}{8}$ in.

I. Iron hinge-pin bow brooch. The bow, $\frac{3}{16}$ in. wide, tapering towards catch-plate, rises perpendicularly for $\frac{1}{4}$ in and then continues at right angles towards foot. Pin missing and slightly corroded. Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in.

PLATE V.

A. Bronze bangle of three strands of round wire, twisted. Hook and eye fastening. Diam. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. perfect.

B. Bronze ring, circular inside, pentagonal outside. Flat circular bezel at top and flat tapering surfaces cut on each side. Diam. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Perfect.

C. Silver ring, plain, slightly broadened out at top. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect.

D. Bronze ring, overlapping ends, formed from one tapering strip. Diam. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Perfect.

E. Bronze ring, ends not joined and notches cut on both sides. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

F. Small bronze ring, probably ear ring. Both ends sharpened but not touching. Zig-zag notches cut on both edges. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

G. Bronze ring of plain round wire, ends not joined. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

H. Bronze pin with large projecting flat-based, conical head, with twenty small grooves cut from apex to circumference. Length $3 \frac{5}{8}$ in. Perfect.

I. Bronze pin with small round-knobbed head. Length $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect.

J. Bronze wire chain and glass bead necklace. There are thirty beads remaining, fourteen of a light green and sixteen of a light china blue. The arrangement seems to be three green, three blue alternately. In general there are two bronze links between the beads. Total length 18in. Good condition.

K. Heavy bronze ring with bezel mounting for a stone, now missing. Diam. average $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Perfect.

- L. Bronze wire bangle with knotted ends. Diam. 2in. Perfect.
- M. Bronze ring with notches cut on both sides, ends not joined. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- N. Bronze wire bangle, ends not joined. Diam. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- O. Bronze ring of round wire, ends not joined. Diam. $\frac{11}{16}$ in.
- P. Bronze ring of a piece of twisted round wire, ends overlapping. Diam. $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
- Q. Bronze Ring, circular inside and more or less pentagonal outside. Flat circular bezel at top with two grooves cut cross-wise and a series of similar cuts on each side of mount. Diam. 1in. Perfect.
- R. Bronze ring ornamented with an oval cut from the solid and notched on both sides. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- S. Bronze ring of plain wire, ends not joined. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- T. Half of a wide bronze bracelet, ornamented with bands of sunken grooves, the two outside very closely tooled, the two inside with the tooling slightly wider apart. Diam. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. Width $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect.
- U. Bronze ring made from a fragment of a bangle of two strands of twisted wire. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

PLATE VI.

- A. Bronze stylus pointed one end and a flattened eraser the other. Length $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. Perfect.
- B. Bronze spoon with handle joined to bowl with straight instead of usual curved attachment. End of handle pointed. Length of handle $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Bowl $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. End of bowl worn down, otherwise perfect.
- C. Bronze spoon, traces of thick tinning still remaining. Pointed handle joined to bowl with curved attachment. Length of handle $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Bowl $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. End of bowl worn thin and slightly broken, otherwise good condition.
- D. Bronze spoon with twisted handle not pointed. Attached to bowl with usual curve. Length of handle $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Bowl has lost front portion, length remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.
- E. Bronze tweezers, plain. Length 2in. Perfect.
- F. Bronze ear-pick, with circular flattened end pierced for suspension, and minute hollowed bowl the other end. Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. Perfect.
- G. Bronze pin or spoon handle with head broken off, thickly tinned. Length $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.
- H. Piece of rolled-up bronze. 1in. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam.
- I. Bronze mount with two pierced conical ends. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $\frac{5}{16}$ in.
- J. Bronze knife or razor? with half of blade missing. Handle beaten out at end in form of a spiral roll. Length remaining $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.
- K. Bronze swan-neck pin. Point missing. Length $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.
- L. Tube of bronze,¹ formed from one rolled piece soldered down the edges. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diam.
- Forty-nine other fragments of bronze have been found, chiefly of brooches, bangles, and rings.

¹ Probably the casing of a spring tubular lock. (?)

PLATE VII.

- A. Bone pin, pointed knobbed head. Length $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. Perfect.
- B. Bone pin, conical head with projecting collar. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect.
- C. Bone pin, pointed elongated knobbed head with projecting collar. Length $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. Perfect.
- D. Bone pin, with conical head and projecting collar. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect.
- E. Bone pin, with flat-topped, basin-shaped head. Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. Perfect.
- F. Bone pin, conical head with large thin projecting collar. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect.
- G. Bone pin, flat round top with two collars. Length $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. Perfect.
- H. Bone pin, conical head with projecting collar. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect.
- I. Bone pin, conical head with projecting collar. Length $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. Perfect.
- J. Bone pin, slightly curved top, basin-shaped head. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect.
- K. Bone pin, flat round projecting head. Length 2in. Perfect.
- L. Bone pin, knobbed head. Length $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. Perfect.
- M. Bone pin, conical projecting head with grooves cut from apex to circumference. Length $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. Perfect.
- N. Bone pin, large flat round projecting head. Length 3in. Perfect.
- O. Bone pin, head left in natural state, probably unfinished. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

(Besides these perfect pins there are thirty-nine fragments of various sizes).

P. Circular sawn piece of bone, slightly concave side. Width $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Q. Bone bead or whorl. Incisions cut from the top and bottom to meet two grooves running round the circumference. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diam. $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

R. Bone toggle, with three parallel grooves encircling each end. Length $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. Largest diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

S. Bone stylus, writing point missing. Remaining length, 2in.

T. Hollowed bone, tapering from a square of $\frac{5}{16}$ in. sides, to a round $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. The square end is cut off at an angle of 45° and pierced vertically with a round hole. When blown like an ordinary whistle it gives a high shrill note. Length $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.

U. Bone needle? tapering to pointed ends from flat pierced centre. One extreme point broken off. Length $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.

V. Sliced bone, pointed one end and notched the other. Very highly polished. Length 3in.

W. Part of round bone bangle? with minute iron rivet one end. Length remaining $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.

PLATE VIII.

Altogether four hundred and one glass beads have been found, and in a great variety of colours of the following shades:—black, sea green, pea

green, olive green, white, brown, grey, turquoise, china blue, royal blue, light blue, red, coral, brick. The great majority are of the notched variety, ranging from one segment to ten. The long tubular ones are untwisted. There are a number of roughly squared china blue ones of a regular length of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. There are a number twisted many times without becoming notched.

OTHER FRAGMENTS OF GLASS NOT ILLUSTRATED.

There are thirty-two fragments, and with the exception of three of a whitish colour, all are of various shades of sea green. They are chiefly from bottles and cups. One of the white fragments is presumably part of a window pane, as a mortar-like substance still adheres to the rounded outside edges.

PLATE IX.

A. Iron stylus, with reduced extending point $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from one end and flattened eraser the other. Bent. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

B. Large iron stylus, reduced extended writing point broken off. Projecting eraser. Length $4\frac{5}{8}$ in.

C. Iron stylus, tapering to a writing point and with a wide projecting eraser. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

D. Short iron stylus, reduced extended writing point broken off $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from end. Projecting fan-shaped eraser. Bent. Length $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.

E. Iron stylus, reduced extended writing point $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from one end and projecting eraser the other. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect.

F. Iron awl, square tang and tapering in a round to a very sharp point the other end. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

G. Iron awl, square tang and tapering in a round to a very sharp point the other end. Length $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.

H. Iron object, flattened and slightly turned up at one end. Length 3in.

I. Iron pin, head tapered and bent to form a round eye. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

J. Ditto. Length 3in.

K. Ditto. Length $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.

L. Iron pin, curved and head bent to form a large round eye. Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.

M. Iron pin, curved and head bent to form a small round eye. Length $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.

N. Iron nail, with large round mushroom-like head. Length $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.

O. Same as I. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.

P. Same as I. Length $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Q. Ox goad, ferrule with pointed pin. Diam. $\frac{3}{8}$ in. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. Pin $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.

R. Ox Goad. Diam. of circle $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Total length $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. (Four of these objects have been found.)

S. Ring of iron. Diam. $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.

T. Iron ring, ends not joined. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

U. Iron awl? squared and tapering to a point both ends. Length 3in.

PLATE X.

- A. Square piece of iron. Ten twists one end and small conical head the other. Length $5 \frac{5}{8}$ in.
- B. Iron chisel, with fragments of wooden handle corroded on. Length 5in.
- C. Iron socketed spear-head, with hole for rivet. Point missing. Length remaining $2 \frac{5}{8}$ in.
- D. Curved strip of iron with widened perforated ends. Length 2in.
- E. Iron object, with flattened end, having a raised oval mounting. Length $3 \frac{3}{8}$ in.
- F. Iron needle, pointed both ends and large oval eye. Length $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in.
- G. Iron knife, with handle flattened at end, and turned back to form a loop. Length $7 \frac{3}{8}$ in.
- H. Perforated round iron object, probably an ornamental boss. Diam. $1 \frac{3}{8}$ in.
- I. Iron shoe cleats. (Altogether forty-three of these have been found in various sizes.)
- J. Iron leaf-shaped knife-dagger, or razor? Length $3 \frac{3}{8}$ in.
- K. Iron knife-like object, blade broken off. Twisted handle with a loop at one end. Length $4 \frac{5}{8}$ in.

PLATE XI.

- A. Iron object with knife-edge. Length $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in.
- B. Iron hook, with loop at the top. Length $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in.
- C. Large iron tool. A sort of deep gouge at one end and a blunted chisel the other. The shaft bevelled on the four corners. Length $12 \frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect.
- D. Large iron pin of brooch, length $3 \frac{3}{8}$ in.
- E. Large iron nail. Triangular-shaped head. Length $4 \frac{3}{4}$ in. (Fourteen pounds of iron nails of various sizes have been found.)
- F. Flat iron object, with tapering crook-shaped head. Length $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in.
- G. Ring of thick round iron. Diam. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in.
- H. Iron object of three strips, welded together at one end and splayed out at the other, the ends of all three have apparently been broken off. Spring of tubular padlock? Length $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in.
- I. Iron object, with twisted handle and projecting crook. Part of a flesh-hook or a key? Length $4 \frac{5}{8}$ in.

PLATE XII.

- A. Pottery spindle-whorl. Diam. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in.
- B. A fossil *Echinus* from the oolite. Probably used as a charm or button. Diam. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. (*Vide Douglas' Nenia*, No. 14. Plate 15.)
- C. Pottery spindle-whorl. Diam. $1 \frac{7}{8}$ in. (Altogether seven pottery whorls were found.)
- D. Lathe-turned spindle-whorl. Kimmeridge shale. Excellent condition. Diam. $1 \frac{3}{8}$ in.
- E. Chalk spindle-whorl. Diam. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in.
- F. Sling-bullet of baked clay. Length $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in. (Four of these have been found, of different sizes.)

- G. Piece of round lead perforated at one end and broken off at the other. Length 3 3/8in.
- H. Fragment of Kimmeridge shale bangle. Length 2 1/2in.
- I. Fragment of Kimmeridge shale bangle. Length 3 1/4in.
- J. Small ring of Kimmeridge shale, with sunken ring and dot ornament. Diam. 1 3/8in. Broken.
- K. Bone implement, worked to a point, unworked at the butt. Length 4 7/8in.
- L. Ditto. Length 4 3/4in.
- M. Ditto. Length 4 1/2in.
- N. Bone gouge? Made by slicing off to a point a metatarsal bone of a sheep. The knuckle-end pierced. Length 4 1/4in.
- O. Ditto. Length 4 1/4in.
- P. Ditto. But unsliced. Length 4 1/2in.
- Q. Fragment of Kimmeridge shale bangle, ornamented with grooves cut diagonally. Size 1 3/4in. (Also fourteen other fragments of plain shale bangles have been found.)
- R. Same as N., but knuckle-end broken off. (Altogether fourteen worked and pierced bones have been found.)

PLATE XIII.

- A. Mortarium of light brown ware, with wide overhanging rim. Coated originally with a bright red and then a black substance. Studded internally with very fine broken flint and stones. Diam. at top 6 7/8in. With rim 7 5/8in. Height 3in. (Pieced together.)
- B. Bowl of light grey ware, with heavy overhanging rim. Diam. at top 8in. With rim 8 3/4in. Height 2 7/8in. (Pieced together.)
- C. Oval saucer, with two handles, of a coarse black ware. Length 9in. Width 6in. Height 1 3/4in. (Pieced together.)
- D. Round shallow pot of coarse black ware, with one handle. A scored trellis pattern completely encircles the pot. Diam. 6in. Height 2in. (Pieced together.)
- E. Bowl or porringer, with straight sides obliquely out-set, and a thick rounded flange just below the small upright lip. Of coarse brownish, nearly black ware. Outside diam., including flange, 5 1/2in. Height 3in. (Pieced together.)
- F. Same as E, but with lighter flange. Diam., including flange, 4in. Height 2 1/2in. (Pieced together.)
- G. Same as E. Diam., including flange, 4in. Height 2 1/2in. (Pieced together.)
- H. Same as E, but with a greater protruding angular flange. Diam., including flange, 7in. Height 3in.
- I. Shallow bowl of Samian ware, with bead lip, and obliquely expanded moulded foot ring. (The form lies between the 31 and the 37 of the sigillata bowls.) Unstamped and incomplete.
- J. Small hand-made beaker, with thickened and slightly expanded lip. Of coarse brownish-black ware. Diam. at top 3in. Height 3 1/2in. (Pieced together.)

K. Small hand-made beaker, with thickened and slightly expanded lip. Of very coarse brownish-black ware. Diam. at top 4in. Height 5in. (Pieced together.)

L. Fragments of globular narrow-necked vase of New Forest ware, with four series of four lines painted in white slip running vertically from two sunken grooves encircling the bottom of the neck, to two grooves encircling the base of the vessel. Of hard light-grey ware, with a pinkish coating. Probable height 6in. Diam. 5in.

M. Part of a perforated bowl with wide horizontally-set rim. Of a soft grey paste. Diam. 6in. Height 3in.

N. Fragment of a bowl of grey ware, ornamented with five ribs or cordons, and coated inside and out with hæmatite. Height 2in.

O. Fragment of a bowl with bead rim. Of light-brown ware, coated inside and out with a red substance in imitation of true Samian. Decorated with complete rosettes above a slight shoulder, and with demi-rosettes on a larger scale beneath. (Apparently the standard form 37.) Height of fragment 2in.

P. Another fragment from same bowl as O.

Q. Fragment of rosette-stamped ware, with the addition of a row of sunken squares set obliquely to the rim. Not from the same bowl as O and P., but apparently also of the standard form 37.

R. Base of a thin cup of Samian ware, with part of maker's stamp, CELS Apparently the potter Celsiani.

S. Fragment of base of Samian bowl, with maker's stamp, SAMILVS.

T. Fragment of base of Samian bowl, Form No. 9, with end of maker's stamp, APIII.

(The other part of the base has since been found, and the name reads STAPIII.)

U. Fragment of base of Samian bowl, with part of maker's stamp, DIA

(Altogether one hundred and sixty-two fragments of Samian ware have been found. Of these seventeen only have any decoration.)

PLATE XIV.

A. Four fragments of New Forest ware, coated with black varnish and painted in white slip in various designs. (Altogether only 14 fragments of this ware have been found).

B, C, D, E. Fragments of pottery of a soft, light-brown paste, with incised designs bearing a close resemblance to those on the pottery found on the late Celtic site at All Cannings Cross. (cf. *W.A.M.*, vol. xxxvii., 526—538).

F, G. Fragments of hard blue pottery with incised combed patterns.

H. Four fragments of the sixty-nine found, (thirty-eight pieces with design,) of a pot of light brown, rather coarse ware. The pot was originally covered with an incised pattern of various sized squares, triangles, oblongs, etc., and the incisions filled with a white substance, traces of which remained. (The pot was evidently a waster, as part of it is distorted).

I. Fragment of tiling or broken hypocaust flue, with deep incisions, brick-red in colour. (Sixty-two of these fragments have been found).

J, K. Fragments of strainers of coarse dark brownish-black ware. (Ten fragments altogether found, of various sizes of holes).

L. Fragment of coarse black pottery with incised trellis pattern. (This ware is found in profusion on the site).

M. Large fragment of roofing tile, brick-red in colour. (Fourteen such fragments have been found).

N. Chipped circular ball of flint. Diam. 2 3/4in.

O. Ditto. Diam. 2 1/4in.

P. Chipped semi-circular ball of flint. Flat base. Diam. 2 1/8in.

Q. Circular piece of pottery, slightly curved. Counter? Diam. 1in.

R. Stone of fine grain, grey-brown in colour, worn by use. Whetstone? Length 4in.

S. Ditto. But with grooved end. Length 2 1/2in.

T. Ditto. Length 1 3/4in.

U. Ditto. Length 5in. (Altogether nine rubbing stones of this description have been found).

V. Flat oval rubbing stone of hard light-grey stone. Size 1 3/4in. × 1 1/2in.

W. Rubbing-stone, very hard, dark red in colour. 3 in. × 3/4in.

X. Flat piece of chalk, chipped round, counter? Diam. 3/4in.

Y. Circular ball of chipped chalk. Diam. 1in.

PLATE XV.

Iron socketed and looped celt. Length 5 5/8in. Width at cutting edge 2 13/16in. Outside diameters of oval socket 2 11/16in. × 1 7/8in. Perfect.

LIST OF COINS FOUND.

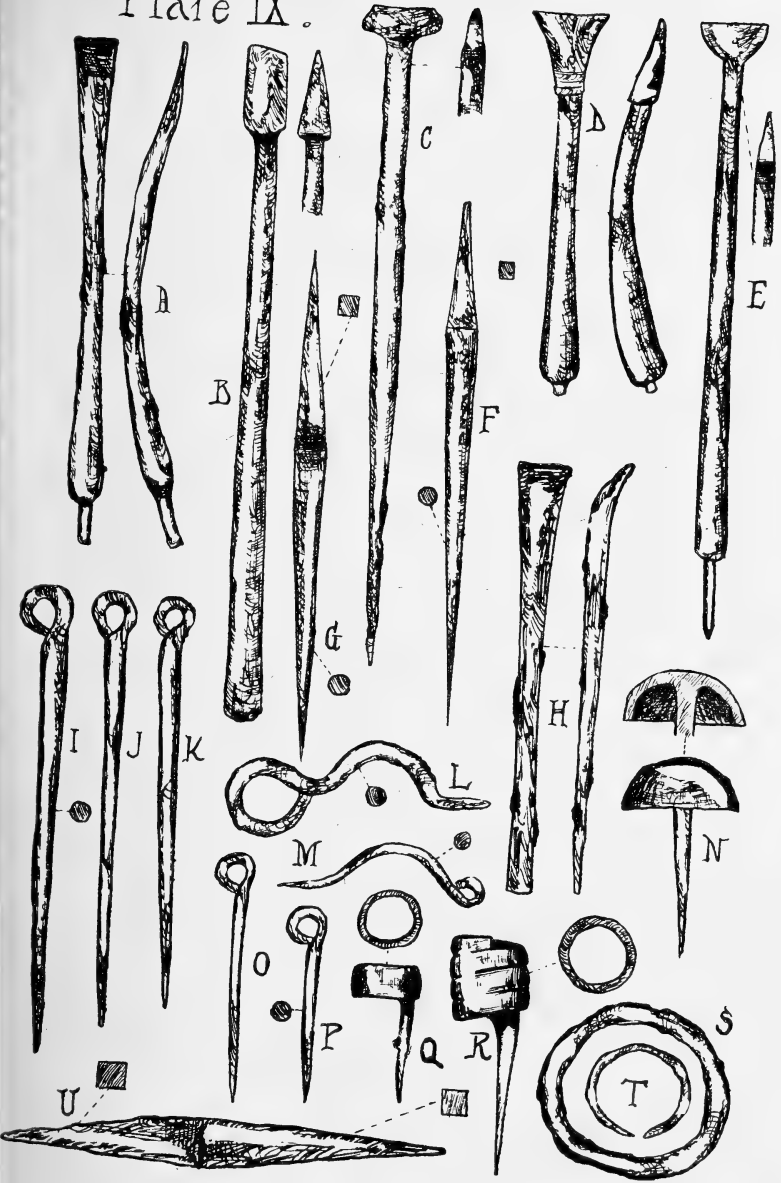
BRITISH.

- 1. Small silver, uninscribed, dished.
- 1. Small silver and bronze, uninscribed.

ROMAN.

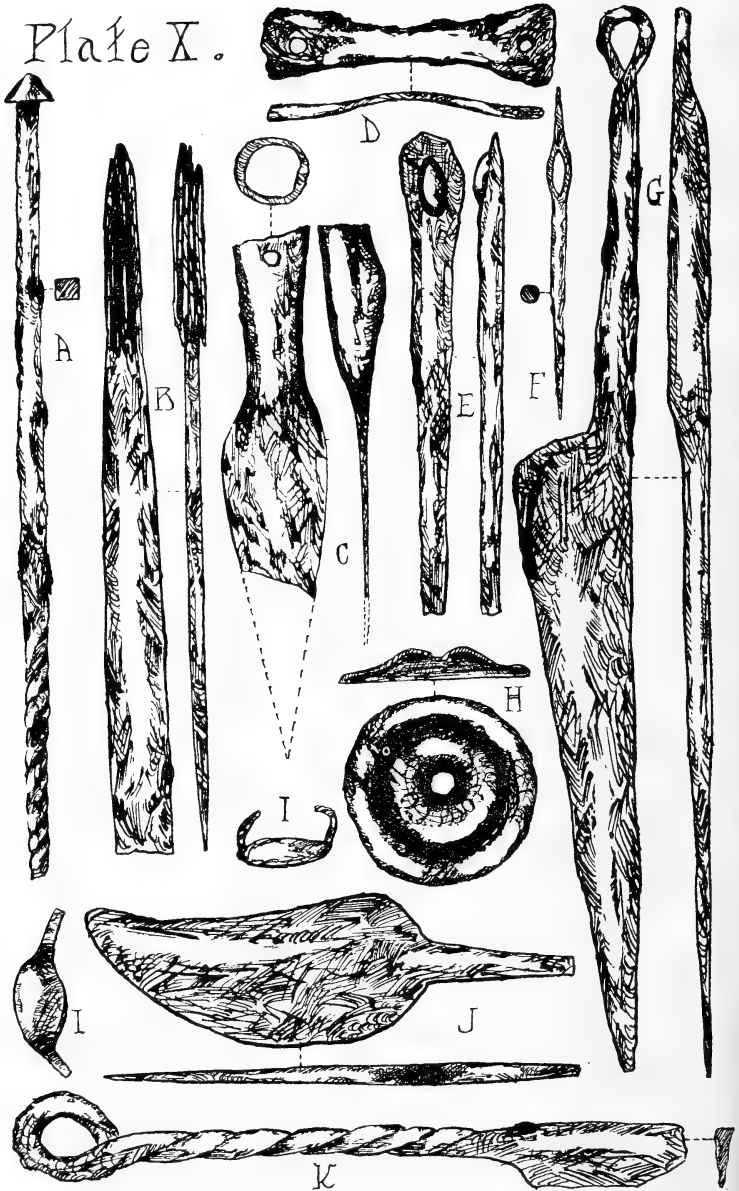
1. Small silver	Vespasian.	A.D. 69—79.
2. Small silver	Antoninus Pius.	„ 138—161.
1. Small silver	Julia Mamæa.	„ 222—235.
—		
1. Large brass	M. Aurel. Antoninus.	„ 211—217.
—		
3. Middle brass	Antoninus Pius.	„ 138—161.
1. „	Faustina I.	„ 138—141.
1. „	Julia Mæsa.	„ 218—223.
—		
1. Small brass (plated).	Diocletianus.	„ 284—313.
1. „ „	Carausius.	„ 287—289.
5. „ „	Constantinus I.	„ 306—337.
1. „ „	Licinius	„ 317—323.

Plate IX.



Iron Objects. Cold Kitchen Hill. $\frac{3}{4}$.

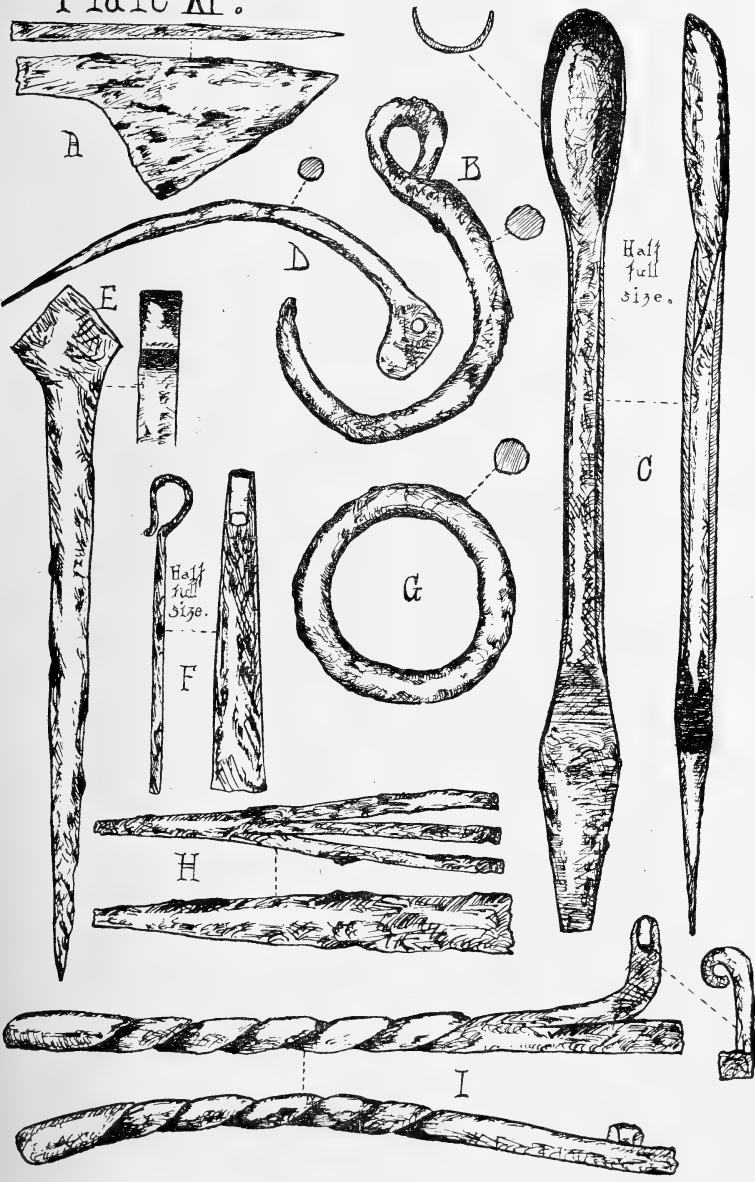
Plate X.



Iron Objects. Cold Kitchen Hill. $\frac{3}{4}$.

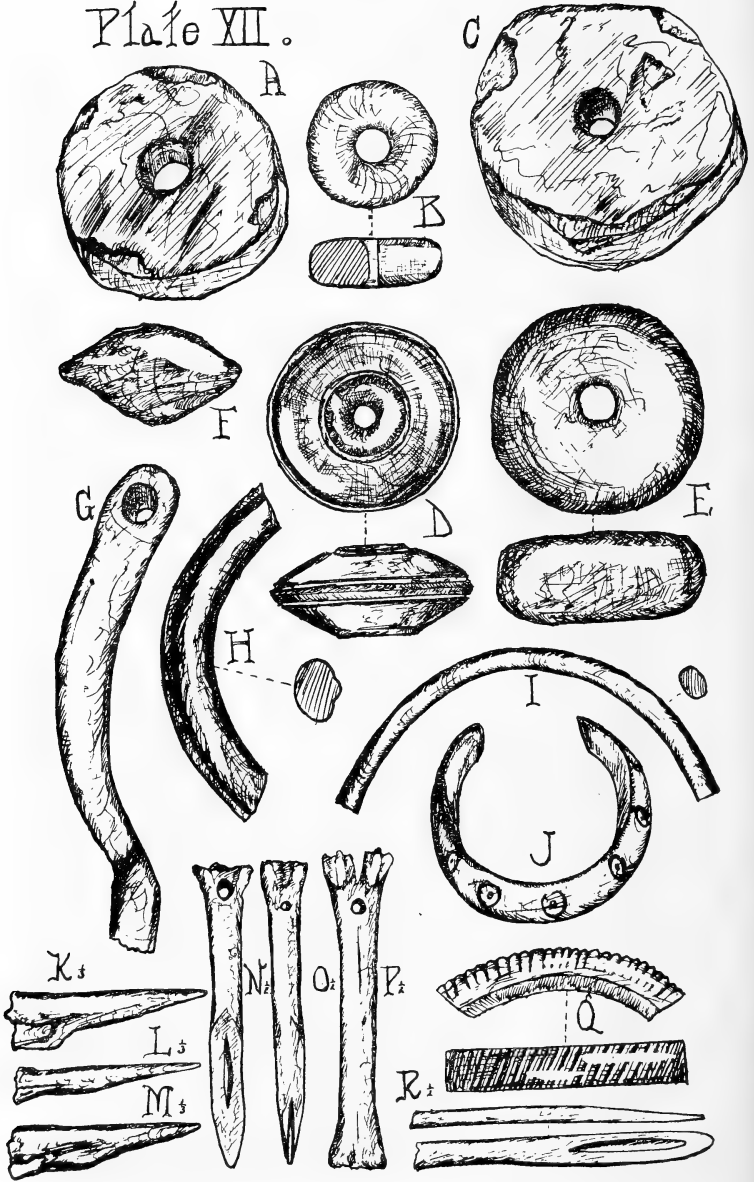


Plate XI.



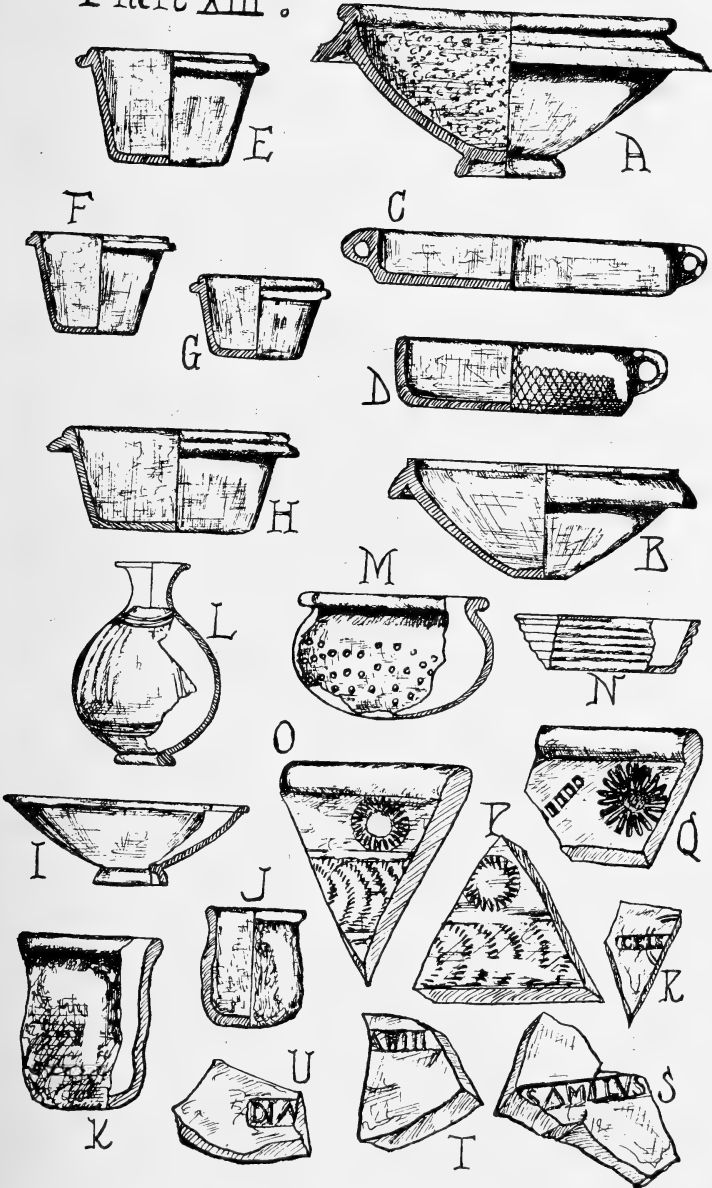
Iron Objects. Cold Kitchen Hill. Mostly $\frac{3}{4}$.

Plate XII.



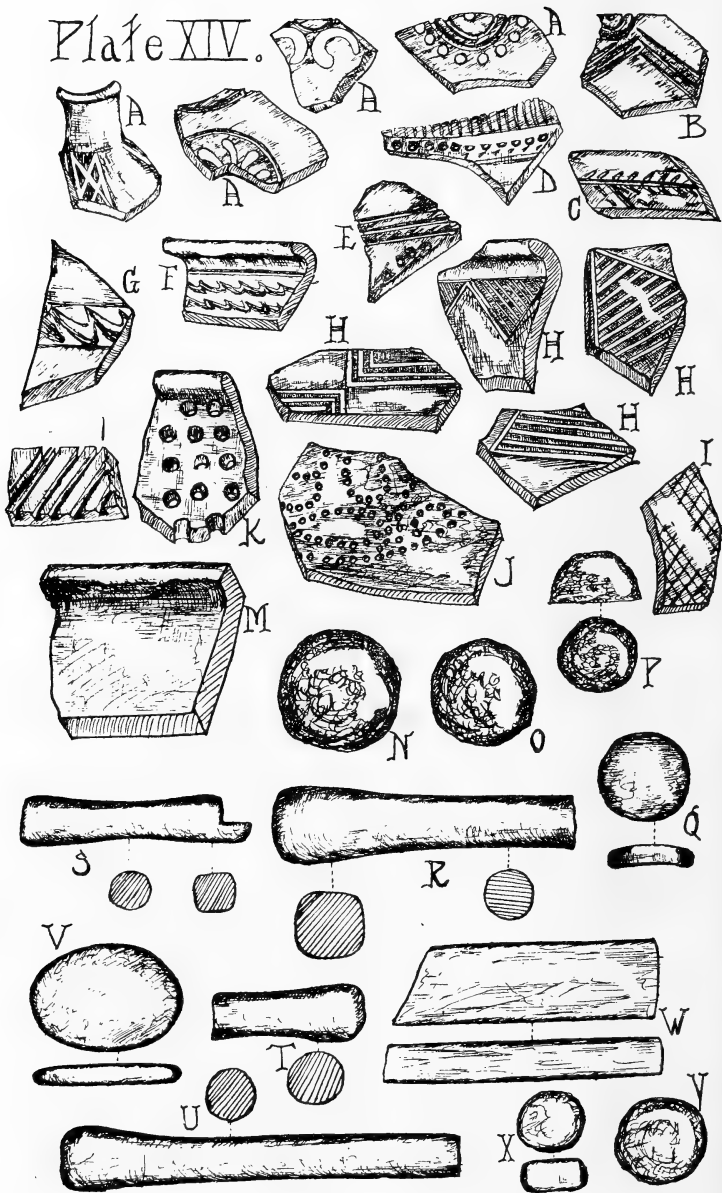
Objects of Pottery, Bone, Shale, &c. Cold Kitchen Hill.

Plate XIII.



Pottery. Cold Kitchen Hill.

Plate XIV.



Objects of Pottery, Stone, Shale, &c. Cold Kitchen Hill.

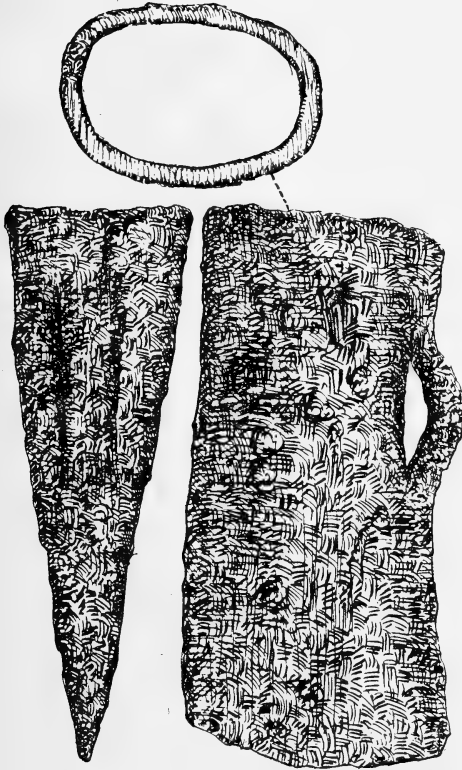


PLATE XV. Iron Socketed Looped Celt.
Cold Kitchen Hill. $\frac{1}{2}$.



1.	Small brass	Victorinus.	A.D. 265—267.
11.	"	Tetricus.	" 267—273.
2.	"	Claudius II.	" 268—270.
1.	"	Carinus.	" 283—284.
1.	"	Allectus.	" 293—296.
2.	"	Constantius I.	" 305—306.
27.	"	Constantinus.	" 306—337.
1.	"	Theodora.	" 306—337.
7.	"	Constans.	" 337—350.
8.	"	Constantinus II.	" 337—351.
4.	"	Type Urbs Roma.	"
1.	"	Magnentius.	" 350—353.
1.	"	Valens.	" 364—378.
19.	"	Unidentified.	"
<hr/>			
106	Total.		

THE CUSTOMS OF THE MANORS OF CALSTONE AND BREMHILL,¹

By THE EARL OF KERRY.

Several specimens of the "Customs" of Wiltshire Manors have already appeared in the pages of the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*.² In this article I am giving, from documents at Bowood, two further examples, which, though in many respects similar to those which have preceded them, may not be without interest to Wiltshire readers.

The affairs of a mediæval manor were entirely regulated by its Customs, and there is every reason to suppose that in many cases these date back to the days before the Norman Conquest.

The "copy-holders," or "customary tenants," held their land by virtue of a "copy," or agreement, entered into between them and the lord of the manor. In legal parlance they were tenants "at the will of the lord and according to the Customs of the Manor." Thus the Customs in effect constituted the local land law, and it was of importance that they should neither be forgotten by the tenants nor infringed by the lord. From time to time, therefore, the "Homage," or jury of twelve manorial copyholders, were called together for the purpose of making a formal "presentment" of their Customs, and this was duly registered in the Court-Rolls of the Manor concerned. Two such presentments are recorded in the documents below.

An important, if not an integral, part of the manorial system, was the "Open Field," which, as Mr. O. G. S. Crawford has shown in his paper *Air Survey and Archæology*,³ can be clearly traced back to a Saxon origin.

There were usually three Open Fields in a Manor, used in rotation for wheat, barley, and fallow, and parcelled out into strips, only divided one from another by a narrow "balk" of turf. The strips were normally a furlong in length, and one, two, or four poles in breadth. They were thus supposed to be quarter acres, half acres, or acres, though in practice they varied considerably in size and shape, according to the configuration of the ground.

¹ The Society is indebted to Lord Kerry for the cost of the blocks of the two maps illustrating this paper.

² Vol. xxxii., 311. *The Customs of the Four Manors of the Abbey of Lacock*, by the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A. *Customs of the Manor of Winterbourne Stoke*, 1574, by the Rev. C. V. Goddard, xxxiv., 208. *Customs belonging to the Manor and the Rectory Manor of Christian Malford*, by G. A. H. White, xli., 174—177.

³ Read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1923, and printed (H.M. Stationery Office), 1924.

Both the lord of the Manor and his tenants held strips scattered over the open field, and since these were cultivated in common, elaborate rules were necessary in order to ensure that the sowing and reaping of the crops should be simultaneously carried out, and to regulate the use of the ground after harvest. The open field strips were variously named in different parts of the country. Sometimes, as in the case of Calstone, they were known as "furlongs," and in the map from which our illustration is taken we find these "furlongs" grouped together under distinctive names, such as Oake Furlong, Peas Furlong, Shady Furlong, Slot Furlong, Devizes-way Furlong, &c. Another term employed was "yard land," with the variants "lands," "lawns," "land-shares," "launchers," "lanchetts," and "lynchets."¹

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the Manorial system with its concomitant Open Fields gradually fell into abeyance. Copyholders were fast becoming leaseholders, and thus no longer depended for their tenure on the Customs of the Manor, but on the Common Law of the land. During this period also there took place a succession of Enclosure Acts, under which the Open Fields were sub-divided into permanent enclosures, which, taking the place of the strips, were then allotted between the lord of the manor and his tenants.

But though the "lynchets" ceased to be separately cultivated, they have not disappeared. It had been usual, in the heavier soils which required most drainage, for the strip holder to plough always inwards, that is to say to turn the sods towards the centre of the lynchets. The strips were thus built up in the centre, and the ridges so formed became so pronounced that, though long since turned down to grass, they still retain their shape, and are constantly found in the 'ridge and furrow' of our permanent pastures. On sloping ground, again, it was the custom to turn the sod always down hill, and thus in course of time the strip became not a ridge, but a terrace which time could not destroy. These terraces are specially noticeable in the Manor with which I am about to deal.

CALSTONE WELLINGTON.

The early history of Calstone is somewhat confusing, for there were at the time of the Domesday survey no less than three Manors so called,² comprising between them a much larger area than that now associated with the name of Calstone.

We are here more particularly concerned with the land immediately contiguous to the present village, which received the name of Calstone Wellington, or Wylie, from the fact that it was, at an early period, granted to the Willington family. It appears to have subsequently passed, with other property in the neighbourhood of Calne, to the Zouches, by whom it

¹ *The English Peasantry and the Enclosure of Common Fields*, Gilbert Slater, p. 21.

² Marsh, *History of Calne*, p. 262 *et seq.*

was sold in 1579, to Sir Lionel Duckett, Lord Mayor of London. The Manors of Calstone and Calstone Wyley with the hundred of Calne, remained in the hands of Sir Lionel Duckett's descendants for nearly two centuries.¹ At the time when the Calstone customs were "presented," the owner of the Manor was John Duckett, who became a few years later (1628) Sheriff of Wilts, but had his mansion house at Calstone besieged and destroyed by the Parliamentary army during the Civil War. It was on this occasion that he is said to have made his escape, by the ingenious ruse of concealing himself in a coffin, in which he was carried through the beleaguering force with all solemnity as if for burial. The Duckett family thenceforward made Hartham their headquarters, and in 1765 Thomas Duckett, who was at the time Member of Parliament for Calne, sold Calne and Calstone to William Earl of Shelburne (afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne), whose father had, not many years before, become through the purchase of Bowood a resident in the county.

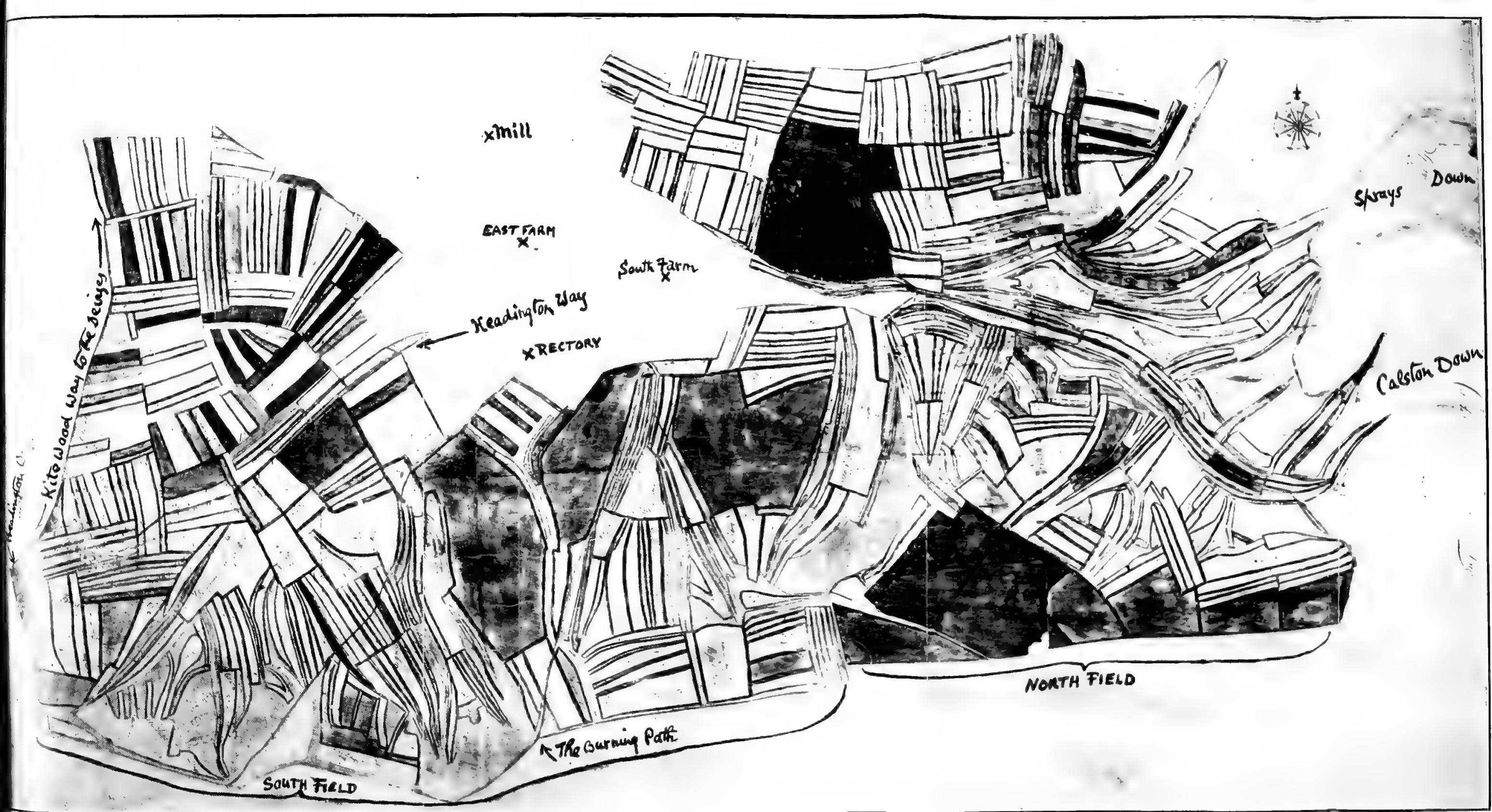
There are at Bowood two maps of Calstone, showing respectively the "North Field" and the "South Field" of the old Manor. They have recently been photographed by the Ordnance Survey authorities, to whom I am indebted for the copies from which the illustration which accompanies this article (Map **A**) is taken. In the process of combining the two maps into one, and in reducing them to a scale compatible with reproduction, the names on the original maps have unfortunately disappeared. A few of them have been reinserted; it should, however, be noted that the East and South Farms, the Rectory, and the Mill do not figure in the original, and have merely been added in order to indicate the position of these Open Fields on the Ordnance Map. It may be added that their southern boundary was formed by the "drift way" which now marks the northern limit of the Devizes Golf course.

The second map (Map **B**) shows part of the same ground (*viz.*, the western portion of the South Field) as photographed from the air by Mr. Keiller in 1824. This has also been reduced in order to bring it within the scope of the *W.A.M.*, but the lines of some of the former "lynchets," though not so clear as they are in the original photograph, can be clearly perceived. They are no longer visible on the ground, and the value of air photography in detecting these ancient divisions thus becomes once more apparent.²

Incidentally the maps tell us something of the later history of this Manor. The originals have a marginal key to the various owners, and show their respective properties in different colours. They were at the time six in number:—(1) George Duckett, whose property (the major portion of the fields in question) appears under three headings: "Farm Land" (*i.e.*, land appertaining to the Calstone Manor Farm), which is shaded in a dark colour; "Tenants Land," a large part of which appears to have been an appurtenance of Spray's Farm; and "Waste Land"—(2) Sir Edmond Desbovery. (3) Wat. Hungerford, Esq. (4) Mrs. Wich, *alias* Hungerford; (5) Parsonage Land, and (6) Ant. Brooks.

¹ *Duchetiana*, by Sir G. F. Duckett, 65—67n; & Marsh, *History of Calne*, II., 263—272.

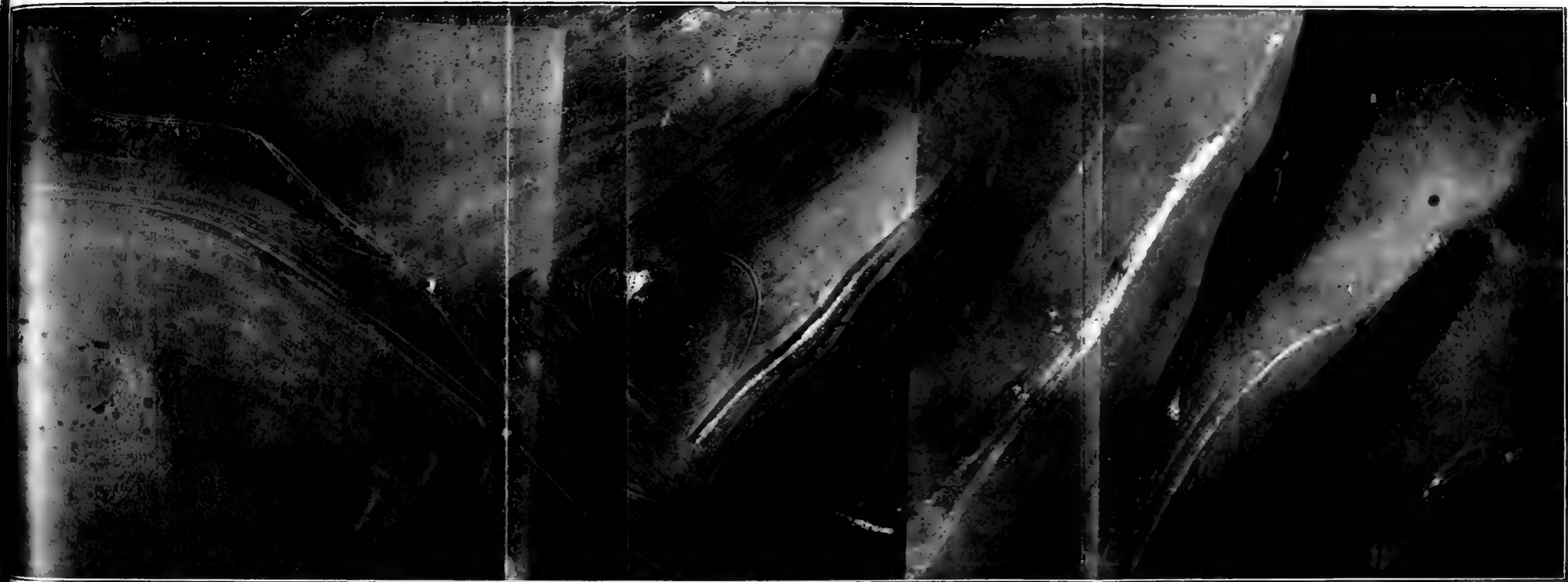
² See Mr. Crawford's paper, already mentioned.



Map A.—The Open Fields of Calstone Manor, showing the Strips or Lynchets into which they were divided c. 1725. (Scale about 6 inches to the mile.)

100

100



Map. B.—The Coombes of Calstone Down. From air photographs taken by Alex. Keiller, F.S.A. Scot. Scale about 12 inches to the mile.
(Compare the old "Lynchets" of Calstone "North Field," as shown in Map A).



George Duckett, of Hartham, Wilts, and Dewlish, Dorsetshire, was member for Calne from 1707 to 1722 and from 1722 till his death in 1732 a Commissioner of Excise. It was his son and successor who sold the property to Lord Shelburne. The key, however, proves that the Ducketts had by this time already alienated a considerable portion of the Manor. The fact of George Duckett's ownership enables us to date the map as made in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, but we can place it even more closely through Sir Edmund Desbovery (or de Bouverie). This was the second baronet of that name, and he succeeded his father, Sir William, in 1717. The map must, therefore, have been made between 1717 and 1732. Sir Edmond de Bouverie's brother and successor, Sir Jacob, was later created Viscount Folkestone, and was father of the first Lord Radnor, from whom Lord Shelburne bought that portion of Calstone somewhere about the year 1780.

The customs of Calstone Manor are taken from a modern copy, amongst the Bowood papers. I have assumed that this was accurately transcribed (from an original no longer extant), and have therefore left it as far as possible unaltered. Calstone at the time would appear to have boasted of only nineteen copyholders, twelve of whom constituted its Homage. As an old Wiltshire woman was recently heard to say of her children, they may have been "good schollards" but they were certainly "bad spellards," nor, as will be seen, was the Homage of Bremhill much superior to them in that accomplishment. The presentments were, however their own, and are here given as they made them.

Calstone Wellington, together with Calne, Cherhill, and Compton Bassett, was enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1820.

Customs of the Manor of Calstone (1621).

The fourth day of April in the 18th year of King James, &c.

The homage there (that is to say): John Weston, John Feates als. Hewes, William Goddard, John Hiscockes, Lawrence Seager, Thomas Brown, John Forman, Thomas Webb, Walter Seager, Stephen Gray, Robert Page and John Hannam, being charged upon their oathes to present the Customs of the said manor, doe present the same in forme following, that is to say:

That the Custom of the said manor is, and tim out of the mind of man hath beene, that if any Coppingholder or Customary tenants of this Manor dye, or shall at any time upon or after Michelmas day, and befor our Lady day then following, dye tenant in possession of any Coppinghold lands or tenement parcel of this manor; then the Executor or Administrator of every such tenant may and ought to have, hold, and enjoy the said Coppinghold tenement and all the sevrell grounds belonging thereunto, for and dureing one whole year next after the death of such tenant soe dying, and then to leave the same in all respects in such and the lik state as he entred thereunto. And he ought to hould and enjoy the wheate which at the death of such tenant is or shall be sowne, and the wheate land and barley land which for that yeare is, or shall

be appoynted to bee sowne, untill Michelmas next after the death of every such tenant. And the Reversioner¹ att our Lady day, next after the death of any such tenant, may and ought to enter into all the steand meade,² and may fallow for wheat and barley in the sumer feelds,³ and may then alsoe enter into the Comon belonging to the said Cobby-hold tenement.

And further they present that if such Cobby-holder or Customary tenant doe dye upon or after our Lady day, and befor Michelmas then next following, then the executor or adminestrator of evry such tenant ought to have, hold, and enjoy the said Cobby-hold tenement, and the sevrell grounds thereunto belonging, for one whole year after the death of the said tenant⁴ and then to leave the same as abovesaid. And the said executor or administerator, yomediatly after the death of every such tenant, may and ought to enter to the arrable land, which then shall be unfallowed, in the sumer feld, and may fallow and sowe the same for that yeare following, and to take the profit thereof for that yeare, and in the mean season the Reversioner ought not to entermedle therewith.

And further the said Homage doe present that all rents, dutyes, services and customes wich shall or may grow due and bee payeable to the Lord & others out of and for the same Cobby-hold tenement for the space that such executors shall hould the same, shall be paid, done, and performed by the same executors or his assignes; and further that the Reversioner entringe after the Execut yeare⁵ ended, shall make such Custom-fallow in the sumer felds as for the Lord of the same Manor, if fit to be done.

And further they present that the Custom of the same Manor is, and tim out of mind hath been, that the Lord of the same Manor for the tim being hath and may grant esteats of the Cobbyhold tenements within the same Manor, by Cobby of Court Roll, for one, two, or three lives in possession, and for one or two lives in reversion of one life in possession, and for one, two, or three lives in reversion of a widdow's estate. And they alsoe present that upon and after the death of every Cobbyhold tenant and widdow, deying tenant in possession of any Cobbyhold parcell of this Mannor, whose herriott is not certaine, shall pay to the Lord for an heriott, for every such Cobbyhold tenement

¹ In original "Revisdioner," and elsewhere "Rendioner" and "Revdsoner." The word evidently presented peculiar difficulties to the Calstone Homage.

² Stoned mead, *i.e.*, the meadow marked out into plots by stone landmarks.

³ It seems that by "summer field" the common arable field before it had been ploughed is intended.

⁴ This custom of the holding of the estate of a deceased tenant by executors for a twelvemonth was generally known as the "dead-year." It seems to have been peculiar to Wiltshire and Gloucestersire (Elton. *Custom and Tenant Right.*)

⁵ The "Executor year," *i.e.*, the "dead's year," already mentioned.

heriotable, his or their best beast, and for default of such heriott, his or their best gives.¹

Item : They present that every Cobbyhold tenement of this Mannor ought to have timber for the repairing of their Cobby-hold tenemts from tim to time, as often as need shall require, to be allowed and dellevred unto them by the Lord, or his officer for the time being, epon request ; to bee taken epon their own tenements, if any there bee, if not, then elsewhere at the Lords pleasure. And alsoe stone and sand for reparation of the same tenements, if any be epon the same tenemt; if not epon the Lords weast by assignment as aforesaid.

And the Custome of the said Mannor is, and tim out of mind hath been, that at the breach of the fields after harvest, the farmer may putt into the said feilds all such cattell as he usuelly keepeth epon the said farme, there to depasture untell such tim as he putt his flock of sheepe into the same feilds, and then he is to take out his cattell. And that the said flocke of sheepe are then to be kept in the farmer's peeces by the space of nin dayes then next after their first cominge into the feelds, and not any longer or elsewhere to feed, or to be kept in the sam feilds. During wich nin dayes, or at any time before, the tenants sheepe may not feed in the farmer's peeces without his consent.²

Item : the said homage doe present that Lawrence Seager payeth for his Cobby-hold half-yearly	vij ^s .	iiij ^d .
Item : Walter Seager payeth for his Cobby-hold half-yearly	x ^s .	
One Custome-fallowe dayes worke and too Custem reapers at harvist yearly ³		
Thomas Webb payeth rent for his severell Cobby-houlds vizt for Chubbs hold half-yearly	ij ^s .	
For his other Cobby-hold half-yearly		xij ^d .
And one Custome-reaper for Chubbs to the farm at harvist		
Thomas Sumers payeth rent for his Cobby-hold half-yearly	v ^s .	
One Custome-fallow dayes worke and one reaper and one griper at harvist to ye farm yearly		

¹ A give=something given, or in this case taken, for in default of the best beast, it was usual for the lord to take as a heriot the best piece of household stuff belonging to his tenant.

² It seems that after the joint harvesting operations of the open field had been completed "the farmer" (*i.e.*, the tenant of the manor farm) had for a time the exclusive use of the field for his cattle, and that the cattle were followed by sheep. The sheep, however, had to be penned for the first nine days by the farmer in his own pieces or strips, after which the field was presumably used in common by "the farmer" and copyholders.

³ *i.e.*, as explained below, work for the manor farm at Calstone.

Richard Whithord payeth for his Copsy-hold half-yearly Noe Custom works	iiij ^s .	iiij ^d .
Nicholas Long payeth for his Copsy-hold half-yearly Noe Custome works		xij ^d .
John Hannam payeth for his Sheepards Close, his Copsy-hold half-yearly Noo Custom works		xij ^d .
Thomas Browne payeth for his Copsy-hold half-yearly One Custom-fallow day's worke to the farme and one reaper & griper at harvist yearly	v ^s .	
William Goddard payeth rent for his Copsy-hold half-yearly One Custome-fallow dayes worke to the farme, too reapers the one year, and the next yeare one reaper and one griper	x ^s .	iiij ^d .
John Feates, als Hewse, payeth for the Copsy-hold wherein he dwelleth half-yearly One Custome Fallowes days work to the farme of Calstone, three reapers and one griper the one yeare, and the next year too reapers and one griper	xij ^s .	vi ^d .
For Maskalls ¹ at Michas		xiiij ^d . ²
Item : John Feates, als Hewes, payeth rent for one Custom-Reaper and one griper to the farm at harvist		
For Maskalls for the same at Michas		iiij ^d . ob.
Item : John Hiscoks payeth rent for his copy-hold half-yearly	viiij ^s .	iiij ^d .

¹ *Maskalls*. It will be observed that five of the Calstone Copyholders paid small sums "for Maskall at Michaelmas," in addition to their rents and custom services. Mascall (said to = Marscall, the hard form of the word Marshal, a farrier), was a common name in Wiltshire, and it is possible that the copy-holders in question held a share in some land known by that name, in addition to their strips in the Calstone fields. It may, however, be remarked that the "Maskall" due seems to bear some relation to the principal rent paid, being generally about one-twelfth of this rent. An "extent" of Calstone, made in the year 1274, after reciting all the rents and works (totalling some £19) due by the tenants to the lord of the manor, goes on to say "And besides this the customars and cottars ought to be tallaged every year at the feast of St. Michael, and that tallage is worth 26s. 8d. by the year. (*Inquisitions P.M. 2 Edward I.*) Here, again we find the same sort of proportion to the rent, and one is tempted to look for a survival of the "Michaelmas tax" of 1274 in the "Maskall" of 1621.

Other suggested derivations have been "Marescalcia," the right of taking fodder for horses—"Malt-scot," which might, perhaps, be equated with "Michaelmas ale"—or some form of "church-scot," or Midsummer Tithe (c.f. *W.A.M.*, xxxiv., 213, note).

² ob (obolus) was the term often used at this time to denote a halfpenny.

One Custome-fallow days worke to the farm aforesaid ; one reaper one griper the one yeare and the next yeare one griper

For Maskall Miches

Steephen Gray payeth for his Cobby-hold half-yearly

For Maskall at Michs

For Broad Lands at Michs

ix^d.
xij^d.
xij^d.
xij^d.

One Custom-fallow days work to the farme, three reapers and one griper, and six bushels of Custom-Rent Barley,¹ to be delevrd at the Cobby-hold epon damang between New Years day and Our Lady Day

Thomasin Chener payeth rent for her Cobby-hold half-yearly

For Maskall at Miches

xvi^s.
viii^d.

One Custom-fallow days worke, fouer reapers and two gripers to the farm at harvist, Twelve bushells of Custom-Rent barley to be dellerd as abovesaid

Lyonell Orrell payeth rent for his Cobby-hold half-yearly

One Custom-reaper one griper

For Maskall at Michs.

v^s.

Robart Page payeth rent for his Cobby-hold half-yearly

Six bushells of Custom-rent barly, one reaper and one griper for one day in harvest

iii^s.
iiii^d.

John Forman payeth for his Cobby-hold half-yearly

Noe Custom workes

iii^s.
iii^d.ob.

John Westone payeth for his Cobby-hold half-yearly

One Custom-fallow days worke & one reaper and one griper to Calstone farme

xiii^s.

John Woodrof for his Cobby-hold half-yearly

One Custom-fallow days work and two reapers

xij^s.

William Phelpes payeth for his rent

Noe Customs workes

xv^d.

Item: Our Custom is, and tim out of mind hath bin, that the farmer of Calstone farm for the tim being (to whom these Customeworkes for plowes are to be don) ought to give three dayes warning to the tenants of the sevrell Cobby-holds who are to provid such works, that they be redy to perform the same, and the same be don betwen the third of May and Midsummer yearly :

And that the farmer hath used and ought to provid and pay to any for such labourers, the dyett and wages hereafter following : that is to say, for the plow folkes, bread, cheese, and beere, to be brought them in to the fields ; and for the driver of the plow too pence a day ; and for the reappers and gripers alsoe to have three dayes warning ; and the farmer is to allow and provid the labourers sufficient hott meat for thair breakfast and diners, and sufficiant bread and beare at evry

One bushel of barley was usually payable to the lord for every ridge or yard land sown.

throughes,¹ and (if the labourers please) an evenin at home to his house to supper.²

BREMHILL.

Bremhill Manor, which a seventeenth century map at Bowood shows as co-terminous with the parish of that name, was in the middle ages an ecclesiastical possession. It had been given in the year 935 by King Athelstan to Malmesbury Abbey, to which it continued to belong until the Dissolution.³ In the Domesday Survey the place figures as *Breme*, a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *bremel* (a bramble), and "Brimble" it was still called within the memory of many people now living. King Henry VIII. made it a practice to reward those who had been most zealous in abetting the destruction of the monasteries by granting to them portions of the plunder obtained. It was thus that about the beginning of the sixteenth century Sir Edward Baynton, one of the King's Vice-Chamberlains, secured, for a sum of £1200, all the lands which had previously belonged to Malmesbury and Stanley Abbeys.

Two centuries later the same lands were sold for £57,500, by persons to whom they had been mortgaged by the Baynton family, to John, Earl of Shelburne, the father of the first Marquis of Lansdowne.

The customs of the Manor of Bremhill are dated January 11th, 1657. The map already mentioned has no date, but can be placed by means of a Survey, or 'terrier,' of the manor, which is also at Bowood. This was made in 1629 and gives the names of all the tenants at that date and a distinguishing mark for each of their holdings. Corresponding marks appear on the holdings on the map in question, which is thus proved to be of the same date as the Survey. The terrier shows that the Manor was then divided into three Tythings:—Bremble with 26 tenants, Charlcuttt with 22, and Foxham with 31 and 13 freeholders. There would seem to have been no great increase in the population since the Domesday survey, when the persons living at Bremhill were given as 34 villeins, 22 bordars, 7 cottagers, and 16 serfs.

The Demesne was a large one, consisting of thirty-five separate pieces of land, situated for the most part round the site of the present village of

¹ Could this mean at the end of the day when the labourers were "through" their work?

² This was a privilege which in other cases would appear to have been afforded by the Lord of the Manor, but in this case was deputed to "the farmer" as his representative. "One night's entertainment" could in feudal days be claimed by the sovereign from any of his vassals.

³ Bowles, "*History of Bremhill*," and Marsh, "*History of Calne*," p. 219. It may, however, be noted that in *Wiltshire Inquisitions Post-Mortem Charles I.* (p. 158) part of the parish of "Bremhill *alias* Bremble" is said to have been "formerly parcel of the possessions of the late chantry of Bromham."

Bremhill, on Bencroft Hill, and near Bremhill Grove. The Manor House appears to have been where the modern Manor Farm stands. According to Bowles this had been in times past occasionally used as a residence by the Abbot of Malmesbury, but the old building was pulled down in the early part of the last century.

There are no Open Fields shown in the 1629 map. Nor do the Bremhill Customs contain, like those of Calstone, any regulations relating to such. The Demesne land, the holdings of the various tenants and of the freeholders in Foxham Tithing consisted, not (as in the case of Calstone,) of strips, but of numerous small enclosures, scattered about the Manor, and not always contiguous to each other. The survey, however, shows that there were certain "Field Lands" or "Meadow Lands" in which the Foxham tenants (only) had shares or strips. These went by the names of "Avon Field," "Middle Field," "Tytherton Field," "Dolemeade," and "The Moore," and though they are not shown on the map, it is clear that they were all in the low ground to the south of Foxham village.

To the questions: Were there ever any open arable fields in Bremhill? and if so how and when were they enclosed? no certain answers can be given. Though the Open Field was certainly a normal condition in the English Manors, there may have been cases where for one reason or another, none such existed, even in the earliest times. On the other hand, as is well shown in Slater's work¹ already mentioned, the Enclosure Acts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries dealt with only a portion of England, and the inference is that the rest had been enclosed in earlier times by private arrangement, and without the necessity of invoking the law. There seems also to be some evidence to show that ecclesiastical land was more frequently so dealt with than that of lay owners.

We are told that when the Church lands were first transferred to their lay grantees, the new proprietors often succeeded in abolishing the customary rights of the tenants thereon. The document which follows shows that the Bremble folk had succeeded in maintaining their privileges unimpaired.

The Custums of the Coppingholders of the Manner of Bremhill in Wiltshire.

I. Impri[mi]s: Our Custom is att the Lords will and pleasure [he] may choose whether he will grant by Cobby of Court Roule any more names than one. So likewise, at his will and pleasure, [he] may grant so many names by Cobby as he shall think good, be it more or less.

II. Item: If [? that] the father (being the first purchaser to him and his children to hold successively), may at his pleasure surrender his estate into the Lord's hands, to the use of himself or others, and cut off his own children; unless the children do give any money to the

¹ *The English Peasantry and the enclosure of common fields.* (Map facing p. 73).

purchase with the father, if in, and openly known in, the Court. Likewise the last wife of every sonn (being tenants or any other named in the Copsy to hold successively) shall have the widow's estate according to our Customs.¹

III. Item: If [? that] the wife named in the Copsy (her husband being deceased) may marry without licence and keep her estate during her life; though she hath never so many husbands and though her husband do surrender in his life-time, that doth not take away his wife's estate, except she comes into the Court and consent unto the same alsoe.

IV. Item: If the first taker do purchase to him and certain strangers to hold successively, he may as well cut off the strangers as the father may his children, except the strangers do lay their money towards the purchase of the same and [it is] openly known in the Court.

V. Item: If the father do purchase any estate to him and his children and the father decease, the next taker cannot surrender for term of his life: if he so do, the next taker (being in the same Copsy) then living immediately shall enter into that by our Custom.

VI. Item: If a grant be made to a man and his daughter and she after the death of her father entereth to the Copsy-hold, she may take a husband without licence (for) breaking custom, nor cause of forfeiture, nor loss of Herriot to the Lord; for she is steedholder² and not her husband.

VII. Item: If the tenant dies before our Lady-day in Lent, his executors shall have the profit of the same till Michael the Archangel next following, paying all duties to the Lord, the Stone mead and vulture excepted to the next taker; and if he died before Michaelmas the executors shall have the profits of the same till our Lady-day the 25th of March, paying all duties before excepted, the Stone mead and vulture excepted to the next taker again.³

VIII. Item: If [? that] the Widow upon the determination of her estate by death shall leave the Lord an Herriott; but upon forfeiture none at all, for that her estate is thereby fallen into the Lord's hands or the next taker in reversion when it shall happen.

IX. Item: Our Custom is that grants in reversion be good of any customary tenants; not reversion upon reversion which is contrary to our Custom.

X. Item: That where an infant cannot receive his Copsy-hold, the mother or next kin ought to have the use of his Copsy-hold to the profit of the infant, and also the custody of his body (except his father in his last will and testament do appoint it to any other to the profit

¹ The customary succession by the widow was known as the "free-bench."

² Probably *sted* (house) holder is intended.

³ Compare Calstone customs (*supra* p. 196) where the executor under the same circumstances held the land, for a full year.

of the infant) and also the custody of his body till he doth come to age, if they will take it on them.

XI. Item : To have such meadows, pastures, lands, arable commons, feedings, with that part and parcel of our Coppingholds which has [been] or [is] belonging, or now is accustomedly occupied, as well in Brayden¹ or elsewhere, to be ours by our Custom.

XII. Item : To have all manner of timber for our reparations of customary tenants, as often as need shall require, as well for doors, windows, or other great timber, appointed by the Lord's officers ; and also that we should have sand for the same reparations in the Commón ; and also stone, if we have any within our arable ground, every man upon his own ground.

XIII. Item : If that we do lack timber for our reparations of bridges, we should have it delivered by the Lord or the officers, as often as need do require.

XIV. Item : That all tops, sturred² trees and windfalls and shrouds,³ all underwoods, as thorns, maple, hazel, and willow, as others, to be ours by our Custom.

XV. Item : If that a Man do purchase a Coppinghold for himself and his wife, naming his wife, her christian name in the Copping, that then she shall enjoy it during her life, if she do bury her husband ; and if it fortune that the man do bury his wife and marry another, and then he decease, the last wife shall enjoy her widow's estate by our Custom.

XVI. Item : That upon the death of a Copping-holder the Lord ought to have an Herriot or the best quick cattle that he hath of his own, at the day of the death of the Tenant ; and for lack, the best of his other goods.

XVII. Item : That a Coppingholder may keep the occupation of his Coppinghold in his own hands, not dwelling upon the same himself (but his servants), without licence.

XVIII. Item : That he that holdeth by Copping of licence may make tenants and under tenants, as he shall think good, by virtue of the the same Copping.

XIX. Item : That there can be no surrender made for it at Court, but in the Court where it ought to be kept.

XX. Item : That if the Lord or his steward do grant any Copping or Coppies, they cannot be good before they are published before the Homage in the Lord's Court, where they ought to be taken.

XXI. Item : If any tenant do lose his Copping by misfortune yet shall he keep his living,⁴ and if there be any other joined with him in the same Copping in reversion with him, he shall as well enjoy it after the death, forfeiture, or surrender by our Custom.

¹ ? Bradenstoke, but the word is indistinct in the original.

² Probably "stooled" trees, *i.e.*, pollards. ³ Lopped branches.

⁴ *i.e.*, his holding—a "living," when applied to strips in the common fields normally consisted of eight to ten acres, with grazing rights for cows and sheep (Slater, p. 21).

XXII. Item : If any Coppie by revercion be granted by the Lord and lawfully taken (to) the Homage in the Court, and the Copy [happen] to be lost by misfortune (before this reversion do fall after the death, forfeiture, or surrender of the customary tenant), the reversioner or reversioners shall enjoy it by our Custom, if any such reversioners do come into the Court and claim it within twelve months and a day, or any man for them.

XXIII. Item : Any Copyholder having any rowlessehold¹ may put out any part of his Copyhold for one year, having it once a year in his own hands.

XXIV. Item : That when any tenant decease, whoever is next taker ought to come into the Court to make his claim, and there be admitted tenant according to the custom. When he is admitted tenant, he ought to give 2s. to the Homage, to witness that in Court he was admitted tenant. And if it happens that the steward (for the absence of the Lord) will not admit him tenant upon his claime, and the party that so hath claimed dieth, the Lord ought to have an Herriott or Herriotts, and his wife ought to have her widows estate.

XXV. Item : That no other man than what is sworn shall have with us to do with any [thing] that appertaineth to our custom, but those that are customary tenants.

XXVI. Item : That all amerceall pains and all orders which appertaineth to the Lord's Court, ought to be offered by the customary tenants.

XXVII. Item : That the Reeve and Tithingman do go when the Holy Loaf do go,² and the Reeve is bound to gather our customary rents

¹ "Rowlessehold." I am tempted, in view of the context, and of the uncertain orthography of this document, to make this "Roll-lease-hold," or a lease held by virtue of the Court Roll of the manor. Mr. Goddard, however, informs me that the word occurs (as "Rowlessting") in the Diary of the Parliamentary Committee sitting at Falstone House (1646-7) and that he and Mr. Dartnell, when compiling *Wiltshire Words* came to the conclusion that it signified waste or unprofitable land (see *Wiltshire Words*, (1893), p. 135). It is possible that both constructions may be correct, for the Waste of the manor was usually in the lord's hands, and he could, therefore, have leased it (as opposed to the granting it by way of copyhold) without contravening the manorial customs.

² Two explanations of this phrase may be suggested :—

(1) There was an ancient custom (which appears to have continued in places after the Reformation) for the priest to bless a loaf of bread, which was afterwards distributed among the congregation. Those who received a share were expected in return to subscribe a small sum—generally a half-penny—towards Church expenses (*The Parish Clerk*, Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, p. 38 ff). The custom still survives in the Roman Catholic Church, the "Holy Loaf" being known as "pain béni," and its distribution usually taking place on the Thursday before Easter.

(2) Under a similar, but apparently quite distinct usage, prevalent in the middle ages, each worshipper used to present in Church to the parish

and which he has ben charged with herebefore by virtue of his office.

XXVIII. Item : If that any tenant being a Cobby-holder maketh default at the Lord's Court, having a lawful business, (he) may be assigned by a penny and so to save his amercement.

XXIX. Item : That all strayers that shall be taken within the Manor being under the price of three shillings and four pence, to remain in the Tithing among the customary tenants, and the Lord to have the price as they be priced at, when they be fully yeaned.

XXX. Item : If any tenant shall happen to be arrested of high treason or felony, the wife shall have and enjoy her Widows estate after the death of her husband, because he was tenant therein.

XXXI. Item : That if any tenant holdeth one, two, or three tenements or messuages at his death, he ought to pay unto the Lord for every messuage or tenement one Herriot, except it doeth otherwise appear of his Cobby.

XXXII. Item : If that the Lord grant by Cobby of Court Roule to any tenant three lives, every tenant living in possession ought to pay a Herriot or Herriots after their death according to our custom.

XXXIII. Item : That it shall not be lawful for any customary tenant to give or sell any manner of wood, shrouds, or timber, growing in or upon his customary tenement, without the Lord's license.

XXXIV. Item : That it is not lawful for any Cobby-holder to fell any great timber growing in and upon his cobby-hold without the Lord's license.¹

XXXV. Item : That if the father do make any forfeiture upon his Cobby-hold, that it shall remain to the right and interest of the next reversioner or reversioners, but they shall have and enjoy the same according to our Custom.

XXXVI. Item : That no tenant that holdeth by Cobby of Court Roule, make any under tenant or tenants upon his Cobby-hold above a year and a day, without a Cobby of licence granted by the Lord of the Manor.

priest a loaf made of new wheat as a sort of "first fruits" offering. This ceremony was known as "Loaf-mass," or "Lammas," and it took place on the 1st of August (O.S.). Lammas Day thus became one of the recognised quarter days of the year—the others being Michaelmas, Candlemas (Christmas), and Whitsuntide.

I am inclined, in view of the context, towards the second hypothesis. Lammas Day was closely connected with the interior economy of the Manor, for it was at this season that the common arable fields were thrown open for pasturage (Lammas fields). It would, therefore, have been a likely moment for the manor officials (reeve, tythingman, hayward, &c.) to vacate their offices, though in some manors the change was made at Christmas time (c.f. Slater, p. 22).

¹ Hence the popular saying that "the oak grows not except on free land," for copy-holders seldom planted trees, the value of which would have accrued to the Lord of the Manor.

XXXVII. Item : That if two or three does come into the Court, and they do take of the Lord a Copyy-hold, and every one of them doth pay part of the fine, then they be takers all three : then none of them can or may deceive the others by our Custom.

XXXVIII. Item : That if any man take of the Lord by Copy of Court Roule any message or tenement for himself and two of his children, and [? or] one child, and not name the names of them, but leaveth a space for them it is not good.

XXXIX.—Item : Where any widow doth deal incontinent or unchaste, that belongs to the Ecclesiastical Court, but our custom has not to do with it ; but for her living she shall enjoy it by our custom.¹

John King	George Lewis Junr.
Walter Essington	Anthony Greenaway
George Lewis	John Wilson
John Brookes	Edward Walkham
Richard Stiles	John Fry
Richard Jefferys	Richard Plummer

[The document has the following note at the end—added, perhaps, by the steward or some other official of the Manor concerned :—]

“Jan 11, 1657 : Was a former one, but to ye above effect, and same n^o of articles.”

¹ It was usual for the widow of a tenant to enjoy her husband's holding so long only as she remained “sole and chaste.” It is interesting to see that by the custom of this Ecclesiastical Manor the tenants specifically renounced any claim to decide such matters.

THE SO-CALLED "KENWARD STONE" AT CHUTE CAUSEWAY, WILTS.¹

By H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Much interest has in the past been shown in the isolated prostrate sarsen-stone in the parish of Chute, by reason of the fact that its flat face is covered by irregular wavy markings which had never been definitely pronounced as natural. It had been a puzzle to some archæologists who noted a close resemblance of these markings to the carvings upon the uprights of the dolmens of Carnac.

Some time ago, with the assistance of Dr. W. M. Tapp,² an examination of this stone was made. The necessary permission having been obtained from Mr. E. A. Wigan, of Conholt Park, near Andover, we arranged to carry out this work on April 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1924; but, unfortunately, the weather was very stormy, and on the 30th we had to give up early owing to heavy rain.³

This stone was brought to the notice of scientists by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, F.S.A., in 1883, when he wrote:—

"In the open field a few yards from the causeway on the north side, overlooking Black Down and Hippingscombe (Hippenscombe), lies a large flat rude stone, with certain wavy marks upon it (which, however, may only be the effect of weathering upon the grain of the stone). It is traditionally called the stone of one Kinward,⁴ some ancient magnate who held his Hundred court here in the open air, whence the name of Kinwardstone to this Hundred⁵ in the county of Wilts. ⁶

¹ This name would seem to have been invented by the Rev. Canon Jackson; there does not appear to be any other authority for its adoption.

² The Society is indebted to Dr. W. M. Tapp, F.S.A., for the gift of the cost of the blocks illustrating this paper.

³ We arrived at Andover on April 26th (Sat.), and left there on April 30th. The contractors (Dunning & Manning, of Weyhill,) provided the necessary labour and tackle. In arranging details of organization we had the advantage of considerable assistance rendered by Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman, of Weyhill, one of the leading antiquaries in the neighbourhood. He visited the diggings of April 28th, and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington came over from Devizes on April 29th.

⁴ "Kenwardstone" is also the name of a farm, south-east of Burbage, and between that place and Grafton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-west of Chute Causeway. [The farm is on a road which was a main thoroughfare east and west in Saxon times.—O. G. S. C.]

⁵ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xix., 261.

⁶ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxi. (1884), 338—339.

Then, very naturally, we turn to a longer account of the stone and its immediate surroundings in "*Field Archæology as illustrated by Hampshire*," by Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman (pp. 108—110), where a photograph of the stone is given. After describing the stone, its size, etc., he concludes by recording that:—

"I was once puzzling over these markings when a native came up and asked me if I knew what they were. I confessed my ignorance. His answer was 'If you was a doctor you'd know 'tis the entrails of a man.' He also told me how the holes were made when someone tried to fix ropes to the stone and move it, 'but the horses fell down dead,' a superstition which is also attached to the Rollright stones in Oxfordshire, and, I believe, to other stones in England."

Probably there are other local sayings with regard to the stone.

During the excavations a shepherd informed me that the stone was called the "Devil's Waistcoat."

The site¹ is at the extreme north of the parish of Chute, on Little Down, close to the north side of "Chute Causeway," along which the Roman Road ran, a *détour* to the west of the Roman Road from Cirencester to Winchester.² A little way to the south-west of the stone along the Chute Causeway is a turning to the south called "Dummer Lane."

The nearest large farm, "Hippenscombe," is nearly three-quarters of a mile to the north-east, while the nearest part of Fosbury Camp is nearly nine furlongs in the same direction. The highest ground on Little Down is close to the stone, viz., 824ft. above O.D.³

Coming to closer quarters it is seen that this sarsen stone rests in a scooped-out hollow,⁴ apparently artificial, at the top of the slope (*see* Plate II.) The width of this hollow from brow to brow (east and west) is 55ft. From the brow on the south (which is only a few yards from the northern margin of Chute Causeway), there is a drop of 10'5ft. to the bottom of the hollow, and from there, extending northwards and beyond the stone, there is a slight rise of about 2'5ft., and then the downland gradually falls towards the north.

On the north side of this hollow the stone lies prostrate, its upper surface sloping slightly towards the south-east (*see* Plate I.). Its dimensions are:—Max. length, 5ft. 10in.; max. width, 4ft. 2in.; max. thickness, showing above the turf, 1ft. 3in.⁵ Three cuttings were marked out for excavation

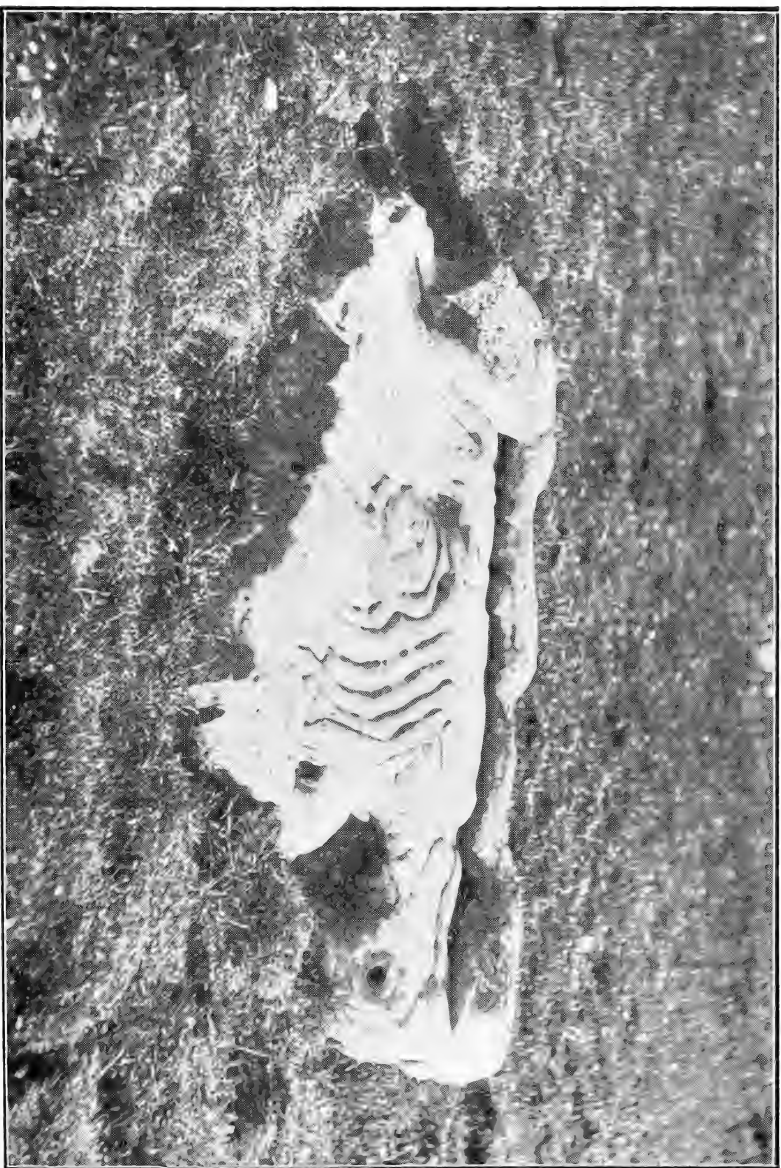
¹ O. S. Wilts, No. XLIII, S.W. ; surveyed 1877-78, revised 1899, reprinted 1910.

² This *détour* was no doubt made to avoid the Hippenscombe valley and the considerable rise to the north of it. (*W.A.M.*, xxxiii., 325-326 ; xxxviii., 226 ; also *Field Archæology, Hampshire*, by Dr. Williams-Freeman, 106, *et seq.*).

³ The bench-mark at the junction of Chute Causeway with "Dummer Lane" is 819'7ft.

⁴ This hollow, like others near by, appears to have been scooped out to obtain material for the causeway.

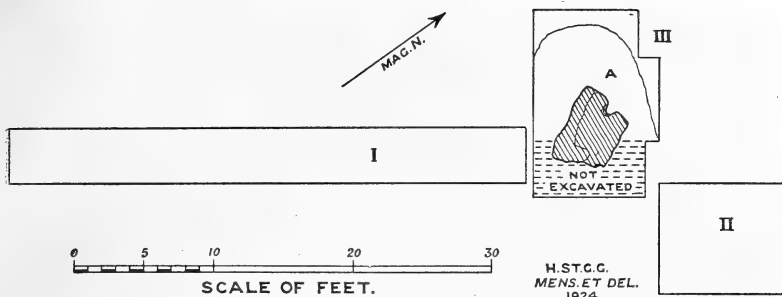
⁵ As Dr. Thomas' report follows, there will be no need for me to give any further description of the stone.



The so-called "Kenwardstone," at Chute Causeway (from photograph by Mrs. Keiller).



Excavation of the so-called "Kenwardstone," at Chute Causeway.



(see Plan and Plate II.), namely, Cutting I., along the length of the hollow ; Cutting II., to the north-east of the stone ; and Cutting III., round the north, east, and west sides of the stone.

Cutting I. took a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction, and measured $37\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in length and 4ft. wide. The material was dug out down to the solid chalk, which was reached at a depth of barely 1ft. At 10ft. from the south end the vertical measurement of the material removed was :—

Turf and turf mould	0·6 foot
Nodules of flint (loosely packed, but in places mixed with a little mould and fine chalk, and in some patches with light brownish clay)	2·9 feet
Total depth to solid chalk	3·5 feet

Some of the nodules of flint were of large size, the longest measuring 18in.¹

Cutting II., marked out as 9ft. north and south by 8ft. east and west, was not completed owing to bad weather ; in fact it was excavated only to a depth of 1ft. Nodules of flint were plentiful, but no relics were found.

Cutting III. was originally marked out to be $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. east and west, by 8ft. north and south, but, owing to the weight of the stone, which had to be propped at the west end during the excavations, the east end of this area was left untouched, as shown in the little plan. No objects were found except a Victorian halfpenny (1862), uncovered at "A," about 6in. below the surface. The stone on the north and west was found to be approximately 2ft. thick. The underside, where it could be examined, was very irregular in places and grooves were noticed in various directions.

On the north and west margins of the cutting, level solid chalk was reached at a depth of 1·25ft. below the surface. Within this was another "level" of solid chalk at 3·5ft. below the surface. In the middle of the excavation under the west half of the stone we dug to a depth of 5ft. below the highest part of the stone, and met with much mixed rubble, flints (not very large),

¹ It is probable that these nodules of flint had been thrown in casually or by ploughmen cultivating the hill. As Dr. Williams-Freeman reminded us, farmers often pick the big flints off their land and throw them into a convenient place.

mould, and lumps of chalk. The use of a crowbar showed us that the hole in the chalk extended at least 3ft. deeper in the middle of the excavation, but we dared not extend the digging further with the tackle at our disposal, lest the stone should heel over towards the west.

The hollow in the surrounding chalk probably had no connection with the placing of the sarsen in this position; but represented one of the many excavations made along and near the line of Chute Causeway to provide chalk for its formation. It might be contended that the hollow is not as near the causeway as it might have been, but the chalk on the actual line of the causeway in this part and the land to the south of it is covered by clay with flints, and the chalk does not crop out on the north side until the hollow is reached.¹

After the excavations—in fact in August, 1924—I received an important letter from the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A., of Little Clarendon, Dinton, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"I hear that you dug under that big stone by the side of Chute Causeway. If I had known in time I could have saved you the trouble. Some thirty-five years ago one or two of the oldest inhabitants of Chute village told me that the stone had been carted to where it lies from a field on one of the farms where there were other big stones with it, some of which were buried to be out of the way. I saw no reason to disbelieve this, but did not trouble to verify it by sounding for the buried stones, because at that time I was more especially interested in Romano-British matter of that district. I cannot find any note or remember the name of the farm or field where the stones possibly existed as a dolmen, and I do not suppose any accurate memory survives in Chute."

This record seems to explain the present resting-place of this much-discussed stone. Its markings are undoubtedly natural, and Dr. Thomas's report, which follows, is quite convincing on this point.

APPENDIX ON THE "KENWARD STONE."

By HERBERT H. THOMAS, M.A., Sc.D.,

Petrographer to H.M. Geological Survey.

The "Kenward or Kinward Stone," first called attention to by Canon Jackson,² presents the somewhat unusual character of having in relief upon its surface a series of undulose and sigmoidal ridges. These ridges occur in more or less parallel or concentric groups, and maintain a constant width

¹ The land south of the road would have been covered with wood and the causeway constructed on the edge of it.

² *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxi. (1884), 338.

over a considerable portion of their course. They almost completely cover the surface of the stone excepting a narrow marginal portion on the southern and western sides, which is raised about two inches above the rest of the slab.

The stone itself is a normal "sarsen," similar to those commonly encountered on the chalk districts of Wiltshire and Hampshire, that is to say, it is a silicified sandstone and a relic of a Tertiary deposit that once spread over the district, but of which all continuity has been destroyed. This Tertiary deposit was for the most part soft and easily removed, and all traces would have been lost had not certain portions of the loose sands and friable sandstones become indurated, before the period of denudation, by the infiltration of silica and the cementation of the component sand-grains into compact and relatively hard masses (sandstone and quartzite). These hard masses, however, were local in their distribution and unequal in their durability, in fact the study of any block of sarsen will prove that even in small masses the degree to which cementation of the grains has taken place varies considerably, a feature that finds expression in the rapid weathering and disintegration of certain portions of the stone as compared with other parts.

The "Kenward Stone" is a pale cream to white siliceous sandstone composed almost entirely of quartz-grains of about a third of a millimetre in diameter set in a purely siliceous matrix.

It is, however, mainly with the nature and mode of origin of the curious superficial markings that I am concerned. Canon Jackson, in the paper already cited, describes the Kenward Stone as "a large flat rude stone with certain wavy marks upon it," which, he goes on to say, "may only be the effect of weathering upon the grain of the stone." Although the ridges and markings cannot be said to follow any definite figure they have a vague resemblance to certain megalithic carvings (*e.g.*, Gavrinis, Morbihan), and no very definite pronouncement as to whether they are natural or artificial appears to have been made.

With the object of helping to decide this point, I visited the district on July 23rd, 1924, with Dr. Tapp, and made with him a careful inspection of the stone. There are characters presented by the markings that definitely preclude any but a natural origin, and further, it appears that the ridges result from the differential weathering or solution of a rock that has been subjected to varying degrees of silification.

It was noticed that small circular depressions are surrounded in each case by a raised and certainly natural ring of more indurated material; and, near the north-western margin of the stone, a natural hole some inches in depth, and well shown in the photograph, not only has a surround but a lining of the same indurated character. There can be no reason to dissociate such features from the other markings on the stone, and thus the whole must be regarded as natural.

With reference to the formation of the ridges and the pseudo-geometrical pattern assumed by them, it may be well to observe that in all processes of the penetration of a porous or colloidal medium by a mineralizing or pigmentsing solution the deposition of mineral matter or the segregation of pigment frequently takes place in roughly parallel and equidistant bands like a

succession of waves. We meet with such structures quite commonly in ferruginated sands and clays and in silicified sands and sandstones of all geological ages. In simple cases such bands are referable to single and isolated centres, but more often the structures are more complex.

In the case in point, this stone may be regarded as an example of a rock indurated by percolating siliceous solutions that have carried out their mineralization in the manner indicated above. The somewhat regular variation in compactness and durability which resulted from this process has been subsequently developed by weathering, the less mineralized portions of the rock having been eaten into hollows and the more mineralized parts left standing out as crests and protuberances.

THE SEVENTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING
OF
THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY,
HELD AT CIRENCESTER,¹
August 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1925,

President of the Society:—
W. HEWARD BELL, F.G.S., F.S.A.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6th.

The annual business meeting, at which forty-four members were present, was held, the President of the Society in the chair, at the Bingham Library, at 1.45, when Mr. Edward C. Sewell, as High Steward of the Manor, on behalf of Earl Bathurst and the inhabitants of Cirencester, offered to the Wiltshire Society a hearty welcome to the town. After a few words of acknowledgment from the President, the Hon. Secretary was called on to read the

REPORT FOR 1924—25.

Members.—In last year's report the number of members was stated to be 13 life members, 441 annual subscribers, and one honorary member, 455 in all. Since then five members have died, and 34 have formally resigned, whilst 45 members have joined the Society, leaving on the books of the Society at the present moment, including those to be elected at the annual meeting, 14 life and 441 annual subscribers, a total, with the one honorary member, of 456. It is difficult, however, to say what the exact number of effective members at the present moment is, as there are 13 members whose subscriptions are one year or more in arrear. Some of these will, no doubt, when their attention is called to the matter, pay up their arrears, but it would save the officers of the Society a great amount of trouble and time if all members would regularly pay their subscriptions at the beginning of the year, or take the trouble to send the secretary a postcard saying that they wish to resign. All that can be said definitely as to the number at present time is that it is still above 435, which, in view of the raising of the amount of the annual subscription this year to 15s. 6d., may be considered very satisfactory.

Finance.—The financial condition of the Society on the 31st December, 1924, was fairly good. Excluding the Register of Simon of Ghent, and the Bradford Barn accounts, both of which are concerned with special objects only, the other accounts of the Society showed a balance on January 1st, 1924, of £398 18s. 7d., and at the end of the year a balance of £310 12s. 6d., which, allowing for the £124 paid for the new room added to the Library,

¹ The best account of the Cirencester Meeting is given in the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*, Aug. 8th and 15th, 1925.

is not unsatisfactory. It has to be noted, however, that the balance on the General Fund sank from £75 14s. 4d. to £36 12s. 5d., and it is more especially to relieve and increase this fund that the raising of the annual subscription from 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., decided on at the last annual meeting, became necessary. The balance on the Museum Enlargement Fund sank from £90 0s. 4d. to £5 7s., having been expended on the new Library room, and that of the Museum Purchase Fund from £98 6s. 6d. to £91 1s. 5d., whilst the Museum Maintenance Fund balance increased from £56 10s. 4d. to £89. The precise effect of the increased subscription, however, cannot be judged until the end of the present year.

The Magazine.—Two numbers as usual were issued during 1924, Nos. 140 and 141, completing Vol. 42. These two numbers contained 278 pages, and the last had a very full index to the contents of the volume. The Society has to thank Captain Cunnington for the gift of the plates illustrating his paper on the Blue Stone from Boles Barrow. The cost of the two numbers was £256 14s. 3d.

The Museum.—A number of important additions have been made to the Society's collections since the last report. We are again indebted to Dr. R. C. C. Clay for a large number of valuable objects, including the whole of the finds during the excavation of Early Iron Age pits on Swallowcliffe Down, and of a Saxon Cemetery at Broadchalke, as well as a very large cinerary urn from a barrow at Ebbesbourne Wake. These considerable additions have necessitated the provision of a large new case to contain them, paid for by the Museum Maintenance Fund. The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall handed over to the Museum the whole of the objects found during his partial excavation of the ditch on Windmill Hill, Avebury, and we have also to thank Capt. and Mrs. Cunnington for the objects found during their excavations at Figsbury Rings, as well as a bronze arrow head (a very rare find) from Enford, and a fine drinking cup from Lockeridge, and Mr. Percy Farrer, on behalf of the military authorities, has also given a cinerary urn and several other objects found on Salisbury Plain.

The Library.—The most notable additions during the year have been a number of old maps of the Wilton Estate given by Lord Pembroke, through the kind offices of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, and the whole of his MS. Notes on Wiltshire Genealogy left to the Society by the late Mr. John Sadler. These, written on loose sheets of foolscap, form an immense collection of abstracts of Wiltshire wills, pedigrees, etc., which have now been arranged under parishes, and are being bound up in folio volumes, so as to be readily available for consultation. The Society, as usual, has to thank many Wiltshire authors for copies of books or articles, among which may be mentioned Mr. Brakspear's "History of Corsham Church" and Captain Cunnington's "Some Annals of the Borough of Devizes." The Municipal Records of Devizes from 1553 onwards have been taken charge of temporarily by the Society and placed in the Library.

Excavations.—Col. Hawley has carried on the excavations at Stonehenge, which continue to provide fresh surprises and puzzles for the archæologist. Dr. R. C. C. Clay has been conducting further diggings in his neighbourhood in earthworks and barrows, the results of which will appear later in the

Magazine. At Windmill Hill, Avebury, extensive excavations, continuing the work which the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall began, have this year been carried out by Mr. Alexander Keiller, who has purchased practically the whole of the hill with the object of a thorough examination of this important site. The work is being conducted under the superintendence of Mr. H. St. G. Gray, and will probably take several years to complete. It seems likely to throw altogether new light on the hitherto little known subject of Neolithic settlements and defences. It is a cause of much satisfaction to archæologists that Mr. Keiller should have taken up this important work so thoroughly. In the spring of this year (1925) Lord Kerry began experimental diggings on the site of a Roman dwelling near the George Inn, at Sandy Lane, and found enough to justify further excavations, which it is understood will be shortly carried out.

The report having been read and adopted, and eleven new members elected, the Rev. E. H. Goddard brought before the meeting the request of the committee that they might be authorised to dispose of certain objects in the Society's Museum and Library. These comprised, first, two perforated Stone Hammers which had been bought with the Brooke collection, but came from Ramsgate and had no connection with Wiltshire. Secondly, a small collection of bronze prehistoric objects, of the provenance of which nothing was known, except that they came to the Society many years ago from Stourhead, and are apparently none of them of British, but probably of Scandinavian, origin. Thirdly, certain old books and periodicals which are neither connected with the county, or the works of Wiltshire men, or useful for general reference. It was explained that the committee had decided to dispose of all these objects and books, but by the rules nothing in the museum can be disposed of without the leave of the general meeting of the Society. Leave was accordingly given by the meeting, and it was stated that the two Stone Hammers would go back to their own county, the Maidstone Museum having offered £2 for them, whilst the continental bronze antiquities would be sold in London, the money in both cases going to the Museum Fund for the purchase of Wiltshire objects. A further matter of the same kind was then discussed at considerable length. The Museum possesses by the gift of the relatives of the Rev. Charles Lucas, of Devizes, a miniature of King Charles I. painted on copper in a gold locket case,¹ which was given by James II. to the Rev. Dr. Massey. It was felt by the curator and the committee that this valuable Stuart relic, if it continues to be exhibited at Devizes, runs a certain risk of being stolen, either for the sake of its gold case, or owing to its value as a relic. The committee had come to no definite decision as to what should be done in the matter, but referred it to the decision of the general meeting. Three courses were possible. It might be kept in Devizes as heretofore, it might be placed on permanent loan at one of the national museums, or it might be sold, no doubt for a considerable sum. Various opinions were expressed by members present, but the general feeling appeared to be that it ought not to be sold, and it was decided to refer the matter back for further consideration

¹ See *Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum*, Part II., M. 18, p. 122.

to the committee, with power to keep it in Devizes, insuring it against loss by theft, or to deposit it in one of the national museums. The next business was a proposal by the hon. curator (Capt. B. H. Cunnington) that in future a fee should be charged for photographs or copies taken of any objects in the Museum or library. He explained that there was an increasing demand for copies, especially of views in the Buckler Collection, which gave much trouble and took up much of the curator's time, and that as this collection had cost the Society a large sum of money, it was only reasonable that those who wished for copies of the views should pay a fee to the Museum for the privilege. The following resolution was then carried unanimously :—"That in future any person wishing to copy or photograph any object in the Museum, or any portrait, drawing, print, or picture belonging to the Society, shall, if a member, pay a fee of five shillings for each copy, or if a non-member, a fee of ten shillings. But the hon. secretary and the hon. curator shall have power to vary the amount of the fee in any case where it seems to them expedient. And further it is provided that in no case shall such photographs or copies be for sale, except in cases where the committee think fit to have picture postcards made of objects in the Museum." Canon Knubley then moved that the resolution of the committee that a cordial invitation be extended to the South-Western Naturalists' Union to hold their annual Whitsuntide meeting next year at Devizes, be confirmed. This was unanimously agreed to, and Canon Knubley was empowered to convey the invitation to the authorities concerned, and Capt. Cunnington promised to do all he could to make the meeting a success. The officers of the Society were then re-elected *en bloc*, and the business being ended, members placed themselves under the guidance of Mr. St. Clair Baddeley and proceeded to visit the Roman pavement at the Barton, and the splendid Roman capital in the Abbey grounds. Unfortunately, owing to the business meeting having taken longer than had been expected, there was no opportunity for the greater number of the members to visit the Cripps Mead Museum of Roman Antiquities which had been most kindly thrown open by Mrs. Wilfrid Cripps, and on leaving the Abbey grounds it was time to make for the Bingham Library, where Mrs. Christopher Bowly most hospitably provided tea for the members.

After tea the Parish Church was visited, still under the guidance of Mr. Baddeley, and the Corinium Museum, with its remarkable collection of Roman objects found in Cirencester, from the two fine pavements and and tombstones downwards, was open until dinner time, and the Curator, Mr. E. C. Sewell, was present to show and explain the most interesting things to the visitors. One object not less interesting in its way than the contents of the museum, is the extraordinary Horse Chestnut tree growing just behind the museum, of which the branches have come down and rooted in the ground until a perfect forest of young trees has grown up around the parent trunk. After dinner, at the King's Head Hotel, which was the headquarters of the meeting, members adjourned again to the Bingham Library, where Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley gave an address¹ on "Episodes of

¹ See *Wilts and Gloucester Standard*, Aug. 8th, 1925.

Cirencester History" to a large audience. Mr. Baddeley is well known as a "born lecturer," and in the Cotswold country he is peculiarly on his own ground. He dwelt first of all on the way in which the history of the place had been affected by the River Churn, which originally flowed through the centre of the space enclosed within the vallum and ditch of the Dobuni and from time to time flooded the lower portion of that enclosed space, known in medieval and later days as "Watermoor." When the Romans settled there and made Corinium one of the most important towns in the whole of Britain, they diverted the greater portion of the River Churn into the old fosse of pre-Roman times, outside the enclosure of the defences, and made it flow round the town, instead of through it, thus at once adding to the strength of its defences and preventing the flooding of Watermoor, which was built over in Roman times, as is proved by the fact that the most sumptuous pavements have been found in this district. With the departure of the Romans, the water system became neglected, the Churn resumed its old course, Watermoor was again flooded, and ceased to be inhabited right through the medieval period down to recent days. Cirencester (Churn Chester) shrunk to half its Roman size and in Saxon days was outstripped by the lesser towns of Bath and Gloucester, and being ruled by the Abbot, never even got as far as incorporation as a borough. Mr. Baddeley next dealt with the episodes of the beheading of the Earls of Kent and Salisbury and Sir Ralph de Lumley by the townspeople in the Market Place, and the division of their goods amongst the men of Cirencester under Henry IV., and finished by some account of the recent discovery of the foundations of a Roman building near Chedworth Villa, which the members were to see next day.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7TH.

Two motor coaches and a long string of some twenty-eight private cars left the Market Place punctually at 9.15 for the day's excursion, and by the kindness of the Hon. Mrs. Vestey, of Stowell Park, were allowed to reach the Roman Villa at Chedworth by way of the private drive, which not only cuts off a long detour and an awkward hill, but leads by a most delightful way at the foot of the beautifully-wooded slope, covered with luxuriant bracken, and in the opener parts with great masses of rosebay and ragwort in full flower, with the infant stream of the Colne flowing through the meadow on the other side of the road. Before reaching the villa the party stopped and were led by Mr. Baddeley through bracken as high as their heads to a spot at a little distance from the road, where the Roman foundations, of large squared stones, of what was evidently a considerable building, have recently been uncovered. Mr. Baddeley believes that it was a temple dedicated to the river god of the upper reaches of the Colne. A short distance further brought the party to the well-known Chedworth Villa, one of the best-preserved and most complete examples of a house of its kind in England. It had quite recently been purchased by subscription and handed over to the National Trust, so that its future is safely provided for. It was announced, too, that the whole of the purchase money had just been completed. The assembly was too large for everyone to get into the various

rooms at the same time, but by dividing up into different sections most of the members were able to hear Mr. Baddeley's masterly exposition of the details of the building. His view is that the villa was more probably the dwelling and business premises not of a great landed proprietor, but of a prosperous tradesman who here carried on the manufacture and dyeing of cloth, a conclusion to which certain features of the long north wing, as well as the fact that a stratum of excellent Fullers'-earth crops out close by, seem to point. Although an hour and a half had been allotted to Chedworth, the time proved none too long and the members were torn away from this delightful spot only with difficulty. But for all that they were walking up the churchyard path at Northleach as the Church clock was striking 12, the time specified by the programme for their arrival. Here they were met by the Bishop of Kensington, who was in temporary charge, and by the Rev. Canon R. C. S. Jones, Vicar of Fairford, who had kindly come over specially to act as guide to the Church, an office which he filled most admirably. To those who had not seen Northleach Church before, it came almost as a revelation, at least as far as the exterior is concerned, of what a wholly 15th century Church can be at its best. For intrinsic beauty, indeed, and the extraordinary state of preservation of its stonework, it is probably surpassed by few, if any, of the parish Churches of the same period in England. After lunch at the Wheatsheaf Hotel, members left for Burford at 2 o'clock, arriving at the Church at 2.45. Here the Vicar, the Rev. W. C. Emeris, spoke on the history of the Church and its most complicated and unusual ground-plan, and then dividing the company into two sections, took one section round the building himself, whilst Mr. Gretton, author of a work on Burford, most kindly led the rest of the party round the opposite way, so that everybody was able to see for themselves and hear the explanation of the many points of interest in this grand and most unusual Church. Leaving Burford at 3.45 the Swan Hotel, at Bibury, was reached rather before the scheduled hour, which allowed a pleasant interval for loitering, on a beautiful evening, by the side of the delightful River Coln, before tea was ready. After tea a short walk took members back to the Church, where the Rev. E. H. Goddard pointed out the chief features of the building, the Saxon strip pilasters, and the curious circular double splayed window exactly resembling the circular clerestory Saxon windows at Avebury. From this point half an hour's drive brought members back to Cirencester at 6.0 p.m. At 8.15 Mr. W. Iveson Croome gave an address at the Bingham Library on "Cotswold Churches."¹ He interpreted this title liberally and gave an extremely suggestive sketch of the general history and gradual changes in Church architecture from Saxon times to the Reformation, pointing out that the successive styles were not merely marks of changing fashions, but that they really reflected the changing circumstances and ideals of the times, and so were correlated with the economic and social as well as with the ecclesiastical history of the country. He ended by impressing upon his audience that it was a part of the duty of members of societies such as our own to do what they can towards popularising a knowledge and appreciation of Church

¹ Printed in full in *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*, Aug. 15th, 1925.

architecture and of the value of the buildings as records of the past history of their country. He also took occasion to explain the need for, and the working of, the recently instituted Advisory Church Committees, and urged that they should be recognised as a help by all those concerned in any way with the upkeep or the adornment of our parish Churches. It was an address couched in the simplest language, that nobody could help listening to, but for all that contained much that was well worth thinking about, and the applause that greeted its conclusion showed how the audience had appreciated it. Mr. Goddard, while expressing his appreciation, ventured to suggest that the writer might some day give us a book somewhat on the lines of his address, dealing with the causes and the real meaning of the gradual evolution of the architectural styles.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8TH.

At 9.30 the motor coaches and cars left for Daglingworth Church, where Mr. Baddeley acted as guide, dwelling especially on the Saxon sundial over the south door, and the Saxon sculptures found in the jambs of the chancel arch. Leaving at 10.15 (it was not easy to get the members away from the Saxon work here) the next stop was at Duntesson Rous Church, a tiny little building in a secluded valley off the high road, remarkable for its quaint interior and the curious crypt chapel at the east end, of Norman date, rendered necessary by the steep slope of the site. Here, too, Mr. Baddeley again acted as guide. Leaving at 11.15, the long string of motors having turned in a field opposite the Church, made their way to Elkstone Church, where they were received by the Rector, the Rev. T. S. Tonkinson, who told the history of the building, and pointed out the features of this most interesting Church, which claims to possess the finest 12th century Norman work in all the Cotswolds. The south porch and door, the chancel arch, and the east window with the rebate for a shutter in its splayed jamb, are samples of the richest work of the period, and the chamber over the vaulted chancel, fitted up as a pigeon loft, is a curious and very unusual feature. Leaving Elkstone at 12.15, half-an-hour's drive brought the party to the George Hotel, at Birdlip, and to an excellent lunch, at the end of which Canon Knubley, in the absence of the President, took the opportunity of thanking first, Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley for his most illuminating addresses, both at the first evening meeting, and at Cirencester, Chedworth, and the two Churches that morning, and secondly, Capt. B. H. Cunnington, the meeting secretary, to whose power of organization, and the infinite trouble he had taken to provide for every detail beforehand, was due the success of the arrangements, and the smoothness with which everything had been carried out according to the scheduled plan. After lunch sufficient time was allowed for members to enjoy the unique view from the hotel garden, from which the escarpment falls away precipitously to the plain of Gloucester lying spread out like a map below, with the Roman road running across it to the city as straight as if it had been marked out with a ruler. Not many views in the south of England can equal this, either in extent or in beauty, and to those who did not know Birdlip before, it came as a revelation of what the Cotswolds have to offer. Leaving at 2

o'clock, the party reached Rendcombe Church at 2.45, where for the last time Mr. Baddeley spoke on the history of the place and the Church. This has features of interest of its own though it can hardly compare with the other Churches seen during the meeting. Mr. Baddeley having to leave to catch the train the Rev. E. H. Goddard took his place and said what more required to be said as to the points of interest in the building. Leaving Rendcombe at 3.30 a twenty minutes' pleasant run brought members to North Cerney, where tea was laid out in the spacious and well-appointed Parish Hall, after which the Church was visited under the guidance of the Rector, the Rev. E. W. M. O. de la Hey, Mr. W. Iveson Croome also being present to help in showing the visitors round. Here the Church itself possesses several points of great interest, notably the Norman doorway, the beautiful 15th century stone pulpit, the original 15th century glass of the two windows in the north transept, the passage from the chancel to the south transept, and the two very curious figures of the "Manticore"¹ engraved on the outside walls of the Church, but even without these the sumptuous and beautiful furnishings of the Church would make it notable amongst country parish Churches. The great brass candelabra in the nave (which is said to have come "from a Wiltshire Church," but from what particular one is not known), the 14th century French processional cross of brass, the fine brass eagle lectern of medieval Flemish work, with its iron base which is said to be Spanish, old candlesticks, wooden statues, &c., &c., are all of them of quite unusual character, and all of them are used with admirable effect in the adornment of the Church.

This was the last item on the programme; the cars proceeded back to Cirencester, members picked up their luggage and departed to their homes, highly pleased (so everyone said) with the excellent fare set before them at the Cirencester meeting. It is true there was nothing prehistoric in the programme, but the Roman remains were of the first class, and so was the Church architecture. There can, indeed, be few districts in England that could supply the equivalent of the Churches of Cirencester, Northleach, Burford, Daglingworth, Elkstone, and North Cerney, set in such charming scenery as the valleys of the Cotswolds offer. Altogether the meeting was a great success; 126 members and friends took some part in the proceedings. The weather was very kind, and the only shower was a short one on the first afternoon, the programme went without a hitch, time was excellently kept, and after paying all the expenses a balance of £22 8s. 7d. remained.

¹ The Manticore was a fabulous beast of Ethiopia, having the head of a man and the body of a lion, and living principally on human flesh.

WILTS OBITUARY.

Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl Colston, 1st Baron Roundway of Devizes, died June 17th, 1925, aged 71. Buried in Devizes Cemetery. Born May 16th, 1854, s. of Edward Colston, of Roundway Park. Educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford. B.A. 1876. Conservative M.P. for the Thornbury Division of Gloucestershire 1892—1906. Raised to the Peerage 1916. Entered the Volunteers as a cadet at Eton, which school he represented at Wimbledon, became Captain in 5th Wilts Volunteer Corps 1873, and Hon. Col. of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Wilts Regt., 1882, until it was transformed into the Territorial force. This, as the 4th Battalion Wilts Regt. he continued to command until 1909. He was Vice-Chairman of the Territorial Force County Association, and was instrumental in raising the National Reserve Force in East Wilts. During the War he was Remount Officer for the district and Colonel of the Wiltshire Volunteer Battalion. J.P. for Wilts, 1877; D.L., and High Sheriff in 1885. Chairman of the 2nd Court of Quarter Sessions for many years, and elected Chairman of the 1st Court, 1923. A member of the County Council from its beginning in 1888 until 1925, he was Chairman of the Roads and Bridges Committee, a position entailing a great amount of work. Until his illness three years ago he was one of the foremost men in the public affairs of Wiltshire. Since then he has been an invalid. At the meets of the Four-in-Hand and Coaching Clubs his team of black-browns was famous, and in the International Horse Shows at Olympia he won the cup in the Park Teams "Appointments" class in the whole of the series of eight shows, until the War put an end to coaching, and as Remount Officer he bought his own horses, worth perhaps thousands of pounds for their own special purpose, at £60 apiece for the Government. At one time he kept a pack of harriers at Roundway. He was for twenty years churchwarden of Southbroom. He married, 1879, Rosalind Emma, d. of Col. Gostling Murray, of Whitton Park, Hounslow. He leaves one son, Col. the Hon. Edward Murray Colston, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Grenadier Guards, who succeeds to the title.

Long and appreciative obit. notice, with some account of the descent of the family from Mary, sister of Edward Colston, the Bristol philanthropist, and wife (1670) of Sir William Hayman, *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 18th and 25th, 1925. Shorter notice, *Wiltshire Times*, June 20th.

Canon Douglas Macleane, died Aug., 1925. Buried at Codford St. Peter. Son of Rev. Arthur Macleane, first Principal of Brighton College. Educated at Christ's Hospital and Pembroke Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1879, M.A. 1882. Deacon 1879, Priest 1880 (Worcester). Curate of Gt. Witley, 1879—82; Domestic Chaplain to Earl of Craven and Chaplain and Lecturer of Pembroke College, 1882—84; Fellow of Pembroke College, 1882—92; Rector of Codford St. Peter, 1884—1915; Vicar of Branksome, 1915—22, when he resigned and came to live in Salisbury Close. Examining Chaplain to the Bp. of Moray, 1904; Proctor in Convocation for Diocese of Salisbury, 1906 until his death; Warden of the Society of Sacred Study

in Salisbury Diocese, 1907. Canon and Preb. of Salisbury, 1910 until his death. He took a prominent part in the discussions of the Diocesan Synod, as well as in Convocation, and was well known as an accomplished scholar and an authority on theological, historical, and liturgical matters. The *Church Times*, quoted by the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 10th, 1925, says of him:—"In particular his knowledge of the history of the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was profound. He had an unstinted admiration for Lancelot Andrewes, of whom he wrote a masterly little Life, and for the work of the great Caroline divines in maintaining against fierce opposition the Catholic character of the English Church. That admiration was, perhaps, aroused in the first place, it was certainly coloured, by his touching fidelity to the memory of the Stuarts."

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 3rd, 1925.

An appreciation in the *Morning Post* is also quoted in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 10th, 1925.

He was the author of the following works:—

The Coat without Seam torn. 1889.

The Heavenly Citizenship of Infants. 1891.

A History of Pembroke College, Oxford, anciently Broad Gates Hall, in which are incorporated Short Historical Notices of the more eminent members of this House. Printed for the Oxford Historical Society at the Clarendon Press, 1897. 8vo, pp. xvi. + 544. Four plates. Price 1/1/0. [Reviewed *Wilts N. & Q.*, II., 441—446. *Guardian*, Aug. 18th, 1897.]

Imago Regia. The Churchman's religious remembrance of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Decollation of King Charles the First, January the Thirtieth, 1649—1899. Pamphlet, 7in. × 4½in., pp. 35.

Pembroke College, Oxford. F. C. Robinson & Co., 1900. One of the series of "College Histories," an abridgment of the larger "History." Price 5s. [Reviewed *Spectator*, Feb. 24th, 1900.]

Via Salutis. 1902.

The Great Solemnity of the Coronation. F. C. Robinson & Co., London, 1902.

The Bishop of Salisbury and his See, with some Sketches of Wordsworth Family. *The Treasury*, Oct., 1905, Vol. VI., pp. 1—7.

The Excavation of Shaftesbury Abbey. *The Guardian*, Oct. 11th, 1905.

Clarendon the Historian. Article in *Memorials of Old Wiltshire*, 1906, pp. 167—179.

Reason, Thought, and Language, or the Many and the One. A Revised System of Logical Doctrine in relation to the Forms of Idiomatic Discourse. London. Hen. Frowde. 1906. 8vo, pp. xvi. + 583. 15s.

Our Island Church. Sketches from the History of English Church and State. London. Geo. Allen & Sons. 1909, pp. 250. Price 2s. 6d.

Lancelot Andrews and the Reaction. A Biography of the

Greatest English Divine of the Seventeenth Century. 1910.
Cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Great Solemnity of the Coronation of a King and Queen,
according to the use of the Church of England, with Notes,
&c. London. Geo. Allen & Co, 1911. Cr. 8vo., cloth. 5s.

**Famous Sermons by English Preachers, with Introductory
Notes.** London. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 1911. 6s. [Sermons
by twenty preachers.]

New Stones of Venice. Article in *Guardian*, May 3rd, 1912. [The
inauguration of the new Campanile.]

The Athanasian Creed. London. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons.
1914. 2s. 6d.

The Character of Bishop Burnet. Sermon preached in Salisbury
Cathedral at the Commemoration Service, Nov. 2nd, 1915. *Salisbury
Journal*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

Oliver Cromwell's Wild Oats. *Nineteenth Century*, Oct., 1919, pp. 688
—696.

Literary Form. Is it now Possible? *Nineteenth Century*, May,
1920, pp. 826—836.

Equality and Fraternity. Oxford. Geo. Allen & Unwin. 1924,
pp. 352. 7s. 6d.

For a long period he wrote leading articles in the *Church Times*, and for
years supplied "an admirable descriptive summary" of the discussions
on Prayer Book Revision and other subjects in Convocation. He was
the Co-Editor of **The Statutes of Sarum Cathedral**, 1915.

William Francis Smith, died April 7th, 1925, aged 55. Buried
at St. Mary's, Slough. Born April 13th, 1869, educated at Southport and
St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea. B.A. London University. After
teaching in London Schools he became assistant master at Alleyn's School,
Dulwich College, and later Headmaster of Calne Secondary School for
eleven years. He took a prominent part in the life of the town, was
President of the Chamber of Commerce and twice Mayor, played chess for
Wilts in the county championship, and was History Lecturer to the Wilts
County Council. In 1912, on the opening of the Slough Secondary School,
he became the first Headmaster, and during his period of office the numbers
rose from fifty-three to three hundred and twenty pupils, and the size of the
buildings was doubled. During the War he carried on the work with a much
depleted staff, was Inspector in the Slough Special Constabulary, Captain in
the Volunteers, and officer commanding the school cadet corps. In 1920 his
health broke down under the strain, and though he partially recovered, his
death was due largely to this.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, April 11th, 1925.

He was the author of:—

Short Stories in *The Argosy*, over the signature W. Francis.

A School History of Wiltshire. Calne. R. S. Heath. 1907.
Cloth, 7½in. × 4½in., pp. xii. + 160. Two maps and 55 illustrations.

The Place of Wiltshire in the National History, [Four Lectures

at the Bishop's School, Salisbury, printed in *Salisbury Journal*, Feb. 22nd to April 18th, 1908.

Romans and Saxons in Wiltshire. [Lecture printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Oct. 7th, 1911.]

Major-Gen. John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson, C.B., C.M.G., died Aug. 15th, 1925, aged 82. Buried at Keevil. Born 1842, s. of S. Dickson, M.D. Joined the Bengal Cavalry 1860, and was afterwards Adjutant in the Lahore Light Horse and 18th Bengal Lancers. He exchanged to the Royal Dragoons, served in the Zulu War, and was mentioned in despatches. Served in Nile Expedition, 1884—5, was wounded at Abu Klea, promoted Lt.-Col. 5th Dragoon Guards, and commanded that regiment until 1893. Commanded 49th Regimental District 1895—97, and afterwards the 4th Cavalry Brigade 1897—99, the Troops in the Straits Settlements 1899—1900, and the 4th Cavalry Brigade in S. Africa 1900, being again mentioned in despatches. He bought Keevil Manor some years ago, and lived there until his death. J.P. for Wilts.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 22nd, 1925.

Charles William Darbishire, died at Singapore, on June 5th, 1925, whilst on a tour in the East. Born June 17th, 1875, s. of Col. C. H. Darbishire, of Plas Mawr, Penmaenmawr. Educated at Giggleswick School. Joined the firm of Paterson, Simons, & Co., East India Merchants, of which he became Managing Director, living many years at Singapore, where he was an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, Chairman of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Harbour Board and Municipal Commission. He served in the Artists' Rifles and Royal Welch Fusiliers (T.R.), commanded the Singapore Volunteer Rifles 1914 to 1919, and took part in the suppression of the mutiny Feb. and March, 1915. He was President of the Association of British Malaya 1921—2. He was elected M.P. for the Westbury Division in 1922 and 1923, but was defeated in 1924. He married, 1905, Frances Middleton, d. of Sheriff Davidson, of Fort William. He bought Elms Cross, Westwood, the house burnt out by suffragettes, and restored it as his residence.

Obit. notices, *Times*; *Wiltshire Times*, with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Darbishire, June 13th; *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 11th, 1925.

Thomas William Ferris, died Aug. 21st, 1925, aged 60. Buried at Crudwell. B. at Compton Bassett, June 12th, 1865, s. of Thomas Messiter Ferris. For twenty-one years he occupied West Park Farm, Market Lavington, until the sale of the East Lavington Manor Estate, when he bought Crudwell Manor Farm from the trustees of the late Lord Lucas and lived there until his death. He took a prominent part in local affairs at Market Lavington, served on the County Council, and was Chairman of the District Council, a Governor of Dauntsey Agricultural School, and was on the Committee of the Wiltshire Agricultural Association, and National Farmers' Union. He was widely known in Agricultural circles, and was a prominent Freemason. He married Sarah, d. of Richard Spackman, of

Broughton Gifford. He leaves five sons and one daughter, of whom the eldest, Thomas Randolph Ferris, M.Sc., is Director of Agriculture for the County of Dorset.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 27th, 1925.

Canon John Otter Stephens, died Aug., 1925, aged 93. Educated at Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxon. B.A. 1854, M.A. 1857. Deacon 1856. Priest 1858 (Oxford). Vicar of Savernake 1861—1879. Vicar of Blankney (Lincs.) 1879—1903; Chaplain at Beaulieu 1901—04; Vicar of All Saints, Tooting Graveney, 1903—12. The *Times*, Aug. 13th, 1925, in an obituary notice, says, "Canon Stephens was a remarkable personality of the Victorian era. He possessed an unusual capacity for organization, and has left a wonderful record of beneficent creative work behind him. . . . He established and endowed the beautiful Cottage Hospital on Marlborough Hill. . . . He again found scope for his remarkable aptitude for philanthropic work (at Blankney). Recognizing the wonderful curative qualities of the water of the Spa at Woodhall, then neglected and practically unknown, he succeeded, with the help of influential support, in founding the Alexandra Hospital, which has now become a national institution and affords relief to thousands of patients from all parts of England. Upwards of £40,000 was raised by Canon Stephens for the establishment and endowment of these two hospitals. But still greater work awaited him. In 1900, when he was nearly 70 years of age, he founded the parish of Tooting Graveney, then an almost undeveloped area, with the bequest under the will of Lady Charles Brudenell-Bruce. Probably the secret of Canon Stephens's success in his undertakings was, next to his indomitable energy, the fact that he was in the best sense of the word a polished man of the world, at ease with every class with which he came in contact. The late King Edward honoured him with his acquaintance, and on more than one occasion he was commanded to stay and preach at Sandringham. . . . a scholar and a broad-minded clergyman of the old-fashioned High Church school, endowed with a fine natural courtesy and a keen sense of humour . . . he had travelled widely, and was possessed of the most artistic temperament, as is proved by the interior of Tooting Graveney Church, to beautify which he had scoured Europe."

He was the author of **From Savernake to Syria, via Palestine, Sketches, Sacred, Social, and Secular, taken on the Spot. Marlborough.** 1877. Pamphlet, 8½in. × 5½in., pp. 50. 1s.

James Edward Rawlence, died August 2nd, 1925, aged 80. Buried at Wilton. Born at Wilton, July, 1845. Thrice Mayor of Wilton, he held other public offices in the town. He was a partner in the firm of Waters & Rawlence, of Salisbury, but retired 25 years ago. He was all his life intimately connected with agriculture, and as a judge of stock, arbitrator, and land valuer, was widely known. He will be chiefly remembered as having, in conjunction with Mr. Elias P. Squarey, founded the Hampshire Down Sheep Society, of which he was for many years secretary and treasurer, and president in 1917.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 6th, 1925.

G. A. R. Fitzgerald, K.C., died Aug. 1st, 1925, aged 81. Buried at Christchurch, Bradford-on-Avon. Born 1844, eldest s. of Rev. A. O. Fitzgerald, Archdeacon of Wells. Educated at Sherborne and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford. Fellow of St. John's Coll. Called to Bar 1871. Practised before Parliamentary Committees, was a Light Railway Commissioner 1876 to 1900. J.P. for Wilts. He resided for many years at Bearfield House, Bradford-on-Avon, was a member of the Urban District Council and Chairman of it 1913 to 1916 when he retired. He was for some years churchwarden of Christchurch, Bradford. A member of the Wilts General Education Committee, and of the Wilts Standing Joint Committee. He had lived at Oxford since he left Bradford about 9 years ago. He married a daughter of H. D. Skrine, of Warleigh and Claverton Manors (Som.) who died some years ago. Of his sons the Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald is Rector of Little Somerford, and Geoffrey holds a Government appointment in Egypt.

Obit. notice *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 8th, 1925.

He was the author or editor of many Legal Treatises, amongst which were :—

Thrings' Company Acts (2 Editions).

The Manual of the Ballot Act, 1872.

The Public Health Act, 1875.

Rev. George Edward Long, died Aug. 24th, 1925, aged 73. Buried at Edington. Salisbury Theolog. Coll., 1881. Deacon, 1883. Priest, 1884 (Salisbury). Curate of Whiteparish, 1883—87; Melksham, 1887—90; Vicar of Edington, 1890—1910; Vicar of Bremhill, 1910—17; Rector of Chettle (Dors.) 1917 until his death. His incumbency at Edington included the years of the completion of the restoration of the Parish Church.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 3rd, 1925.

WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views, in any way connected with the county, to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

The Long Barrows of the Cotswolds, a Description of Long Barrows, Stone Circles, and other Megalithic Remains in the area covered by Sheet 8 of the Quarter-inch Ordnance Survey, comprising the Cotswolds and the Welsh Marches. By O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A. Pub. by J. Bellows, Gloucester. 1925. 4to, Price 25s. This excellent book, which gives a full description of every Long Barrow within the area concerned, includes five in Wiltshire, as well as the Shire Stones. Green Barrow in Leigh Delamere (O.S. Wiltshire, 19 N.E.), is mentioned by Scrope, *Hist. of Castle Combe*, who says it had been levelled not long before 1852. Mr. Passmore reports, 1924, "At the spot marked by a cross on the O.S. Map there is a long oval rise, very slight but obvious. It is now under grass with a permanent fowl shed upon it, also a hedge and road across it." Soldier's Grave, in Hullavington, Mr. Passmore reports, 1924, that at B.M. 3465, on Sheet 12 S.E. (Wiltshire), is a gate with a new cottage; "40 yards west of that is a large slab standing up, but deeply buried in the ground, 7ft. long and about 3½ft. high and 1½ft. thick." It is mentioned by Jackson in Aubrey's *Top. Coll.*, p. 115, as the remains of a dolmen. Mr. Passmore believes that it is so. It is known locally as The "Soldier's Grave." Surrendell Farm Barrow, in Hullavington, is reported by Mr. Passmore as a long low mound, 117ft. × 30ft. and about 3ft. high, regularly shaped and with side ditches. "The road south of and touching Surrendell Farm comes out in a field to the west; on the left is a hedge; measure from the end of the hedge 90 yards in a direction slightly south of west." The Three Shire Stones at the junction of Somerset, Gloucestershire, and Wilts, and of the parishes of Batheaston, Marshfield, and Colerne. These stones consist of three uprights supporting a capstone, all megalithic, standing in an alcove in the wall on the east side of the Foss Way two miles north of Batheaston. Within the cove are three smaller stones. The Ordnance Survey of 1813—14 marks them as "Dated 1736," but Stukeley mentions them in 1723. "The present structure is evidently a modern imitation of a dolmen." Lanhill Long Barrow, in Chippenham parish, is described, with four illustrations, taken from *W.A.M.*, xxxvi., 300—310. Lugbury, in Nettleton parish, is described from the accounts of Aubrey, Hoare, and Thurnam, with a good photograph. The Giant's Cave, in Luckington (O.S. 12 N.W., Wiltshire), is also described from Aubrey, Britton, and Mrs. Cunnington.

Saxon Churches in Wilts. In the new edition, entirely recast and enlarged, of the second volume of *The Arts in Early England. Anglo-Saxon Architecture*, by Professor G. Baldwin Brown, recently issued (1925), the Potterne font is spoken of as of Saxon date, the double splayed circular clerestory windows at Avebury are described and illustrated, the north doorway of Somerford Keynes is also illustrated and compared with the similar door of Heysham Chapel (Lancs), and is conjecturally assigned to the latter part of the 8th century. As to Britford Church, in the vine scrolls on the jambs of the arch Prof. Baldwin Brown finds marks of Danish influence, and concludes that "the early part of the 10th century would be a reasonable date whereto to ascribe it. The architecture of the building, where it exhibits details, agrees with this, and Britford may fairly be claimed as a monument of the intermediate or Danish period." He gives a plan of the Saxon portion of the Church, the nave, and drawings of the face of the jamb and springing of the south arch, and the soffit of the north arch. Of this Church he writes :—"On entering the nave we pass under a Saxon arch over the south door, and find ourselves in a substantially Saxon nave to which a later east portion has been added. This nave measures 44ft. 4in. in length by a width of 20ft. 2in., and at the extreme east end of it there were found some years ago the very remarkable arched openings in the north and south walls . . . The north archway is 5ft. 9in. wide by a height of 7ft. 10in., that on the south 5ft. 7in. wide and 7ft. 8½in. high. The present south doorway into the nave further west than these openings is in a third Saxon archway 8ft. 9in. high × 5ft. 9in. wide, but it is probable that this third opening has no special connection with the two others. These last correspond pretty closely in position and in size, but are curiously different in technical treatment. The arch of the S. opening is turned in large Roman bricks, evidently re-used. Some of them are voussoir shape, about 13in. long by a thickness of 3in. at one end, tapering to 2in. They were not, however, all set voussoir fashion, so as to fit the form of the arch, but as often as not they are reversed, so that the thin edge, instead of the thick, is on the extrados of the arch. The necessary wedge-like forms without which the arch could not be constructed are given by the mortar joints, which are thicker on the extrados than below. The jambs are lined by tall and narrow upright stones, about 4ft. 6in. high × 9in. wide, standing on plinths, and set at the outer thirds of the jamb with a recess in the interval between them, the whole thickness of the wall being 2ft. 5in. They are crowned by imposts which show the remarkable peculiarity already observed in Roman work and at Escomb, that they are cut away to receive the head of the jamb stones, which are mortised into them. This feature is of course of pronounced early character. On the exterior face of the wall, now made conveniently accessible from the inside, there was a square-sectioned strip of stone, 2½in. face × a projection of 1¼in. that ascended the jamb and then followed the curve of the arch, after the manner of a hood mould. The imposts were probably returned along the outer face of the wall to meet this strip. The same feature occurs on the exterior face of the N. opening, and there are pretty clear indications on the inner side of the S. opening that a similar strip had appeared on this face also. . . . The vertical

pilaster strip, like the impost, has been hacked away flush with the wall and then covered with plaster, now removed. The traces of this strip work are of great chronological significance. The soffit of the N. opening, is treated quite differently. It is panelled, so to say, with flat square slabs that are cut on their faces to the curve of the arch, and that leave between them recesses, like cassettes. The work is very careful, for the curved soffit slabs are framed as it were, by bricks set edgeways, and bricks form the floor of the recesses or cassettes. The jambs have the plinth, imposts, and upright stones like the other archway, but these are not let into the imposts. In the space between the uprights there are square slabs with recesses above and below them. The most remarkable feature of the whole work is the ornamentation on the upright jamb stones and intermediate squares on the E. jamb of this N. opening. . . . The purpose for which they (the openings) were intended is a matter for conjecture. There are practically three alternatives. They may have been (1) doorways to the exterior, (2) arcade openings, the survivors of a series giving access to side aisles, (3) archways admitting to side chapels. (1) is excluded, not because there is no rebate for doors, for Saxon doorways in most cases appear not to have had rebates, but because the ornamentation on the jambs is quite out of character with mere doorways. (2) The S. opening would work into the scheme of an arcade with the more westerly opening on the same side where is now the doorway of entrance, but the piers between the openings of such an arcade would have to be about 6ft. wide. The arches, however, are too small in scale, especially too low, in proportion to the width of the nave, for us to suppose them arcade openings. (3) There remains the supposition that they gave access at one time to side chapels, in which connection their ornate appearance would be quite in character, and their dimensions would be proportioned rather to the presumably small size of the chapels than to that of the nave out of which they led. Assuming this to have been their destination the eastward position of the chapels is significant, for an arrangement similar to that indicated on the plan of Deerhurst is obviously suggested. . . . Britford forms a transition to Period III. (latter part of 10th cent. to Norman conquest) because these apertures are framed with what has been termed "strip-work round openings," that is to say, a square sectioned narrow pilaster of plain stonework runs up the N. and S. faces of the jambs a few inches from their soffit-edge and is then carried on without a break round the curve of the arch. This becomes in Period III. one of the commonest and most enduring features of Saxon buildings."

Bradford-on-Avon is fully described on pp. 296 to 305 with plan and view of the exterior from north-east; diagram of exterior arcading and courses of stone, and an excellent photograph of one of the carved angels over the chancel arch. As regards the arcading, the writer says "a careful examination of the work, especially in regard to the planes of its various surfaces, shows that the enrichment was planned when the stones of the walling were laid, and is necessarily contemporary with the fabric. . . . The string . . . dividing the wall horizontally at about two-thirds of its height, is formed all along in a single course of stones 6½ in. in height, and always projected about 1 in. from the main face of the wall. The trapezoidal bases of the

pilasters of the arcade above the string course, with the parts between them, are also formed in a single course of stones, and the same is the case with the capitals above the pilasters and the parts between them . . . and whereas the wall stones vary in size in the most irregular manner, these particular courses run practically without a break all round the building . . . in almost every case the height of them (the pilasters) about 2ft. is in a single stone, thus showing that the pilasters, like the caps and bases, were prepared for in the structure of the wall. . . . The Bradford arcading, Rivoira insists, is in itself a late feature, and if so it would be against the date of about 973 that Irvine assigned to the Bradford Chapel. There is so much about it on the other hand that suggests a period of vigorous work and originality that it may be placed early in Period III. and not near the Norman Conquest." Of the chancel arch, only 3ft. 6in. wide, he writes, "It is the narrowest chancel arch in any Church under notice, and can in this respect only be paralleled in certain oratories of primitive type though of uncertain date in Orkney and Caithness. It is worth suggesting that the narrow doorway may be a local peculiarity. It occurs at Somerford Keynes . . . but the most striking instance is close at hand, at Limpley Stoke, where has survived a remarkable S. doorway, 8ft. 9in. high, and only 2ft. 5in. wide." Of the figures of angels the author writes, "very notable is the occurrence high up in the E. wall of the nave above the chancel arch of two figures of angels sculptured in low relief. They are hovering horizontally in the air each holding over the two arms a napkin. They are amongst the most important, or at any rate the best preserved examples of Saxon sculpture in its connection with architecture, and form no doubt a portion of a lost group or rood, a figure of the Crucified originally forming the centre. . . . They were found imbedded in the wall above the chancel arch . . . (they) are not now *in situ* but were placed where they are at the restoration of the building and are obviously at far too great an elevation . . . the position and aspect (of the figure) suggest that it once occupied the space on the side of the head of a cross above the arm with which it agrees approximately in length. Figures of angels occur quite commonly in this position above the transom of a cross. . . . The veiling of the hands in a portion of the garment or in a cloth is derived from the ceremonial of the later Imperial court, where it became etiquette so to cover the hands when receiving something adorable, even a letter from the Emperor. . . . Angels are shown (in the mosaics of Ravenna) with hands so veiled even when there is nothing visible to give or to receive, and these furnish a precedent for the same detail at Bradford, which is to be regarded as inspired by eastern Christian ivories or MSS. Though this be the source from which the position of the angels and their veiled hands have been derived, there may be noted resemblances in the drapery to that of figures in the MSS. of the so-called "Winchester School" recently treated by Mr. H. P. Mitchell in the *Burlington Magazine* for 1923. It does not follow that the Bradford sculptor copied the English MSS., for the works may all represent a common tradition, but the fluttering scarf, originally it would seem a pallium, of the MSS. figures appears above the angels' shoulders, and the band of drapery round the waist is a feature specially prominent in these same MSS. figures. Hence the

Bradford angels have a certain chronological significance and would be quite at home at the end of the 10th or early part of the 11th century."

Of Netheravon the author says "There is a W. tower, late Saxon in general style but with Norman features (and probably of post-Conquest workmanship) that has distinct indications of the existence on the W., N., and S. faces of former adjuncts, the purpose of which is problematical . . . these lateral walls are now broken away. On the northern face, about 17ft. above the ground, there is an opening cut like a doorway, but only 4ft. 9in. high, that may have given on to the roof of one of these subsidiary buildings." He thinks that Saxon west towers of this character may be compared with the atrium of the early Christian Basilicas which gave access to various subsidiary structures, as well as to the Church itself. Of the double-splayed circular "clerestory" windows at Avebury, it is doubtfully suggested that they may possibly have lighted a Saxon upper chamber over the nave. The Church is assigned to Period C or III., *i.e.*, the 10th century, as are also the "long and short" quoins at Bremhill and Burcombe.

Of Limpley Stoke, which he assigns doubtfully to the beginning of the 10th century, he says, "This little Church has a Saxon nave 32ft. 6in. by 13ft. 6in., with walls of good stonework, 2ft. 3in. thick, a later chancel, and a W. tower with walls 2ft. 8in. thick, that is probably later than the nave, but has like it very well-cut ashlar quoins of large stones set Stow fashion, one at the N.W. quoin of the tower measuring 5ft. by 1ft. 3in. Internally there is preserved, in the south wall cut through by later arches of two periods, a wonderful S. doorway. Its narrowness is its most marked quality. . . . The jambs are almost monolithic, for one stone on the W. jamb is 4ft. 8in. high by a width of 2ft. 5in., the same as the substance of the wall, and a thickness of 10in. The voussoirs are all through stones, and the opening was cut straight through the wall, though later a rebate 4½in. deep was cut on the N. side for the door. The imposts are hollow chamfered, but there is the curious feature that a roll is worked on each arris, as in the W. doorway of the early porch at Monkwearmouth, though the work at Limpley Stoke is more accentuated. Finally there is the remarkable feature that the arch is most distinctly horseshoed, and as a quite assuredly Saxon example of this feature it must be almost unique. It does not look here like a kind of stiling, as is sometimes its appearance, but is deliberate, as the stones are carefully shaped."

Report of the Marlborough College Nat. Hist. Soc. for the Year ending Christmas, 1924. No. 73.

This is a much stouter report than most of those issued since the War, and the lists of insects are again printed in the report as of old. Of the rarer birds, a Bittern is reported in February, a Spotted Crake killed by telegraph wires at Marlborough, Black Redstart at Barbury, a Shoveller duck and two drakes at Coate Reservoir. Pochard, Green Sandpiper, Grasshopper Warbler, Long-eared Owl, Stone Curlew, Great Crested Grebe, and Redshank are also reported. The Botanical Section reports *Caltha palustris* var. *Guerangii* at Ramsbury, *Fumaria Vaillantii*, *Fumaria parviflora*, *Erophila praecox*, and *Mentha rubra*, all from Aldbourne, and

Gagea lutea, from Wexcombe. All these are new records for the Marlborough neighbourhood. In the Entomological Section, a single Clouded Yellow from Broad Town and Commas from Marlborough and Alton are noticed. Three Beetles and quite a number of Flies are reported for the first time for the district. The Diptera and Hymenoptera seem to have had special attention paid to them during the year, and in the latter order thirty-one species new to the district are reported. A most readable article on Martinsell, by Mr. H. S. Brentnall, with a map, and a reproduction of Stukeley's view, is the chief paper printed. With regard to the pits on the spur cut off by the "Giant's Grave," the writer mentions that this side of the hill has many pockets of Tertiary sand, and that some, at all events, of these pits are certainly pits from which sand has been dug for building purposes. Mr. Brentnall concludes that Martinsell and presumably other large earthworks like it were cattle pens, and not camps. On the western side, where the rampart is pierced with several openings, are certain circular pits, some of which Mr. Brentnall says were open as chalk pits within the memory of man. They are described as being very deep, and the chalk, which was extracted from underground galleries, was sent to the surface in buckets. As to the name Martinsell, Mr. Brentnall notes that an Inquisition of 1370 speaks of the "great hill called 'Matteleshore,'" and the same name occurs in documents of 1330, whilst a charter, of the reputed date of 940 speaks of the east side of Maethelmesburg as the boundary of Pewsey, and another, of 933, gives "Aet Motenes oran," *i.e.*, at Motens hill slope. Mr. Brentnall records further work on "Wansdyke: Savernake Section," begun Aug. 5th, 1924, by himself and Mr. Albany Major, in continuation of the work done in 1923, and described in *W.A.M.*, xlii., 497—500, at New Buildings, where the visible remains of the dyke end. "The spot selected was a patch of broken ground between the Salisbury Road on Snail Hill, Cadley, and the Forest paling, in line with the "Old Bank" described in the account of the previous year's (1923) work. Twenty feet inside the boundary of the Forest we found evidence of a buried bank with a ditch on either side of it, very similar in character to the sections exposed at the other end of the Old Bank in 1923." At this spot tradition places the site of buildings, probably those of the "Great Lodge," and the bank may have been a trackway connected with that lodge, but it is suggested that, even if this were so, the bank may have been that of an earlier dyke adopted for that purpose. From this point the digging was transferred to the spot near New Buildings where the last vestige of Wansdyke terminates on that side.¹ Eighteen feet beyond this, and across its axis, a trench was dug to a depth of 7ft. 6in. in what appeared to be silted up material, the bottom of which was not reached. "It is regrettable that the investigation was incomplete, but it seems clear that Wansdyke did not always end where it ends to-day." A paper by J. G. D. Clark follows, "Surface Flint Implements from Marlborough and Seaford compared," with a plate. The list of Diptera observed in the neighbourhood gives 663 species, a very incomplete list still, but an advance of 243 species in the last twenty-two years, and a very valuable record of an order which has been hardly touched elsewhere in Wiltshire. Of the

¹ See plan in *W.A.M.*, xlii., 497.

more familiar hymenoptera 79 Bees, 42 Wasps, and 6 Ants are now recorded. A paper by A. G. Lowndes, with three plates, describes and illustrates very fully the curious freshwater Shrimp, *Chirocephalus diaphanus*, first found in the neighbourhood by the Rev. A. J. Watson. Mr. C. P. Hurst's paper on Additional Fungi from Savernake Forest (printed in *W.A.M.*, xliii., 1) and shorter notes on Pond Life, &c., complete this very good number.

Some Annals of the Borough of Devizes. Being a series of extracts from the Corporation Records, 1555 to 1791. By B. Howard Cunnington, F.S.A. (Scot.), F.G.S. Devizes: G. Simpson & Co., 1925.

Royal 8vo., pp. xx. + 247. Price £1 1s.

This handsome well-printed volume begins with an introduction in which the origin of the town of Devizes is shortly discussed. It is not mentioned in Domesday, but in 1141 the Empress Matilda grants a charter to "My Burgesses of Devizes." Meanwhile Bishop Roger had built his castle about 1120, and Capt. Cunnington reasonably argues that the town, of which nothing is heard before that date, sprung into being around that Castle, as Salisbury did around the Cathedral, and in another twenty years had grown sufficiently important to have a charter granted to it. A short account of the various Borough Charters, and a list of the existing municipal records is given. These comprise Municipal Records, 1555 to 1826, in seven series; Book of Pleas in the Court of Record of Devizes, Sept. 30th, 1653, to Jan. 20th, 1658; Translations of Charters; Assize of Bread, 1777—1797; Oaths taken by Officials, 1681; Sessions Book, 1790—1817; Constitutions of the Drapers' Company, 1685; Constitutions, &c., of the Merchants' Guild, and Drapers' Guild, 2 vols., 1614 and 1685; Chamberlains' Accounts, 1725 to 1815 (9 series); Devizes Wharf, 1808—1837; Leases of Property; Constitutions of the Borough of Devizes, by J. Kent, 1628 (there is an illuminated copy of this in the Society's Museum, and a third in the British Museum). There are illustrations of the Borough Arms, the old and the newer (1608) seals; the lately discovered "Skippet," and a grant of a stall in the market. A more complete list of the Mayors from 1554 to 1791 than has appeared before is also given. The remainder of the volume is taken up with extracts from the records mentioned above, transcribed for the most part *verbatim et literatim*. Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries the Cucking Stool was apparently in constant use. It was mended in 1596, and again in 1606, and frequently afterwards, and new ones were required in 1617, 1646, and 1664. A fire engine was first bought in 1641, and one of "Newsham's Engines" in 1731. Tobacco first appears in the accounts in 1645, and coffee in 1689. In 1649 a public clock is ordered to be placed on the Guildhall, the Guildhall itself being pulled down in 1751 and a Public Hall "to be set on Piazas" erected in its place. The Yarn Cross and the Butter Cross were repaired in 1599, whilst the stones of the Cheese Cross are ordered to be removed in 1687.

There are many mentions of the maces. In 1608 "Payed for the new makinge & cutting of the Comon Seale of the Corporacon 20^s/- and for the new great mases conteynyng in waight 60 ounces wantyng one quarter of

an ounce defaltinge thereof, twenty ounces for the waight of the olde mases after the rate of five shillings the ounce £18 18^s. 0^d," and in 1609 "Paied for the Sergeants Maces £4 3^s. 4^d., Paied for two cases for the great maces 12^s/-," and "Paied for 2 little iron rods that goe throughe the said little maces 8^s/-." In 1625 "Paied the Gouldsmith for newe making the Crownes of the Maces and for 8 ozs. of silver bestowed in the workmanshippe and for newe gilding the same £5." They required "newe gilding" again in 1631, and mending in 1632 and 1634, and in 1660 £33 6s. 2d. was "paid for altering of one of the maces and for the new making of it afterwards, and thother mace and for the carriage of them up and down." In 1678 "The Reparacons of the Church and casting of the Bells of St. Johns" are mentioned—was this after the failure of the western side of the Norman tower of the Church? In 1702 a water supply by pipes is for the first time undertaken. In the 17th century there appears to have been trees growing in most of the streets as frequent mention is made of sums received for the "Shroud" (*i.e.*, lop and top) of them. Ordinances as to the gowns and caps of the Chief Burgesses, and the cloaks of the inferior Burgesses, and as to their attendance at Church, are made, repealed, or altered from time to time. In 1655 all thatched houses belonging to the Corporation are ordered to be tiled. "Tanhill faire" is twice mentioned in 1636. The tools of the "Waymen" in 1626 included "Two Scoopes whereof the one is shod with iron," from which it may be inferred that the other was of wood and was not shod with iron. If so this is interesting evidence of the late use of wholly wooden shovels. In 1652 2s. are paid for Simnels. In 1560 and in 1584 two couples "were for their lewd behaviours together adjudged to be led about the towne with basons." Does this mean that they were accompanied by a "Rough band" or "Skimmenton"? In 1596 Dorothy Withers for stealing "one old caldron of the price of 13d." was adjudged to be whipped about the towne. The Bishop on the other hand whenever he visited the town appears to have received a gift of wine, or more commonly a Sugar Loaf, which appears to have been regarded as a present peculiarly suitable for distinguished persons. These are but a sample of the many interesting entries with which this volume is filled. Loyal addresses, elections of Mayors and M.P.'s, and all sorts of local matters are also to be found in its pages. Devizes should be grateful to Capt. Cunnington for this very notable addition to its literature.

Noticed *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 2nd, 1925.

Devizes Congregational Chapel. An article on the history of the building appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 18th, 1925. "It dates from 1777, though the Church fellowship was constituted in 1772." It has gone by various names, "St. Mary's Chapel," "The Independent Chapel," and the Congregational Chapel." It was greatly enlarged during the ministry of the Rev. Richard Elliot, and in the centenary year, 1877, it was re-seated and a new organ was installed. The most flourishing period of its history was in the time of the Rev. Richard Elliot, 1803—53, who at one time had two "curates," the Rev. J. Guard and the Rev. J. Neave. A list of the pastors since the founding of the Chapel is given.

Some Old Houses of Devizes. No. 19. The houses Nos. 31-32, St. John Street. Home of a great collector. By Ed. Kite. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 11th, 1924. These two modern houses occupy the site of the residence of Joseph Collins. His great grandfather, Henry Collins, was cited in the Bishop's Court, "on account of his religious principles," and excommunicated, and buried in the "unconsecrated ground" in St. John's Churchyard. His father was Richard Collins, woolstapler, living in the same house as himself. Joseph Collins himself died 1818, and his effects were sold at Devizes. "The sale commenced on the 2nd February, extending over nine days—the first five of which were entirely occupied in the disposal of Mr. Collins' unique collection of fifteen thousand prints, including line engravings, mezzotints, and etchings, with drawings in Indian ink and crayons, and some miniatures and oil paintings—the whole arranged in some 900 lots." Incidentally it is mentioned that two brass cannon, about 2ft. in length, said to have been taken at the Battle of Sedgmoor, are still preserved at Eastwell House, Potterne. On both, cast in relief, are the arms of Scot—on a bend, a mullet of six points between two crescents—surmounted by a ducal coronet. (The Duke of Monmouth, after his marriage with Lady Ann Scot, daughter and heiress of Francis, 2nd Earl of Buccleugh, in 1663 assumed the name and arms of Scot). These cannon must have been part of the spoils taken at Sedgmoor and brought to Devizes by the Wilts Militia, who under command of the Earl of Pembroke were stationed in the rear at Sedgmoor and took no actual part in the battle, but were put in charge of the King's artillery and carriages, with which they marched to Devizes. The cannon were probably presented to Walter Grubbe, the then owner of Eastwell, and M.P. for Devizes, a staunch Royalist.

Some Old Houses of Devizes. No. 20. The "Castle Hotel" and its earlier owners. By Edw. Kite. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 5th, 1925. William Grubbe, a London merchant, a member of the Potterne family and brother of Walter Grubbe, M.P. for Devizes, was born in 1664 and died 1729. He ceiled Potterne Church, gave a carved oak altarpiece, and left £100 to the poor of Potterne. He owned the site on which the Castle Hotel was afterwards built, and left it, after the death of his wife, Phoebe, to his nephew, William Hunt, of West Lavington, who took the name of Grubbe. He, William Hunt Grubbe, married (first), 1729, Margaret, d. of Thomas Smith, of Shaw House, Melksham, and (secondly), Ann, d. of Roger Dorchester, of Etchilhampton, and left an only son. In 1768 Charles Rose and John Tylee, Devizes brewers, obtained a lease for 99 years of the site, pulled down the existing buildings, and erected new buildings in their place. Thomas Grubbe Hunt Grubbe, dying 1772, left his property to his son, William Hunt Grubbe, who, in 1812, sold the freehold of the Castle Inn to James Gent and John and Thomas Tylee, brewers. An account of the firms of brewers connected with the Castle Inn, Charles Rose, John Tylee, James Gent, &c., and of the successive landlords is given:

Devizes. No. 2, High Street. The *Wiltshire Gazette* of June 4th, 1925, in recording the destruction of this old house, now

Walker's Temperance Hotel, by fire, reprints Mr. E. Kite's article on its history published in the *Gazette* in 1920, as No. 3 of "Old Houses of Devizes."

An Old Devizes Family. The *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 16th, 1925. Miss Jane Reynolds, of Rowde, states the Shoulder of Mutton Inn is represented now by Nos. 11, 12, and 13, Maryport Street, Devizes. Robert Reynolds came to Devizes in 1797 from Corsham and carried on the trade of currier in Maryport Street, dying at No. 11 in November, 1849. He held important offices in St. Mary's parish for thirty years and in 1847 was presented with a silver vase and cover and an address as a mark of respect by sixty-six of the principal inhabitants of the town. His sons, William, at Devizes, Robert, in Swindon, and Edmund, at Andover, were all carriers. Miss Reynolds, granddaughter of Robert, gives various stories of her uncles' pranks as boys.

The Bear Hotel, Devizes. Some Notes on its History, by Edward Kite [1924]. Pamphlet, oblong, 7½ in. × 4¾ in., pp. 23 with 6 plates. The illustrations are:—The Front of the Bear, 1924; The Market Place with the old sign of the Chained Bear [on two columns in front of the Inn (taken from a water colour of 1804); The Market Place, Cross, &c., from a lithograph of *cir.* 1860; The Assembly Room of the Hotel in its original position overlooking the Market Place, *cir.* 1835 (it was removed to make way for the Corn Exchange); Part of the Hotel overlooking the yard, showing columns; and a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence of Thomas Lawrence, his father, the landlord of the Bear.

The earliest known mention of the Inn is the application of the landlord John Sawter, for his license in 1599, though it was probably in existence years before this. It stands on the line of the outer defences of the Castle, and in 1856, when the foundations of the Corn Exchange were dug, "at least two ditches twenty feet or more in depth" were found. Of the existing building the colonnade on the north side facing the yard may date from the time of Inigo Jones. When the Corn Exchange was built the old Assembly Room with two shops underneath it was surrendered. The blocked-up doors by which it was entered from the staircase still remain. Mr. Kite gives some account of the descent of the property. John Watts, John Child, Edward Nicholas, Edward Richmond Nicholas, John Turner, were successive owners. The gardens and walks of the Bear, formerly a notable feature, were added to the Castle grounds when the property was bought by Mr. Robert Valentine Leach. The Bear Club, originating in 1756, became of conspicuous use for more than a century in apprenticing and educating poor Wiltshire boys. The club no longer exists but it is still represented by the Bear Club Scholarships at the Secondary School. Some account of the various landlords, and of distinguished visitors, is given, and it is noted that Thomas Lawrence, at his own expense, set up posts 12ft. high half-a-mile apart the whole way across the Plain from Salisbury, marked S. on one side and D. on the other, to direct travellers to Devizes. He had 16 children, of whom only three sons and a daughter survived their infancy. A very useful little booklet.

The Purpose of Stonehenge. By E. H. Stone, F.S.A.

An article in *Man*, May, 1925, pp. 69—72, in which the author recapitulates in a short space the arguments contained in his work *The Stones of Stonehenge* for the benefit of those who have not read the book. His main conclusion is that the Barrows around it have no connection with Stonehenge, and that the latter was not erected for any sepulchral purpose, and has no connection with the ruder stone circles.

The same writer has a note in *Nature*, May 23rd, 1925, on the date of erection of Stonehenge, reasserting the substantial accuracy of Sir Norman Lockyer's calculations as corrected in the light of recent research and of the consequent probability of the date lying between 2040 and 1640 B.C.

The *Proceedings of the Somerset Arch. Soc.*, 1924, vol. x., p. 125, contains a review of *The Stones of Stonehenge*, by the Rev. S. E. Percival, who says that he has worked out the problem of the obliquity of the ecliptic himself and got a result within a fraction of that reached by Lockyer, and concludes "that the argument for a date somewhere within the limits suggested is not to be lightly disregarded. Of course very much depends upon the accuracy of the 'bearings' obtained for the axis."

Stonehenge and Karnak. By Arthur R. Hinks,

C.B.E., F.R.S. *Nineteenth Century*, July, 1925, pp. 119—127. Mr. Hinks, who criticised Sir Norman Lockyer's theories in the same review in June, 1903, returns to the charge in this article with a counterblast to Mr. Stone's appreciation of Sir Norman Lockyer's work in January, 1922. Mr. Stone had complained that people had criticised Sir Norman Lockyer's work without taking the trouble to understand it. Mr. Hinks rejoins that this is quite true, and that as regards his calculations of the date of the Great Temple at Karnak from the time when the setting sun at the summer solstice shone down the central axis to the inmost shrine, if people had understood his premisses they would never have paid any attention at all to his conclusions. It was largely the supposed fact that the setting sun *did* shine down the axis of Karnak at midsummer, that made people the more ready to accept Lockyer's ideas as to the analogous case of the rising sun at Stonehenge. Mr. Hinks, however, points out that when Sir N. Lockyer visited the temple in 1891 the axis was blocked with debris and that it was not entirely cleared when Mr. Howard Page made further observations on his behalf 20 years later. In 1913 the axis was completely cleared and in that year and the following an accurate survey not only of the axis but of the whole temple was made by order of the Surveyor General. The result of this survey establishes without a doubt that "at no time within the last 15,000 years . . . has the setting sun shone centrally down the axis of the temple of Karnak. At any time within the last 7,000 years Pylon II. if standing (it dates from about 1225 B.C.) would have cut off all trace of the setting sun for an observer in the centre of the east end of the sanctuary." "The sun never shone down the present axis; and now this has been established, all possibility of dating the temple by the Lockyer method vanishes completely." He then proceeds to explain how and why Lockyer's calculations were so seriously wrong, and he ends his article with these

words "we have now the true facts, and their study, leading us back to the original argument, has made it not only possible, but necessary, to warn archæologists that the late Sir Norman Lockyer's work on the temple of Amen-Ra at Karnak is a hollow pretension. His treatment of the Stonehenge problem we have criticised upon other, and less certain, grounds. But it is time to say quite definitely, and with all emphasis, that neither Karnak nor Stonehenge can be dated astronomically."

The Orientation of Stonehenge. By **E. H. Stone, F.S.A.** Article in *The Nineteenth Century*, Sept., 1925, pp. 417—421. This is Mr. Stone's answer to Mr. Hinks's attack (in the July, 1925, number) on his appreciation of Sir Norman Lockyer's work in the January number of 1922. Mr. Stone in this article says nothing about Karnak and its orientation, about which, indeed, there seems nothing further to be said, but confines himself to a vindication of the accuracy of Sir Norman's work so far as measurements and calculations at Stonehenge are concerned, stating that these measurements very closely coincide with those that Mr. Stone himself has ascertained. Mr. Stone repeats his belief that Stonehenge has no connection with the Bronze Age, or with the round barrows that surround it, and that its purpose was in no sense sepulchral, as Mr. Engleheart has argued. The writer of this notice has never been able to see why the upholders of the "Temple" and the "Sepulchre" theories should be so angry with one another. Surely the whole analogy of existing religions shows that the same building is more often than not both a temple for worship and a place of interment of the illustrious dead. Westminster Abbey is at once the national sepulchre of the Anglo-Saxon race, and one of the chief temples of Christian worship in England, and in a lesser degree the same may be said of every Cathedral and Parish Church in the land, and they were undoubtedly built to be so.

Folk-Lore of the Warminster District collected by V. S. Manley. A Supplement to the History of Warminster and the Official Guide. Printed and Published by Coates & Parker, Warminster. 1924. Price 8d. Pamphlet, 6in. × 4in., pp. 39. One illustration of Cottages.

This most unpretending little book contains a collection of Folk-Lore items, stories, legends, customs, &c., of the Warminster neighbourhood, all worth preserving, and many quite curious and valuable. They are set down in the shortest possible way, without "trimmings" of any kind, and it would be well if Mr. Manley's example could be followed by others in the different districts of Wiltshire. One of the most curious items is "The Spirit of Cley Hill," a legend which would apparently have died with its narrator, an old woman of 80. The legend records that the guardian spirit of the Bugley folk lived inside the barrow on the top of the hill, and one day hearing water running beneath him he directed its course underground until it came out at Hogs Well. He told the people not to drink it but to use it only for curing weak eyes, and an old woman who disregarded his order and drank the water died that night, and a cow that polluted the water

was drowned in the mud. It is in any case a fact that until recently this water has been in great request for bad eyes, 6d. a bottle being paid for it, provided some Ground Ivy was included to be brewed with it. The appearance of the Well Fiend is recorded of Bicker's Well, in Prince Croft Lane, at Bugley, and under a large oak tree which formerly stood where North Lane meets the Half, below Blue Ball, Bugley, elves lived and might sometimes be seen gambolling by children. Above the churchyard at Longbridge Deverill is a portion of the wall of an old house, now kept together with an iron stay. This is spoken of as the "Jews' Wall," and when it falls the Marquisate of Bath will cease. A yew tree near the Norton—Bishopstrow boundary post on the Salisbury Road claims to be the tree under which Cromwell rested after his defeat at Roundway. Ghost stories include one of Longleat and of the laying of a ghost there by twelve parsons, who recited the Lord's Prayer backwards. At Norton, the Vicar's Walk, and at Crockerton, Church Lane are haunted by a headless galloping horse, and Bugley is haunted by a spectral funeral in the lane at Blue Ball. "Shrof Tuesday" customs included "Thread the needle" by the factory lads and girls along the road at Crockerton, and the subsequent "Clipping of the Church" at Warminster, as also at Hill Deverill, *i.e.*, the building was surrounded by about 200 people holding hands, followed by Panshard, or Lent-Crock Night on the Common, when unpopular people's houses were stoned. There were Good Friday games of "Best Ball" on Arn Hill, and on Palm Sunday at Longbridge Deverill men went into the fields to "tread the wheat." The fault of this little book is that it is not long enough.

Warminster. Official Guide and Souvenir. Issued by authority of the Warminster Urban District Council and Warminster Development Association.

Designed, printed, and published by the British Publishing Company, Limited. Crypt House Press. Gloucester, No. 361. 1924.

Stiff cover, 7½ in. × 4½ in., pp. 112 (many advertisements). Compiled by V. S. Manley. There are process illustrations of Warminster from the Downs; Sketch Plan of Warminster Downland; The Downs; Battlesbury Hill Town; Shepherds' Steps, Battlesbury; Cley Hill; Parish Church and Cold Harbour; Norman Window in Parish Church; Heaven's Gate and Longleat; Horningsham Chapel; Street Plan of Warminster; Town Hall; Boreham Road; Market Place; Shearwater; Longbridge Deverill; Dolmen at Kingston Deverill; Wylve Valley Hunt; St. Leonard's Church, Sutton Veney; Heytesbury Lock-up; White Horse at Bratton; Park and Lake; War Memorial; Cop Head Lane; Cottage with Bakery, Horningsham. The book contains a considerable amount of information as to the neighbourhood, arranged in Itineraries in different directions, Cop Heap and Arn Hill, Battlesbury, Cley Hill, Longleat, Shearwater and Crockerton, Cannimore, Corsley, The Deverills, Upton Scudamore, the Wylve Valley, Imber and Bratton, Edington and the White Horse, all coming within its scope, as well as Warminster itself. Barrows, camps, and lynchets are described, and historical incidents connected with the neighbourhood are recalled. The large sarsen stones just on the east side of the churchyard at Kingston Deverill are

figured as a dolmen, but in their present position it is unlikely that they have any prehistoric origin. Mr. V. F. Manley has put together a guide book well above the average of such books in the value of its contents.

Notes on the Cathedral Church of St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Salisbury (founded April 28th, 1220). Prepared at the request of the Cathedral Chapter, June, 1920. Revised Feb., 1924. Salisbury. To be obtained from Mr. G. Freemantle (First Verger of the Cathedral) and from all the local booksellers. Cloth, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., pp. 142. Thirteen illusts., including a folding plan of the two Cathedrals of Old Sarum.

The first and second editions of this account of, and guide to, the Cathedral appeared in 1920, and were noticed in *W.A.M.*, xli., 210. This third and revised edition contains 16 more pages. It is well that the work of Canon Fletcher and Chancellor Wordsworth should be appreciated at its true value, as the call for a new edition of this charming and handy little book seems to show that it is.

Salisbury Cathedral Old Glass. Dr. Stanley Baker, in a letter to the Salisbury papers, reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 4th, 1924, states that there are three traditions as to the place where the old glass was thrown when it was cast out of the Cathedral in 1790.

(1). "The Town Ditch." If this means the ditch just outside the town rampart, the only part of the rampart still existing at that date was the portion between its north-east corner still existing in St. Edmund's College garden and the edge of Bugmore meadow just at the foot of the garden behind 82, St. Anne Street, but drainage operations have taken place on the line of Rampart Road, along which the ditch ran and there is no record of any glass having been found, and it is not likely that the glass would have been hauled all the way to the Green Croft to the more distant parts of this ditch.

(2). Another tradition says the glass was thrown "Round the Chapter House," and here Dr. Baker has "put down about thirty boreholes without discovering more than a few fragments of glass and leadwork, such as might have been shaken out of the windows while being taken down."

(3). A third tradition says that the glass was thrown into "a pit at Harnham," and Dr. Baker has learned from an old inhabitant that the town rubbish 60 years ago was shot into a ditch behind the "Swan" at Harnham, in a field called "The Roundabouts," and he suggests that this may really be "The Town Ditch" into which the glass was shot. This spot he intends shortly to investigate, and is hopeful that he may really find the remains of the glass there.

The Tree of Jesse. A Sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral on the morning of Sunday, July 20th, 1924 (being the Sunday after the "unveiling" of the Jesse window) by Canon Fletcher. Reprinted from the *Wiltshire Gazette*. Pamphlet, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., pp. 8. Text *Isaiah*, xi., 1—3, on the teaching of the Jesse window.

A Newspaper Man's Memories. By Aaron

Watson, with sixteen illustrations. London: Hutchinson & Co. [1925]. 8vo, cloth, pp. 324. Portrait of author as frontispiece, and index. Born 1850 he began journalistic work eighteen or twenty years later and followed it strenuously until he retired recently to live at Lacock. Beginning as the editor of a Manchester weekly paper, he moved thence to Newcastle, and started *The Newcastle Critic*, which he wrote entirely and published himself. Of this only about a dozen issues were published, but it was the cause of his being appointed assistant editor of *The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, where he continued under Joseph Cowen until in 1880 he left Newcastle, went to London, and found work on the *Pall Mall Gazette*, then edited by John Morley. He also wrote for the *Magazine of Art*. He afterwards joined the staff of the *Evening News*, and later became editor of *The Echo* for a while. Then he returned to the North and became editor of the *Shields Daily Gazette* and the *Northern Weekly Leader*, and later on of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*. He returned to London as correspondent of the *Bradford Daily Observer*. His pages are filled with reminiscences, journalistic, political, theatrical, literary, and of great events, and famous men with whom he came in contact during his life as "A Newspaper Man."

A long notice appeared in *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 25th, 1925.

Stourhead Furniture.

A short article, by M. Jourdain, on "Classic and Egyptian Furniture of the Regency," has fine photographs of "Mahogany Library Table made by Thomas Chippendale, Junior, in 1805, for Stourhead," and "Mahogany Table made in 1804," by the same maker, both showing Egyptian details. The writer says, "At Stourhead in Wiltshire is a quantity of furniture in mahogany and satinwood made by the younger Thomas Chippendale for the Wiltshire antiquary, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in the early years of the nineteenth century. Among the bills is an entry of a set of "eight mahogany chairs with circular backs, broad sweep pannelled tops, with circle elbows, carved Egyptian heads and fluted therm feet, the rails moulded and carved, cane seats and brass socket castors" for the library, and the mahogany table and pedestal writing table are also enriched with Egyptian heads, combined, in the case of the writing table, with heads of the accustomed classic cast. The tapering and fluted sheaths finish below in human feet both in the engaged supports upon the front of the table, and in the free-standing Egyptian supports between the plinth and semi-circular ends. The fine finished heads are carved, not inserted in cast brass, which became customary in furniture of this type."

Malmesbury.

North Wilts Herald, Feb. 6th and 13th, 1925. A short *resumé* of the history of the place, largely taken from Lee Osborne's account. In the account of the Abbey Church the triforium gallery on the south side is called the "Monks' Gallery," and that above it, in the clerestory, the "Nuns' Gallery." Where did the nuns come from? The history of the Abbey, Maidulph, Aldhelm, the principal abbots, &c., are touched on, and the architecture of the Church described from Britton and other authorities, not without some mistakes. Good process views of The

Abbey Church, South Side, Exterior and Interior of South Porch, The Abbey House, War Memorial Cross, and General View of town (from the air?) are given.

Malmesbury. A lecture by Mr. A. Fraser on the Early History of Malmesbury to the Malmesbury Literary and Debating Society is printed in full in *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*, Jan. 10th, 1925. Mr. Fraser makes the curious suggestion that the Place Name Malmesbury is derived from Mal-mece-bury, which he says would mean the place where the art of writing is practised.

The White Horses of Wiltshire. War Badges on the Wiltshire Downs. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo. Price 6d. Ten illustrations. By G. Lansdown. Pp. 20. Of the White Horses of Wilts there is not much that is new to be said. The illustrations are from photographs, of which one shows us the Broad Town horse, now deceased. The last five pages deal with the War Badges cut on the downs in South Wilts by many of the regiments in camp there during the War, 1914—18, and of these there are four illustrations, the Badge of the Rising Sun at Codford, cut by Australians, 1916—17, and those of the London Rifle Brigade and City of London and Australian Battalions at Hurdcott and Fovant, cut in 1916. It is stated that the Codford Badge was cleaned by boy scouts two or three years ago. It would be a great pity that these interesting mementos of the War should be allowed to grow over and disappear. Cannot boy scouts be found to clean them all regularly every year or two? They could hardly be better employed.

Castle Combe with Eight Illustrations. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 16. By G. Lansdown. The illustrations are:—The Cross; The River Bridge; Bird's-eye View of Castle Combe; Church (South Side and Interior); View of Village; Manor House. The letterpress is a sketch of the history of the place, the manor, the Church, and the village.

Wilton House. By the Countess of Pembroke. Art. in *English Life*, Feb., 1925, pp. 183—188. Nine good photo illustrations:—The Great Tower of Wilton House; Holbein's original Front Entrance; Wilton House from South-East; The Palladian Bridge; View of East Side of House through the Palladian Bridge; Interior of room with Portrait of Prince Rupert; The West Cloister; The Morning Room; The Quadrangle. The letterpress gives a short but good account of the architectural history of the house. It is noted that in 1914 the north part of the house was altered by the removal of Wyatt's "Gothic" porch, and its replacement by a porch of Renaissance character, more in keeping with the house, and adding over the outer doorway one large window, to let light into the hall. It is also noted that the great family group by Van Dyck was painted in the double-cube room where it now hangs, and out of which it has never been taken.

"Bridges Court, Luckington, the home of Colonel Stewart

Menzies and Lady Alice Menzies. An old Wiltshire Farm House transformed. An article in *The Queen*, July 8th, 1925, pp. 20—22, with three photos of the exterior and nine of the interior of the house, which has no particular architectural features.

The Green Roads of England: by R. Hippisley Cox. Twenty-four illustrations by W. Collins, R.I., nine maps in colour, and one hundred and one plans. 2nd Edition. Revised and enlarged. Methuen & Co. 1925. Price 10s. 6d. net. Pp. 196. This contains a new chapter on the South Downs, but the remainder of the book seems unaltered from the 1st Edition, published in 1914, which was fully noticed in *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 528—530. Reviewed *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 17th, 1924.

Lavington. Littleton Mill. The *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 18th, 1925, contains a charming article by A. H. Wallace, entitled "Idyllic Days at Lavington," on the birds that frequent the site of the Old Mill, for generations the home of the Farmer family at Littleton, now marked only by the Fishing Cottage. It seems to have been a paradise for birds, Grey Wagtails, Kingfishers, Nuthatch, five species of Tits, Moorhen, Water Rail, Green and Greater Spotted Woodpeckers, and four of the Owls, amongst them. The curious method of fighting with their feet instead of their beaks as they swim, adopted by the male Moorhens in the breeding season is described, as well as their "display" on land when courting.

Thomas Stephens, of Bushton. "The Christian Puran and its Author," by the Rev. R. D. Acland, in *The East and The West*, July, 1924, pp. 204—212. This poem was completed in 1614, and a MS. copy of it was discovered recently amongst the "Marsden Papers" given to the New School of Oriental Studies in 1917. This MS., unlike all other known MSS. of the poem, is written in Devanagiri (or Marathi) script. The Puran was written by Thomas Stephens probably the first Englishman to visit, and certainly the first to live and die in, India. He reached India in 1579, and stayed till he died in 1619. He was a missionary and a Jesuit. Mr. Herbert Chitty proved in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxii., 220, in an article upon him, that he was really of Bushton, in Clyffe Pypard, and not, as the Dict. of National Biography says, "of Bourton." The article in *East and West* describes his voyage to India from a letter to his father, printed in *Hakluyt's Voyages*. Another letter of his is preserved in the National Library at Brussels, written to his brother in 1583, concerning his missionary work. He wrote a Marathi Grammar and a Marathi "Doctrina Christiana." The writer of the article concludes that Stephens was responsible both for the Roman and Devanagiri texts of the Puran, and that a MS. Marathi grammar, and another MS. which seems to be that of the "Doctrina Christiana," now in the Library of the School of Oriental Studies, are both of them Stephens's work. The discovery of these MSS. seems to be of considerable importance.

Lacock. A little bit of Mediæval England. An article largely taken from Mr Aaron Watson's account of Lacock published

in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, appeared in *North Wilts Herald*, Dec. 24th, 1924, with four badly-printed illustrations. The article is quite well put together, dealing with the Abbey, before and after the dissolution, Fox Talbot's discovery of photography, &c. Some notice of Mr. Aaron Watson, now a resident there, is given. He has been editor of the London "*Echo*" and of other North of England papers, and was a member of the Northumberland County Council and Vice-Chairman of the Fisheries Committee.

Wiltshire Apprentices. A long list of Wilts Apprentices and their Masters in 1712, 1720, 1730, 1731, is given in the *Wiltshire Times*, Jan. 17th, 1925.

Ford and Slaughterford. A few slight notes on these two places, in the valley of the Weavern, as it is called at Slaughterford, or Box Brook, or By Brook, as it is called at Castle Combe, appear in the *Bristol Observer*, Jan. 10th, 1925, with three illustrations of Slaughterford—the Church, Manor House, and Manor House Barn; and one of the New Church at Ford, built in 1897. Slaughterford Church fell into ruin at the beginning of the 17th century, and is so depicted by John Buckler at the beginning of the 19th century (Buckler Drawings at Devizes), but was restored in 1823. The now ruined Quaker Chapel and burial ground, of the 17th century, is noted.

Great Bedwyn. A useful article in *North Wilts Herald*, Jan. 30th, 1925, is derived from accounts of Bedwyn in the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, and the list of Members of Parliament for the borough is copied in full. There are decent illustrations of the Church and War Memorial Cross, the Tomb of Sir John Seymour and the School, and a portrait of Sir Felix Pole, the General Manager of the G. W. Railway, who, though born in Ramsbury, was educated at Bedwyn School, of which his father was master.

Purton, Glimpses of the Past Life of the Village. *North Wilts Herald*, Jan. 9th, 1925. A useful paper, practically a resumé of some of the principal contents of Mrs. Richardson's book on Purton. Early mention of Purton in charters, &c., Notes on the Church, the principal houses, the connection of the Clarendons with College Farm, and the interesting career of the present owner, Mr. C. J. Iles, who, beginning life as a farm labourer, first rented the farm under Worcester College, and more recently bought it, thus becoming owner of the most interesting house in the place, with its fine panelled rooms and carved oak mantelpieces. It is noted that the large cedar in the grounds of Purton House was planted by Sir George Hayter, portrait painter. There are badly-printed illu. of the Church, College Farm (2), and the War Memorial Cross.

The Washingtons of Garson. Article in the *North Wilts Herald*, Feb. 20th, 1925, with illustrations of the Rectory, Washington Monument, Sir Lawrence Washington, and the Church. The epitaphs of Sir Lawrence Washington, and his son Lawrence, and his widow, who

married Sir William Pargiter, of Grittworth (Northants), and gave the Church plate, are printed. The plate disappeared, and for some time was supposed to be stolen, but in 1814 an old man told Mr. Henry Newberry, the curate, that anybody who looked in the Ghost's Chamber at the Manor House would find valuable silver there, and there the plate was found. A replica of it is now used in St. John's Cathedral, New York. The story of the Washington Mural Monument is also told. Taken down at the restoration in 1855 and damaged, it lay in pieces for a long while in the Rectory stables until an American was allowed by the then Rector, Dr. Gale, to carry it off for transport to America. Before it actually left England Dr. Grey, who had succeeded as Rector, interfered and got the monument stopped at the port and brought back. It then lay in pieces in the Church until Dr. H. C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York, who had the replica of the chalice made, undertook the expense of restoring and replacing the monument on the wall.

Patricia Ellen, by "Mary Wiltshire" (Miss Isborn). Mills & Boon, Limited, 49, Rupert Street, London, W 1. [1924.]

Cr. 8vo, pp. 249. A novel, and an excellent one, the scene of which is laid at Avebury, at Bristol, and at Cirencester, and at each place the actual houses so well described really do exist, as the authoress tells us in the prologue, though the persons who inhabit them are entirely fictitious. The heroine is the daughter of the landlord of the Red Lion, at Avebury, she lives and her artist husband dies during a great snowstorm in the lonely cottage by the enclosure of Scotch firs on the left of the Devizes Road three quarters of a mile from the Beckhampton cross-roads. The "local colour" is singularly precise, and to those who know the neighbourhood every incident in the story can be followed exactly—and what is true of Avebury is also true of the Bristol and Cirencester portions. "Mary Wiltshire" is a *nom de plume*, the authoress is really a Devizes lady. A remarkable addition to the list of Wiltshire books.

Ransom. By Anthony Richardson. London. Constable & Co., 1925. Cr. 8vo. A novel. The opening section of the book is taken up with the triumphant revisiting of his old school (Marlborough) by James Brockenholt, who had twenty years before been expelled from it for flirting with the tobacconist's daughter, in the role of the generous benefactor. The place itself, the master, the masters and their wives, are most vividly described (though the author in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of April 2nd, 1925, expressly denies that any of the characters in the book are drawn from life). The author, a Marlburian himself, is half a Wiltshireman, grandson of a Salisbury man, and nephew of Mrs. Herbert Richardson, of Wilton, and his wife is the granddaughter of Canon Baynham, of West Lavington.

Reviewed in *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 12th, 1925.

In the Water Meadows, Rival Fishers. Short article in *The Times*, Oct 24th, 1924, on the water meadows in autumn. No names are mentioned, but the scene is really that of Woodford, in the valley of the Salisbury Avon, and the writer is Gen. Sir G. Aston, K.C.B.

Biddestone. The *Bristol Observer*, Nov. 8th, 1924, has an article on Biddestone, "A Charming Wiltshire Village," with four illustrations, "The Rev. H. E. Ketchley at the Church Gate," "The Church," "The Vicarage," "A Village Scene." The Mountjoy Manor House, built about 1662; the older "Barracks," of which tradition says that Cromwell stayed there on his way to Bristol and Ireland; and other old houses in the village; the Church with its Norman door and curious bell turret, and pews of the time of Q. Anne, are shortly mentioned.

The Collar of S.S. In a paper read to the Dorset Nat. Hist. and Ant. Field Club, March 25th, 1924, and reprinted as an 8vo pamphlet, pp. 20, Canon J. M. J. Fletcher gives an excellent account of "The S.S. Collar in Dorset and elsewhere." He summarises what has been written on the subject by others, gives a number of quotations of the early mention of the collar, discusses the origin and meaning of the S.S, and gives a list of effigies, brasses, &c., in which the ornament is shown from 1371 to 1665, 86 in number, from all parts of England. This does not pretend to be a complete list, however. Wiltshire is represented only by the three examples in Salisbury Cathedral, the effigy of Sir John Cheney 1609, that of Lord Robert Hungerford 1459, and the mural tablet of Sir Robert Hyde, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died 1666. There is a good illustration of the Hungerford effigy showing the S.S. collar very clearly.

Wansdyke on Odd Down (Som.). Quarrying at Wansdyke Quarry on the course of the dyke exposed a section of it, 8ft. 6in. deep, 16ft. across at the top, and 5ft. wide at the bottom, cut here in the solid rock. Two photographs and a short account of the section of the dyke here are given in *The Bath Herald*, May 5th, and *The Bath Chronicle* of May 3rd, 1924, which also gives a photograph. Mr. Passmore's theory that the dyke was constructed by the Romano-British people after the departure of the Roman troops as a defence against the invading hordes of Picts and Scots pressing southwards from the north is mentioned.

The Wishford legend of seven at a birth. The tradition in connection with the tomb of Sir Thomas Bonham in Wishford Church that seven of his children were born at one birth, and were brought to Church in a sieve to be christened, is recalled by a note in *Man*, Sept., 1921, where N. W. Thomas, M.A., writing from the Yoruba country, West Africa, says "Seven are said to have been born at once in Ibadar in 1907, and an eye-witness certified the fact to me. In view of the well-attested case of six at a birth on the Gold Coast, attended by an English medical man, there seems no reason to doubt the story."

The 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. Centenary Celebration at Bangalore. The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 11th, 1924, has a full account of the festivities which marked the celebration of the centenary of the 2nd Battalion (the old 99th) in India on Nov. 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1924, and reprints the history of the formation and service of the Battalion from the History of the Regiment by Col. Gillson.

Edward Wyndham Tennant (killed in action Sept. 22nd, 1916). A charming short article by M. K. Swayne Edwards on the personality and the poetry of this young soldier who died before he was 20, appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 18th, 1924.

In some Wiltshire Byways. By M. K. Swayne Edwards. A series of eleven articles in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 10th to Sept. 25th, on Cycle Rides round Marlborough, Avebury, Silbury, Pertwood, Hindon, Imber, and the Plain, and South Wilts valleys generally. Pleasantly written disconnected talks on whatever happened to come into the authoress' head as she rode or pushed her cycle over the Wiltshire Downs.

Steeple Ashton. The Story of a Disaster. Article in *The Bristol Observer*, Aug. 23rd, 1924. A description of the Church and the fall of the steeple, and notes on the buildings of the original house of the middle of the 13th century, still incorporated in the present vicarage. Incidentally in an account of the old process of threshing by hand it is mentioned that the two sections of the flail were joined together by thongs of eel skin, as being the most flexible and durable material available. There are three poorly-printed illustrations of the Church, Vicarage, and "The Old Oak House."

Highworth, Geology. "Oxford Oolites. Wilts and Berks. Representative Sequences. By W. J. Arkell." Reprinted from *Type Ammonites*, vol. v. Feb., April, 1925, pp. 55—61, gives sequences of the beds of the old quarries and sand pits north of Redlands Court, Highworth, and one mile S.E. of Highworth, with their characteristic fossils. It is much to be wished that other geologists would work out the beds in their own localities as carefully as Mr. Arkell.

Lord Lansdowne. *The Times* of Jan. 14th, 1925, on the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's 80th birthday, had a long article on his political career, especially as Foreign Secretary 1900—1905, and the part he took in laying the foundation of the entente with France.

Some Flint Tools of the Iron Age. A singular series.
By the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, F.S.A. *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. V., April, 1925, pp. 158—163.

Dr. Blackmore some years ago discovered "on top of Laverstock Down, a hitherto unknown series of flint tools, turned up by the plough, which he named "Rectangular." Mr. Kendall proceeds to describe and illustrate, in eleven figures, the characteristics of these flints with much minuteness, and concludes that they are not earlier than the Early Iron Age. "Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington have been able to show, by their recent excavations, that Figsbury Ring, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Laverstock Down, is of the Iron Age, and on the flat bottom of the wide inner ditch, beneath 2ft. to 3ft. of chalk rubble and accumulated soil, they found a pile of about a hundred tools and a hundred flakes of the 'Rectangular,' series; evidently made on the spot." "The whole evidence obtained shows that the 'Ring' is of the Iron Age." These flints do not occur scattered over the surface as other types do, "but

are found in quantity at certain spots." Dr. Blackmore found them at Dean Hill, and at Petersfinger, near Salisbury, and Mr. Keiller dug quantities out of one side of a supposed barrow near Juniper Down. Mr. Kendall mentions the theories that these flints are merely waste flakes, or that they are waste gunflints, but denies that they "are in part cores" whence a particular kind of flake was struck, and in part tools."

"The Stones of Stonehenge. By E. H. Stone. 1924," is reviewed by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart in *The Antiquaries' Journal*, April, 1925. Vol. V., pp. 198—200.

Short account of the History and Architecture of Aldbourne Church, by authority of the Parochial Church Council. Marlborough, 1925. Pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 12. This little account was compiled to meet the want of a guide book for visitors to the Church. The architectural notes are an abstract of Mr. Ponting's account in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xlii., 561, and to these fuller notes are added on the Bells and Church Plate, Lists of the Vicars and Curates, a few extracts from Churchwarden's Accounts, a note on the Dedication (formerly to St. Mary Magdalen but now to St. Michael). An account of the Church and the work of restoration reprinted from the *Marlborough Times*, Aug. 22nd, 1867, with a note on more recent alterations, complete a very useful booklet.

Marlborough and its Memorial Hall. Article in *Country Life*, May 16th, 1925, pp. 755—758, with eight illustrations. C. House, the nucleus of the College; General View of Memorial Hall, showing lay-out in relation to Chapel; Proscenium and Stage Curtain; Looking across the Hall; Detail showing Inner Porch and Ambulatory; The Colonnade in sharp perspective; Plan; and Detail showing Names cut in Stone on drum wall of Ambulatory. A very short sketch of the history of the place and school is an introduction to a short description of the new hall. The architect was Lt.-Col. W. G. Newton, M.C., the competition having been limited to Old Marlburians. Seven hundred and forty-nine names of Marlborough men who fell in the war are cut upon the drum wall.

Marlborough College War Memorial. Opening by the Duke of Connaught. A full report of the proceedings, with two views of the exterior of the Hall, and an account of the building, appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 28th, 1925.

Recollections of Rushall. By Mrs. F. T. Blyth, of Bankop, Ermelo, Transvaal. *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 28th, 1925.

Well-written reminiscences of the everyday events of childhood at Rushall, where the writer lived in "The Cottage." The Mummers, "Duck's Veast" at the Charlton Cat, for which a Charlton man "in a weird headdress said to be a duck," went round to solicit subscriptions in the neighbourhood, in honour of Stephen Duck the poet, and the visit of the Truffle Dogs are

recalled. The latter were "little fluffy white dogs," who scratched up the truffles under the beeches. The "Stock tree," a large elm, is mentioned. The family occupied the Manor Pew, with its chairs, tables, and stove, in the Church. The writer signs herself Priscilla.

Water Supply to Farms. In the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 3rd, 1925, is printed in full a long and interesting address by T. Ward Whitfield, F.S.I., F.G.S., the Wilts County Drainage Surveyor and Water Engineer, which was broadcasted from Bournemouth Station. Speaking of Battlesbury Camp, he says that in the sides of the trench cut for a water pipe through the centre of the camp three years ago, he noticed a couple of dark veins about 18in. below the surface, the substance of which resembled clay that had been puddled, and he suggests that this marks the spot of a prehistoric water reservoir. As regards the deep wells on the chalk downs, he remarks, "Until a few years ago water was sometimes raised from deep wells by means of a large wooden wheel which revolved on a beam or drum, which formed a windlass from which a bucket was suspended, the water was raised by a donkey, trained to walk inside the wheel in a manner similar to the old tread-mill. What I understand to be the last of these wheels in actual use in Wiltshire was removed only a few months ago from a farm on the downs at Coombe Bissett; the donkey has been relieved of his duties by one of the latest type of water elevators." The depth of this well is said to be 270 feet. Mr. Whitfield does not mention it, but a similar wheel existed at the Manor Farm, Broad Hinton, until two or three years ago, but this also has given way to modern machinery. As to water divining the lecturer appears to keep an open mind. Coming to dew ponds he remarks that so far from the art of making these being dead, during the last four years no less than sixty-five dew ponds have been made or renovated on the Wiltshire downs, in connection with the Government scheme for the relief of unemployment. "There is no mystery as to the method by which these ponds are made or as to how they collect and accumulate water from the air." As the warm air passes over the colder surface of the dew pond, its moisture is condensed and replenishes the pond. "These ponds are constructed in the following manner:—"A hole or saucer-shaped pit is first excavated to a depth of about 8ft. in the centre; clay is then obtained, well puddled, trodden, and beaten flat over the excavated surface; a coat of lime is then spread on this, slaked, and lightly beaten until the surface becomes smooth and shiny. A second coat is applied about half an inch thick, this is wetted and faced. A protecting layer of straw, incidentally a non-conductor of heat, is then laid over the surface and covered with rubble and rough earth to a depth of about nine inches, the latter to form a protective surface."

Collections in Wilts for Relief of the persecuted Waldensians during the Commonwealth. A list of the contributions of many parishes to the appeal by the minister, and the subsequent house-to-house collection ordered by the Lord Protector, is printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 8th, 1925.

The Local Distribution of the Folk Song and Folk Music. Article by Alfred Williams, in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 6th, 1925. Mr. Williams points out that the fact that the latest edition of the *Handbook on Folk Song and Dance* attributes the great majority of the 340 titles of songs, &c., given in its pages to Somerset, whilst only three each are allotted to Wilts, Gloucester, and Oxfordshire, gives an entirely erroneous idea as to the superior richness of Somerset in the matter of folk songs. He says that with very few exceptions he found the whole of the songs attributed to Somerset common also in Wilts and Oxfordshire. He doubts whether any place in the country could have been more addicted to folk song than Cricklade and Bampton were formerly, where, at the singing contests held in the village inns, individual singers were accustomed to sing for twelve or even eighteen hours at a stretch, and to have a fresh piece each time. Mr. Williams says that from his own personal experience he has found that the majority of the songs he collected in the Upper Thames Valley are known and sung in Essex, and even in County Cork, and round Festiniog, in North Wales.

George Herbert. A Brief Biography. An article in a Yorkshire paper, reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 11th, 1925.

The Poet Gay and Wiltshire. The *Wiltshire Times*, June 17th, 1925, has a short article on Gay's connexion with the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, and Amesbury, quoting a letter of his from Amesbury, on Nov. 8th, 1730, in which he writes, "I remember your prescription, and I do ride upon the Downs and at present I have no asthma. I have killed five brace of partridges and four and a half brace of quails." He would have to ride a long way on the Downs now before he could repeat his bag of quails.

Kington St. Michael. An article on John Aubrey and John Britton with some account of their lives and writings, and badly-printed photos of the Church, Priory Farm, Almshouses, and Memorial Tablet to John Britton appeared in *The Bristol Observer*, Dec. 6th, 1924.

Corsham. An article in *North Wilts Herald*, Jan. 23rd, 1925, with illustrations of the Church, Court, and Flemish houses, has a few notes on the place, but is chiefly devoted to its oldest inhabitants headed by Lord Methuen and Mr. G. P. Fuller. A number of others are mentioned by name, and in support of the character given to the place for the longevity of its people it is noted that the ages of the six women inmates of the Almshouse amount to 512 years.

Stourhead. An article on "The Beauty of Big Trees," by E. H. M. Cox, in *Country Life*, April 18th, 1925, pp. 592-594, with four admirable photographs of the chain of lakes and the trees round them does justice to what are undoubtedly the most beautiful grounds in the County of Wilts, and more especially to the collection of magnificent trees to be seen there at their very best. It is good to learn that Sir Henry Hoare is not only

bent on preserving the existing collection in the highest possible condition but is adding to it continually by the planting of fresh species. Stourhead as the writer points out is an ideal place for the growth and display of big trees at their best.

The Somerset Dukedom. *The Times*, March 26th, 1925, had an article on the decision of the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords that Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward Hamilton Seymour had made good his claim to succeed his distant cousin, Sir Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke, who died Oct., 1923, as 16th Duke of Somerset. It describes the case as one of the most fascinating and romantic peerage cases that have ever come before the committee, gives an account of the curious marriage on Sept. 3rd, 1787, of Col. Francis Seymour with Leonora Hudson, widow of a Woolwich publican and sailor, which has been proved to be regular, and gives some account of the "Fortunes of the Seymours," and the career of the Lord Protector.

ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Museum.

- Presented by MR. C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.: Roman Coin found at Stanley Copse, Lockeridge.
- „ „ MR. J. SCANES: Case of Casts of Seals of Maiden Bradley Priory. Large specimen of Fossil Wood, from the base of the Chalk, at Dead Maid Quarry, Mere.
- „ „ CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON: Oil Stove for use in Museum and Library. Drinking Cup of Bronze Age, from Beckhampton.
- „ „ MR. PERCY FARRER: Tanged Iron Knife, found with skeleton at Tilshead (? Mediæval or later. A fragment of mineral coal was found amongst the ribs).

Library.

- Presented by THE AUTHOR, W. J. ARKELL: "Oxford Oolites, Wilts and Berks. Representative Sequences. Reprinted from Type Ammonites V., Feb.—April, 1925."
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- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MR. E. H. STONE, F.S.A. : "The Orientation of Stonehenge." Article in *Nineteenth Century*, Sept., 1925. "The Story of Stonehenge," reprinted from *Wiltshire Gazette*.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MRS CUNNINGTON : A Thames Pick of Iron Age date." Excerpt from *Man*, Sept., 1925.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, "FAY INCHFAWN" : "The Adventures of a Homely Woman." 1925.
- „ „ MR. T. H. CHANDLER : "Short account of the History and Architecture of Aldbourne Church." Pamphlet, 1925.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MR. V. S. MANLEY : "Warminster. Official Guide and Souvenir issued by authority of the Warminster Urban District Council," &c., 1924.
- „ „ REV. W. H. TOZER : The Doctrine of the Trinity, by Joseph Trapp, D.D., Rector of Dauntsey.
- „ „ THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. DENT : "Bristol, Bath, and Malmesbury," 1925.
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- „ „ THE EARL OF PEMBROKE (through MR. O. G. S. CRAWFORD) : Several more old Wilton Estate Maps.
- „ „ MR. J. J. SLADE : Wiltshire Estate Sale Catalogues, Wilts Pamphlets, and Illustrations.
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- „ „ REV. CANON KNUBLEY : Several back numbers of the *Magazine*.
- „ „ REV. J. K. FLOYER : MS. Index to the Register of Downton, 1599—1656.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MR. AARON WATSON (of Lacock) : "A Newspaper Man's Memories." 1925.
-

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Accounts for the Year 1924.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1924				75			
RECEIPTS.				14			
Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions	224	7	0				
Transfer from Life Membership Fund	9	16	10				
Sales of Books and Magazines	234	3	10				
Sale of Block	15	16	11				
Proceeds of Annual Meeting	33	6	7				
Bank and War Stock Interest	4	6	7				
Refund from Museum Enlargement Fund, being proportion of Caretaker's Remuneration, Dec. 31st, 1924		6	10	1			
					£370	2	3
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Stationery, Carriages, Postages, and Miscellaneous Expenses							15
Printing, Engraving, &c., for Magazines:—£							19
No. 140							3
No. 141							0
Salary of Museum Caretaker							256
Financial Secretary's Salary and Commission							14
Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies							0
Ditto, National Trust for Places of Historical Interest and Natural Beauty							26
							0
Balance, December 31st, 1924							21
" due from Museum Enlargement Fund for Payment to Messrs. L. Maslen & Sons							14
							2
							0
							1
							0
							1
							1
							0
							322
							8
							7
							36
							12
							5
							11
							1
							3
							£370
							2
							3

MUSEUM MAINTENANCE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance, Jan. 1st, 1924	... 56 10 4	Painting Interior of Show Case	... 12 0 0
Subscriptions	... 40 3 6	Additions to Museum and Library	... 4 8 0
Admissions to Museum and Donations in Box	... 13 17 0	House Duty and Land Tax on Museum	... 2 6 3
Sale of Catalogues	... 2 9 3	Fire Insurance Premium	... 4 10 0
Sale of Articles	... 1 10 0	Employers' ditto	... 7 6
Bequest by the late A. Schomberg, Esq.	... 5 0 0	Gas, Water, and Coke	... 14 4 0
		Sundries	... 1 1 8
		Conveyance of Articles from Foyant	... 2 2 8
		Mrs. Springford, Commission on Sale of Books at Museum	... 18 0
	<u>£119 10 1.</u>		<u>30 10 1</u>
		Balance, December 31st, 1924	... 89 0 0
			<u>£119 10 1</u>

254

MUSEUM ENLARGEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance, January 1st, 1924	... 93 0 4	General Account, Refund of proportion of Care-taker's Remuneration	... 6 10 0
Rent of Caretaker's Rooms	... 13 0 0	Messrs. L. Maslen & Sons, on account of Alterations	124 0 10
Bank and War Stock Interest	... 18 16 3	Balance, December 31st, 1924	... 5 7 0
Amount due to General Fund for balance of Payment to Messrs. L. Maslen & Sons	... 11 1 3		<u>£135 17 10</u>
	<u>£135 17 10</u>		

MUSEUM PURCHASE FUND.		MUSEUM PURCHASE FUND.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance, January 1st, 1924	... 98 6 6	Sundry Purchases for Museum and Library	... 7 5 6
Bank Interest	... 5	Balance, December 31st, 1924	... 91 1 5
	<u>£98 6 11</u>		<u>£98 6 11</u>

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Balance, January 1st, 1924	...	75	8	1	...	9	16	10
Savings Bank Interest	...	2	0	5	...	88	11	8
Two Subscriptions	...	21	0	0	...			
					£98	8	6	

One-tenth to General Account
Balance in Savings Bank, December 31st, 1924

REGISTER OF BISHOP SIMON OF GHENT FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Balance, January 1st, 1924	...	13	6	7	...	7	18	0
Bank and Stock Interest	...	4	2	7	...	10	1	2
					£17	9	2	

Amount paid for copies of Register of Bishop
Simon of Ghent
Balance, December 31st, 1924

Audited and found correct, G. S. A. WAYLEN, }
11th November, 1925. W. M. HOPKINS, }
Auditors.

DAVID OWEN,
Financial Secretary.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON TITHE BARN.

Account for the Year ending December 31st, 1924.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Balance, December 31st, 1923	...	42	0	0½	...	2	0	0
Visitors' Fees	...	7	8	3	...	1	2	
Pamphlets sold	...	1	12	8	...	3	0	
					...	5	6	
					...	48	11	3½
					£51	0	11½	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Caretaker
Sir C. E. H. Hobhouse, Bart., Wayleave
Commission on Pamphlets
Grass cutting
Balance, December 31st, 1924

[Any Member whose name or address is incorrectly printed in this List is requested to communicate with the Financial Secretary, Mr. D. Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes.]

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History Society.

 DECEMBER, 1925.

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For interchange of Publications, &c.

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 Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
 British Archæological Association
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
 Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
 Kent Archæological Society
 Somerset Archæological Society
 Essex Archæological Society
 Essex Field Club
 Hampshire Field Club
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society
 Herts Natural History Society and Field Club
 Powysland Club
 East Riding Antiquarian Society, Yorks
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 Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club
 United States Geological Survey
 Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C., United States
 Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club
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THE
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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”—*Ovid.*

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VOL. XLIII.

LIST OF BRONZE AGE “DRINKING CUPS” FOUND IN
WILTSHIRE.

By MRS. M. E. CUNNINGTON.

This list aims at being as complete a record as possible of the vessels of the “drinking cup” or “beaker” type that have been found in Wiltshire. The term “drinking cup” has been adopted throughout on account of its being invariably used by the older writers whose records are quoted, and as a label it serves as well as any other.

Drinking cups were divided by Thurnam into three types or classes (*Arch.*, xliii., 391):—

- A. High-brimmed globose cup.
- B. Ovoid cup with recurved rim,
- C. Low-brimmed cup.

Thurnam’s classification was adopted by Abercromby with the addition of various sub-types (*Bronze Age Pottery*, vol. i., p. 18).

Type C. is a northern form and is not represented in the present list; and as Abercromby’s sub-types may also be disregarded in this connection, the vessels have been divided simply into types A. and B.

It is possible only to ascertain the type of about half the vessels represented in the list; *i.e.*, forty-two out of a total of eighty-one. There are twenty-three of type A. and nineteen of type B.

Forty out of the total are recorded by Sir R. Colt Hoare in “*Ancient Wiltshire.*”

Among the objects found by Hoare, now in the Stourhead Collection in the Society’s Museum at Devizes, there are, including fragments, only thirteen cups represented; one of these is not mentioned in “*Ancient Wiltshire*” (No. 84), so that there are only twelve out of the forty, the others having been lost before the collection came to Devizes. In many cases when vessels in the barrows were found badly broken the pieces were not preserved. The record is even worse than this, because Hoare records

finding three drinking cups just over the Wiltshire border that are not therefore included in the list, and these are all lost.¹

Of those found since Hoare's time four have been lost (Nos. 17, 43, 70, 71).

Thurnam refers to thirty-six drinking cups as having been found by Hoare and Cunnington (*Arch.*, xliii., 389), and states that there were nine in the collection at Stourhead before its removal to Devizes (p. 337). There are, however, now thirteen in the collection, *i.e.*, four more than those seen by Thurnam; these were, perhaps, in fragments at the time of his visit to Stourhead. Abercromby refers to twenty-six drinking cups from Wiltshire (p. 87), but as two of these entries refer to the same vessel (4a, Avebury and 10, East Kennett), the actual number is twenty-five.

In five cases, as recorded by Hoare, drinking cups were found with burnt interments (Nos. 5, 6, 57, 75, 79). Unfortunately it is impossible to verify these, as all the vessels are lost, and none were illustrated. The question arises as to how far it is safe to rely on Hoare's mention of a "drinking cup" in any particular case as referring definitely to the very special type of vessel to which the term would now be applied. In describing the various kinds of vessels found in barrows, Hoare classes them by what he believed to be the purpose for which they were intended rather than by their form. He therefore distinguishes drinking cups as a class, as vessels destined to hold food for the dead, and not "ashes, burned bones, or trinkets." At the same time he notices that they differ "both in shape and design" from cinerary urns and incense cups (*A. W.*, 25).

In one case Hoare certainly uses the term "drinking cup" where modern usage would not justify it. He speaks of a "drinking cup, found at the feet of a skeleton under a bell barrow, with a 'grape cup,' gold, amber, and jet beads," etc. (*A. W.*, 202, Normanton Barrow, 156; Goddard, Wilsford, 7). These objects are now at Devizes (*Cat.* 280), and the vessel described as a "drinking cup" is a very fine urn-shaped vessel with deep overhanging rim. Thurnam would have described it as a "Partially decorated urn-shaped Food Vessel" (*Arch.*, xliii., 379). The fact that it was found empty with a skeleton burial, justified Hoare, according to his own classification, in the use of the term "drinking cup" in this case.

Hoare also used the term for a vessel with a skeleton burial of Saxon date found on the site of Shrewton Windmill (*A. W.* 174), but the vessel cannot now be identified. Hoare distinguished, nevertheless, between this and Bronze Age barrows, and said "Here we find an interment of a later æra, and of the same period as that before described on Rodmead Down, when the custom of gathering up the legs had ceased, and when the use of iron was more generally adopted; for in the early tumuli none of that metal has ever been found" (*A. W.* 174; the burial on Rodmead Down was Saxon, *A. W.* 47).

In all other instances where Hoare's use of the term can be tested, it is applied to the type of vessel to which modern usage would ascribe it. But it must be said that there is an element of doubt in some cases just when

¹ *A. W.*, p. 235. One on the western side of Bokerley Dyke, in a barrow but without a burial; and two at Woodyates, Barrow 9 (p. 238-9).

one would most wish to be without it, as when drinking cups are said to have been found with burnt burials and in disc barrows.

Forty-six of the total number found have occurred in simple bowl barrows, often in small low mounds; two in disc-barrows (Nos. 63, 75), two¹ in bell barrows (Nos. 4, 81); two as secondary and perhaps one as primary burials in long-barrows (Nos. 31, 55, 17a); two under sarsen stones (Nos. 68, 69) two at the foot of a standing stone (Nos. 15, 16); four in oval barrows (Nos. 40, 70, 71, 77); eight in graves with apparently no mounds over them (Nos. 18, 20, 35, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49). Except in five cases the cups were all found with burials or in burial places; the exceptions are Nos. 3a, 16a, 16b, 20a, 67a, where the vessels were probably used for domestic purposes. In these, as in that of West Kennet (No. 17a), the entry represents not a single, but fragments of an indefinite number of vessels.

In forty-three out of sixty-five burials of which the particulars are known no other objects were found with the cups.

Metal was found only in eight out of sixty-five burials; three of these were with vessels of type B, in each case a flat tanged dagger without rivets, two certainly of copper (Nos. 38, 41), the third probably so (No. 81); in two with vessels of type A, one a knife-dagger (No. 36), the other unknown (No. 26); in the three remaining cases the type of the vessel is not known (Nos. 4, 5, 6).

In two burials flint daggers were found with drinking cups, one of type A, the other of type B (Nos. 12, 39). Abercromby mentions ten flint daggers found in England with vessels of type A, and states that none had been found with type B (p. 23).

In the only case where the forms of two vessels found in the same barrow is known, that with the primary burial was of type B, and that with the secondary of type A (Nos. 70, 71). In this case therefore, type B was, if anything, older than type A. Looking at the evidence as a whole, as far as it is known for Wiltshire, it cannot be said that one type is older than the other; they appear, indeed, to have been contemporary.

As bearing on the question of date it is noteworthy, that, in addition to those found with burnt burials, Hoare records a deposit of burnt bones below a skeleton with a drinking cup (No. 7).

Abercromby states that in no case was amber found with drinking cups by Hoare in Wilts (*Journ. Anthro. Instit.*, vol. xxxv., p. 261, 1905); but the burial with which No. 12 was found was closely associated with another skeleton with which were beads of amber and of the much discussed segmented beads of blue vitreous paste. Another drinking cup (No. 11) was apparently found nearer the surface of the same mound that must have been deposited *later* than the burial with the beads.

The association of gold discs of an Irish type with a drinking cup (No. 38) has also important bearings on the question of date (*Antiq. Journ.*, Jan., 1925, p. 68).

The entries in the list are under the name of the parish in which the

¹ Not counting fragments in Nos. 1 and 2 of list.

vessels were found. The number immediately following this name is that which the barrow bears in the "List of Antiquities in the County of Wilts," by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, *W.A.M.*, vol. xxxviii., p. 153.

When the entry consists in whole, or in part, of a quotation, it is to be understood that it is taken from Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*"; his account of the opening of a barrow and description of the finds is often not more than a line or two, and whenever reasonably possible his actual words are given in full. When it has been necessary to summarise an entry care has been taken to omit no detail of interest.

The word "cist" occurs frequently. Hoare explained that "By the word cist I mean an excavation cut in the soil or chalk, for the reception of the skeleton, ashes, or sepulchral urn." (*A.W.*, 42, note.)

Without illustration it would be impossible to describe adequately the ornamentation of the vessels. Practically all those now extant have been illustrated in the works to which references are given.

Abbreviations:—

Abercromby—"*Bronze Age Pottery.*"

Arch. —"*Archæologia.*"

A.W. —Hoare's "*Ancient Wiltshire,*" vol. I.

Smith. —"*British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs,*" Rev. A. C. Smith.

W.A.M. —"*The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine.*"

D.M. Cat. —*Devizes Museum Catalogue.*

LIST.

1. Aldbourne. (1) *Arch.*, LII., 48; (cclxxvi.).
Among the material of this bell-shaped barrow on Warren Farm Canon Greenwell found part of the bottom of a drinking cup.
British Museum ?
2. Aldbourne. (3) *Arch.*, LII., 48—49; (cclxxviii.).
Among the material of this bell-shaped barrow on Warren Farm Canon Greenwell found a piece of a drinking cup. British Museum ?
3. Aldbourne. (5) *Arch.*, LII. 53; (cclxxx.).
Canon Greenwell found among the material of this large mound a piece of a drinking cup with the toothed impressions of the ornament filled in with a white inlay.
British Museum ?
- 3a. Alton Priors. *W.A.M.*, xxxvii., 60, note.
A few small sherds were found at Knap Hill Camp.
4. Amesbury. (15) *A.W.*, 205. Barrow 164, Normanton.
"No 164 may be considered as the most beautiful bell-shaped barrow in the plains of Stonehenge." It contained within a shallow cist the skeleton of a man with head to north-east, and resting on a plank of elm wood. On the left side of the head a fine bronze knife-dagger that had been in a wooden sheath, and a smaller knife-dagger ;

at the feet there was a "richly ornamented drinking cup"; and at the head and feet stags' horns. Three large pieces of oak wood had radiated from the skelton to the top of the mound.

Unhappily the only object of this interesting find that has been preserved is the larger knife-dagger. *D. M. Cat. Pt. I.*, No. 126. Lost.

- 5, 6. Amesbury. (19) *A.W.* 199, Barrow 132.

"In this barrow we found in a deep cist, an unusually large quantity of burned bones, and with them two drinking cups, two incense cups, and two brass pins" (*i.e.*, two bronze awls). Only the two incense cups are preserved. *D. M. Cat., Pt. I.*, Nos. 123, 123a, fig. Lost.

7. Amesbury. (22) *A.W.*, 199, Barrow 130.

"At a depth of about one foot and a half from the surface, we discovered a skeleton with a drinking cup, and lower down a deposit of burned bone." On the east side of the barrow the skeletons of two infants were found, one with head to the east, the other to the west, and each placed over the head of a cow. "We afterwards found a cist nearly four feet deep in the chalk, which contained, as we conceived, the primary interment, *viz.*, the skeleton of a man; but these relics had been disturbed, and some brazen articles, with which the bones were tinged, had been removed. Lost.

8. Amesbury. (40) *A.W.*, 159. Barrow 25, "Stonehenge."

"No. 25 is a wide bowl-shaped barrow, in which we found, within a shallow cist, a skeleton with its head towards the north, and a drinking cup by its right side, and near it a neatly-formed pin or needle of bone." Lost.

- 9, 10. Amesbury. (51) *A.W.*, 163, Pl. xvi. Barrow 36, "Stonehenge."

"It produced three human skeletons, laid from north to south, and immediately one over the other; the first, about two feet deep; the second on a level with the adjoining soil. Close to the right side of the head of this last skeleton was a drinking cup, and with it a considerable quantity of something that appeared like decayed leather. Six feet lower lay the third, with which was found the drinking cup engraved in Tumuli, Plate xvi." Among the bones was found a piece of a skull "about five inches long that had apparently been sawn off."

Cup from primary interment at Devizes, *Cat., Pt. I.*, No. 180, fig.

- 11, 12. Amesbury. (54) *A.W.* 163; Barrow 39, "Stonehenge." Evans' "*Stone*," 315.

"No. 39 is a bowl-shaped tumulus, adjoining the south side of the Cursus. . . . This interesting barrow had experienced a prior, but partial, opening, and one skeleton with a drinking cup had been disturbed. On reaching the floor, we discovered another skeleton, lying with its head due north, which from the size of the bones, and the great quantity of beads attending the interment, we conceived to have been that of a female; and several of these being found near

the neck, confirmed in some degree the opinion. Close to the head stood a kind of basin, neatly ornamented. . . . On removing the head we were much surprised to find it rested upon a drinking cup, that had been placed at the feet of another skeleton, and which was interred in an oblong cist two feet deep, and lying also north and south. With the drinking cup was a spear-head of flint, and a singular stone."

The statement that the skeleton with the beads was found "On reaching the floor" seems inconsistent with the record that the head rested on the drinking cup (No. 12) at the foot of the skeleton in a cist two feet deep. However this may be the description clearly shows that these two burials were closely associated, and that if not actually contemporary, no long time is likely to have elapsed between them.

The cup from the primary burial, the very beautiful flint dagger, whetstone, three segmented beads of blue vitreous paste, and nine small amber beads, are at Devizes, *Cat. Pt. I.*, Nos. 84, 85, 85a, 88, 88a, figs.

13. Amesbury. (56) *A.W.*, 165. Barrow 43, "Stonehenge."

" at the depth of three feet, the skeleton of an adult with a drinking cup, and on the floor of the barrow, another of a child. We afterwards, in a shallow cist, found the third skeleton of a man, lying with his head to the north, and close to it, on the right side, was a curious pebble, and under his left hand was a dagger of brass."

The knife dagger, and the pebble of banded flint are at Devizes. *Cat. Pt. I.*, Nos. 89, 90. Lost.

15. Avebury. (10) A fragment of a large drinking cup was picked up on this barrow. Ornamented with horizontal lines and thumb nail markings. Passmore Collection.

- 15, 16. Avebury. *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 3—5, fig. "Longstone Cove."

A burial of a skeleton with a drinking cup was found at the foot of the standing stone known as "Adam," in Longstone Cove, after the fall of the stone in 1911. The vessel and skeleton were fragmentary, having been disturbed in the course of cultivation, but it was evident that the burial must have taken place after the erection of the stone.

A fragment of the rim of another drinking cup was found among the packing boulders in the hole in which the stone had stood.
Devizes.

- 16a. Avebury. Report of the British Association on "*The Age of Stone Circles*," 1922, p. 5. (Hull Meeting.)

About a dozen small fragments of pottery of drinking cup type, probably of more than one vessel, "with typical notched pattern in chevrons, horizontal and vertical lines. with plain zones," were found in the course of excavations in the great fosse of the circle of Avebury.

16b. Avebury. Unpublished.

Fragments of pottery of drinking cup type were found in excavations in the ditch of the entrenchment on Windmill Hill, by the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall in 1923. Devizes.

17. Avebury (25b). *W.A.M.*, xx., 347. Smith, p. 164, VIb.

A fragment of a drinking cup was found in this barrow on Overton Hill. Lost.

17a. Avebury. (22). West Kennet Long Barrow. *Arch.*, XXXVIII., 405 XLII., 203, 211; *A.W.*, II, 96; *Cr. Brit.*, Pl. 50; *W.A.M.*, x., 130; Smith, 154, vi., b.

Numerous fragments of pottery, both of Neolithic and of drinking cup type, were found by Thurnam in this chambered barrow; "in three of the four angles of the chamber there was a pile of such evidently deposited in a fragmentary state, there being scarcely more than two or three portions of the same vessel."

Fragments in the British and Devizes Museums, *Cat.*, Pt. II., X94.

18. Avebury. Unpublished. Found at Beckhampton with remains of a skeleton besides a large sarsen stone in July, 1925. Devizes.

19. Berwick St. John. (12) Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations*, ii., 19, 26, Pl. 77. "Susan Gibbs" Walk, Barrow xx.

Found in a grave 3ft. deep, beneath a small round barrow, at the feet of a skeleton. Farnham Museum.

20. Berwick St. John. Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations*, ii., 50, Pl. 92, Rotherly."

Found in a grave in the Romano-British village of Rotherly, without any sign of a barrow, at the feet of a contracted skeleton. Farnham Museum.

20a. Berwick St. John. Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations*, iv., p. 36—7, figs. 6—9.

Fragments of pottery of drinking cup type were found in the ditch of South Lodge Camp, Rushmore. Farnham Museum.

21. Bishops Cannings. (54) *A.W.*, II, 93, Barrow 4, "Beckhampton"; *Arch. Instit.*, 1849, p. 109, fig. 10; *W.A.M.*, iv., 362, note; vi., 321; Smith, p. 109, vii., b.

Found in a small low barrow at the head of a contracted skeleton. Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. I., No. 296.

22, 23. Boyton. (4) *Arch.*, XV., 343, figs.; *A.W.*, 102; *W.A.M.*, xxi., 257.

Two drinking cups were found with a skeleton, lying with head to the east, in a grave beneath a barrow; the larger cup 9in. high, was near the feet, and the smaller, 3¼ in. high, about a foot distant. Lost.

24. Brigmilston.

Found in a barrow with piece of red deer horn. No details known. Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. II., X10 fig.

25. Bulford. Fragments in Salisbury Museum. No details known.

26. Calne Without. (2c) *W.A.M.*, xxiii., 215.

Found by flint diggers in a low barrow. An object of bronze or copper found with it was lost.

Devizes, Cat., Pt. II., X9 fig.

27. Collingbourne Ducis. (9?) *W.A.M.*, x. 91.

Fragments of a drinking cup were found in one of the barrows opened in 1855 and 1861, by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, on Cow Down. It is not possible to identify the barrow with any certainty.

Devizes, Cat., Pt. II., X36.

28. Durrington. (8) *A.W.*, 166. Barrow 66.

"No. 66 is a low barrow, in which were fragments of a human skull, of a large sepulchral urn, and a drinking cup." Lost.

29. Durrington. (25) *A.W.*, 167, Barrow 84.

"In making our section we found pieces of stag's horns, pottery, and the remains of a skeleton and drinking cup, and two knives; but the primary interment was a skeleton, with its legs gathered up, and hands placed under its head."

Of whatever material the "knives" were, they do not seem to have been actually associated with the skeleton and drinking cup. Lost.

30. Durrington. (36) *A.W.*, 168, Pl. 18, Barrow 93. *W.A.M.*, xvi., 171, fig.

"No. 93 contained, near the top, an interment of burned bones, in a rude broken urn, with a small cup; also the remains of a skeleton, charred wood, and stag's horns, and flint apparently prepared for warlike instruments. The primary deposit was a skeleton, with its head placed towards the south-east, accompanied by a fine drinking cup."

The small urn-shaped vessel found with the secondary burial is at *Devizes, Cat., Pt. I.*, No. 240.

Devizes, Cat., Pt. I., No. 30.

31. Figheldean. (31) *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 390. *Arch.* XLII., 180, 197-8, fig.

A long barrow opened by Thurnam in 1864. He found a secondary interment, about a foot below the surface of the mound, of a skeleton in a moderately contracted position with a fine drinking cup near the hips.

British Museum.

32. Heytesbury. (4e) *A.W.*, 86; *W.A.M.*, xxi., 259, fig. (here referred to as found at Imber); *Arch.*, XLIII., 393, note c.; *C.D.*, Pl. 40.

A low barrow near Knook boundary, south of Imber Firs, "produced, at the depth of 5ft., a human skeleton lying on its face, with the head towards the north. At its feet was a drinking cup of red pottery." Lost.

33. Heytesbury. (4f) *A.W.*, 104; "Tytherington."

"A very low barrow bearing marks of high antiquity, and which, on opening, contained a skeleton lying on its left side, with its legs

drawn up, two rude arrow heads of flint near its head, and a drinking cup at its feet." Lost.

34. Hilmarton.

A fragment of a drinking cup was found 6ft. below the surface at Goatacre. No details known.

Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. II., X89.

35. Imber. *A.W.*, 87.

Hoare found "the remains of a human skeleton deposited with his drinking cup," in a grave without any barrow in the "British Village" at Wadman's Coppice. Lost. (*See* No. 20, *above*.)

36. Kennet, East. (1c) *Arch. Journ.*, XXIV., 28; Evans' "*Bronze*," p. 226; "*Stone*," p. 193; *Arch.*, XLIII., 392, 410, 452; LXI, 104.

Found near the feet of a skeleton in a grave 5ft. deep under a low barrow; a stone perforated hammer and bronze knife-dagger were found also, and along the right side of the skeleton "there had been a wooden staff." Hull Museum.

NOTE.—The various references to the finds in this barrow have led to some confusion. The facts seem to be that it was opened by the Rev. R. C. Connor in 1840 (*Arch.* XLIII., p. 289); the objects were exhibited by Bishop Denison at Salisbury at the temporary Museum when the Arch. Institute met at Salisbury in 1849 (*Arch. Journ.*, XXIV., p. 28); they were also exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in London in 1869, by permission of the Hon. Mrs. Denison, in whose possession they then were (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd, S., IV., 339). After this, in spite of efforts to trace it, the whereabouts of the vessel was unknown until recently it appeared in a public auction in London; it was bought by a dealer, from whom it was purchased in 1925 for the Hull Museum. The whereabouts of the objects found with it is still unknown.

Abercromby entered the find under two headings, viz., "4a, near Avebury," and "10, East Kennet."

Smith (p. 168) speaks of the barrow "from which Dr. Thurnam obtained the double axe," and reproduces the figure from *Arch.*, XLIII., p. 410, Fig. 96, which Thurnam clearly states was the one from the barrow opened by the Rev. R. C. Connor in 1840.

The figure of the cup given by Merewether (*Arch. Journ.*, 1849, p. 110, Fig. 12) is not very accurate, but as Thurnam himself refers to it, *Arch.*, XLIII., 289, Table 3, No. 2, he could have had no doubt that it was the same vessel, of which he gives a better picture.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard says the barrow was opened "*circa* 1854," but this should be 1840. (*W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 270, 1c.)

Kennet, West, *see* Avebury, No. 17a.

37. Kilmington. (3) *A.W.* 42-3, Barrow 4, Whitesheet Hill.

"At the bottom of the third tumulus we discovered a cist cut in the chalk, but not a single fragment of either bone or pottery. . . . But our researches . . . were not wholly unproductive, for a few feet under the turf we found a skeleton laid on its side, the head

turned towards the north-east, and a richly-ornamented drinking cup at its feet." Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. I., No. 368.

Lockeridge, *see* Overton.

38. Mere. (6a) *A.W.*, 44, Pl. 11. *Arch.* XLIII, 527, fig. 218; LXI., p. 105. *Evans' Bronze*, 223; *Stone*, 382; *W.A.M.*, xxi., 257; xxxvii., 98; *Antiquaries' Journal*, V., 68.

In a small low barrow, opened by Mr. Fenton, "at the depth of about 3½ft, he found a cist, 6ft. in length, from east to west, containing the skeleton of a large man with his limbs gathered up and crossed, and that of a younger person by his right side. From the position of their heads they seem to have been placed in the affectionate attitude of embrace, as the two skulls nearly touched each other. Close to them was a richly-ornamented drinking cup; and near the left side of the adult was a small lance head of brass,¹ and a piece of grey slaty stone, perforated at the ends. He also found a small instrument of bone, and two circular ornaments of thin, but pure gold." On the eastern side of the cist was a great deal of charred wood, but no apparent sign of burning in the barrow.

Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. I., No. 81b.

39. Overton, West. (Lockeridge.) *W.A.M.*, xli., 187. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, XXXII., 14. 1920.

In a shallow grave with no mound over it, a beaker and a fine flint dagger were found with a skeleton of a man. Devizes.

40. Roundway. (5) *W.A.M.*, vi., 162. (Double Barrow No. 6.)

Fragments of a drinking cup were found, apparently unassociated, in the east end of this barrow. Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. II., X70.

41. Roundway. (8) *W.A.M.*, iii., 185; *Arch.*, XLIII., 392, 450: LXI., 104—105, figs. *Cran. Brit.*, II., Pl. 42. *Evans' "Bronze,"* 223; *Smith*, 70, viii. e.

A small, very low barrow, contained a contracted skeleton in an oval grave, 6ft. deep from surface. A drinking cup was found at the feet, a tanged and barbed flint arrowhead near the skull, near the left hand a tanged dagger of copper—(analysed); in front of the breast between the bones of the forearm a slate wrist guard, and adhering to it a small object of bronze or copper, much corroded.

Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. II., X47—X50a.

42. Roundway. (9) *W.A.M.*, vi., 161—2. Barrow 4.

This barrow was opened by William Cunnington, F.S.A., and Hoare records that a skeleton was found "lying from north to south, but without any accompaniment of arms or trinkets." (*A.W.*, II. 98.) It was re-opened by William Cunnington's grandson in 1856, who found the remains of a skeleton in an oval cist with fragments of a drinking cup. Devizes, *Cat.* Pt. II., X52.

¹ Analysed and found to be of copper.

43. Roundway. *Arch. Instit.*, 1842, 109, Fig. 9.

"Found in digging clay for a pond, near Roundway Down, without any irregularity of the ground, but near a skeleton, whose position could not be ascertained, having been carelessly disturbed by the workmen." Lost.

44. Sutton Veny. (11a) *A.W.*, 103. *W.A.M.*, x., 111, fig.

A barrow now destroyed, on the right of the road between Sutton Veny and Longbridge Deverill. A plate of thin chloritic slate was found "immediately under the right hand, and close to the breast of a skeleton, which had been interred with its head towards the north, and its legs . . . gathered. A few inches from this ornament (the slate) were two boar's tusks, and close to the knees of the skeleton was a drinking cup." The slate plate was called a "Breastplate" by Hoare; it is very large ($4\frac{5}{8}$ in. \times $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.) for a wrist-guard, which it otherwise resembles. Lost.

The slate and boar's tusks are at Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. I., Nos. 63—4.

45. Sutton Veny. (11b) *A.W.*, 103.

"Another of the small barrows in this neighbourhood produced the interment of a skeleton, with a drinking cup at its feet." Lost.

46. Swindon. *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 42, Fig. 1.

Men digging stone in 1906 found a shallow grave, 3ft. deep, without any barrow over it, containing a skeleton lying on its right side, head to the south, feet to the north, face pointing east, the body only slightly contracted. Behind the head and almost touching it was a drinking cup. The skeleton was that of a young person about 15 years of age, with markedly dolichocephalic skull.

Passmore Collection.

47. Swindon. *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 42, Fig. 2.

Later, about 50 yards east of the last (No. 46 above), workmen came upon a small heap of bones, apparently those of a child, buried without the flesh, or previously disturbed. Lying by the bones were the crushed remains of a large drinking cup.

Passmore Collection.

48. Swindon. *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 43, Fig. 3.

Later (1908), workmen found a third burial near the same spot, but previously disturbed and scattered. The bones were those of a young person about 17 years of age, and among them were fragments of a large drinking cup.

Passmore Collection.

49. Upavon. *W.A.M.*, xl., 6.

In 1915, during building operations at the Central Flying School, a grave 3ft. deep, without any mound over it, was found, containing a skeleton, with head to north-east, accompanied by a drinking cup.

Ornamented with rows of horizontal lines. Devizes.

50. Upton Lovel. (2c) *A.W.*, 75, Pl. ix. Barrow 3.

A low barrow, contained a skeleton with head to north, and a drinking cup near the legs. Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. I., 13.

51. Wanborough. (1) *W.A.M.*, xxviii., 262.

A fragment of a drinking cup was picked up in this barrow during excavations. Ornamented with horizontal lines. Passmore Collection.

52. Wilsford. (1) *A.W.*, 206. "Normanton" Barrow, 166.

"No. 166 contained the remains of a skeleton, accompanied by a drinking cup, and stags' horns." Lost.

- 53-54. Wilsford. (2b) *A.W.*, 205. "Normanton" Barrow, 161.

"In . . . a low barrow . . . we found a skeleton, with its head laid towards the south-east, and with it a drinking cup. Eighteen inches lower down was another . . . (skeleton); and beneath it we discovered a cist of the depth of nearly six feet, cut in the chalky rock, and containing the primary interment of a young man, with his head lying towards the north, and a drinking cup close to his right hand; it had been neatly ornamented, but was broken by the pressure of the incumbent earth."

It is not known whether the cup now at Devizes is that from the secondary or primary interment; but it is probably the former, as Hoare states that the primary cup was broken. Devizes, *Cat., Pt. I.*, No. 147.

55. Wilsford. (34) *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 405. "Normanton" Long Barrow, 170. *A.W.*, 206. *Arch.*, XLII., 196, 198. *W.A.M.*, xvi., 93, note. *MS. Cat.*, Nos. 228-9, 245, 256-7.

This long barrow was opened by Thurnam, who seems not to have found the primary burial, but only five secondary ones of skeletons; with one of these near the summit of the mound a drinking cup was found near the hips of a contracted skeleton. British Museum?

56. Wilsford. (40) *A.W.*, 210, Lake Group Barrow 6.

A secondary interment of a cinerary urn inverted over burned bones—among which was a bone pin, was found about a foot from the surface of the mound; 5ft. below this were the remains of two skeletons. Below these, in a grave, 5ft. deep and 7ft. long, cut into the chalk, was a skeleton of a child, apparently not more than two or three years old, accompanied by a drinking cup.

The bone pin is at Devizes, *Cat., Pt. I.*, No. 174b. Lost.

57. Wilsford. (51) *A.W.*, 211. Lake Group, Barrow 24.

In this barrow were found, immediately under the turf, burned bones with the fragments of a drinking cup. Another deposit of burned bones were found 2ft. lower down, "immediately over the head of a skeleton; and beneath this we found a second skeleton . . . and several large pieces of stags' horns by its side." Lost.

- 58, 59, 60. Wilsford. (53) *A.W.*, 211, Pl. 28. Lake Group, Barrow 22.

"No. 22 had also been partially opened, for amongst the unburned bones which had been moved we found the remains of two neatly-ornamented drinking cups; and, on digging towards the south-east, we discovered the skeleton of a child, and over it a drinking cup."

This last cup is at Devizes, *Cat., Pt. I.*, 246.

61. Wilsford. (54) *A.W.*, 211. Lake Group, Barrow 21.
 "No. 21 had been opened before; but amongst the earth and scattered bones we found fragments of a fine drinking cup, some chipped flints, and one perfect arrowhead of flint." *A.W.*, Pl. 30, No. 5.
 The arrowhead is at Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. I., No. 173b. Lost.
 NOTE.—Mr. Goddard, *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 350, mentions a second "drinking cup" under this number, but Hoare (*A.W.*, 212–3), who is apparently referring to another barrow 21, speaks of "two small earthen cups," and one of these was certainly an incense cup and is illustrated in Plate xxxi. Duke, in his notes on this barrow (*W.A.M.*, xxxv., 586) speaks of "two small urns or drinking cups," but in view of Hoare's illustration of one of them, this description is obviously of no value. The incense cup was bought by the British Museum at the sale of the Duke Collection (*W.A.M.*, xxviii., 261, Lot 119), but no mention is made of a drinking cup, or beaker, in any of the lots. It is, therefore, more than doubtful if the second vessel was indeed a drinking cup.
62. Wilsford. (62) *A.W.*, 208, Pl. 28, No. 3; Wilsford Group, Barrow 13.
 "In No. 13, a large bowl-shaped barrow, we found the skeleton of a young and stout man deposited in a shallow cist, with the head towards the south-east, and near it a large and rude drinking cup."
 Devizes, *Cat.*, Pt. I., 245.
63. Wilsford. (70) *A.W.*, 208. Wilsford Group, Barrow 7. *Arch.*, XLIII., 294, note b.
 This was a disc barrow with three mounds; "in one of which we found the relics of the skeleton of a youth, and fragments of a drinking cup; in the centre tump was a simple interment of burned bones, with a small brass pin¹; and the third seemed to have been opened before." Lost.
- 64, 65, 66, 67. Wilsford? There are fragments of four drinking cups, part of the Duke Collection, now in the British Museum.
 These were, no doubt, from barrows in the neighbourhood of Lake, but no particulars are known about them. One, if not two, of these vessels, may have come from a bowl barrow, associated with the skeletons of one or two children, apparently a secondary burial. This is Barrow 5 of the Rev. Edward Duke's notes (*W.A.M.*, xxxv., 584). One of the vessels, of which there are two fragments, elaborately ornamented, seems to have been of type A; two seem to have been of type B.
- 67a. Winterbourne Dauntsey. *W.A.M.*, xliiii., 54 (a), 55 (c).
 Fragments of several drinking cups were found in excavations at Figsbury Rings. Devizes.
- 68—69. Winterbourne Monkton. *W.A.M.*, i., 303; *Smith*, 85; *Cran. Brit.*, ii., 2, Pl. 58; *Evans' Stone*, 223.

¹ Hoare generally means by this a bronze awl.

Fragments of two cups were found with the skeleton of a man in a circular grave under a sarsen stone; there were also two conical buttons and a "pulley" ring of Kimmeridge shale, a serpentine pebble, and a flint knife. Devizes, *Cat., Pt. II.*, Nos. X83—X87a; figs.

- 70—71. Winterbourne Monkton. (10) *Arch. Instit.*, 1849, 105, figs. x. and aa; Evans' *Stone*, 293; Smith, *Antiq. North Wilts*, p. 126, III. e.

Opened by Dean Merewether, who describes the barrow as a large oval mound, with three large sarsen stones on top. "On removing the three sarsen stones from the apex, about a foot deep appeared the fragments of a small ornamented urn (fig. X.) containing the skull bones principally of a young person . . . near the top (of the urn?) was a sarsen, rounded, and about two inches in diameter." At a depth of 5ft., the heads of two oxen were found (fig. Y.), apparently laid on the N.E. side of a grave, 6ft. by 4ft., cut in the chalk. At a depth of 5ft. below this, and 10ft. from the top of the mound, a contracted skeleton of an adult (fig. Z) was found, lying on its left side; behind the head was a drinking cup (fig. aa); at the right foot a tanged and barbed flint arrowhead (fig. bb), and a worked flint described as a "spear-head" (fig. cc). Another worked flint was found "subsequently" (fig. dd).

The whereabouts of these objects is not known.

72. Winterbourne Monkton. (16).

A fragment of a drinking cup was picked up on this barrow.
Passmore Collection.

73. Winterbourne Stoke. (10) *A. W.*, 125, Winterbourne Stoke Group, Barrow 27.

"At the depth of 7ft. we came to the floor of the barrow, where we discovered a large oblong cist, 5ft. long, 4ft. wide, and 2½ft. deep, neatly cut in the chalk. On clearing away the earth round this cist, we perceived a sepulchral urn, inverted in a half circle, cut in the side of the large cist, which, on taking out, we found had been placed in the lap of a skeleton, which lay at the depth of about a foot within the cist, its head towards the north. The urn contained burned bones. . . . On removing it and the skeleton we found five more skeletons lying almost side by side, two of which were young persons, and when we reached the floor of the cist we found what I considered to be the primary interment, viz., two skeletons lying by the side of each other, with their heads to the north. . . . At their head was placed a drinking cup. From the evidence of the various soils in the mound, it appeared that the burials had been made at three different times; firstly, that at the bottom of the cist, then the six skeletons above it, and lastly the urn burial." Devizes, *Cat., Pt. I.*, 274.

74. Winterbourne Stoke. (17).

A fragment of a drinking cup was picked up on this barrow.
Passmore Collection

75. Winterbourne Stoke. (17) *A.W.*, 121. Winterbourne Stoke Group. Barrow 8.

This is a disc barrow. "In the centre it had an oval cist, 4½ft. long, and 2ft. wide, with an even floor of chalk, and in the middle of it was a heap of burned bones, but no ashes. At the distance of a foot was a fine drinking cup, richly ornamented." Lost.

76. Winterbourne Stoke. (20) *A.W.*, 121. Winterbourne Stoke Group. Barrow 7.

"In a cist cut in the native chalk was the primary deposit of an adult skeleton, lying from north to south, with a drinking cup at his feet." The skeleton of a child with "a basin-like urn" was found as a secondary interment in the mound. Lost.

77. Winterbourne Stoke. (35) *W.A.M.*, xi, 42. *A.W.*, 165; Barrow 49 (at west end of cursus). *Evans' Stone*, 273. *W.A.M.*, x, 23.

This was an oval barrow opened by Thurnam in 1864. Near the east end, at a depth of about 1½ft., a much contracted skeleton was found, with a drinking cup close to the back of the skull. A small cup of thick pottery was found near the centre of the barrow, and at the west end, from 1ft. to 3ft. deep, near the skull of the crouched skeleton of a tall man, were four beautiful leaf-shaped javelins or daggers of flint.¹ *British Museum*.

78. Winterbourne Stoke. (54) *A.W.*, 118, pl. xiv.; Barrow 5. *Arch.*, XLIII, p. 425; *Evans' Stone*, p. 239.

A large mound in which "within a foot of the floor, we found the skeleton of a young person, deposited over the north-west edge of a very large and deep oblong cist, and upon the same level, on the south side, we discovered an interment of burned bones. On clearing the earth to the depth of 5ft., we reached the floor of the barrow, in which a cist of the depth of 4ft. was cut in the native chalk, and at the depth of 2ft. on the southern side of the cist was deposited the skeleton of an infant, apparently but a few months old. From the position in which these interments were placed it is evident they had been deposited at different times, and were subsequent to the primary one, in search of which we next proceeded. On clearing away the earth from the large cist we found the head of a skeleton lying on the north side, but to our surprise no vertebrae or ribs, further on were the thigh bones, legs, etc." A drinking cup was found at the feet, and two whetstones. There was also found, position not stated, a conical button and a "pulley ring" of shale, and a piece of flint rudely chipped, as if intended for a dagger or spear." *Devizes Cat., Pt. I.*, Nos. 39, 72, 178, 210.

¹ In *Arch.*, XLIII, 297, Thurnam states that the flint javelin heads were found with the skeleton at the eastern end of the barrow; this would imply that they were together with the drinking cup, but this is obviously a slip, for in the fuller accounts it is distinctly stated that they were found with the skeleton at the western end. See *Ibid.* 414. *Pro. Soc. Antiq.*, 2 S. ii., p. 427. *W.A.M.*, xi, 42.

79. Winterbourne Stoke. (56)
- A. W.*
- , 115. East Group Barrow 7.

A large barrow in which "At the depth of 4½ft. we discovered the skeleton of an infant, with its head laid towards the south, and immediately beneath it a deposit of burnt bones and a drinking cup, which was unfortunately broken. At the depth of 8ft., and in the native bed of chalk, we came to the primary interment, viz., the skeleton of a man lying from north to south, with his legs gathered up according to the primitive custom, on his right side, and a foot or more above the bones, was an enormous stag's horn." Part of the stag's horn only is at Devizes, *Cat.*, No. 71a. Lost.

80. Winterbourne Stoke ?

"Found in the hands of a skeleton in Barrow near the Stoke Road to Stonehenge, 1816." Devizes, *Cat.*, *Pt. I.*, 164.

81. Winterslow. (11)
- Arch Jour.*
- , I., pp. 156—7. Hoare's
- Modern Wilts*
- V., 208.
- Arch.*
- , XLIII., 361, 449; LXI., 106, fig. Evans'
- Bronze*
- , 216.

This large bell-barrow was opened by the Rev. A. B. Hutchins in 1814. The primary burial, in a grave 4ft. deep, consisted of "a skeleton of immense size," with a drinking cup between the knees and feet, and in it two flint arrowheads; under the right arm was a flat-tanged dagger of copper or bronze,¹ and a slate wristguard.

Ashmolean Museum.

¹ Daggers of similar form found with Nos. 36 and 38, on analysis proved to be of copper.

	No. in God- dard's List.	Bar- row. D—Disc. L—Long. S—Skeleton. B—Burnt.	P—Primary. S—Secondary.	D—Dagger. A—Arrowhead*.	C—Copper. B—Bronze.	Type of Vessel.	No. in Abercromby.	Without Assoc- iated Relics.	Lost.
1 Aldbourne ...	1	Bell							
2 " ...	3	Bell							
3 " ...	5	B							
3a Alton Priors ...									
4 Amesbury ...	15	Bell	S	P	B				+
5 " ...	19	B	B	P	B				+
6 " ...	19	B	B	P	B				+
7 " ...	22	B	S	S					+
8 " ...	40	B	S	P					+
9 " ...	51	B	S	P		A	2	+	
10 " ...	51	B	S	S				+	+
11 " ...	54	B	S	S				+	+
12 " ...	54	B	S	S	P	D	A	3	
13 " ...	56	B	S	S				+	+
14 Avebury ...	10	B							
15 " ...			S			B		+	
16 " ...									
16a " ...									
16b " ...									
17 " ...	25b	L	S					+	+
17a " ...	22								
18 " ...			S			A		+	
19 Berwick St. James ...	12	B	S	P		B	25	+	
20 " " ...			S			B	27	+	
20a " " ...									
21 Bishops Cannings ...	54	B	S	P		A		+	
22 Boyton ...	4	B	S	P		B	23a	+	+
23 " ...	4	B	S	P		B	23b	+	+
24 Brigmerston ...						A	13b		
25 Bulford ...									
26 Calne Without ...	2c	B	S	P	B	A	13t		
27 Collingbourne Ducis ...	9	B							
28 Durrington ...	8	B							+
29 " ...	25	B	S						+
30 " ...	36	B	S	P		A	4	+	
31 Figcheldean ...	31	L	S	S		A	5	+	
32 Heytesbury ...	4e	B	S	P		B		+	+
33 " ...	4f	B	S	P	A				+
34 Hilmarton ...									
35 Imber ...			S	P		B		+	+
36 Kennett, East ...	1c	B		P	B	A	4a		
37 Kilmington ...	3	B	S	P		A	10	+	
38 Mere ...	6a	B	S	P	C	B	19		
39 Overton, West ...			S	P	D	B			
40 Roundway ...	5	†O			C				
41 " ...	8	B	S	P	A	B	21		
42 " ...	9		S	P				+	
43 " ...			S	P		B		+	+

* Flint.

		No. in Cod- gard's List.	Bar- row. B=Bowl. D=Disc. L=Long. S=Skeleton. B=Burrit.	P=Primary. S=Secondary.	D=Dagger. A=Arrowhe d*	C=Copper. B=Bronze.	Type of Vessel.	No. in Abercromby.	Without Assoc- iated Relics.	Lost
44	Sutton Veny	11a	B	S	P					+
45	"	11b	B	S	P				+	+
46	Swindon			S	P		A		+	
47	"			S	P		A		+	
48	"			S	P		A		+	
49	Upavon			S	P		B		+	
50	Upton Lovel	12c	B	S	P		B	29	+	
51	Wanborough	1	B							
52	Wilsford	1	B	S	P				+	+
53	"	2b	B	S	P				+	+
54	"	2b	B	S	S		B	28	+	
55	"	34	L	S	S		A	8	+	
56	"	40	B	S	P				+	+
57	"	51	B	B	S				+	+
58	"	53	B	S	S		A	18	+	+
59	"	53	B	S	S				+	+
60	"	53	B	S	S				+	+
61	"	54	B	S		A			+	+
62	"	62	B	S	P		B	33	+	
63	"	70	D	S	P				+	+
64	"						B			
65	"						B			
66	"						A			
67	"									
67a	Winterbo'ne Dauntsey									
68	Winterbo'ne Monkton			S	P	††	A	4t		
69	"			S	P	††	A	4b		
70	"	10	†O	S	P	A	B			+
71	"	10	†O	S	S		A		+	+
72	"	16	B							
73	Winterbourne Stoke	10	B	S	P		A	14	+	
74	"	12								
75	"	17	D	B	P				+	+
76	"	20	B	S	P				+	+
77	"	35	†O	S	S		A	9	+	
78	"	54	B	S	P	††	A	1		
79	"	56	B	B	S				+	+
80	"		B	S			A	18b		
81	Winterslow	1	Bell	S	P	A	C	24		
									43	32

† Oval Barrow.

‡ Other objects of flint.

* Flint.

THE SOCIETY'S MSS. THE DEEDS OF SEAGRY HOUSE.

By CANON F. H. MANLEY.¹

The deeds, of which abstracts are given below, form a useful series not only because they are such a complete record of the manner in which the estate was built up, but also because they throw light upon several points of local history in both Seagry and Great Somerford.

The parish of Seagry includes in Domesday two manorial holdings, and the manor mentioned in these deeds under the name of Nether Seagry is apparently that then held by Drogo Fitz Ponz, and it is worth while noticing that "the two mills paying twenty-two shillings & fourpence" recorded as at the time of the Conqueror belonging to this manor are included among the appurtenances of the "scite of the Manor of Nether Seagree," conveyed to Rebecca Stratton in 1648.

The earliest deed, which is a copy of the original, dated 1556, shows how the estates of the Mompessons, of Bathampton, were divided among four co-heiresses on the death of their brother, Edmund Mompesson, in 1553, and traces back the connection of the family with those of Godwin and Bonham, whose heiresses brought various properties to this branch of the Mompesson family.

The manors of Segree and Somerford Bolles were allotted to William Wayte, as part of the share of his wife, Ann Mompesson. Wm. Wayte owned the manor of Wymering, in Hampshire, and dying in 1561, left six daughters co-heiresses of his property, and several proceedings in Chancery still existent, give us some insight into the disputes which arose between them. (*Chancery Pro.*, II., Bundle 9, No. 21.)

The Somerford Bolles manor² ultimately came into the hands of the Bruning family, Richard Bruning having married one of the co-heiresses, Eleanor Wayte, who died in 1593 (Will P.C.C. 6 Nevill), and the Seagry manor passed to the Norton family, Rose Wayte, another of the co-heiresses having married Sir Richard Norton, Knt., who died in 1592. Their grandson, Sir Richard Norton, Bart., succeeded to the Seagry estate on the death of his father, Sir Richard Norton, Knt., in 1611 (Will. P.C.C. 90 Wood). He was of Tisted, Hants, and in consequence of espousing the Royal cause became impoverished by the Civil Wars. He sold the Seagry estate in 1648, and the purchaser of the Manor House with appurtenances was the tenant, Mrs. Rebecca Stratton.

When Aubrey compiled his brief notes upon Seagry,³ he seems to have paid a visit to the Manor House, and tells us that the Mompesson "coate is in the Hall window with the martlet on the shoulder," and he also states that "Mr. Stratton hath all the Deedes," and these must be the deeds from **A. 1** to **A. 9** almost all of which are now in the possession of the Wilts Archæological Society. Strangely enough, despite the careful pedigree of

¹ The Society is indebted to Canon Manley for the cost of the block of the accompanying map.

² *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxi., pp. 290—3.

³ *Wilts Colls.*, ed. Jackson, pp. 280—3.

the Mompessons given in deed **A. 1**, Aubrey's version of the pedigree which he inserts in his notes is not correct, so that he must have read the document somewhat carelessly. We owe the preservation of these old deeds, and others in this collection, to the insistence with which Mr. Houlton, when he bought small pieces of land claimed the custody of deeds which more properly should have remained in the hands of those who owned the larger portions of these properties.

From a memorial tablet still in Seagry Church we learn that Mrs. Rebecca Stratton was the widow of Henry Stratton. In the *Visitation of Wiltshire*, 1623, appears a short pedigree of *Stratton of Bremble* [Bremhilham] and the second son is John Stratton, of Segree, alive at that date. John Stratton died in the following year, and was buried at Seagry 21st Oct., 1624, where his wife, Johan, had already been laid to rest, 5th Oct., 1622. The Inq. P.M. of John Stratton, of Seagry, is included in the printed Wilts collection. It seems probable that he resided at the Manor House, and that his second son, Henry, was the husband of Mrs. Rebecca Stratton, succeeding to his father's interest in this property. Mrs. Rebecca Stratton died in 1678, and by her will (Arch. Wilts, pr. 6 June, 1679,) left "the fee and inheritance of the Capital Messuage with the land and the Mill" to her son Robert, saddled however with a settlement, which gave possession of the capital messuage with appurtenances to her son Thomas and his wife Ann [Lawrence] for the term of their lives. Thomas Stratton was buried at Seagry, 22nd Aug., 1670, and his wife Ann at Dauntsey, 6th March, 1692/3. Robert Stratton thus did not come into full possession of the manor until the latter date. He was buried at Seagry 11th October, 1700, and under the terms of his will (Arch. Wilts. pr. 27th May, 1701) the capital messuage of the manor with certain lands was left to his niece Anne, daughter of his brother Thomas and Ann Stratton, for her life, together with certain other lands for a term of ten years, but the fee simple of all his property was devised to his great nephew Robert, a grandson of his brother John Stratton, and in default to Robert's brother Thomas Stratton, the two brothers being both of them of Hardwick, Co. Gloucester. This Robert Stratton soon began to encumber the property with mortgages, and in 1710 sold to Joseph Houlton, the younger, of Trowbridge, a member of a family of wealthy clothiers, a considerable portion of the estate, being land chiefly lying in Upper Seagry. Robert Stratton did not, however, part with either of his two messuages on the estate, but retained possession of the old Manor House and the mill, the former of which was in the occupation of his cousin, Ann Stratton, until her death in 1731, buried at Seagry, 24th Sept. (Will, Arch. Wilts, pr. 8th Oct., 1731.) Robert Stratton himself was buried at Seagry 9th Oct., 1758, and his is the last of the Stratton memorial tablets in the Church. He left a family of six children, but by his will (Arch. Wilts, pr. 28th Nov., 1758) directs that his estate in Seagry is to be sold, and the manor then passed into other hands. At the date of the tithe apportionment, 1840, Lord Holland was owner.

Britton tells us that Robert Stratton pulled down the old Manor House "about the middle of the last century," and a question has been raised as to its position. There is at present near the Church at Seagry a comparatively modern farm house called the Church Farm, and a fine mediæval

gateway, which Britton assumes to be part of the original Manor House. Mr. Anketell, in his notes upon Seagry (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxiii., p. 71), contends that both Aubrey and Britton are wrong in thinking that the Manor House stood near the Church and asserts that the Church Farm was formerly a grange farm belonging to Bradenstoke Priory, and that the fragment of ancient building still in existence has about it a monastic character. The names, however, of the fields attached to the capital messuage in Deed **A. 5**, viz., Cowleaze, Sheepfield, and Mill Furlong, enable us to identify it with the farm house and buildings near the Church, because the fields there still bear these old names. Britton is no doubt right in saying that Robert Stratton erected the modern farm house on the site of the old Manor House about the middle of the 18th century, and not, as Mr. Anketell states, in 1700, for at that date Robert Stratton had not come into possession of it.

Our deeds also enable us to correct another error in Mr. Anketell's paper based upon a note in Canon Jackson's edition of Aubrey's *Wiltshire Collections*. In this note (p. 282) we are told that Sir Richard Norton's estate (formerly Mompesson's) was broken up among three purchasers, (1) the Stratton family, (2) The Right Hon. Henry Fox, (3) Mr. Bayliffe. But from Deeds **A. 6** and **A. 7**, and the other Feet of Fines which I have added to the latter, we find that the Norton estate, which amounted to some 600 acres, was disposed of to six purchasers, Mrs. Rebecca Stratton; Richard Lesseter¹; John Elye, and Nicholas White; Wm., Thos., and Anthony Bristowe; Thos. Clarke; and Richard Kinge with others, most of them presumably being tenants. Again we are told in this note that the Strattons lived in Upper Seagry, but the manor which they held was that of Nether Seagry, in which part of the parish their manor house stood. We see, too, that, far from the Strattons selling "their portion" to Mr. Houlton, they still retained all the messuages and a considerable amount of the land. Indeed, Mr. Anketell's paper, although it contains much interesting information, is not reliable for details, and his identification of properties is vitiated by his reliance upon this erroneous note.

With regard to the second manor mentioned in Domesday, this seems rightly identified with the manor and farm of Over Seagry, which belonged to Sir Edward Hungerford, of Farley Castle, in 1582,² and at the time of

¹ From copies of other deeds in my possession I am able to identify this holding as passing later to the Hayward family, and later still to Simon Salter, clothier, of Malmesbury, and sold to various purchasers by his son, William Salter, in 1861. The homestead now called "The Close" belongs to Mr. Godwin. It is numbered in the Tithe App. Map 195.

² From details given in Chancery Proceedings [Mitford, Bundle 481, No. 57 &c.] of 1708 and 1709 we learn that the Manor of Over Seagry, worth £121 10s. per annum, had been leased to Edward Adye, of Seagry, gent., and after his death intestate his son, Wm. Adye, obtained a new lease, dated 25th Sept., 1704, from Dame Margaret Hungerford, of Coulston. Wm. Adye married a certain Faith Porter, of Wrington, co. Somerset, said to have had a considerable fortune, but had become seriously involved

the apportionment, 1840, was owned by Earl Radnor. The old house is still standing, and is a picturesque little building. It is generally called Seale's Farm. In the Tithe App. Map the Homestead is numbered 196.

One other house in Seagry claims to be a manor and was for many years in the possession of the Bayliffe family. It lies in Upper Seagry and is an ancient building with a justices' room, now called Manor Farm. At the time of the tithe apportionment, where, in the map it is numbered 272, it was owned with some 150 acres of land by Mr. Henry Bailiffe. As early as 1707 Mr. Charles Bailiffe, of Bernards Inn, London, gent., purchased of John Stratton a messuage and some 40 acres of land in Seagry (Close Roll, 4891, 13 Wm. III., pt. 12, No. 11). Possibly Mr. Bailiffe enlarged this messuage and made it his residence, but if so its claim to be a manor house has no foundation. On the other hand Mr. Bailiffe may have obtained what among the possessions of Bradenstoke Priory is described as "the farm of the site of Seagry Manor" (Minister's Account, 3985, Hen. VIII.) This was a farm of one tenement with other premises and their appurtenances demised to the Lady Joan Danvers. 12th Jan., 1537/8 for a term of 60 years. If this was the house which Mr. Bailiffe enlarged he had grounds for considering it to be a manor house. There is, however, another ancient farmhouse,¹ with thatched roof, which for many years was rented by the Hayward family, not far from the Church, and in the time of the tithe apportionment belonging to Lord Mornington, the owner of Seagry House, which might have been the Priory property. Unfortunately it is not possible to trace the old deeds of the Bailiffe estate which would settle for us the question.

What led Mr. Joseph Houlton to think of forming an estate at Seagry we do not know, but through his marriage in 1707 with Priscilla White, the heiress of Grittleton House, he became interested in the neighbourhood, and probably had in view the possibility of other members of his family wishing to reside in the district. His purchase from the Strattons was added to by purchases from Mr. Edward Pyott and others, and he erected a messuage with outhouses on the land which he had bought from the the Strattons in Upper Seagry. On the marriage of his third son, Nathaniel, in 1723, with Mary Newton, of Taunton, he put his Seagry estate, together with other property, into settlement for their benefit. The messuage erected by Joseph Houlton was now probably enlarged by his son to become a suitable residence for himself and his wife. Nathaniel Houlton

in his affairs before his death in 1708 [buried at Seagry, 8th Nov., 1708]. He had mortgaged the Manor with its capital Messuage to John Scrope, Esq., who on Wm. Adye's failure to pay the mortgage money took possession of the property and obtained from Dame Margaret a fresh lease of it to himself, dated 20th April, 1708, on three lives. The capital messuage was then occupied by Richard Pocock. The proceedings were taken by Henry Richmond, clerk, of Hornblotton, co. Somerset (see memorial tablet in Seagry Church), one of the principal creditors of Wm. Adye and a brother in law.

¹ There can be little doubt that this was Pyott's Farm, and in the Tithe App. Map the homestead is numbered 195.

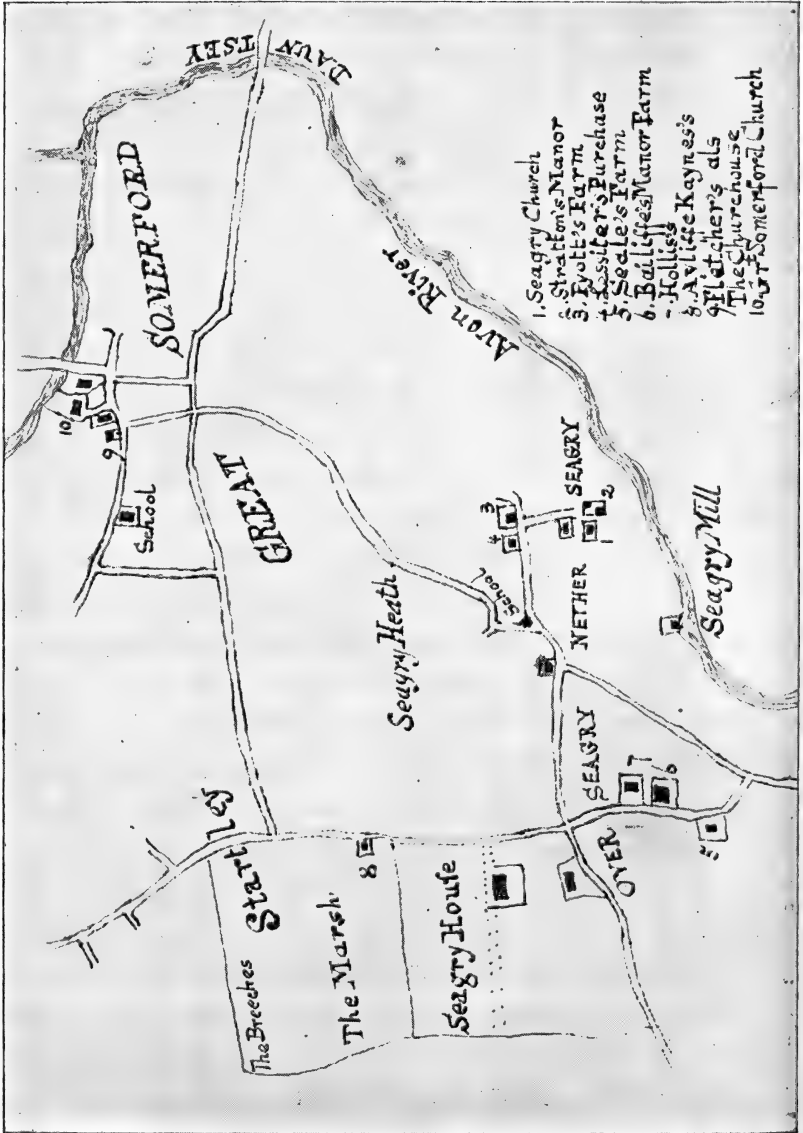
added to the Seagry estate by purchases of land adjoining in Great Somerford, as well as in Seagry. On his death in 1754 his wife, who survived him, seems to have remained here for a time, but in 1766 she let the whole estate to John Houlton, her nephew, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, who resided at Seagry House for some years, and on the death of his aunt in 1770 became owner. Later Admiral John Houlton succeeded to the Grittleton estate and in 1785 sold the Seagry House property to Sir James Tylney Long, of Draycot, and went to reside at Grittleton House.¹

Seagry House still retains its original character, as a compact but handsome Georgian building, until lately much as Nathaniel Houlton left it. His coat of arms is within a triangular pediment in front, on a stone shield, HOULTON quartering WHITE. Some years ago additions were made to the house under the direction of Mr. H. Brakspear, but its general appearance was not altered. It stands now in a well-wooded park.

Turning now to some of the other deeds, the collections **D. 1—10**, **E. 1—7**, and **G. 1—7**, all refer to properties in Great Somerford. The first of these has to do with a messuage called "Fletchers als the Churchouse and lands in the manor of Somerford Maltravers." The signature of Sir Robert Jason, who held this manor in 1671, is attached to the deed of that date. From other deeds still extant we know that "Fletcher's als the Churchouse" was owned by the Mompessons early in the 17th century, and from later deeds we can identify its position, as being where at present stands, north of the War Memorial Cross, the "Red House," lately occupied by Mrs. Pitt, now the property of Mrs. Adamson, and built about a hundred years ago. The messuage mentioned in Deed **E. 1**, later used as a public house, is probably the first house in Startley adjoining the Seagry House grounds, which shows signs of having been at some time a farmhouse. With regard to the deeds **G. 1—7**, this property is mentioned in the Inq. P.M. of Sir Walter Longe, Knight, dated 5th Oct, 1637, where it is said to be held by him "of the King by knight's service and rent." It probably at one time formed part of the small manorial property in Great Somerford belonging to the nuns of Kington Priory, which at the Dissolution came into the possession of the Long family.

The sketch map on the next page will show the locality of most of the houses to which allusion has been made. It is based on Andrews' and Drury's Map of 1773, said to be on scale of 2in. to the mile. This latter map is, however, by no means infallible, more especially as to the position of houses. It omits to mark houses which other evidence shows must have existed at the time the map was made and inserts houses in places which seem not then to have been built upon. In the case of Seagry we find "Lower Seagry" misplaced, also in Great Somerford "West Street" is changed into "Wier Street," and "Fletcher's als the Churchouse" is not marked.

¹ For pedigree of the Houlton family see *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. vi., p. 83, &c.



SCHEDULE OF SEAGRY HOUSE ESTATE DEEDS.

- A.** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7*, 8, 9*, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
B. 1*, 1a, 2, 3.
C. 1*.
D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
E. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
F. 1, 2, 3.
G. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
H. 1*.
J. 1, 2, 3.
S. E. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
K. 1, 2.
L. 1.
M. 1.
N. 1, 2.

* Deed missing.

STRATTON'S.

A. 1. 2 Feb. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary (1556). Copy of Deed of Partition of the property of Edmund Mompesson dec. among his four sisters co-heiresses, Anne, Mary, Elisabeth & Susan.

This Indenture made 2 Feb., 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, between W^m. Wayte, Esq., and Anne his wife, Gilbert Welles, Esq., s. and h. of Mary Welles, Rich. Perkins, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, and Susan Mompesson, these being the four sisters and co-heiresses of Edmund Mompesson, Esq., who died seized of the following estates—(i.) the Manor of Bathampton Wyly with 6 mess. &c. (ii.) Manor of Deopford with 4 mess. &c. (iii.) Manor of Hanging Langford with 12 mess. &c. (iv.) one mess. &c. in Steeple Langford. (v.) 3 mess. in Chesingbury. (vi.) 1 mess. &c. and 1 cottage &c. in Wyly. (vii.) Manor of Heddington with 12 mess. &c. (viii.) Manor of Seagree with 10 mess.¹ (ix.) 3 mess. 2 in Starklye.² (x.) 1 mess. &c. in Brinkworth. (xi.) lands in Manor of Littleton Drewe with 12 mess. &c. (xii.) Manor of Somerford Bolles with 12 mess. &c.³ (xiii.) 1 mess. &c. in Somerford Mauditts. (xiv.) 20 mess. &c. in Milford pichard, Apshull, Tedrington, Heytesbury, Sutton Knock, Feny Sutton, and Chicklade. (xv.) 2 mess. &c. in Clapcott. (xvi.) 2 mess. &c. in Grittleton. (xvii.) 13 mess. &c. in Hollompton. (xviii.) 1 mess. &c. in Moreshawe. (xix.) 1 mess. &c. in Drexale. (xx.) lands in Fisherton Anger. (xxi.) 3 mess. &c. in Calne. (xxii.) over and besides the Manor of Newton Tony, lands &c. lately assured to Richard Mompesson, uncle of Edmund &c.

¹400ac. land, 150ac. meade, 100ac. pasture, 45ac. wood, 10ac. moor, with apps.

²100ac. land, 30ac. pasture, 40ac. wood, 20ac. marsh with apps.

³400ac. land, 20ac. meade, 20ac. pasture, 20ac. wood, 10ac. marsh, and 40/-rent with apps.

Anne, Mary, Eliz., and Susan, drs. of John M. the younger and Alice ; [—he J.M., s. and h. of Drewe M. and Agnes his wife ; he D. M. s. and h. of John M. the elder and Isabell his wife ; he J. M. s. and h. of Robert M. and Alice his wife, who was dr. and h. of W^m. Godwin and Elizth his wife, which Elizth was d^r. and h. of Thomas Bonham and Katherine his wife—] became co-heiresses on death of their brother Edmund M. and it has been agreed among them to divide the property as follows :—

A. W^m Wayte & Ann his wife to have manor^s of Segree & Somerford Bolles and lands and tenements in Starkley and Chesingbury also one quit rent of xviii^d. per ann. issuing out of lands sometime of John Warren in Brinkworth and ii^s rent per ann out of premises in Littleton Drewe, the yearly value of the whole being xli^l. iii^s.

B. Gilbert Welles to have manors of Hedington and Littleton Drewe and lands in Morshall, Clapcott, Heytesbury, Calne and Fisherton Anger, the yearly value of the whole being xli^l. iii^s. per ann.

C. Rich^d Perkins & Elizth his wife to have manor of Great Bathampton Wylye, lands in Hanging Langford, ten^l. called Apshull, lands in Great Apshull except, &c., value of the whole being xli^l. iii^s. per ann.

D Susan M. to have manors of Little Bathampton, Wily, and Deopford, and lands in Edrington, Mylford Pichard, Tedrington, Grittleton, Wraxall, Steeple Langford, Hollampton Knok, Chicklade, Feny Sutton, Brinkworth, and Cowlson, also lands in West Apshull and Weyly and Great Apshull, tent called Hindell's in Wyly, value of the whole being xli^l. iii^s. per ann.

Signed by Gilbert Welles, Rich^d Perkins, Elizth Perkins, Susan Mompesson.

A. 3. 28 Nov., 1617. An Exemplification of a Recovery Mich. 15 Jas. I. (1617) of the Manor of Seagree with app^s. and 8 mess, 16 gardens, 200 ac. land, 80 ac. meadow, 300 ac. pasture, and 40 ac. wood with app^s in Segree, Somerford, and Staunton, co. Wilts. Sir Francis Neale and George Blythe gen. versus James Metcalfe gen. and Antony Pickeringe. Vouchee Sir Richard Norton.

A. 2. 21 Sept., 1647. Lease for 3 Lives.

Indenture made 21 Sep., 1647, between (i) Sir Rich^d. Norton, of Rotherfeld, co. Southⁿ Barr^t (ii) Rebecca Stratton, of Seagry, wid. . . . for £120 p^d. to him he lets to her All the Capitall Messuage and Scite of the Manor of Nether Segree with app^s. &c. and fishing of certain flood-gates now in occⁿ. of Tho^s Adye &c. heretofore demysed with the Capital Mess., for 99 years if Rebecca S., her s. Tho^s and his w. Ann live so long, paying £10 per ann. . . . she undertakes &c., and to allow Sir Rich^d to hold the Courts of the Manor in the Mansion House twice every year and find meat &c. for his officers not exceeding eight persons for not more than three days and also to do her best to collect the rents due to him and once a year to send him an account of the same &c. . . . She allowed to take yearly 24 loads of wood towards fireboot, &c.

the mark of R Rebecca Stratton.

Seal missing.

Witnesses R. Norton, W^m Lawrence, Rich^d Hibbard, Rich^d Lesseter.

A. 4. 15 Nov., 24 Chas. I. (1648). Three parts of an Indenture tripartite dated 15 Nov., 24 Chas. I., made between (i) Sir Rich^d Norton, of Rotherfeild, co. Southⁿ Barr^t (ii) Rich^d. Estcourte, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., and Rich^d Thorner, of Barnard's Inn, gent., (iii) Arthur Bold, of the Inner Temple, Esq., and Rich^d Estcourte, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Whereas Sir R. N. by indent. dated 14 Oct. last did sell unto s^d R. E. and R. T. &c. all that the Manor of Nether Segree and lands belonging to it lying in Segree Nether and Upper, Somerford Bowles, and Staunton, &c.

Three deeds with good seals and clear signatures to declare the uses of a Recovery of the manor and lands viz. for the use of the s^d Sir R. N. his heirs and assignes for ever.

A. 6. 28 Nov., 24 Chas. I. (1648). An exemplification of a recovery Mich. Term, 24 Chas. I., of the Manor of Nether Segree with app^s and of 9 Mess., 1 Water Mill, 1 fulling Mill, 20 gardens, 250 ac. land, 89 ac. meadow, 230 ac. pasture, 20 ac. wood, and 73^s rent with app^s. in Nether and Upper Seagree, Somerford Bowles, and Staunton, co. Wilts. Anthony Bold arm and Tho^s Estcourt arm. versus Rich. Estcourte arm and Rich, Thorner gen. Vouchee Richard Norton, Baronet.

A. 5. 25 Nov., 24 Chas. I. (1648). An Indenture of this date made between (i) Sir Rich^d Norton, Barr^t., and (ii) Rebecca Stratton, widow, being a Conveyance of a Capital Messuage and scite of the Manor of Nether Segree with app^s and lands in Nether and Upper Seagry, Somerford Bowles, and Staunton. including one mess. in Nether Seagry wherein W^m. Flower now lives, and one water Grist Mill and one Fulling Mill lying near this last mess. for the sum of £1022 5s. 8d.

The land attached to the Capital Mess. is the Cowleze 18ac., Sheep field and Mill Furlong 24 ac., Northfield and New Furlong 28 ac., the Heath 6 ac., Hartsfurlong 6 ac., the Grove 5 ac., the Great and Little Mores 9 ac., in Downe meade 25 ac., in Downe field 10 ac., the Hide, Knapps, Harrols, and the Meade plott in Upper Seagree, 120 ac.

The land attached to the other mess. and the mills is the park 4 ac., the Conigre 2 ac., the Meade Ground 1½ ac., the Lagger, the Cherry Orchard, and close adjoining the Floodhutch, together 1 ac., in Clay Corner 3 ac., in Priorsmeade 3 ac., 'whereof the successors of the Priors of Broadstocke hath usually had three cocks of hay and the Miller of Segree hath usually had two cocks,' in Downe meade 1 farrundale.

Conveyed to the s^d Rebecca Stratton her heirs and assignes for ever with a Covenant to levy a fine thereof before the end of the next Mich. term.

Signed Rich. Norton. Seal lost.

Witnesses Will. Singleton, John Stratton, Rich Thorner,
Paul Thorner, Richard Thorner, junr.

A. 7. Mich. Term, 24 Chas. I. (1648). Two parts of a Fine of this date between Rebecca Stratton, wid., Plt., and S^r Rich^d Norton Barr^t, Def. of 2 Mess., 1 Water Mill, 1 Fulling Mill, 2 barns, 2 gardens

2 orchards, 80 ac. land, 30 ac. meadow, 150 ac. pasture, 20 ac. wood, and commons of pasture with app^s in Nether and Upper Seagry, Somerford Bowles, and Staunton. co, Wilts.

This deed is *missing* but is recited as above in Deed **A. 18.**

[This, with five other Feet of Fines, all dated 'in the quindere of of St. Martin, 24 Chas. I. (25 Nov. 1648)' Westminster supplies us with the full details of sale of Sir Richard Norton's Seagry estate. The other Feet of Fines are given below.

Rich. Lesseter, quer. and Rich Norton, Bart., def. of 1 mess., 1 cotage, 2 barns, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 12 ac. of land, 3 ac. of meadow, 5 ac. pasture and commons of pasture for all beasts in Nether Segree, Upper Segree, Somerford Bowles, and Staunton.

John Elye, gent., and Nicholas White, quer^s, and Rich. Norton, Bart., def. of 3 mess., 3 barns, 4 tofts, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 80 ac. land, 20 ac. meadow, 30 ac. past., and of commons of pasture, &c.

W^m., Tho^s., and Anthony Bristowe, quer^s, and Rich. Norton, Bart., def. of 2 mess., 2 barns, 1 toft, 2 gardens, 3 orchards, 55 ac. land, 9 ac. meadow, 8 ac. pasture, and commons of pasture, &c.

Tho^s Clark, als Hillier, quer, and Rich. Norton, Bart., def. of 1 mess., 1 barn, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 11 ac. land, 3 ac. meadow, 4 ac. pasture, and common of pasture, &c.

Rich. Kinge, John Yewe, and John Winckworth, quer^s, and Rich. Norton, Bart., def. of 2 mess., 1 barn, 1 toft, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 55 ac. land, 3 ac. meadow, 13 ac. pasture, and commons of pasture, &c.]

A 8. 23 Dec. 1659. An Indenture tripartite of this date between (i) Rebecca Stratton, of Nether Seagry, wid., John Wells, of Studley Farm, Lydiard Tregoze, gent., and Wm. Thorner, of Little Somerford, yeo., (ii) W^m Lawrence the elder, of Little Somerford, gent., W^m L., gent., his s., John Bathe, of Hook, in Lydiard Tregoze, yeo., Rich^d Thorner, of Little Somerford, gent., and Rich^d Lesseter, of Seagry, yeo., (iii) Tho^s. Stratton, one of the sons of the said R. S., gent., and Anne his w., being a settlement of lands in Seagry, determinable on 3 Lives.

In this Indenture is recited the indenture dated 21st Sept. 1647. **A. 2.** but only in respect of the Capital Messuage and Scite of the Manor of Nether Segree with app^s and also an indenture of assignment dated 10 Nov., 1648, made between (i) Rebecca S. and (ii.) John Wells, of Studley Farm, Lydiard Tregoze, gent., and W^m Thorner, of Little Somerford, yeo., whereby these latter held all her property for her use, now by this Indenture, on payment of £500 to Rebecca S. by W^m Lawrence, the elder, of Little Somerford, gent., as marriage portion for his d^r Anne, now the wife of Tho^s S., the capital messuage and Scite of the Manor, &c., are assigned to the second parties mentioned above in trust that Rebecca S. should enjoy the premises for her life and that after her death Thos. S. and his w. Anne, should enjoy them for life on the same terms as in Lease of 21 Sept., 1647, paying £10 per ann. to the trustees for heirs of Rebecca S.

Signed by all the parties, seals missing.

Witnesses Richard Thorner, jr., Robert Stratton, Leonard Atkins.

A. 9. Deed Poll under hand and seal of Rebecca Stratton, wid., dated 9 Nov., 1654, whereby she admits all the uses in an Indenture dated 3 July, 1651, under her hand and seal between (i) herself, (ii) Henry Mayo, the elder, and John Yewe, the younger, yeoman.

This deed is *missing* but is recited as above in Deed **A. 18**.

A. 10. 2 and 3 May, 1705. Indentures of Lease and Release of these dates for effecting a mortgage, the parties being (i) John Stratton of Hardwick, co. Glos., his youngest s. Robert and another s. Thos., (ii) Rich. Lewis, of Corsham. The sum advanced is £500. The property mortgaged is the Northfields 26 ac., in the Starchfield near Dodford Mill 8 ac., The Downfield 6 acres, the Heath 8 acres, the Hide, Napps, the Wood and the Mead plot together 180 ac., the Wood 3 ac., and the Five Acres all situate in Nether or Upper Seagry late in occupⁿ of s^d John S., nephew of Robert S., late of Nether Seagry, gent. dec. and now of Ann S. sp., the premises being granted to her for 10 y^{rs} by will of s^d R. S., dec., dated 1 Sept., 1699.

The two deeds are both signed and sealed by John S., Robert S., and Thomas S., the seals (not armorial) being in good condition.

Endorsed with receipt for £500 paid to R. S. and T. S.

Witnesses W^m. Phillpott, Robt. Pinnell, A. Martyn, Tho. Hulbert.

A. 11. 4 May, 1705. Deed to lead to the use of the fine in respect of the lands mentioned in the Lease and Release of 2 and 3 May, 1705, the indenture being between the same parties.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) by R. S. and T. S.

Witnesses A. Martyn, Tho. Hulbert.

A. 12. Fine dated Easter 4 Anne (1705) Rich. Lewis, arm., quer. and John Stratton, gen., Robert Stratton and Tho^s Stratton, def., 128 ac. land, 9 ac. meadow, 98 ac. pasture, 3 ac. wood and commons of pasture for all kinds of animals in Upper and Nether Seagry.

A. 13. 24 and 25 Apr., 1706. Indentures of Lease and Release of these dates for effecting a mortgage the parties being the same as in Deeds **A. 10**. A further sum of £500 is advanced the additional property brought into the mortgage being The Capitall Mess. situate in Nether Seagry, 2 orchards belonging to the same, the Wainbarton 2 ac., the Sheepfields 18 ac., the Cowleaze 16 ac., the Moores, 9 ac., the Grove 5 ac., Hares furlong 6 ac., Cowmead 8 ac., 4 ac. chargeable in same, Battensham 3 ac., Alderham 2 ac., the Laines 1 ac., 21 Beasts leazes in Cowmead—all these by will of Rob^t Stratton, dec., devized to Ann S. for life, with remainder to Rob^t Stratton party to this deed—before end of Trinity Term a fine to be levied.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) John S., Rob^t S., Tho. S.

Endorsed with receipt for £500 paid to Rob^t S., John S., and Tho. S.

Witnesses W^m Phillpott, John Hibberd, Rob^t Pinnell, A. Martyn, Geo. Draper.

A. 14. 26 Apr., 1706. M^{rs} Stratton's Surrender. An indenture between (i.) Anne Stratton of Nether Seagry, sp., (ii.)

Robt Stratton of Hardwicke, co. Glouc., gent, s. of John S. of same, whereby for £280 paid to her she gives up possⁿ of the lands mentioned in deeds **A. 10.**

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Ann Stratton.

Endorsed with receipt of £280 paid to Ann Stratton.

Witnesses W^m Phillpott, A. Martyn.

A. 15. Fine dated Trinity 5 Anne (1706). Rich. Lewis arm. quer. and John Stratton, gen., Robt Stratton, and Tho^s Stratton def. 2 mess., 2 orchards, 10 ac. land, 30 ac. meadow, 45 ac. pasture, commons of pasture for 21 beasts and all kind of animals in Upper and Nether Seagry.

A. 16. 1 Aug., 1707. A further Mortgage for £50 being an Indenture of this date between (i.) Robt Stratton of Hardwicke, co. Glouc., gent, (ii.) Tho^s Lewis of Subberton, co. South^{ton}, Esq., Ex^r of last Will of Rich. L. of Corsham, co. Wilts, Esq., dec., wherein are recited the deeds and fines of the previous mortgages, these mortgages confirmed and a further mortgage of £50 on the same properties granted.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Robert Stratton.

Endorsed with receipt of £50 paid to R. S.

Witnesses A. Martyn, Wal. Gibbons.

A. 17. 29 Sept., 1709. The mortgage transferred to M^{rs} Martyn and increased to £1188 10s. 0d. by an Indenture tripartite between (i) Tho^s Lewis (ii) Robt Stratton, now of Nether Seagry (iii) Grace Martyn of Hinton in Steeple Ashton, widow of John Martin, late of the same.

Signed and sealed by Tho. Lewis and Robt Stratton two armorial seals, one possibly that of LEWIS . . . a lion rampant.

Endorsed with receipts of payment of £1188 10s. 0d. to T. L. and of £261 9s. 6d. to R. S.

Witnesses Hen. Horton, Tho. Stileman, A. Martyn.

A. 18. 22 and 23 March, 1710. Lease and Release of these dates with a Grant of the following Lands and hereditaments—the Hide, Napps, the Wood, Mead Platt, the Coppice 120 ac., Northfield 8 ac., the Heath 7 ac., Five Acres 5 ac., Downfield 7 ac., Starchfield 11 ac. with Commons of pasture for 20 beasts and sheep in Starchfield . . . all these lying in Nether Seagry, Upper Seagry and Staunton, the parties being (i) Robert Stratton of Nether Seagry, his father John S. of Hardwick co., Glouc, and his brother Tho^s S. of Hardwick, son and heir app. of s^d John S., (ii) Joseph Houlton, the younger of Trowbridge gent.

£1800 is paid to Robert S, and 5/- apiece to John S. and Tho^s S., and the property sold to Joseph Houlton . . . £1580 10s. 0d. of the s^d £1800 is to be paid to M^{rs} Grace Martyn, widow and exec. of John M., gent, dec., in settlement of her mortgage, **A. 17.**, and the residue of the term of the mortgage is to be assigned to Robert Houlton, clothier, and Joseph Cooke, malster, in trust for Joseph H. 'to attend and goe along with the freehold which he has purchased and in trust for Robert Stratton in respect of the Capitall Messuage and the land

going with it' . . . A schedule of the deeds of the property is attached to the indenture of Release and Grant, these being the deeds, **A. 1** to **A. 9**, given above . . . the deeds handed over to Joseph H. for safe custody, but inasmuch as these also relate to the title of the Capitall Messuage and lands going with it now in possession of Anne Stratton, sp., for her life, and on her death the freehold possession of Robert S., these latter to have access to these deeds if necessary.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) by Rob^t S., John S., Tho^s S.

Endorsed with payments of £219 10s. 0d. to Robert S. and £1580 10s. 0d. to M^{rs} Martyn.

Witnesses Harman King, attorney at Trowbridge, James Skues, clothworker by Trowbridge, John Wild, Tho^s Willett, clerk to H. K., Nathaniel Houlton, son of s^d M^r Houlton, Gab. Goldney, clothier in Chipp^m.

A. 19. 24 March, 1710. An assignment from M^{rs} Grace Martyn. by direction of M^r Robert Stratton, to M^r Rob^t Houlton and M^r Jos. Cooke, in trust for M^r Jos. Houlton and M^r Rob^t Stratton, being an Indenture Quadripartite of this date, the parties being (i) Rob^t S., (ii) M^{rs} Martyn, (iii) Jos. H., the younger, (iv) Rob^t H., clothier, and Jos. C., malster, both of Trowbridge. M^{rs} Martyn having been paid £1580 10s. 0d., the amount due on her mortgage dated 29 Sept., 1709, **A. 17**, she assigns the remainder of the term of the mortgage to R. H. and J. C. in trust for M^r J. H. and M^r R. S., so that the remainder of the term in respect of the property purchased by M^r J. H. should go with the freehold, and the remainder of the term in respect of the property, the inheritance of M^r R. S., should go with that freehold.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Rob^t Stratton, Grace Martyn.

Endorsed with receipt of payment to Grace Martyn of £1580 10s. 0d.

Witnesses A. Martyn, Harman King, Tho^s Stileman.

A. 20. 2 July, 1744. An assignment of Mortgage being an indenture of this date between (i) Jos. Houlton of Farleigh Hungerford, and Rob^t H. of Grittleton, (ii) Sam^l Martyn of Chipp^m, (iii) Rob^t Stratton of Nether Seagry reciting an indent. of 13 May, 1724, between (i) R. S., (ii) Jos. Houlton of Grittleton, now dec., which was a mort. for £300 on Cowleaze 18 ac., and Sheepfield with mill furlong, 24 ac., adjoining the Mansion in Nether Seagry where M^{rs} Anne Stratton was then dwelling, and also reciting the terms of the indenture of assignment of 24 March, 1710, and the Lease and Release of 24th and 25th Apr. 1706, in which these fields were included, now the mortgage on these fields is increased to £517 2s. 0d. and transferred to Sam^l Martyn.

Signed and sealed Rob^t Stratton, the seal is armorial—apparently Ar. 2 bars gu. MARTIN bearing an escutcheon of pretence—a unicorn's head and in chief 3 lozenges conjoined.

Witnesses Sam. Martyn, jr., Uriah Tarrant.

WILDING'S.

B. 1. [. . .] Deed of purchase of date . . . by Joseph Houlton [f. of Nath H.] from Nath^l Godwin of St. Giles in the Fields,

co. Midd^x., founder, and Jos. Holborow of Luckinton, free-mason of the 3 closes called 'Wilding's' in Seagry, formerly 'Alcroft's' 23 ac., subject to the payment of two mortgages (i) dated 7 Feb., 1700, granted by John Ferris, late of St. Giles, London, wire-drawer to Elias F. of Malmesbury, apoth. of £100, (ii.) dated 11 Aug., 1701, granted by Kath. Withers, late of Luckinton, sp., to s^d John Ferris and Anne, his mother, also of £100.

This deed is missing, but is mentioned in Deed **S.E. 2.**

B. 1a. Trinity Term. 7 Geo. i. (1721). A Fine of this date between Nathaniel Houlton, quer., and Joseph Houlton, arm., and Priscilla, his wife, and Nathaniel Godwin, deforc., of 1 cottage, one orchard, 32 ac. of land, 19 ac. of pasture and commons of pasture for all kinds of animals in Langley Burrell and Seagry—£60.

B. 2. 8 Sept., 1738. Release and Covenant, being an Indenture of this date between (i.) Nath^l Houlton, Esq., of Seagry, one of the sons of Jos. H., the elder, dec.; (ii.) Jos. H. of Farleigh Hungerford, Esq., and Rob^t H. of Grittleton, Esq., two other sons of Jos. H., the elder dec.—under the Marr. Sett^t, 29 March, 1723, given later, Jos. H., the elder, had undertaken to pay off the Mortgages on 'Wilding's,' and also a charge on the Tilshead estate, but this he had failed to do before his death—to put an end to disputes in connection with the will of J. H., the elder, Nath. H. covenants to pay off these mortgages and charge, and to release his brothers from any responsibility as executors of J. H., the elder's will in the matter.

Signed Nath^l Houlton, seal HOULTON Ar. on a fesse wavy, between 3 talbots heads, as many bezants.

Endorsed witnesses Sam^l Lobb, Cha. Aland.

The Counterpart of the above deed is signed and sealed Joseph Houlton, John Houlton, and endorsed by same witnesses.

B. 3. 19 Sept., 1768. Assignment and mutual covenants being an Indenture between (i.) Mary Houlton, widow of Nath^l H., (ii.) Rob^t H., brother of Nath. H., and John H., nephew of s^d Rob^t H. . . the mortgages on 'Wilding's' and charge on Tilshead estate not having been paid off before death of Nath. H., his executors, R. H. and J. H., arrange with Mary H. for assignment to them and discharge of the mortgages by them.

Signed and sealed Mary Houlton, Rob^t Houlton, John Houlton.

Endorsed witnesses Tho^s Putt, Benj^m Incedon, Tho^s Pollock, Jos. Bradley.

PIOTT'S.¹

C. 1. 2 May, 1715. Deed of purchase of this date by Jos. Houlton

¹ This farm is, no doubt, that described by Mr. Anketell, as formerly rented by the Sealys and Benjamin, although his account of its past history is wrong. From whom Edward Pyott purchased it we do not know. The Homestead is number 192 in the Tithe Apport. map, and at that date it was owned by Lord Mornington and occupied by Jesse Hayward with 118 ac. of land, Lord Mornington occupying himself the rest of the Seagry House Estate, of which 132 ac. were in Seagry.

[father of Nath^l H.] from Edward Piott, gent. of a Mess. and Lands in Nether Seagry, viz.:—the^e Home Close 4 ac., Brewers 4 ac., New Inclosures in Sandfurlong 8 ac., Shadwell 2 ac., inclosed out of Northfield 13 ac., Meadplot 2 ac., the Heath 4 ac., in Downmead the Great and Little Ham, Shadwell Ham and the Stich together 10 ac., in the Commonfield Meadhill, Wetland, the Lynch and Brickmead together 28 ac., 17 Beasts Leazes in Down Mead . . all these in Nether Seagry, Somerford Bowles, and Stanton Quinton,

This farm in 1766 was in occⁿ of Mary Benjamin as tenant.

This deed is missing, but is mentioned in deed **S.E. 2.**

Edward Pyott, gent, was buried 7 Nov., 1735 (Seagry Register).

THE LOWER CROFTS.

D. 1. 8 June, 1671. A Lease for 99 years being an Indenture of this date between (i.) Sir Rob^t Jason of Enfield, Barr^r. (ii.) Marg^t Knapp of Br^d Somerford, wid.

In consideration of surrender of a former lease by Rob^t Jason, Esq., father of s^d Sir R. J., and payment of £40, he, the s^d Sir R. J., lets to M. K. these lands lying in the Commonfields of Somerford, viz.:—6 ac. in Downfield, in Broadfields 6 ac., in Westfields 6 ac., the Lower Crofts 10 ac., for 99 years if she, M. K., her son, Sam^l K., and his son, W^m K., live so long, paying an annual rent of 9s. 4d., 'one good wholesome and well-fede Choller of Brawne,' or in lieu thereof 3s. 4d., also a herriot of the best goods on death of either of them tenants in possⁿ.

Signed Robert Jason, 1671. Seal lost.

Endorsed witnesses Rob^t Jason, jn., 1671, John Gastrell, Ric^d Jackson. Also 'surveyed 5 Sept., 1681, per W^m Robins sen^r ibm,' and 'surveyed 27 Aug., 1696, per W^m White senes^{ch}. ibm.'

8 June, 1671. A counterpart of the above Lease signed by Margaret Knapp's mark, the witnesses being John Gastrell and Tho^s Webb.

D. 2. 10 Feb., 1698. A Lease for one year being an Indenture of this date between (i.) Matth. Bluck of Hunsdon, co Hertford, and Rich. Webb of the Inner Temple, exec^{rs} of last Will of Rich. Hawkins, late of London, Kn^t, (ii.) Tho^s Taylor, jn., of Allington, and W^m Beard of same, of a Mess., with orchard, &c., 1 ac., and Sandhill Lease 3 ac., and in Courseham 1 ac., part of the Manor of Somerford Maltravers, also the mess. called Fletchers, als the Churchhouse with orchard, &c., 2 ac., in Outer Nithy 2 ac., in Crofts Corner 3 ac., in Broadfield $\frac{1}{2}$ ac., in Westfield $4\frac{1}{2}$ ac., all parcel of same Manor, also $2\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in Downfield, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in Broadfield, and 2 ac. in Westfield, in Sprietnam 2 ac., also parcel of same Manor, also the lands mentioned in Lease of 8 June, 1671, to be held by T. T., jn., and W. B., to enable them to take a Grant and Release, &c.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Matth. Blucke, Ric. Webb.

Witnesses Jo. Smith, Rich. Browne, Rob^t Southam.

D. 3. 11 Feb., 1698. Conveyance in fee in trust for Sam^l Knapp.

An Indenture of this date between (i.) Matth. Bluck and Rich. Webb, (ii.) Sam^l Knapp of Broad Somerford, yeo., Tho^s Taylor, jn., and W^m

Beard, in consideration of £216 the first parties convey the Mess^s and Lands mentioned in last Lease to T. T., jⁿ, and W^m Beard in trust for Sam^l Knapp.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Matth. Blucke, Ric. Webb.

Endorsed with receipt for £216. Witnesses as in previous deed.

D. 4. 8 Nov., 1707. A mortgage of £70 raised on Fletchers, als the Church House.

An Indenture of this date between (i.) Sam^l K., T. T., jⁿ, and W B., (ii.) Henry Bayliffe of Chippenham, the property mortgaged being the mess. called Fletchers, als the Churchhouse in Br^d Somerford with orchard, &c., one close adj. 2 ac., Lower Croft 10 ac., Southill 3 ac., 8 parcels in Br^dmead, 1 ac. in Courseham, 2½ ac. in Downfield, 1½ ac. in Br^dfield, 2 ac. in Westfield, 7 parcels in Spritnam, 2 ac.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) by the first parties.

Endorsed with receipt of £70 paid by W^m Beard to Sam^l Knapp.

Witnesses A. Martyn, Sam^l Martyn, Jam^s Gastrell.

D. 5. 18 July, 1709. Sam^l Knapp's Will.

In the Name of God, Amen, &c., I devize unto Rich. Knapp my younger son the Messuage, orchard and close adjoining 1 ac., heretofore called Fletchers, Crofts, 10 ac., Sandhill 3 ac., in Courseham 1 ac., in Sprittenham 7 parcels, in Downfield 2½ ac., in Broadfield 2 ac., in Westfield 3½ ac., all parcel of the late Manor of Somerford Maltravers, and being in Broad Somerferd.

Signed and sealed (a heart pierced with 2 darts) Samuell Knapp.

Witnesses Cha^s Church, John Mills, John West.

D. 6. 8 Jan., 1713. An Indenture Quadripartite of this date, the parties being (i.) Sam^l Knapp; (ii.) W^m Knapp his s.; (iii.) Henry Bayliffe of Chipp^m, (iv.) Tho^s Taylor, jn., and W^m Beard. . . Mention is made that W^m Knapp has purchased from Sam^l Knapp the mess. and lands in deed of 8 Nov., 1707, except the Crofts, for £160, paying off all mortgage charges. . . He, however, now obtains from W^m Beard a mortgage of £60 on the property he has purchased, and his father £40 on the Crofts, which still remains his property.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) by all the parties, and endorsed with receipt for £40 paid by W^m Beard to S. K.

Witnesses A. Martyn, Sam. Martyn.

20 Apr., 1713. A Deed poll of S. K. of this date whereby he acknowledges receipt of £5 from W^m Beard. to be a further charge on the Crofts.

Signed and sealed (armorial) S. K.

Witnesses A. Martyn, W^m Beckett.

This pinned on to the Indenture, and a Bond of S. K. enclosed 8 Jan., 1713.

D. 7. 28 May, 1717. Indenture Quadripartite of this date the parties being (i.) W^m K., s. and h. of S. K., dec., (ii.) Rich. K. a younger s. of S. K., dec.; (iii.) Henry Bayliffe; (iv.) W^m Beard. . . Mention is made that the £60 mortgage has been paid on Fletchers, als the Churchhouse, also that Rich. Knapp, by his father's will, has become

owner of the Lower Crofts, the mortgage on which is now increased to £70.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) by all the parties.

Endorsed with receipt of payment of £25 to R. K. by W^m B.

Witnesses A. Martyn, Rich. Westfield.

Richard Knapp's bond enclosed.

28 May, 1717. A counterpart of the above Deed.

D. 8. 28 June, 1720. Indenture Quadripartite of this date, the parties being (i.) Henry Bayliffe, (ii.) W^m Beard, (iii.) Rich. Knapp, (iv.) Rob^t Wilshire of Foscott. . . The mortgage on the Lower Crofts 10 ac. is transferred to R. W. and increased to £100.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Henry Bayliffe, W^m Beard, Rich. Knapp.

Endorsed with receipt of payment of £80 15s. 10d. to W^m Beard, and £19 4s. 2d. to R. K.

Witnesses Mary Spencer, John Martyn, Tho^s Simbs, Sam. Martyn.

Rich. Knapp's Bond enclosed.

D. 9. 25 and 26 Jan., 1725, being a Lease and Release with Grant from M^r Rich. Knapp and others to M^r Nath^l Houlton; the parties to the Release are (i.) Rich. Knapp of Br^d Somerford, and Mary his w., Tho^s Taylor, jⁿ, and W^m Beard, (ii.) Nath^l Houlton of Trowbridge, clothier.—In consideration of £5 paid to R. K. by N. H., the Lower Crofts 10 ac. are conveyed to N. H. subject to the payment of all charges upon them due to Rob^t Wiltshire now amounting to £170.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Rich. Knapp his mark.

Endorsed with rec. for payment of £5 to R. K.

Witnesses Jos. Houlton, sⁿ, Jos. Houlton, jⁿ, Tho^s Willett.

D. 10. 27 Jan., 1725. An assignment from M^r Rob^t Wiltshire, by direction of M^r Knapp, to Jos. Houlton, Esq., in trust for M^r Nath. Houlton.

An Indent. Quad. of this date, the parties being (i.) R. K., T. T., jⁿ, and W^m Beard, (ii.) Rob^t Wiltshire, (iii.) Nath. H., (iv.) Jos. H. of Hungerford Farley. The charges of £170 on the Lower Crofts due to R. W. are paid off, and the remainder of the term of the mortgage assigned to J. H. in trust for N. H.

Signed by mark and sealed (not armorial) Rich. Knapp.

Endorsed with rec. of payment of £170.

Witnesses Jos. H., jⁿ, Tho^s Willett.

CROMWELL'S LEAZE

E. 1. 7 May, 1711. Conveyance in Fee being an Indenture of this date between (i.) W^m Alexander, the elder, of Broad Somerford, clothier, and Rich^d Lawrence of same, gent., his surviving Trustee, (ii.) Rich. Knapp of same, husbandman whereby for £36 W. A. and R. L. sell to R. K. 'All that mess. with close 2 ac. in Br^d Som^d, on the south side of the Lower Marsh, late in tenure or possⁿ of Tho^s Cromwell, part of Manor of Som^d Maltravers, and all appur^s to same belonging, except

2 ac. in Broadfield, 2 ac. in Westfield and one Beastleaze in Broadmead formerly appertaining to this Mess."

Signed Wi. Alexander, Rich. Lawrence, sealed (not armorial).

Endorsed with seisin of the mess. and receipt of payment of £36 to W. A.

Witnesses Fra. Goodenough, W^m Alexander jⁿ.

E. 2. 10 Apr., 1714. Mortgage of above premises for £30 to John Paynter of Hilmarton, sergemaker, being an Indenture of this date between (i.) Rich. Knapp of Br^d Som^d, husbⁿ, (ii.) J. P.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Rich. Knapp.

Endorsed with rec. of £30, witnesses Wal^t Hanry, John Bull.

Rich. Knapp's Bond enclosed.

E. 3. 29 Dec., 1722. The mortgage increased to £40 and transferred to Rob^t Wiltshire of Foscutt, yeo., being an Indenture tripartite of this date between (i.) J. P., (ii.) R. K., (iii.) R. W.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) John Painter, Rich. Knapp's mark.

Endorsed with J. P.'s rec. for £30 and R. K.'s rec. for £10. Witnesses Sam. Martin, Ad^m Tuck.

Rich. Knapp's Bond enclosed.

E. 4. 14 March, 1725. Assign^t of the Mortgage from R. W., by direction of R. K. to M^r Nath. Houlton of Trowbridge, clothier, being an Indent. trip. of this date between (i.) R. W., (ii.) R. K., (iii.) N. H., the mort. now being for £25.

Signed by mark and sealed (not armorial) Rich. Knapp.

Endorsed with R. W.'s rec. for £25, he having already been paid £15 by R. K.

Witnesses Jos. Houlton, sen^r Christopher Marven, Joshua Freem.

Bond of Rich. Knapp enclosed.

E. 5. 2 March, 1729. The assign^t of 14 March, 1725, **E. 4**, and also that of 27 Jan., 1725, **D. 10**, not having been duly executed by Rob^t Wiltshire, an assignment of both Mortgages is now made by his daughters and joint exect^s, being an Indent. Trip. of this date between (i.) Rebecca and Ann Wiltshire, (ii.) Nath^l Houlton, (iii.) Jos. Houlton of Farleigh Hungerford.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Rebecca Wiltshire, Ann Wiltshire Nath^l Houlton.

Endorsed witnesses Charles Carwithin, clerk, Wal^t Wiltshire.

E. 6. 22 and 23 Sept., 1738. A Lease and Release of these dates in respect of the mess. and close 2 ac. in Br^d Somerford on south side of Lower Marsh, the parties to the Release being (i.) Rich^d Knapp and Mary his wife, (ii.) Jos Houlton of Hungerford Farleigh, (iii.) Nath. Houlton of Nether Seagry, whereby for £42 R. K. and his wife convey the premises to Jos. H. in trust for Nath. H.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Rich. Knapp's mark, Nath. Houlton Endorsed with receipt for £42, witnesses W^m Barrett, Cha^s Barrett. Also note of later date added "House and close of Ground in Startley formerly the Green man."

E. 7. 23 Sept^r, 1738. Release of Equity of Redemption, being

an Indenture of this date between (i.) Richard Knapp, (ii.) Nath. Houlton, whereby for £42 R. K assigns to N. H. all Equity of Redemp- of the s^d premises in respect of all the mortgages previously mentioned.

Signed with Rich. Knapp's mark and sealed HOULTON. En- dorsed with receipt for £42 witnesses W^m Barrett, Cha^s Barrett.

BROBBIN'S CLOSE.

F. 1. 7 April, 1686. A Marriage settlement, being an Indent. Tripart. of this date the parties being (i.) Jasper Hibberd the elder, of Seagry, yeo., (ii.) Jasper Hibberd the younger, his son, and Katharine his wife, (iii.) Rich. Pope, yeo., and John Morse, yeo., both of Dauntsey. In considⁿ of a marr. had between J. H. jⁿ, and Kath., dr^r of R. P. and of £100 paid by R. P. to J. P. sⁿ as marr. portion, Jasper Hibberd, sⁿ, grants unto R. P. and J. M. "The Mess. called the Hide house, now in possⁿ of Tho^s Hull, butcher, situate in Upper Seagry, with three closes of land adj^t 13 ac., three Hams in the Common Mead of Nether Seagry, 1 ac. adjⁿ the Lynch and 6 Beasts Leases in the s^d Common Mead now in possⁿ of s^d J. H. sⁿ" to be held for use of s^d J. P. sⁿ until death, then of J. P. jⁿ until death, then of his wife Kath. until death, then of eldest son, &c.

Signed and sealed (armorial but illegible) Jasper Hibbard, sen^r en- dorsed witnesses Christopher Simons, cl., Tho^s Adeye, sⁿ, Tho^s Adeye, jⁿ, Rodolph Simons.

F. 2. 24 June, 1723. A mortgage deed being an Indenture of this date between (i.) John Hibberd, of Seagry, yeo., only s. and h. of John H. late of Seagry, (ii.) Elizabeth H. only dr^r of s^d J. H., dec., for securing payment of £500. By will of J. H., dec., dated 17 Sept., 1721. Eliz. H. was given the Freehold Estate which her father had bought of Alexander Pyott and the "Ferrys's Lease" which he bought of John Wheeler, but subject to the condition that if within 2 yrs. of the dec. of the s^d J. H., his s. J. H. should pay £500 to his s. Eliz. H. that then she should give up possⁿ of this property to her br. The land purchased from Alexander Pyott, Citizen and Draper of London, consisted of "Appletree Leaze," 7 ac., "Sand Furlong," 3 ac., "North Field," 10 ac., "The Heath," 3 ac., and that from John Wheeler, "Ferrises Lease," 5 ac. Eliz. H. releases this property to her brother in consideration of a Mortgage being raised upon it by him.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) John Hibberd.

Endorsed with payments by him amounting to £500.

Witnesses Chas. Bayliffe, Mary Bayliffe.

F. 3. 14 and 15 July, 1731. Indentures of Lease and Release of these dates, the parties to the Release being (i.) Jasper Hibberd, of Seagry, yeo., Mark Newth, of Wootton Bassett, glazier, and Rebecca his wife and Elizth Hibberd, of Seagry, sp., (ii.) Nath^l Houlton, of Trowbridge, clothier. In consideration of 5s. paid to J. H., £35, paid to M. N. and Rebecca his wife, and £32 13s. Od., paid to E. H., they convey to Nath. Houlton the Meadow "Brobbins's Close," 2 ac. in Nether Seagry, Rebecca N. and Elizth H. are the daughters of John Hibberd and grand-daughters of Jasper H., dec.

Signed and Sealed (not armorial) by J. H., M. W., R. N., E. H.

Endorsed with payment of sums above-mentioned, witnesses Edw^a Pyott, John Mortimer.

THE BREACH.

G. 1. 5 July 1636. Chattle Lease for 3 lives, being an Indenture of this date between (i.) Walter Longe, of Draycott Cerne, Kn^t (ii.) Aldome Comly, of Rodborne, husbandman whereby W. L. lets to A. C. for 99 years, should A. C., his now wife Edith and his son Aldome Comly live so long, his commons of pastures in the pasture ground called the West Breache in Broad Sommerford on payment of £8 and an annual rent of 10s.

Signed Walter Longe, seal lost.

Endorsed witnesses W^m Batten, Henry Mayo.

Endorsed also with a Deed Poll dated 9 May, 1670, whereby Aldam Comly, of Langley in Kington St^t Michael, yeo., assigns to John Stevens, the elder, of Stanton Quinton, yeo., all his interest in the "West Breach" mentioned in the above Indenture.

Signed and Sealed (not armorial) Aldam Comly.

Witnesses Danniell Tanner, John Tanner's mark.

G. 2. 29 and 13 Dec., 1665. Indentures of Lease and Release of these dates, the parties to the Release being (i.) Walter Longe of Marlboro', Esq, (ii.) Stephen Alesope, eld. s. of Henry A., of Westerley, co. Glouc, yeo., whereby for £22 W. L. grants to S. A. his 20 ac. of pasture ground in "The Breach," Great Somerford, and commons of pasture for 20 Rother beasts in "The Breach," now in the possⁿ of Aldelme Comley and subject to his Lease determinable with his death. . . . mention of Lady Elizabeth Longe, dec., mother of W. L.

Signed Walter Long, seal lost.

Endorsed witnesses Rich. Goodenough, Hen. Witt, John Tussell.

G. 3. 14 and 14 Nov., 1678. Indentures of Lease and Release of these dates the parties to the Release being (i.) Stephen Alesope of Stanton Quinton, yeo., (ii.) Ayliffe Keynes, of Rodbourne, gent., whereby for £45 S. A. grants to A. K. the above property.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Stephen Alsop.

Endorsed witnesses Francis White, W^m Stevens, Tho. Brewer.

Enclosed Bond of S. A. to A. K.

G. 4. 9 Apr., 1694. Mortgage Deed, being an Indenture of this date between (i.) Ayliffe Keynes, of Rodbourne, gent., (ii.) Elizabeth Ferris, of same wid. whereby £30 is advanced by E. F. to A. K. on the above property.

Signed Ayliffe Kaynes and sealed (armorial).

Endorsed witnesses J. Stratton, Tho. Brewer, and receipt for £30.

9 Apr., 1694. Counterpart of the above Mortgage Deed.

Signed Elizabeth Ferris and sealed (not armorial).

Endorsed witnesses Tho. Brewer, Christian Chivers.

G. 5. 20 Jan., 1732. An Assignment of Mortgage, being an Indenture of this date between (i.) John Kaynes, of Devizes, wool-

stapler (ii.) Edward Adye, of Seagry, cooper. By the Will of Elizth Ferris, dec. the above mortgage was left to her "cousin John Kaynes, son of Ayliffe Kaynes," and he on payment of £21 assigns it to Edward Adye.

Signed John Kaynes and sealed (armorial).

Endorsed with receipt of £21. Witnesses Israel May, Eliz. Player's mark.

G. 6. 5 and 6 Jan., 1738. Indentures of Lease and Release of these dates, the parties to the Release being (i.) Ayliffe Kaynes, of Rodbourne, gent., eld. s. and h. of A. K., late of R. dec., gent., (ii.) Nath^l Houlton, of Seagry, Esq., whereby for £21 A. K. grants to N. H. the 20 ac. of pasture called "The Breach," in Gr^t Somerford and commons of pasture for 20 Rother beasts in "The Breach," subject to the Mortgage upon the property.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Ayliffe Keyens.

Endorsed with rec. for £21. Witnesses Cha^s Carwithen, W. Collins.

G. 7. 9 Jan., 1738. Assignment of Mortgage to attend Fee, being an Indenture Trip. of this date the parties being (i.) Edw^d Ady, of Seagry, cooper, (ii.) Ayliffe Kaynes, of Rodbourne, gent., (iii.) Nath. Houlton, of Seagry, Esq., and Rob^t Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., whereby for £21 paid to him by N. H. and 5s., paid to him by R. H., E. A. assigns to R. H. in trust for N. H. his interest in the s^d premises.

Signed and sealed (not armorial) Edw^d Adye, Ayliffe Keyens, Nath. Houlton.

Endorsed with rec. for £21. Witnesses Cha^s Carwithen, W. Collins.

LONG HEDGE LEAZE.

H. 1. 16 Oct., 1734. Deed of purchase by Nathaniel Houlton from Tho^s Crew, and others of one close in Seagry, "Long-hedge Leaze," 7 acres, W^m Latham being Tenant in 1766.

This Deed missing but mentioned in Deed **S.E. 2.** See Deed **N 2.**

PRIOR'S MEAD.

I. 1. 20 Sept., 1717. Indenture of this date between Heanage Walker, of Hadley, co. Middlesex, Esq., and John Chapman, of Weston, co. Som^t clerk whereby H. W. for payment of £88 lets to J. C. for 99 years if Ann Satchell, relict of W^m S., late of S. James', Clerkenwell, gent., dec. and formerly Ann Lambert, d^r of Rob^t L., gent., should happen so long to live at yearly rent of 10s. per ann, all that parcel of meadow ground called "Prior's Mead," 10 ac. lying near the parish of Seagry by in the parish of Lyneham.

Signed Heanage Walker. Seal "a chevron between 3 stags' heads antlered."

Endorsed with receipt for £88. Witnesses Cha^s Heneage, Geo. Buckby.

I. 2. 5 Aug., 1730. Indenture of this date between John Chapman, of Weston, co. Som^t clerk, and Nathaniel Houlton, of Trowbridge, gent., reciting indenture of Lease of "Pryor's Mead," by Heanage

Walker to John Chapman, dated 10 Oct., 1717, determinable with life of Martha Chapman, now dec., dr of J. C., also reciting another indenture of Lease between the same parties of "Pryor's Mead," dated 25 Jan., 1721, determinable with life of John Chapman, son of J. C., clerk, now this Indenture witnesseth that for the sum of £200 John Chapman, clerk, assigns to Nath^l Houlton all his estate in "Pryor's Mead."

Signed John Chapman. Sealed (not armorial).

Endorsed with receipt for £200. Witnesses Walt. Hanry, Cha^s Aland.

I. 3. 24 Aug., 1758. Indenture of Lease of this date between John Walker, of Lyneham, and Mary Houlton, of Seagry, widow, ex. of last will of Nath. Houlton, of Seagry, James Frampton, of Moreton, co. Dorset, Esq., and Henry Walters, of Bath Easton, co. Som., Esq., Devizees, of s^d last will, whereby on surrender of Leases dated 10th Oct., 1717, and 25 Jan., 1721, and payment of Fine £26 5s. Od., a new Lease of "Prior's Mead" is granted to Mary Houlton, &c., at yearly rent 10s., determinable with deaths of Elizabeth now wife of . . . Hungerford, co. Berks, late Elizth Chapman aged about 50, John Chapman, of Newton St. Loe, clerk, aged about 47, and Joseph, son of Rob^t Houlton, of Bristol, grocer, aged about 9.

Signed John Walter. Seal "a chev. engr. between 3 bezants, &c"
WALKER.

Endorsed witnesses Wad. Locke, Harry Willoughby.

SEAGRY HOUSE ESTATE.

S. E. 1 28 and 29 March, 1723. Mr Nath^l Houlton's settlement on marriage with Miss Newnton. Deeds of Lease and Release of these dates, the latter being an Indenture Quadripartite the parties being (i.) Jos. Houlton, of Grittleton, and Nath. H. of Trowbridge, his s., (ii.) Francis Newton, of Taunton, and Mary his dr (iii) Rob^t H. of Trowbridge; Jos. H. jun., of Hungerford Farley, s. of s^d Jos. H.; Francis Newnton, jr of Bishopp's Hull and John N., of Tiverton, sons of s^d Francis N., (iv.) Benj. Jarvis, clothier, of Trowbridge and John Blake, sergemaker, of St. James, n^r Taunton. . . . in consideration of a marriage portion of £2,500 on part of Mary Newton, Jos. Houlton puts into settlement for his son (i.) the Hide, the Knapps, the Wood, Mead Platt, and the Coppice around which all adjoin 180 ac. together with the messuage and outhouses erected thereon by him Jos. Houlton, also the Heath 7 ac., the Five Acres 5 ac., Downfields 7 ac., in Common Mead called Starchfield in Nether Seagry 11 ac. and comons for 20 beasts in Starchfield, &c., all these in Nether and Upper Seagry and Staunton (ii.) 3 parts in 4 of Messuage with Dove house and lands in Tilshead, sometime parcel of the Manor of Steeple Ashton, two parts were purchased by Jos. H., gr. f. of Nath. H., from W^m Wallis, of Grovely, and one was purchased by Jos. H., f. of N. H. from Tho^s Stevens, of Stowerpaine, (iii.) Wildings, 23 ac. in Seagry . . . the trustees for these properties being Benj. Jarvis and John Blake, one of the parties in the above Lease.

Besides these properties there is put into Settlement the leasehold for 99 years of "All that new erected Mess. in Trowbridge adjoining the Mess. now in possⁿ of s^d Jos. Houlton, the elder, with all work-houses, &c., made use of in the clothing trade, &c., one chamber over the panteryes in the old buildings lately enjoyed by the s^d Joseph Houlton, dec., and the little roome called the Smoakeing room lately built, &c." . . . A Lease of this property had been granted 28 Feb., 1723, for 99 years by Jos. Houlton the father, and Jos. Houlton his son, to Nathaniel Houlton, . . . the trustees in respect of the settlement of this property being the third parties in this Indenture of Release.

Jos. H., the father undertakes to pay off the Mortgages on Wildings and a charge on the Tilshead Estate. . . . mention of the Galley living in Trowbridge.

Signed and sealed by all the parties, seals mostly armorial.

Endorsed with receipt for £2,500 by N. Houlton.

Witnesses John Grant, of Taunton, fuller; Peter Courtenay, Clark of Pauls; Geo. Hellier, Clerk to Mr. Jeane, of Taunton; Tho^s Lucas, a Baptist minister; W^m Wraxall, merchant in Bristol; Tho^s Willeet, Attorney-at-Law; John Jeans, of Taunton.

S. E. 2 29 Sept 1766. Indenture Tripartite of this date between (i.) Mary Houlton, of Bath, widow, of Nath^l H., late of Seagry, Esq. dec., Tho^s Putt, of Coombe, co. Devon, Esq., and Benjⁿ Incedon, of Pilton, co. Devon, Esq., (ii.) John Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., (iii.) Tho^s Pollok, of Grittleton, Dr of Laws, and Edmund Wilkins, of Malmesbury, Esq. By virtue of her Marr. Settlement, 29 March, 1723, and last Will of her husband N. H., dec., dated 12th Jan., 1754, Mary Houlton is in possⁿ for life of the messuages and lands herein-after mentioned and she agrees to let them for her life to John Houlton on payment of an annual rent of £140.

The Seagry House Estate consisting of (i) the Mansion House commonly called Seagry House with app^s late in occupⁿ of s^d M. H., (ii.) Four closes, viz., the Hide, the Knapps, the Wood, the Meadsplatt and a Coppice or Wood ground together 180 ac., also the Northfields 28 ac., the Heath 7 ac., the Five Acres 5 ac., the Field Grounds als Downfields 7 ac., also 11 ac. in Starchfield, n^r Dodford Mill and commons of pasture for 20 Beasts in Starchfield, &c. . . . all these purchased by Joseph Houlton, father of Nath^l H. from Robert Stratton, of Nether Seagry, gent., and others and are now in occupⁿ of W^m Latham as tenant, (iii.) Three closes 20 ac., "Wildings," formerly "Alcroft," purchased by s^d J. H. from Nath. Godwin, of St. Giles in the Fields, founder, and Jos. Holborough, of Luckinton, freemason, now in the occupⁿ of W^m Latham, as tenant, (iv.) Messuage in Nether Seagry, and app^s and Home Close 4 ac. adjoining, "Brewers" 4 ac., the New Inclosures 8 ac., Shadwell 2 ac., 13 ac. inclosed out of Northfield, Meadplott 2 ac. adjoining, the Heath 4 ac., 10 ac. dispersed in Down Mead, 28 ac. in the Commonfield of Seagry and Common of pasture for 17 Beasts in the same. . . . all these purchased by s^d Jos. H., 2 May, 1715, from Edward Piott, gent., and now are in

occⁿ of Mary Benjamin as tenant, (v.) close called "the lower Croft" 10 ac. in Broad Somerford, purchased 26 Jan., 1725, by Nath^l Houlton from Rich Knapp and others, now in occⁿ of W^m Latham as tenant, (vi.) Messuage with close 2 ac. in Broad Somerford on South side of Lower Marsh, purchased 23 Sept., 1738, by Nath^l Houlton from Rich^d Knapp and Mary his wife, now in occⁿ of Edmund Ball as tenant, (vi.) Brobbins Close 2 ac. in Nether Seagry, purchased 15 July, 1731, by Nath^l Houlton from Jasper Hibberd and others now in occⁿ of Mary Benjamin as tenant, (vii.) 20 ac. called "the Breach" in Great Somerford and commons for 20 Rother Beasts in the same purchased 6th Jan., 1738, by Nath^l Houlton, from Ayliffe Keynes, gent., now in occⁿ of W^m Latham as tenant, (viii.) close called Long-hedge Leaze 7 ac. in Seagry purchased 16 Oct., 1734, by Nath Houlton from Tho^s Crew and others now in occⁿ of W^m Latham as tenant, (ix.) Leasehold meadow ground "Prior's Mead," held under Lease dated 24 Aug., 1758, with all rights pertaining to these various properties.

A Fine to be levied.

Signed Mary Houlton, Tho^s Putt, Benj. Inledon, Tho^s Pollock, Edm^d Wilkins, and sealed . . . the first three seals armorial.

Endorsed. Witnesses James Terry, Jos. Smith, W^m Putt, Edm^d Cran, John Rogers, John Jury, Jos. Bradley, Jos. Ayliffe.

Also with statement that on 28 Nov., 1766, seisin was taken of above premises by Edm^d Wilkins for Mary Houlton and delivered by him for her to John Houlton.

29 Sept., 1766. Counterpart of Lease of Seagry House Estate.

Signed John Houlton, seal armorial.

Endorsed witnesses James Terry, Jos. Smith.

S. E. 3. 7 Geo. III. in 15 days of St. Martin (1766). Fine between John Houlton, Esq., Plt., and Mary Houlton, widow, Deforc. of 3 mess. 1 Cottage, 1 toft, 1 dove house, 3 barns, 3 stables, 3 gardens, 5 orchards, 100 ac. land, 50 ac. meadow, 250 ac. pasture, 20 ac. wood, pasture for 57 beasts and 200 sheep, commons of pasture and free fishery in the River Avon with app^s in parishes of Seagry, Broad Somerford, and Stanton St. Quintin, in terms of previous deed, J. H. paying to M. H. £360 sterling.

(in duplicate).

S. E. 4. 1 and 2 Decr. 1766. Lease and Release of these dates of the Seagry House Estates the parties being (i) Robert Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., brother of Nath. H., late of Seagry, Esq., dec., and John H., of Grittleton, esq., nephew of s^d N. H., (ii) Geo. Green, of Fleet St., London, gent. The Lease for one year is signed by the first parties and sealed (armorial) and endorsed with witnesses, John Hewett and Isaac Jaques. The Release being a deed to lead to the uses of a Recovery for purpose of docking entail has lost the signature of the parties but is endorsed with the witnesses to the signatures—John Hewett, Isaac Jaques, Fra^s. Spratt, Tho^s. Wale, Jos. Bradley, and Jos. Ayliffe. This deed is an Indenture Tripartite, the parties being (i) and (ii) as before, (iii) Jos. Smith, of Bradford, co. Wilts.

S.E. 5. 5 and 6 Nov., 1770. Lease and Release of these dates of the Seagry House Estate.

The parties are the same as in the previous deeds.

The Lease for one year is signed Robt. Houlton, John Houlton, Geo. Green, and sealed and endorsed with signatures of witnesses Edm^d. Wilkins. Dan^l. Clutterbuck, Fra^s. Spratt, Robt. Spottiswoode.

The Release being a deed to make a tenant to the præcipe and to lead to the uses of a Recovery is an Indenture Tripartite for purpose of docking entail, the parties being (i) and (ii) as in Lease, and (iii) Jos. Smith of Bradford, co. Wilts. This deed is signed and sealed (not armorial) by all the parties and endorsed with witnesses—Edm^d. Wilkins, Dan^l. Clutterbuck, Fra^s. Spratt, Robt. Spottiswoode.

S.E. 6. 1770. A survey of part of the Lands of Seagry in the County of Wilts belonging to Capt. Houlton, surveyed &c. by John Powell.

A map of the Garden and five fields about 18 acres.

S.E. 7. 1771. A survey of part of Seagry belonging to Capt. Houlton &c., by John Powell.

A map of the Avenue and five woods, about 21 acres.

K. 1. 1 Jan, 1772. An Indenture of this date between (i.) Geo. Searle Bayliffe, John Lloyd, Esq., and Mr^s Susanna Lloyd, (ii.) John Houlton, Esq., of Seagry, being an exchange of land, by the first parties, part of the estate of Cha^s Bayliffe, dec., now in possⁿ of the first parties, in Seagry for land in Langley Burrell, the possⁿ of John Houlton. The land in Seagry is the Garden Heath 2ac. 3r. 27½p. with 3r. 17p. garden, late part of it, together with cottage in occupⁿ of Tho^s Miles 1r. 14p., also Goss-croft 3ac. 15p., and Little Heath adjoining 2ac. 16½p., and the land in Langley Burrell is Oldborow 10ac. 3r. 5p. A Fine to be levied.

Signatures and seals of the four parties and duly witnessed.

K. 2. Feb. 1772. Copy of the Fine levied at this date, 1 mess., 2 gardens, 10 ac. meadow, 10 ac. pasture with app. in Seagry, £60.

L. 1. 6 June, 1772, Surrendered on receipt of £10/10/0 by Tho^s Miles, he being put into a cottage in Seagry Street for his own life and that of his wife Grace, a Lease with Counterpart dated 1 March, 1758, this being an Indenture between (i.) Cha^s Bayliffe late of Chippenham, eld. s. and h. of Cha^s B. late of Seagry, dec. gent, and Geo. B. another s., (ii.) Tho^s Miles of Seagry, yeo., in respect of a cottage in Hen Lane, Seagry.

Signed and sealed by the parties and duly witnessed.

M. 1. 6 April, 1773. Counterpart of Release in Fee, being an Indenture of this date between (i.) John Houlton of Seagry, Esq., (ii.) Joseph Colborne of Hardenhuish, Esq., whereby J. H. sells to J. C. for £803 14s. 6d. the following lands in Langley Burrell—White's 8 ac., Little Goare 4 ac., Lower White's 6 ac., Bullock's Patch 1 ac.

Signed Joseph Colborne and sealed (not armorial).

Witnesses Gab. Goldney, Sarah Goldney.

N. 1. 16 Dec., 1777. Deed to lead to the uses of a Fine, being an

Indenture of this date, the parties being (i.) Rob. Hollis of Seagry, woolstapler, and Eliz. his wife, (ii) John Houlton, Esq., of Seagry, (iii.) W^m Latcham of Grittleton, gent, and John Hiscock of Rowde, yeo. R. H. and E. his wife covenant with John Houlton that they will levy a Fine in respect of a newly-erected messuage in Upper Seagry with stables, &c., and Heath Leaze 2 ac. adjoining, mention is made of an Indenture of Bargain and Sale dated 14th March, 1761, the parties being (i.) Rob. Hollis, (ii.) Edward Duck of Notton, timber merchant, and Eliz. Hollis, then Eliz. Duck, sp., (iii.) W^m L. and J. H.

Signed Rob. Hollis, Eliz. Hollis, John Houlton, and sealed.

Witnesses G. S. Bayliffe, W^m Beak.

N. 2. 21 March, 1778. Deed of Exchange, being an Indenture of this date between (i.) John Houlton of Seagry, Esq., (ii.) Rob. Hollis of Seagry, woolstapler, and Eliz. his wife, W^m Latcham, and John Hiscock. . . A certain Indenture of Bargain and Sale dated 14 March, 1761, as in previous deed, is recited being the Marriage Settlement of Robert Hollis and Eliz. Duck, among the property settled was the newly-erected messuage, &c., mentioned in previous deed . . . this Indenture witnesseth that W. L. and J. H. with consent of R. and E. H. grant the above property to John Houlton in exchange for the close 'Hedge Leaze' 7 ac. in Seagry. See Deed **H 1**.

Signed and sealed by all the parties.

No signatures of witnesses.

Erratum.

In map on page 290 for "Ayliffe Kaynes's" read "Cromwell's."

REPORT ON HUMAN REMAINS RECEIVED FROM MR. A. D. PASSMORE.

By SIR ARTHUR KEITH, M.D., F.R.S.

Conservator of the Museum, Royal College of Surgeons.

- 1.—Cremated remains from Barrow, Wanborough, Wilts (*W.A.M.*, xxviii., 282).

All that can be said from an examination of the fragments is that only one individual is represented, an adult, of small size, under 5ft. 4in. in height, no certain indication of sex, but from the presence of a dagger suspect the remains to be of a man.

- 2.—Remains from Smeeth Ridge, Ogbourne, with Pottery Vase of Bronze Age (*W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 588).

A complete skeleton is represented but there is not a single long bone unbroken. From a comparison of the fragments with skeletons in this museum I infer that they are the remains of a man of small stature, about 5ft. 2½in. or 3in. Only the right half of the forehead and the right parietal and the right temporal bones of the skull were found, but from these fragments one can infer that the original total length of the skull was 180—182mm., its width was 145mm; the height of the roof above the ear holes 118mm. The relation of width to length of skull was approximately 80 : 100 : the cephalic index being thus about 80, and the individual thus falling within the round-headed group. The supra-orbital ridges are strongly developed. The ankle bone, or astragalus, shows the short neck and extended articular facets seen in pre-Roman inhabitants of Britain; the "squatting" facet is present on the lower end of the tibia. The upper shaft of the thigh bone is flattened from back to front (31mm. by 25mm.), while the upper part of the leg bone shows a moderate amount of side-to-side flattening (34mm. × 19mm.). The most remarkable character lies in the smallness of the teeth. A fragment of the lower jaw is present, bearing the lower incisor teeth, and the canine, premolar, and first molar of the right side. So small are the teeth, relatively to the size of the jaw, that the canine is isolated from the other teeth—the space between the canine and first premolar measuring 5·5mm., while that between the canine and lateral incisor measures 3·5mm. The first molar has the enamel worn from its chewing surface, the dentine being exposed within a rim of enamel. This individual has the stature so often seen in the Neolithic British, but his head form—so far as one can infer—approximates to that of the "beaker" people.

- 3.—Human remains from Swindon, now at the British Museum, Nat. History.¹

A complete skeleton is represented, but unfortunately the skull has been broken, compressed, and distorted by earth pressure, and large

¹ Found with Cup No. I, illustrated *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 42. This is an important find, being one of the few authenticated cases of a Beaker occurring with a dolichocephalic skull.—A. D. P.

parts of the face and base are missing. The skeleton is that of a woman, probably 22—23 years of age, the wisdom teeth being fully erupted but unused ; all the growth lines in the long bones are closed save along the crests of the pelvis and between the sacral vertebrae. All the sutures between the bones of the skull are open, the thickness of bone in the vault measuring from 4 to 5mm. There is in this museum the skeleton of a modern woman 5ft. 2in. in stature, with bones of rather delicate build, probably the skeleton of a woman of easy virtue. The stature of this "Barrow" woman is slightly greater than that of this modern individual—5ft. 2½in. I have instituted a very full comparison of these two skeletons but it would take us too far afield to discuss the results here. The points of difference are numerous and significant and I suspect most of them indicate structural changes which have resulted from the difference between ancient and modern conditions of life. The ancient woman is more robustly built in all her bones, her pelvis is smaller, while the femora and humeri of both are of about the same length. The bones of the leg and of the forearm are nearly 10mm. longer in the ancient woman. The fingers of the latter woman were longer and stronger.

As regards head form one is compelled to resort to inference owing the post-mortem distortion. The occipital bone is prominent and convex, not flattened as is usual in women of the "Beaker" people—but as is the rule in Neolithic British people. I infer that the original length of the skull was 179mm., its width 133mm., the height of the vault above the ear-holes (in the Frankfort plane) 115mm. The cephalic index was thus about 74, bringing the skull within the long or dolichocephalic group.

The teeth are perfect and the palate symmetrically developed. The width of the dental arcade, measured between the outer surfaces of the second molar teeth is 60mm.—a moderate amount, while the front-to-back diameter of the arcade, measured from the upper middle incisors to a line joining the posterior borders of the third molar or wisdom teeth is 49mm.—rather above the average measurements.

The supra-orbital ridges are robust, the supra-orbital width being 106mm., the minimal frontal 99mm.

The squatting facets are seen at the ankle joint and flexion facets at the lower end of the radius. The tibia is remarkably straight, shows no side-to-side flattening, being pyramidal in form ; the upper part of the thigh bone on the other hand shows back to front flattening. The impression given by a survey of all the features is that of a woman with straight limbs and body of robust but not ungraceful build.

4.—Remains of a child from Swindon of the "Beaker" age (found with "Beaker" No. 2, illustrated *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 42.

The child was aged about 15 months, the first milk molar being in use while the second one was still uncut. It is impossible to reconstruct the skull from the cranial fragments found. It is remarkable to note that the upper part of the shaft of the femur shows the same degree of flattening as in the adult woman described above ; the tibia also, like that of the woman, shows no side-to-side flattening, the side-to-side diameter being almost as great as the back to front diameter.

THE WOODMINTON GROUP OF BARROWS, BOWERCHALKE.

By R. C. C. CLAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A.¹

In Goddard's List of the Prehistoric, &c., Antiquities of Wilts, under Bowerchalke, is found "Barrows 5, 6. Above Woodhouse Hanging, $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile S.W. of Woodminton, O.M. 6in. 70 Wilts S.W., shows two barrows close together, apparently not in *A. W. I. Station VIII., IX.*" These barrows are four and not two in number, and they lie more than half-way down the steep northern escarpment of this spur. Situated as they are, close together on such a slope, they have suffered much from weathering and spreading, so that they now appear as low mounds of indefinite outline, running one into another, but all having a decided creep downhill. They lie in a line east and west, an ancient sunken road skirting them on the east. For the sake of convenience in this report they have been numbered from the west.

BARROW 1.

This barrow appeared to have suffered least from weathering and had preserved an almost circular outline with a radius of approximately 21ft.

A trench $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide (afterwards increased to 9ft.) was dug from the south-western edge through the estimated centre. Almost immediately under the turf appeared the undisturbed chalk. Within 6ft. the first of a group of 21 cinerary urns was discovered. They will be described later. Near the centre of the barrow was a large heap of flints mixed with earth, covering a wide area. The topmost flints reached up to the turf. The trench was widened out to 14ft. so that a large rectangular space was cleared and all the "hard" beneath the heap of flints was thoroughly searched. No burial, however, was found. From the fact that the flints in the heap were interspersed with so much earth, and from the evidence afterwards obtained from the other three barrows, the conclusion was drawn that this barrow had originally contained a burial, probably by inhumation, which had been disturbed. Beyond this heap the $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. trench was continued to the north-eastern fringe of the barrow.

Twenty-one cremations in urns were found in the south-west segment of this barrow. In most cases portions of the urns were in the turf, and none of the shallow cists were deeper than 1ft. 2ins. below ground level. The pottery was in a very friable and fragmentary condition, and often most of the cremation was missing. It is possible to reconstruct the history of these burials. They were interred at a time when the barrow was much higher and had not yet suffered greatly from the consequences of its position on the steeply falling slope. A hole was made through the barrow mould until the hard undisturbed chalk was reached when a shallow basin-shaped cist only a few inches deep was excavated. In this cist the flat bottom of

¹ All the urns and other objects mentioned in this paper are now in the Society's Museum at Devizes.

² *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., p. 153.

one of the cinerary urns was forcibly placed and a flat slab of sandstone or purbeck was placed over the mouth of the vessel. It is very probable that these slabs were level with the surface of the barrow, for the reason that unless there were some visible indications of these burials, subsequent ones would not have been so evenly spaced, for the chances are against all these urns having been interred at one and the same time. These slabs became still more evident in the process of time and were noticed by people living in the Romano-British period, who carried away all but three of them for use as hearths, as they squatted in the depressions to the south of barrows 2, 3, and 4. The continual walking over the ground by this people further damaged the urns, which being unprotected and exposed to the action of the weather began to disintegrate. All this time the barrow mould was gradually slipping further down the slope and therefore it is only to be expected that we should now find fragments of the urns and of their contents at the sides of the barrow and beyond it to the north.

A few important features of these secondary interments can be summarised as follows. The cists were all basin-shaped, shallow in the hard chalk and, on an average, 2½ft. apart. They all originally contained urns full of cremated bones. The urns, of which three were globular and the others barrel-shaped, stood upright and were all within the area of the barrow. Slabs of sandstone and purbeck probably covered the mouths of all the urns. The urns were much damaged by the roots of the turf growing into and through them. In two instances a fragment of Romano-British pottery was found in the cist with the remains of an urn. A burnt ox tooth lay amongst the cremated human bones in one cist. Whereas the original urns stood 16 or 17 inches high, and as, at the time of excavation, the bottoms of the cists were on an average only 1ft. below the turf-line, there must have been much weathering of the barrow, and it is only to be expected that in most cases not many shards of pottery remained.

BARROW 2.

This barrow appeared to be higher than it really was on account of hollows on the upper side, caused by the removal of soil there in order to build the mound; but, as in the other barrows, this wide ditch was absent on the northern side. The barrow mould had to a great extent "crept" down the hill, for the ground sloped in two directions, to the north and to the east. In the ditch on the south side were found many pieces of pottery similar to that found in the secondary interments in barrow 1, and a few large slabs of sandstone and purbeck that had probably covered the mouths of the urns from which these shards came.

Trenching inwards towards the centre of the barrow, we came upon a group of three urns at a distance of 6ft. from the southern edge. The larger one (Plate 3, fig. 1) had been pushed aside to allow for the subsequent burial of another (Plate 3, fig. 2). A small finger-tipped vessel (Plate 3, fig. 3) touched the larger urn on the western side. The weight of the soil and the gradual creeping of the barrow had smashed the urns and telescoped them. Their rims were just under the turf and their bases rested in a well-formed cist.

Two feet further towards the estimated centre we discovered a shallow cist containing the remains of a similar type of urn. The upper parts were missing. The cremated bones with it were those of an adult. In all likelihood this was the primary burial in the original centre of the barrow, for no traces of any other were discovered in spite of diligent search. Over the centre of the present mound the soil was only nine inches thick above the undisturbed chalk, and in the turf there a few shards of Romano-British pottery and one of the Early Iron Age were found. Many of the former were discovered in the barrow ditch, some in contact with portions of a tall finger-tipped urn lying on its side.

BARROW 3.

The material of which this barrow was built consisted of chalk rubble, which was 2ft. deep around the estimated centre. Here there were signs of the soil having been disturbed and several fragments of human leg bones were found in the rabbit holes that honeycombed this portion of the barrow. No cist, however, was discovered.

The ditch to the south was 2½ft. deep, and in it were many fragments of Romano-British pottery at and above the 2ft. level. At a depth of 1½ft. portions of a human ulna and humerus were found. Possibly they belonged to the same skeleton as the leg bones in the barrow, and it is probable that this skeleton was the primary burial which had been disturbed by the people who left traces of hearths made of flat stones taken from the secondary interments in barrow 1, and also left fragments of Romano-British pottery in the ditch.

The barrow had slipped from its centre towards the north and east.

BARROW 4.

This barrow was situated on the western side of the sunken road and consequently much of it had silted down the slope.

Trenching was begun on the southern edge and directed towards the estimated centre. A thick mass of Romano-British pottery was soon found under and in the turf. This mass was 14in. deep in places and stretched for 6ft. and 3½ft. in opposite directions to form an irregular rectangle. There were about two bushels of these shards, most of which were quite small and represented very many different vessels. Bowls of the wheel turned bead rim type prevailed, whilst Samian and other better quality wares were absent. No metal or bone objects were found.

On the northern edge of this heap of pottery were two fragments that were exactly similar to those from the secondaries in Barrow I. Nearly 2 feet further towards the centre of the barrow a smashed urn lay on its side on the undisturbed chalk. It was of the finger-tipped barrel-shaped variety. Two feet to the north-west we came upon a clean cut cist containing ashes and burnt human bones and a single fragment of Romano-British pottery. There can be no doubt that these remains were once contained in the damaged urn and that the single shard of Romano-British pottery, like the finger-prints in a detective story, gives the clue to the identity of the culprits. This interment was without question the primary burial of the barrow.

PLATE 2

- Fig. 1. Typical barrel-shaped urn of dark to reddish brown ware, rather rough to the touch. Height 16½ins. Diam. at lip 11½ins. Diam. at base 7½ins. Rim slightly expanded and ornamented with a row of finger-tip impressions on the outside. Neck somewhat concave and sloping outwards. A raised horizontal moulding or fillet, decorated with finger-tip impressions separates the neck from the body.
- Fig. 2. Urn of very friable medium brown ware. Height 17ins. Diam. at rim 11ins. Diam. of base 6½ins. Rim very much rounded and slightly everted. Slightly concave neck terminating in a horizontal raised moulding ornamented with notches evidently cut with a knife. Body convex and curved strongly inwards to meet the base.
- Fig. 3. Globular urn of dark to reddish brown gritty ware. Height 8½ins. Diam. at lip. 7½ins. Diam. at base 5½ins. Greatest diam. (at shoulder) 10¼ins. The rim is slightly rounded and ¼in. thick. On the shoulder are four equally spaced lugs with vertical perforations, ¼in. in diameter. Owing to the weathered condition of the pottery the ornamentation can be determined only when the urn is viewed in a strong side light. It consists of a line of zig-zags or chevrons below the rim, and parallel lateral chevrons with their apices on the shoulder and with their upper arms prolonged to near the upper band of chevrons, whilst the lower arms rest on a horizontal incised line that encircles the urn a short distance, beneath the lugs. This is the only known urn of this type with vertically pierced lugs.
- Fig. 4. Globular urn of light to dark brown gritty ware. Those fragments that are best preserved show a well smoothed hard surface that differs greatly from that of accredited Bronze Age urns and compares favourably with domestic pottery of the beginning of the Early Iron Age. Height 7¾ins. Diam. at lip 6½ins. Diam. of base 4½ins. Rim slightly rounded. A straight neck slopes downwards and outwards and is separated from the globular body by a moulded cordon of triangular section that encircles the vessel 2ins below the lip. There are no lugs.
- Fig. 5. Globular urn, a few fragments only of which remain. Gritty ware, medium brown on the outside. Height 6ins. Diam. at rim 5¾ins. Diam. of base 4¾ins. Rim slightly rounded. Five girth furrows, made by a blunt tool, encircle the neck. The shoulder is carinated and bears a row of vertical furrows ½in. in length.
- Fig. 6. Barrel-shaped urn of dark brown, very gritty ware. In places it does not exceed 1/10 inch in thickness. Height 15½ins. Diam. at rim 9½ins. Diam. of base 6½ins. The rim is flat-topped and ⅝in. wide. A horizontal raised moulding is in the middle of the neck at a distance of 1½ins. below the lip. The shoulder or widest part is 3½ins. below the lip. From there to the base the sides are more or less straight. Compare an urn from outside Barrow 24, Handley Down (*Abercromby* II., fig. 385).

PLATE 3.

- Fig. 1. Barrel urn of dark to red brown gritty ware. Height 20ins.

Overall diam. of rim 15ins. Diam. of base $8\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Greatest diam. (6ins. below lip) $16\frac{1}{2}$ ins. It is very friable, chiefly owing to natural causes, but the clay in the paste does not appear to bind. There can be no doubt, however, that the urn was originally well baked, because otherwise the heavy rim could not have been supported. Rim flat, 1in. wide, spreading both ways, ornamented with the impressions of the pad of a small finger on the outer edge. At a distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. below the lip is a horizontal applied (not moulded) finger-tipped band or cordon, upon which rest ten applied finger-tipped horse shoes which are not evenly spaced nor equal in size. Below the horizontal band hang nine vertical applied ribs. They are not straight and they have been ornamented by the impression of the tip of a finger, the mark of the nail dividing the hollow. One of these ribs runs up to the rim, and it is from this mark that the potter began to apply the horseshoes. The association of finger-tip and finger-nail impressions on the same urn demonstrates that, in this case at any rate, the two *motifs* are contemporary. Fragments of a similar urn were found at Horton Heath and are now in the Dorchester Museum (No. 76). On the inside of the base of the urn under discussion is an applied cross with equal arms. So loosely was it applied that most of it fell off during the removal of the base. The cross is not a complete unit; the potter first laid a band of paste across the base and then applied a second one at right angles.

Although incised crosses have been found on the bases of food vessels,¹ and a cross of impressed cord ornament on the inside of the base of an urn of the collared type from Barrow 17, Woodyates,² it is only in the case of urns of the vertically ribbed, finger-tipped, barrel-shaped type that raised crosses or stars, either applied or moulded, are met with. The following additional examples are known:—

1. Burial 37, flat cemetery outside Barrow 24, Handley Hill.³ Plain raised cross, equal arms, "applied after base was made." Upper part of urn missing.
2. South Lodge Camp.⁴ Bottom of ditch. "Wheel of 8 spokes." Large barrel urn with two horizontal finger-tipped fillets and sixteen plain vertical ribs.
3. Barrow near Woodyates.⁵ Wheel or star with six rays. "Equal in size to the Stonehenge Urn and nearly of the same form."
4. Cave at Berry Head, near Brixham.⁶ Cross with expanded and indented centre. Base only. Associated with flat-topped urns with finger-tipped horizontal fillets.

¹ B.M. *Guide to the Bronze Age*, p. 70.

² A.W., p. 241. *Archæologia* xliii., fig. 35, p. 357. *Cat. Stourhead Coll.* Devizes, No. 253.

³ *Ex. Cranborne Chase*, iv., pl. 301, fig. 4.

⁴ *Ibid*, iv., pl. 240.

⁵ A.W., p. 243. *Archæologia*, xliii., p. 356.

⁶ *Archæol. Journal*, ix., p. 93.

5. Cist adjoining chamber of barrow at Tregeseal, Cornwall.¹ Plain raised cross. Urn of Type 3 Group I (Abercromby).
6. Barrow at Worgret, near Wareham, Dorset.² "Cross partly raised and partly grooved." Type of urn unknown.
7. Barrow on King's Down, near Badbury, Dorset.³ Plain raised cross. Type of urn unknown.
8. Barrow on Barrow Hill, Ebbesbourne Wake, Wilts.⁴ Plain raised cross. moulded not applied. Barrel urn with finger-tipped horizontal mouldings and nine plain vertical ribs.
9. Hut No. 2, Yeo Tor Bottom, near Princetown.⁵ Cross on inside of base (diam. 11in.). Type of vessel unknown.

These ornaments consisted of a raised wheel of 4, 6. or 8 equal spokes, which were sometimes moulded from the clay of the base and sometimes applied afterwards. They certainly did not strengthen the vessel, therefore they must have been intended as ornaments or as sacred symbols. The omphaloid base to domestic pottery was without doubt contemporary with these cinerary urns,⁶ and is the only other example of ornamentation inside the base of a prehistoric pot. This is interesting in regard to the fact that prehistoric fashions among the same people were uniform and general. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that ornamentation inside the base of a cinerary urn was not desired. In all probability this wheel is connected with the swastika, which Dechelette says "fut l'embleme du soleil en mouvement, l' equivalent de la roue dont il n'est que le derive et le doublet."⁷ The swastika amulet has been found at Meare, associated with La Tene I. fibulae, but the sun disk dates from Bronze Age II.⁸ What more suitable place for a symbol of religious significance than beneath the ashes in a cinerary urn.

Fig. 2.—Barrel urn of dark to reddish brown, gritty ware with smooth surface. Height 17½in. Diam of Rim, 11½in. Diam. of base, 7½in. Greatest circumference (at 5½in. below rim), 39in. Rim slightly rounded, ⅝in. in thickness, ornamented with finger-tip impressions on its outer edge. There is a slightly raised moulding or fillet below the lip with similar ornamentation. From this moulding run seven plain vertical ribs which are not equidistant and do not follow a straight course. A long irregular crack with repair holes reaches from the rim to near the base. Cracks and repair holes are common in cinerary urns of the finger-tipped and Deverel-Rimbury types. The softness of the paste may have been the primary cause.

Fig. 3.—Small urn of medium brown ware. Height 5½in. Diam. at lip,

¹ Lukis, pl. xvii.

² Warne., *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset*, iii., p. 29.

³ *Archæologia*, xliii., p. 357, fig. 34.

⁴ *W.A.M.*, current number, p. 325.

⁵ *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, xxx., Pt. I., 1898, p. 101.

⁶ *Ex. Hengistbury Head*, p. 36.

⁷ *Manuel. Bronze*, p. 454.

⁸ *B.M. Guide to Bronze Age*, p. 90.

3½in. Diam. of base, 2¼in. Slightly rounded rim, ornamented on the outside with a row of fingernail impressions. The sides are slightly convex. Found with figs. 1 and 2 in the same cist. This vessel appears to be unique.

In the Deverel Barrow, near Milborne St. Andrew, Dorset,¹ urns of the globular type were found associated with those of the bucket or pail variety. At South Lodge Camp, in the flat cemetery outside barrow 24, Handley Hill, and now at Woodminton Down the globular urns have been proved to be contemporary with those of the barrel shape. Therefore the barrel and bucket varieties are of the same date.

The typical barrel-shaped urn (*see* Plate III., 1) is from 15 to 22 inches in height, with slightly convex sides ending in a raised horizontal fillet or moulding which may or may not be ornamented with finger-tip impressions. Above this a short, slightly concave neck runs up to meet a flat or rounded, and somewhat expanded rim. The bucket-shaped urn, on the other hand, has straight sides, a horizontal raised fillet usually at the junction of the upper and middle thirds, above which the straight neck may be inclined slightly inwards (*see* Abercromby II., 415) or else be continued upwards and outwards in a straight line with the sides (*see* Abercromby II., 410). The rim may be flat or slightly rounded, but is not expanded. It sometimes has solid knobs in place of the fillet and occasionally has neither.

The true barrel-shaped urn has been found only within a limited area, comprising the eastern side of Dorset, South Wiltshire, and Western Hampshire, although perhaps the specimen from Nether Swell, Gloucestershire,² and the example from Lambourne, Berkshire,³ should be included in the same category.

It is suggested by the evidence at our disposal that the barrel urns, with their finger-tipped fillet close up to a slightly spreading rim, and the globular urns were made by invaders who reached these shores in the neighbourhood of Hengistbury and Weymouth. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford considers them to have been Goidels who introduced the leaf-shaped swords and winged celts between 800 and 700 B.C.⁴ The same people, in all probability, constructed the rectangular earthworks on the Wilts and Dorset boundary, such as South Lodge Camp,⁵ Martin Down Camp,⁶ and the camps on Handley Hill,⁷ Knighton Hill,⁸ and Fifield Bavant Down,⁹ and introduced the bronze razor of maple leaf pattern. The two former camps yielded pottery of the Deverel-Rimbury and finger-tipped barrel types, and bronze razors. The camp on Knighton Hill, called Wuduburh in the

¹ Miles. *The Deverell Barrow*.

² *British Burrows*, p. 446. *Abercromby II.*, fig. 376.

³ *Abercromby, II.*, fig. 388. *Archæological Journal*, xxviii., p. 43.

⁴ *Antiquaries Journal*, ii., p. 27.

⁵ *Ex. Cranborne Chase*, iv., p. 1.

⁶ *Ibid*, iv., p. 185.

⁷ *Ibid*, iv., p. 46.

⁸ To be published shortly.

⁹ *W.A.M.*, xlii., p. 457.

Saxon charters, was constructed by users of finger-tipped pottery, whilst the earthwork on Fifield Bavant Down was contemporary with the La Tene I. village site that abuts it on the north and west. The inhabitants of the south and south-east of England, at this time, were employing the cinerary urn with more or less straight sides and an overhanging rim of considerable depth that reached the shoulder and in so doing had eliminated the neck of the earlier collared type. They now evolved the bucket urn by substituting a finger-tipped fillet for the edge of the collar, that is to say, at approximately the level of the junction of the upper and middle thirds, and preserving sometimes the straight but inwardly inclined portion between the lower edge of the collar and the rim. The raised and finger-tipped handles or horseshoes often seen between the fillet and the rim in barrel urns, finally degenerate in the bucket type into a simple impressed loop of widely spaced finger-tip marks.¹ The globular urns of the Deverel-Rimbury class (Abercromby, Type 4, Group I.) have been compared with the Lausitz pottery and it has been suggested that they were derived from the latter.² Attention should be called to an urn from Foissac³ which closely resembles some of the Dorset forms. Mrs. Cunnington has stated that "the prototypes of much of the All Cannings pottery are to be found in the Continental wares of the Lausitz group and its allied types."⁴ The plain rounded rim, the straight neck ornamented with horizontal furrows, and the globular body of many of her examples, particularly Pl. 28, figs. 6 and 16; Pl. 39, fig. 1; and Pl. 28, fig. 3; show a striking affinity to urns from the Deverel Barrow,⁵ from Roke Down,⁶ and from Handley Hill, Dorset,⁷ while Pl. 28, fig. 16 is comparable with our Pl. 2, fig. 5. Another link in the chain is the finding of fragments of pottery ornamented with triangles filled with circular punch marks, identical with All Cannings Pl. 49, fig. 2, in the flat cemetery at Pokesdown associated with finger-tipped and globular urns.⁸ Again, the discovery of bronze maple-leaf razors at All Cannings⁹ and South Lodge Camp¹⁰ correlates the All Cannings pottery with the Deverel-Rimbury types from the latter. Further confirmation of this theory is afforded by the association of the bronze leaf-shaped sword from Figsbury, and now in the Ashmolean Museum, with the pottery of the All Cannings type found there by Capt. and Mrs. Cunnington.¹¹ Mr. A. L. A. Armstrong has lately found bucket domestic ware in a Hallstatt floor on top of a filled in mine shaft at Grimes Graves. All this indicates that the

¹ *Report of Colchester Museum*, 1924-5, pl. VI., fig. 1.

² Abercromby, II., p. 50.

³ Dechelette, *Bronze*, pl. 148, fig. 2.

⁴ *All Cannings Cross*, p. 37.

⁵ Abercromby, II., fig. 389b.

⁶ *Ibid.*, fig. 393.

⁷ *Ibid.*, fig. 397.

⁸ In Mr. Druitt's private museum at Christchurch.

⁹ *All Cannings Cross*, Pl. 19, fig. 2.

¹⁰ *Ex Cranborne Chase*, iv., Pl. 238, Fig. 4.

¹¹ *W.A.M.*, xliiii., p. 48.

globular-barrel-bucket complex cannot be assigned only to the end of the Bronze Age, as it is equated with sites that belong to the full Early Iron Age. The finding of an iron spearhead in a bucket urn at Colchester¹ lends strength to this theory. It has been suggested that the Bronze Age did not reach its climax until past the dawn of the Early Iron Age.

There is in the Blackmore Museum a large fragment of a haematite coated vessel labelled "from Bowerchalke." Colt Hoare has recorded,² and a recent air photograph has verified, a village site half a mile south of Woodminton Farm. Probably the fragment came from that place. Its proximity to the Woodminton group of barrows is significant. The urn (Abercromby II., fig. 379) in all likelihood came from Ansty Barrow 3 (Goddard's List), that adjoins the La Tene I inhabited site on Swallowcliffe Down. Further, in Ebbesbourne Wake Barrow 2 (Goddard's List) at the edge of the La Tene I. village at Fifield, Bavant, I discovered fragments of a finger-tipped urn with incised chevrons and filled lozenges, very similar to a fragment in the British Museum from a cave at Berry Head, near Brixham.³ This was a secondary interment. The presence of two and possibly three villages of La Tene I. date and at least thirty urns of this class in seven different barrows within the space of four parishes may not be a mere coincidence.

The handled urns from Cornwall (Abercromby Type 3, Group I.) were evidently the product of a different but allied and probably contemporary wave. The raised cross on the inside of the base of the specimen from Tregeseal equates them with the barrel urns.

Flint implements are common on domestic sites where bucket-shaped vessels with finger-tip ornament are found. The early La Tene inhabitants of South Wilts were not flint users. During the excavation of two hundred pit dwellings at Swallowcliffe and Fifield Bavant, the only flint tools found were two scrapers and a strike-a-light of inferior workmanship. At All Cannings there was a similar scarcity of flint implements. Presuming that the inhabitants of the Swallowcliffe and Fifield Bavant villages interred the ashes of their dead in urns of the finger-tipped barrel type—a hypothesis, as I have shown above, not without support—then the following conclusion may be considered safe. The people who employed the bucket urns were the direct descendants of the flint-working Middle Bronze Age dwellers in this country; whereas, those who used the cinerary urns of the barrel type were fresh invaders who used no flint except for pot-boilers and strike-a-lights.

There is no doubt that at this time great and important changes were taking place. Burials were no longer isolated primary interments in barrows (there are exceptions to every rule), but either multiple secondary burials in pre-existing barrows or communal burials in flat cemeteries. Great

¹ No. P.C. 617, Colchester Museum. This and the three bronze beads from Barton Common, Hants, are the only instances of objects found with burials of this type.

² *A. W.*, i., 245.

³ *Archæological Journal*, ix, p. 93.

chains of hill-top camps were being thrown up all over the country ; for excavation has proved that those with triple ramparts, are contemporary with the dawn of the Early Iron Age, and that most of those of a more simple structure, belong to the same period.¹ This testifies to the success of the invasions of the people who brought with them the finger-tip *motif*, and who consolidated their positions as they penetrated.

BARROW 5.

This barrow is not shown on the Ordnance Map, Wilts LXX., S.W., 6in. It is situated near the crossing of the modern field boundary by the 700ft. contour line in Lat. 50° 59' 47", Lon. 2° 0' 7". As its height was only a few inches and its outlines rather indefinite, there was some doubt at first as to the nature of the mound. To ascertain the quality of the soil of which it was composed, a square sod was removed from over the estimated centre and the base of an inverted urn was exposed.

The barrow mould consisted of top soil. There was no ditch and the urn had no covering of stones and rested not in a cist but on the natural ground. As most of the base of the urn was missing, it can be inferred that at some time the barrow had been ploughed over, and that its original height was greater than at present. Roots of plants had grown into and through the urn, breaking it into 70 fragments. It covered the cremated bones of a woman and a small bronze awl.

The urn is a late example of Abercromby's Type I. ; the overhanging rim is deep and the neck has disappeared. Height of urn 12½in., depth of rim 3ins., diam. of lip 10ins, diam. of bottom of rim 12¾ins, diam. of shoulder 12in., diam. of base 6½ins. The top of the rim is ½in. wide and slopes downwards and inwards. The body is shaped like an inverted and truncated cone. In colour it varies from medium to a reddish brown. The surface is uneven and the paste soft, badly baked and containing very few particles of grit. The outside of the rim is ornamented with five horizontal rows of oat-shaped marks, caused by stabs with a pointed implement. Another line ornaments the top of the rim.

A similar urn was found in Barrow C. 94, at Blanch,² in Yorkshire, with an incense cup inside it, and by the side of a crushed food vessel and a flint borer. A small urn from Sutton Poyntz has a similar rim.³

The bronze awl has a flat tang and measures 1¾ins. in length. It falls into Thurnam's type I.⁴ Similar awls have been found in Barrow 64 at Garrowby Wold associated with the skeleton of a woman and a jet necklace⁵: in a barrow at Sutton Veny⁶ ; in a barrow at Upton Lovel⁷ ; in Barrow 3

¹ See also Crawford, *Observer*, 4th Oct., 1925.

² Mortimer, *Forty Years' Researches*, p. 324.

³ Abercromby, II., fig. 32. *Cat. of Sepul. Pot. in Dorset Mus.*, No. 22.

⁴ *Archæologia*, xliii., p. 464.

⁵ Mortimer, *Forty Years' Researches*, p. 138.

⁶ A.W., 103. *Cat. of Stourhead Coll. Dev. Mus*, 66.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 76. *Ibid.*, II.

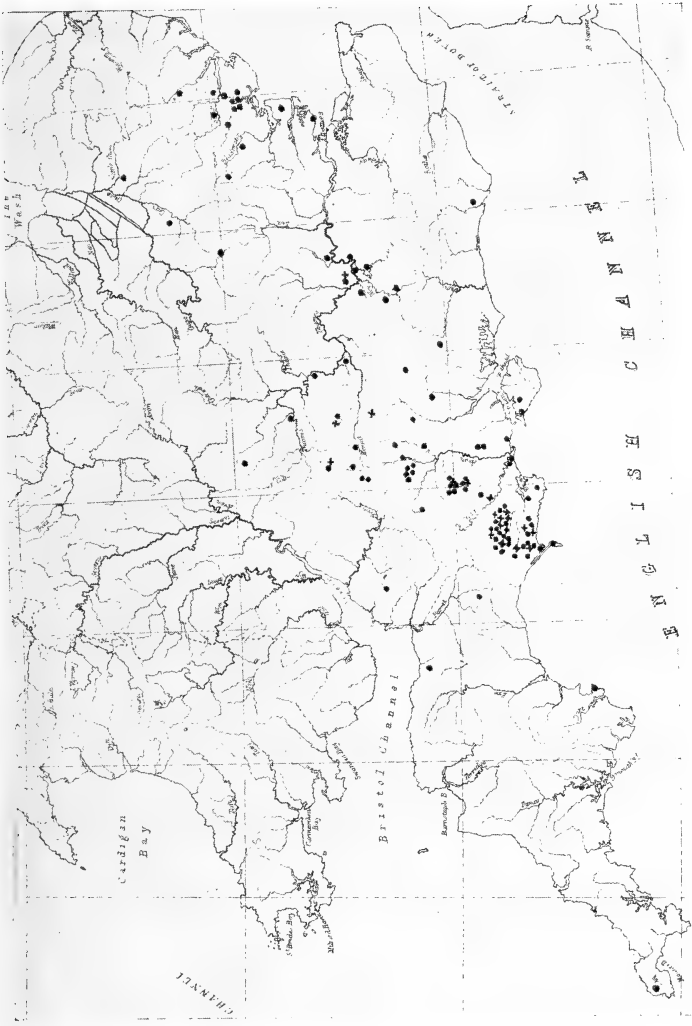


PLATE I.—Map showing the distribution of Cinerary Urns of the Globular and Finger-tipped types.
 • Denotes Finger-tipped Urns. + Denotes Globular Urns. The Map is adapted from the Ordnance Survey by permission. (Localities, not individual urns, are shown).

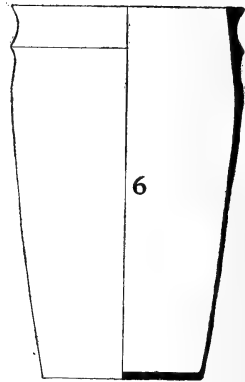
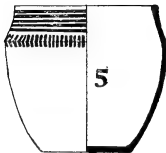
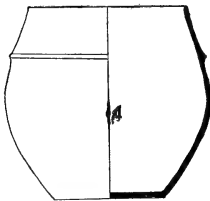
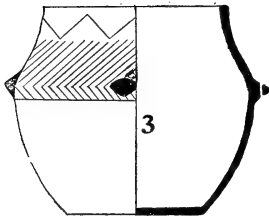
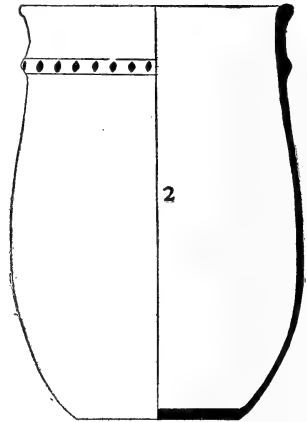
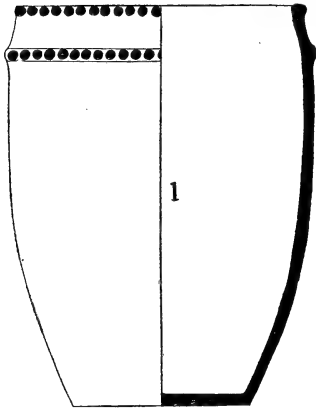


PLATE II.—Cinerary Urns from Barrow I., Woodminton, Bowerchalke. $\frac{1}{8}$.

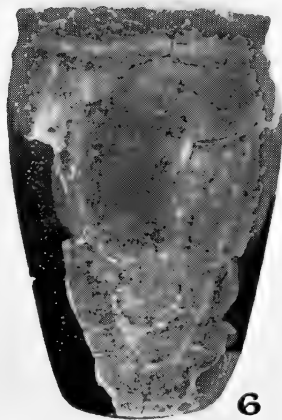
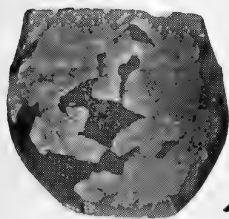
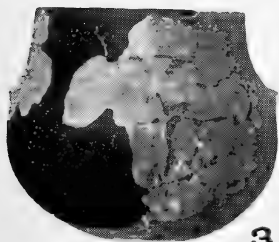
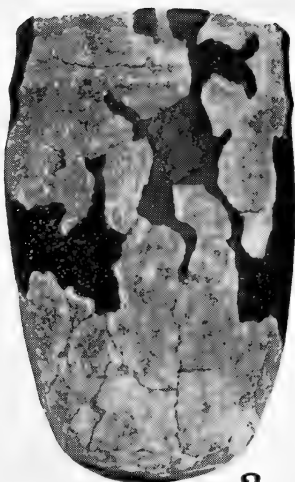
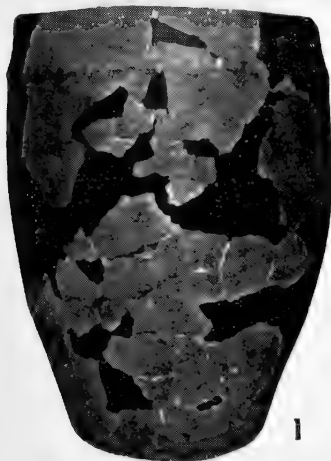


PLATE IIa. Cinerary Urns from Barrow I., Woodminton, Bowerchalke.

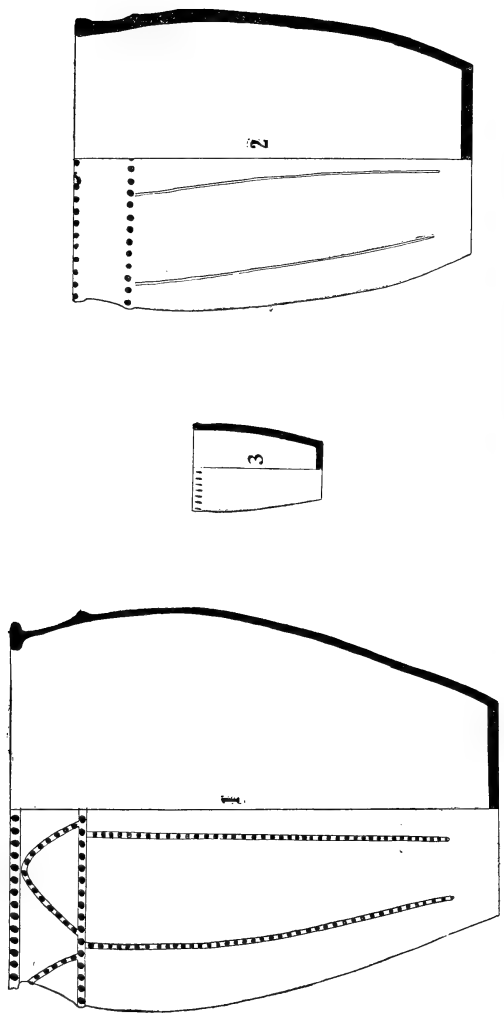


PLATE III.—Cinerary Urns from Barrow II., Woodminton, Bowerchalke. 1.

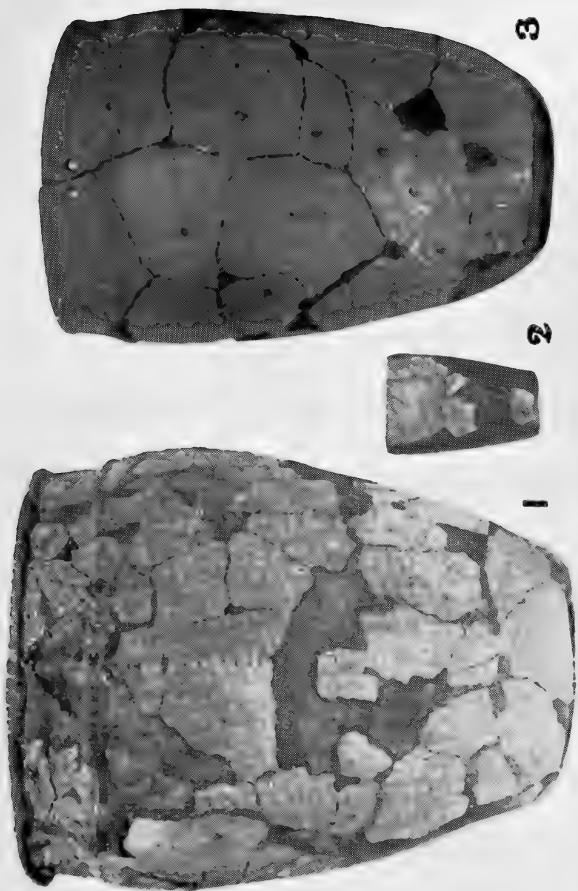


PLATE IIIa.—Cinerary Urns from Barrow II., Woodminton, Bowerchalke.

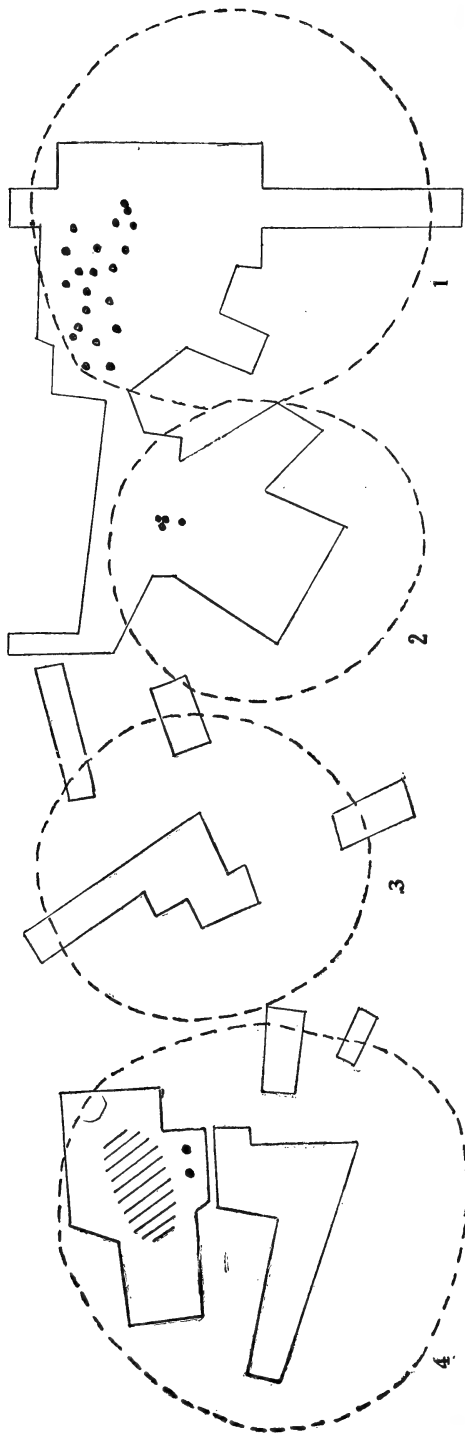
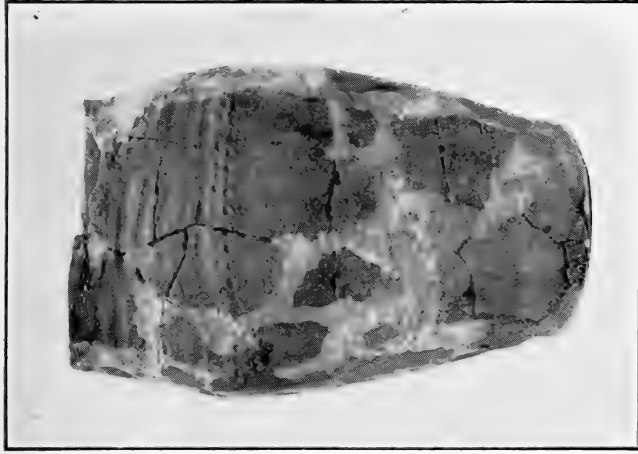


PLATE IV.—Plan of the excavated Barrows, Woodminton, Bowerchalke.
 Interrupted lines represent the approximate outlines of Barrows.
 Plain lines—areas excavated.
 Shaded area—Romano British rubbish heap.
 Dots—Cinerary Urns.





Cinerary Urn from barrow on Barrow Hill,
Ebbesbourne Wake.

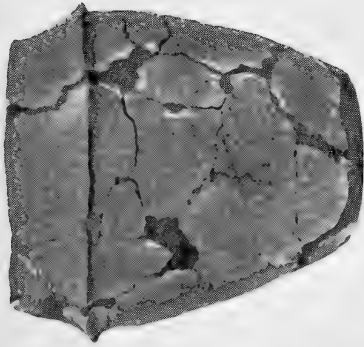


PLATE V.—Cinerary Urn and Bronze Awl
from Barrow V., Woodminton,
Bowerchalke. (Awl †).



near Amesbury Park¹; in a barrow at Rudstone, E. Riding,² Yorks; in a barrow at Goodmanham, E. Riding, Yorks³; and with a crouched skeleton in Barrow 23 at Handley Hill, Dorset.⁴

LIST OF LOCALITIES WHERE BARREL AND BUCKET CINERARY URNS HAVE BEEN FOUND (see map).

Berkshire—Wallingford, Sulham, Lambourne.

Cornwall—St. Just.

Cambridgeshire—Chesterton.

Devonshire—Berry Head near Brixham.

Dorsetshire—Bagber, Blackdown Hill, Came, Chaldon Herring, Chaldon Down, Chesilbourne, Dewlish, Dorchester, Friar's Waddon, Handley, Horton, Little Puddle, Melcombe Horsey, Milton Abbas, Milbourne St. Andrew, Pokeswell, Portland, Puddleton, The Ridgeway, Rimbury, Roke Down, Tarrant Monkton, Wareham, Weymouth, Winterbourne Clenston, Winterbourne Whitchurch, Woodyates, Ulwell.

Essex—Alresford, Bocking, Colchester, Great Bentley, Fingerhoe, Mannington, Shoebury, Southchurch, White Colne, Wix.

Gloucestershire—Nether Swell.

Hampshire—Afton Down (I. of W.), Barton Common, Bratley, Broughton, Cranbury Common, Dummer, Petersfield, Pokesdown, Shalcombe Down (I. of W.), Stoney Cross, Rollesdown, Winchester.

Hertfordshire—Letchworth.

Middlesex—Ashford, Mill Hill.

Norfolk—Lakenheath.

Oxfordshire—Standlake.

Somerset—The Mendips.

Suffolk—Brantham, Nayland, Troston Heath, Creeting St. Mary.

Surrey—Chobham Park, Kingston Hill, Sunningdale, Walton-on-Thames, Wonersh, Worplesdon.

Sussex—Hassocks.

Wiltshire—Beckhampton, Bedwyn, Bishopstone, Bowerchalk, Collingbourne Ducis, Ebbesbourne Wake, Fifield Bavant, Idmiston, Kingston Deverill, Lake, Shrewton, near Stonehenge, near Swindon, Tan Hill, near Wardour, Winterbourne Stoke, Winterbourne Monkton.

LIST OF THE LOCALITIES WHERE GLOBULAR CINERARY URNS HAVE BEEN FOUND.

Berkshire—Lambourne, Walbury.

Dorset—Came, Chiselbourne, Handley, Keynston, Little Puddle, Littleton Down, Milbourne St. Andrew, Milton Abbas, Plush, Pokeswell, Ridgeway, Rimbury, Roke Down, Sturminster Marshall, Winterbourne Whitchurch.

¹ *Cat. Stourhead Coll.*, 270b.

² *British Barrows*, xlii.

³ *Ibid.*, cxv.

⁴ *Exc. Cranborne Chase*, iv., p. 146 and 23.

Middlesex—Ashford.¹

Wiltshire—Bowerchalk, nr. Salisbury, nr. Swindon, Winterbourne Stoke.
Another in the Bristol Corporation Museum labelled "from a Wiltshire Barrow.

AN UNRECORDED DISC BARROW ON GALLOW'S HILL, ALVEDISTON.

A disc barrow in a state of excellent preservation is situated on the summit of Gallow's Hill, Alvediston (O.M. 69 S.E.). Several Scotch pines grow there, some within the ditch. The trunk of the most northerly of these is shaped like an inverted L and without doubt was the "gallows" tree," for on the horizontal portion can be seen the marks of chains or ropes and on the vertical half steps or footholds, now barked over, cut in zig-zag fashion on either side.

The central mound is 18ft. in diameter and 3ft. high. There is an encircling bank 1ft. high with an outer ditch 1ft. 3ins. deep. The external diameter of the structure is 56 feet. Excavation proved that the mound, in spite of its regularity, had been disturbed by man and rabbits. A few pieces of burnt bone and of (?) Bronze Age pottery, and many fragments of fairly recent pottery and wine bottles were found. The latter were probably the remains of the refreshments of the sightseers at the hangings of the malefactors. An ill defined cist was discovered under the centre of the mound.

About 50 years ago a dew-pond was made just south of the clump of trees and it is stated that during its construction a human skeleton was found. This was probably an executed criminal. R. C. C. CLAY.

ROUND BARROW BY THE SIDE OF DOBSON'S DROVE, LONG DOWN, EBBESBOURNE WAKE. OPENED 22nd JULY, 1924.

Situated on the slope of the downs, this barrow has been disturbed by rabbits. Its height is 3 feet, its diameter 44 feet. A 6ft. wide trench was cut from the north towards the estimated centre. Scattered human bones were found in the old rabbit holes soon after the start of the excavations. At 18ft. a clean cut hole, 1ft. 1in. deep and measuring 2ft. 2in. by 1ft. 9in., was found in the "hard." At the centre of the barrow there was a shallow cist 2ft. 8in. by 5ft. 3in. and about 1ft. deep. It ran W.N.W. and E.S.E. and

¹ This globular urn without lugs was associated with bucket types, and like the specimen with "fern" ornamentation lately discovered by Mr. Garnet R. Wolseley at Park Brow, Sussex, and considered by him to be of Late Bronze Age date, has certain affinities to the Deverel-Rimbury types and appears to be derived from a common ancestor with them, along a different branch.

was deepest at the western end. In it were the bones of one man, three women, and one child. Rabbits had burrowed along the floor of the cist and had displaced most of the bones of three of the skeletons. There were no objects or pottery, but in the "barrow earth" we found many blue-white flakes. This barrow was later than the "chess-board" lynchets on which it was placed, and may be of early Bronze Age date.

REPORT ON THE HUMAN BONES, BY SIR ARTHUR KEITH.

From this barrow Mr. Clay unearthed the remains of one man, three women, and a child. There was only one skull sufficiently complete for measurement. In this specimen the face, all save the lower jaw, was missing. Only two thigh bones were intact—one of a man, the other of a woman. The stature of the man I estimate at 5ft. 6in., of slender build, the upper end of his femur showing no flattening. The stature of the woman was only 4ft. 9½in. and of slender make. The upper part of her thigh bone showed a slight degree of flattening. The two other women are represented by only the upper part of their thigh bones. These showed platymeria—front to back flattening of the upper shaft of the femur to a high degree. In one the transverse diameter was 36mm., the front to back 24mm., the second diameter representing 66·6% of the first. In No. 4 the flattening was equally great.

The skull is that of a man between 40 and 50 years of age, with the teeth of the lower jaw much worn but apparently free from disease. He was narrow-headed, the greatest width being 136mm. and the greatest length 192mm, the width index being 70·8%. The supraorbital ridges are well marked, the supraorbital width of the forehead being 101·5mm., its minimal width 95mm, and its greatest frontal width 119mm. The chin was deep and prominent.

So far as concerns the shape of the skull, it is of the narrow type found in both Saxon and Neolithic burials, but is more common in the second than the first. The thigh bones are not like those found in the neighbouring Saxon cemetery at Broadchalk.

REPORT ON THE MOLLUSCA FROM INSIDE THE SKULLS BY A. S. KENNARD, F.L.S., AND B. B. WOODWARD, F.L.S.

Twelve species were obtained, viz.:—*Polita cellaria* (Mull.), *Arion* sp., *Goniodiscus rotundatus* (Mull.), *Hygromia hispida* (Linn.), *Helix nemoralis* (Linn.), *Helix hortensis* (Mull.), *Cochlicopa lubrica* (Mull.), *Pupilla muscorum* (Linn.), *Acanthinula aculeata* (Mull.), *Clausilia rugosa* (Drap.), *Carychium minimum* (Mull.), *Pomatias elegans* (Mull.). These shells certainly indicate damp conditions and a scrub growth.

R. C. C. CLAY.

THE EXCAVATION OF THE BARROW ON BARROW HILL,
EBBESBOURNE WAKE, APRIL 1924.

A description of this unrecorded barrow was given in *W.A.M.* vol. cxli., p. 598. Mr. Burroughs, the owner and occupier of the site, readily gave me permission to excavate—no easy task owing to the indefinite character of this barrow which in no part could have been as much as a foot in height.

We cut a trench from the west side towards the estimated centre and within 10ft. came upon charcoal and burnt bones immediately under the surface. We found a cinerary urn standing upright with charcoal, wood ashes, and burnt bones inside and around it. The urn was somewhat telescoped and most of the rim and half of the body had been destroyed by the plough. The rim was only 4in. under the turf-line. The barrow was situated on a wide band of clay containing a few flints, which ran in an easterly direction over the crest of the hill. A small hole had been dug in this clay into which the lower half of the urn had been fitted. Owing to the heavy rains and the nature of the soil, the urn was in a porridge-like condition and came away in about 100 fragments. The depth of the bottom of the cist from the turf-line was 20 inches.

Mrs. Cunningham, who so skillfully restored the urn, has sent me the following description of it:—Height 20in., rim diam about 11., base 8½in. Cinerary urn of coarse friable pottery freely mixed with flint particles: the rim and upper parts are chocolate in colour, light red to biscuit colour below. Nine vertical ribs running from rim to base divide the surface of the vessel into panels of rather flat profile: the ribs are slight, irregular, and formed by pressure on the soft clay and do not show on the inside. About six inches below the rim there is a double row of finger tip impressions, also placed irregularly: the two rows appear to have been made simultaneously by the pressure of the first and second fingers of a small right hand. Between these finger markings and the rim are a series of six or seven (the number varies) shallow horizontal furrows that look as though produced by fingers drawn across the soft clay: the furrows were made after the vertical ribs, but always stop at the ribs and begin again on the other side: this can be seen in the photograph below the undamaged rim. The rim is flat. There are two raised ribs forming the figure of an equi-lateral cross on the inside of the base: the ribs are formed out of the base itself, not laid on as noticed in one instance by Pitt-Rivers. A similar feature occurs on the large cinerary urn from Woodyates, No. 253 in the Stourhead Collection at Devizes, and on a large vessel from Beachy Head in the British Museum. Similar figures of four, six, or eight rays have been recorded in a number of cases usually, but not invariably, on tub-shaped vessels with finger markings. See Thurnam *Archæologia*, vol. xliii., p. 356: Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations*, iii., pp. 30, 150, 169.

R. C. C. CLAY.

[This Urn is illustrated in Plate V.]

OBJECTS FOUND DURING EXCAVATIONS ON THE
ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT COLD KITCHEN HILL,
BRIXTON DEVERELL, WILTS.

By R. de C. NAN KIVELL.

The objects here illustrated and listed are the discoveries of the second years' systematic excavation on the Romano-British site at Cold Kitchen Hill, Brixton Deverell, Wilts. (For objects found in 1924 see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xliii., pages 180—191).

Although great care has been taken to note the approximate position and depth of all the objects found, the results on sites like these avail but little in determining the various stratas of the places and their corresponding ages.

The soil on most of these sites is very shallow, apart from the heaped-up mounds, and in many places consists of a loose loam in which the objects, in the course of centuries, have become entirely transposed from their positions when lost; thus we find British coins, pottery, and La Tene brooches near, and sometimes on the surface, and late Roman coins, objects, and pottery, at the bottom of the moveable earth.

We have, therefore, to judge more or less from the sum of the objects found, the approximate dates of formation and abandonment of these villages, and to unravel out of chaos the types of pottery and objects characteristic of each period and people.

It was estimated by studying last year's "finds," and from various comparisons with similar objects found on other dated sites, that this site was of pre-Roman foundation, and was abandoned towards the end of the fourth century A.D., and the results of this year have so far substantiated this by the discovery of the fourth La Tene brooch, the third British coin, and more pre-Roman pottery, and no coins, objects, or pottery have been found that could with certainty be assigned to a later date than that given.

All the objects found will eventually be placed in the Devizes Museum to accompany those from this site already there.

PLATE I.

A. Iron La Tene II. brooch. Length $4\frac{5}{16}$ in. Complete. This brooch is unusual in having only two upright coils to the spring. (cf. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xliii., 182, Pl. iv. A.).

PLATE II.

A. Bronze spring-pin, T-shaped, bow brooch with open-work catch-plate. Round bow, ornamented with three ring and dot designs at head. Spring, pin, and part of catch-plate missing. Length $2\frac{11}{16}$ in.

B. Bronze triangular hinge-pin brooch with suspension loop and sunken cavity for enamel or stone. Oval projection at foot covering catch-plate. Pin missing. Size $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

C. Bronze oval spring-pin enamelled brooch, with central mounting for stone, now missing. Fragments of emerald green enamel with divisions of yellow remaining. Pin missing. Size $1\frac{1}{16}$ in. \times $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

D. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch, all in one piece, two transverse incised lines encircle the top of the bow. Perfect. Length $1\frac{13}{16}$ in.

E. Bronze oval spring-pin brooch, with mounting of conical-shaped onyx (?). Apparently the two encircling cavities have contained enamel, but no traces remain. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ \times $\frac{15}{16}$ in.

F. Bronze pin with writhen knob. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

PLATE III.

A. Bronze spring-pin, T-shaped bow brooch. Hollow round bow. Spring, pin, and part of catch-plate missing. Length 2in.

B. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch, all in one piece. Turn-up of catch-plate missing. Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

C. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch, all in one piece. Pin and one spring missing. Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.

D. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch, all in one piece. Thin flat bow. Catch-plate missing and spring distorted. Length $1\frac{5}{16}$ in.

E. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch, all in one piece. Pin and one coil of spring missing. Length $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.

F. Circular bronze enamelled spring-pin brooch, with mounting for stone in centre, now missing. Fragments of red and blue enamel remaining. Diam. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

G. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch. Shallow concave groovings from head to top of bow, where it is waisted and then continues plain to the termination at the foot. All thickly "tinned." Point of pin worn away. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

PLATE IV.

A. Bronze dagger with projecting flanges and slightly bevelled edges. Two rivet holes. No ornament. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Width $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Excellent condition.

B. Large bronze ring with three coils. Both ends ornamented with two small transverse grooves. Diam. 1in. Perfect.

C. Small bronze ring of round wire, unjoined. Diam $\frac{9}{16}$ in.

D. Bronze ear-ring (?) with pointed ends. Notched from end to end. Diam $\frac{7}{16}$ in.

E. Bronze ear-ring (?) with pointed ends. One notch at top. Diam. $\frac{5}{16}$ in.

F. Bronze ring of round wire. Diam. $\frac{11}{16}$ in.

G. Bronze ring of round wire, unjoined. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

H. Flat triangular piece of bronze, perforated at two corners. All sides $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

I. Bowl of bronze spoon. Size $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{16}$ in.

J. Part of semi-circular bronze binding, for mirror (?). Rivet holes at regular intervals. Length remaining $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

K. Fragment of bronze bangle, ornamented with projecting square knobs at regular intervals. Transverse grooves cut along the middle section. Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.

L. British silver uninscribed coin. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

M. Part of bronze stylus. Length $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

N. Bronze pin with head broken off. Length 3in.

O. Ditto. Length 3in.

(16 fragments of bronze were found, mostly identifiable as parts of brooches, bangles, rings, and pins).

PLATE V.

A. Bow of iron brooch. Length 2in.

B. Ditto. Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.

C. Large iron hinge-pin bow brooch. Wide flat bow. Length $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.

D. Iron spring of a La Tene brooch, with four coils. Width $\frac{9}{16}$ in.

E. Iron oblong buckle with clasp. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

F. Iron oval cleat. Size 1in. \times $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (18 of these were found of a uniform size.)

G. Iron ring of round wire, ends overlapping. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

H. Iron staple-like object, with pointed ends, and rounded knobs in middle of both sides. Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. Width $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

I. Iron object of round wire, pointed at both ends and doubled back. Small handle (?). Length as now $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

PLATE VI.

A. Iron strigil (?) with flat blade. V-shaped slot in shaft for insertion of handle. Length 5in. Widest part of blade $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

B. Iron awl, square tang, and tapering in a round to a very sharp point. Length $2\frac{3}{16}$ in.

C. Ditto. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

D. Ditto. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.

E. Iron stylus, projecting fan-shaped eraser, reduced extended writing point. Slightly bent. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.

F. Iron stylus, fan-shaped eraser, shaft reduced to a writing point. Length $4\frac{7}{8}$ in.

G. Iron stylus, fan-shaped eraser, collar at other end of shaft with reduced extended writing point. Length $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.

H. Fragment of twisted square iron wire. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (8 fragments of varying thicknesses have been found).

I. Iron pin with head bent to form loop. Length $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. (4 of these were found, average length 3in.).

J. Ox goad, ferule with pointed pin. Diam. $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Length of pin $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

K. Large iron hook and eye, ends of both parts broken. Length remaining 3in.

PLATE VII.

A. Iron tool, with round socket for handle. Hammer one end, adze (?) the other. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Perfect.

B. Iron knife with long tang and transverse collar at beginning of blade. Length 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

C. Ring of iron. Diam. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

D. Large iron nail with projecting head, square at top tapering to a rounded point. Length 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (Four pounds of nails of various sizes found).

E. Iron spoon-like object, all beaten out of one piece. Hole in centre of bowl. Length 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Width 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

PLATE VIII.

A. Bone pin with double knobbed head. Length 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Perfect.

B. Ditto, with small flat round head. Length 3in. Perfect.

C. Ditto, with knobbed head. Length 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Point broken off.

D. Ditto, with flat round head. Length 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect.

E. Ditto, with round conical shaped head. Length 3in. Perfect.

F. Top of bone pin with head carved with crossed notchings. Length 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

G. Bone needle. Length 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect.

H. Ditto, top of eye missing. Length 2 $\frac{3}{16}$ in.

I. Ditto, top of eye missing. Length 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

J. Ditto, top of eye and point missing. Length 2in.

K. Ditto. Stained green. Top of eye missing. Length 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (18 fragments of various sizes of bone pins and needles found).

L. Bone tool, worked to a point, unworked at butt. Length 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

M. Bone implement, worked to a gouge-shape one end and perforated the other. The shaft is ornamented on three sides with cross cuttings. Length 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (2 more of these found but unornamented).

N. Bone tool (?) with notches cut to the shape of a star one end and to an oblong the other. Pottery decorator (?). Length 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

O. Bone tube made from the metatarsal bone of a sheep. Length 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (3 of these were found, average length 3in.).

P. Plain bone disc. Diam. $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

Q. Bone disc worked with radiating V-shaped grooves. Plain underneath. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

R. Bone disc. Plain. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

S. Faience, melon-shaped bead, bluish-green in colour. Diam. $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Height 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ in.

T 1. Glass bead, green, 3 notches. Length $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

T 2. Ditto, black, 3 notches. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

T 3. Ditto, green, 2 notches. Length $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

T 4. Ditto, emerald green, 1 notch. Length $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

T 5. Ditto, turquoise, twisted without becoming notched. Length $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

T 6. Ditto, blue, 1 notch. Length $\frac{3}{16}$ in.

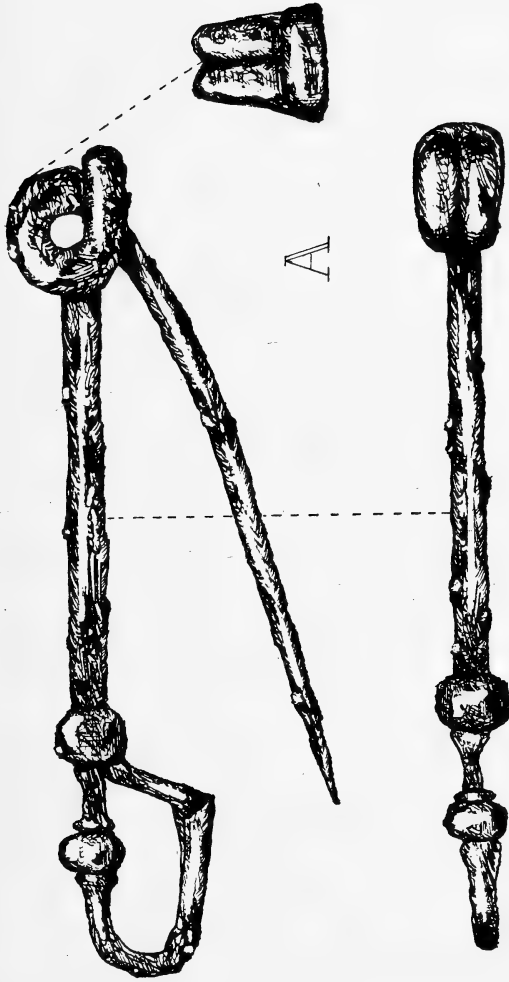
T 7. Ditto, green, 2 notches. Length $\frac{5}{16}$ in.

T 8. Ditto, green, 1 notch $\frac{3}{16}$ in.

T 9. Fragment of coral, partly pierced lengthways for a bead. Length $\frac{9}{16}$ in.

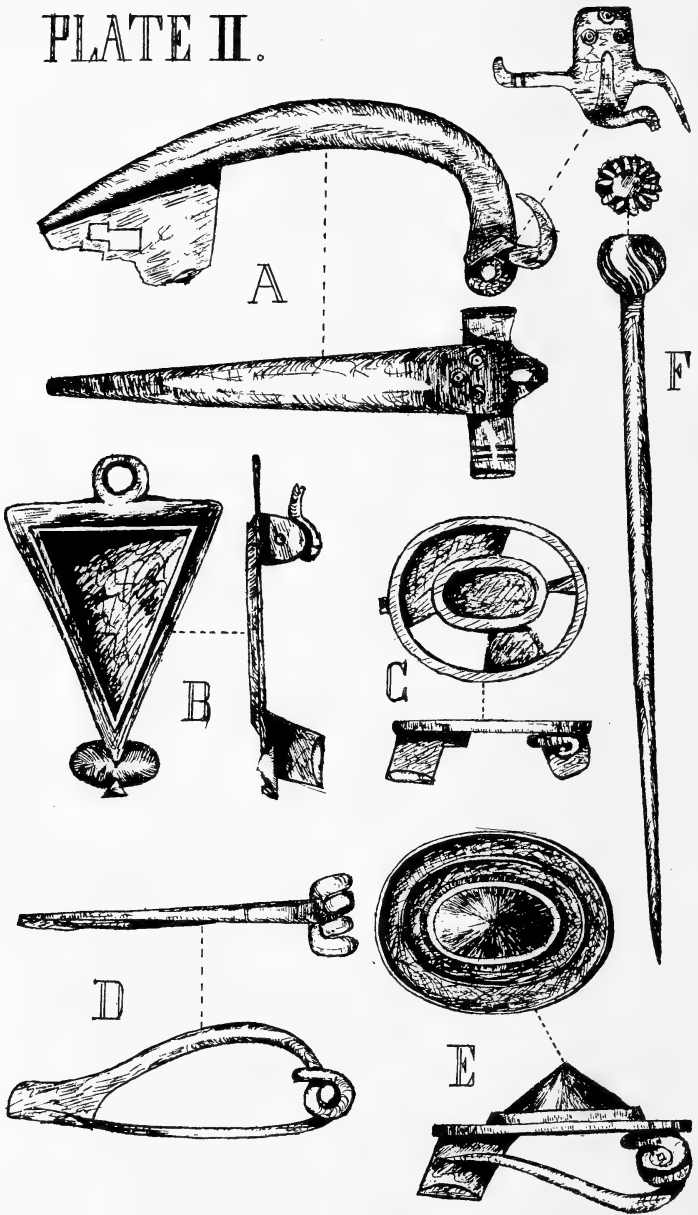
(This now makes a total of 409 beads found during 1924 and 1925).

PLATE I.



Iron La Tene II. Brooch. Cold Kitchen. $\frac{1}{1}$

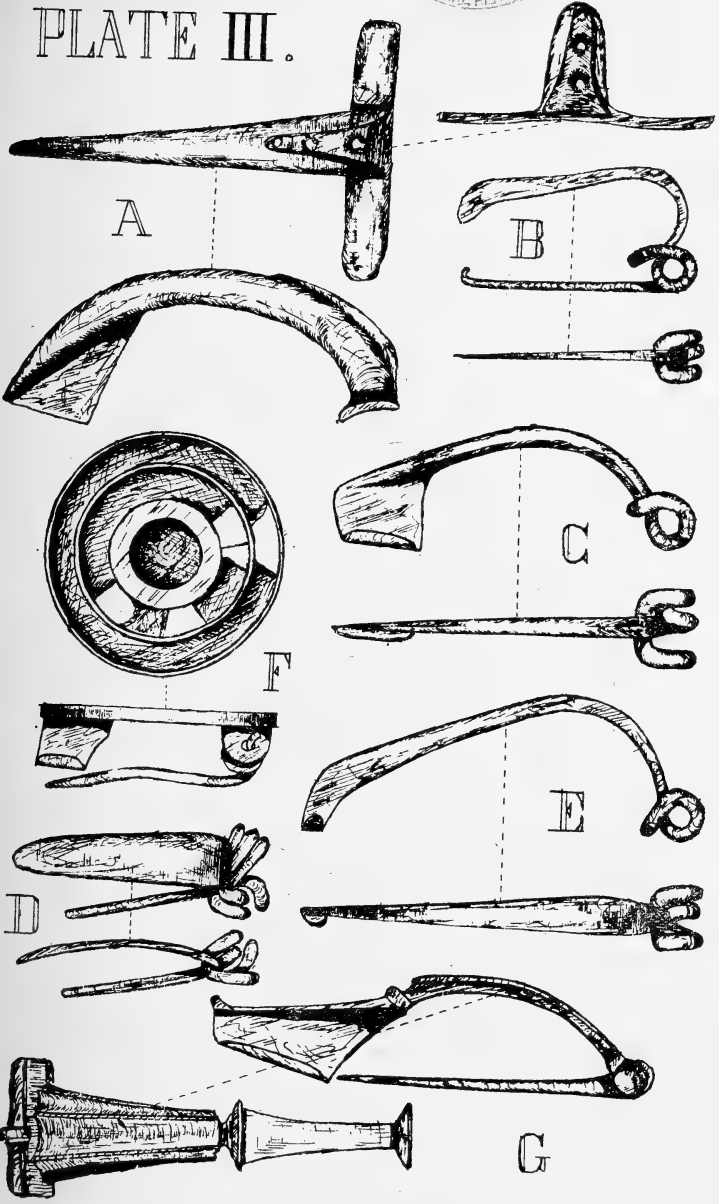
PLATE II.



Romano-British Bronze Brooches. Cold Kitchen. $\frac{1}{1}$

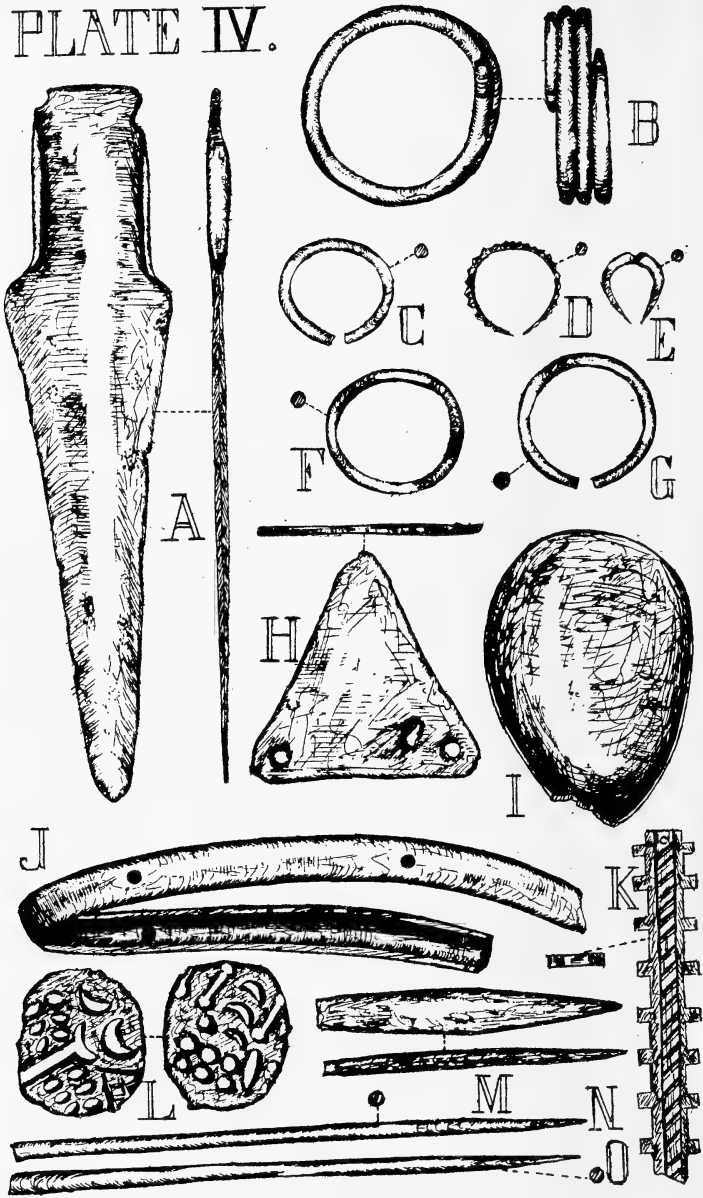


PLATE III.



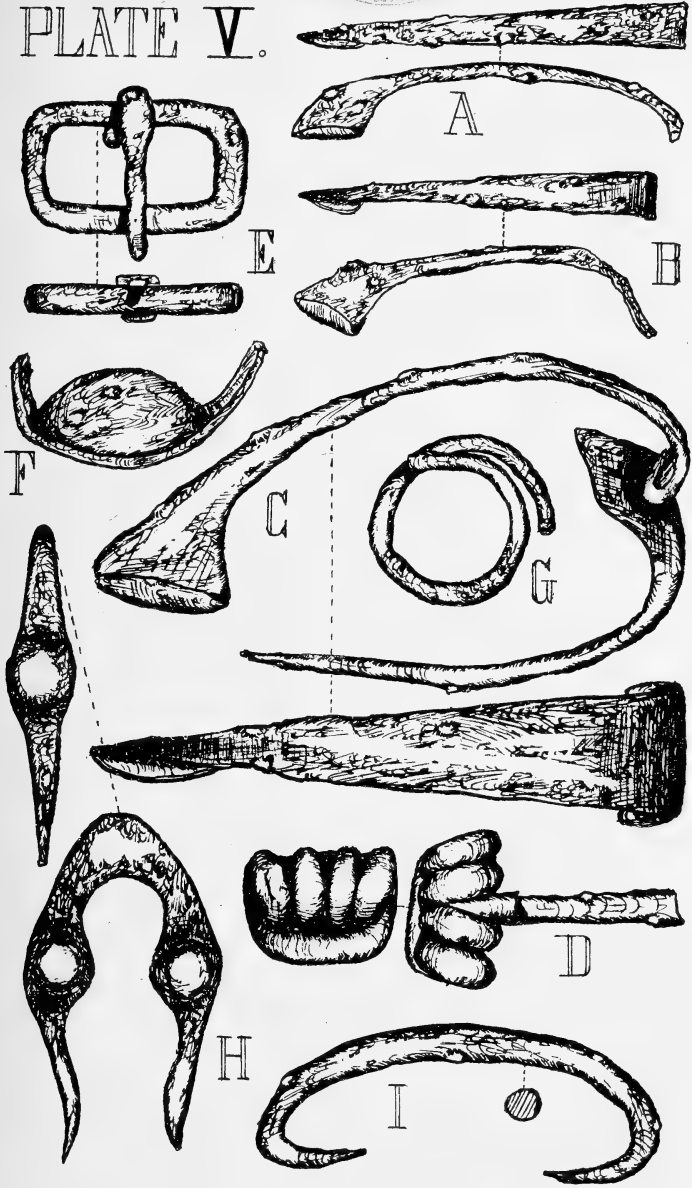
Romano-British Bronze Brooches. Cold Kitchen. $\frac{1}{1}$

PLATE IV.



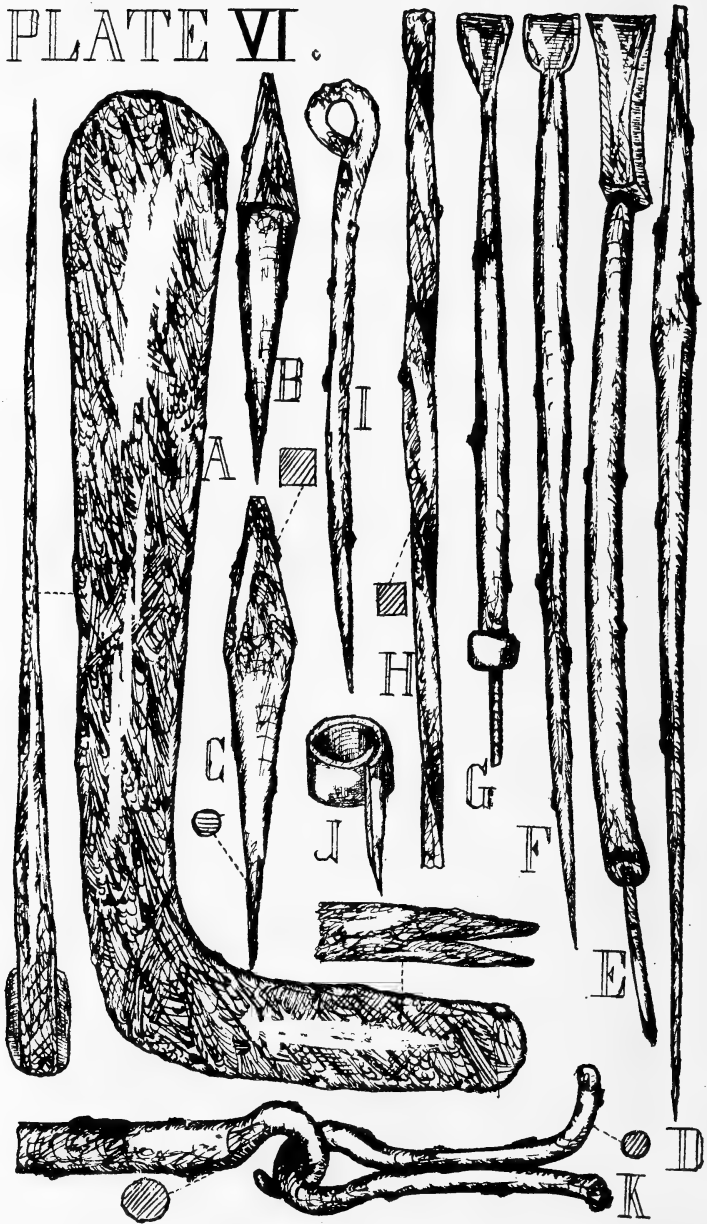
Bronze Dagger and other objects, and Silver British Coin.
Cold Kitchen. $\frac{1}{1}$

PLATE V.



Romano-British Iron objects. Cold Kitchen. $\frac{1}{1}$

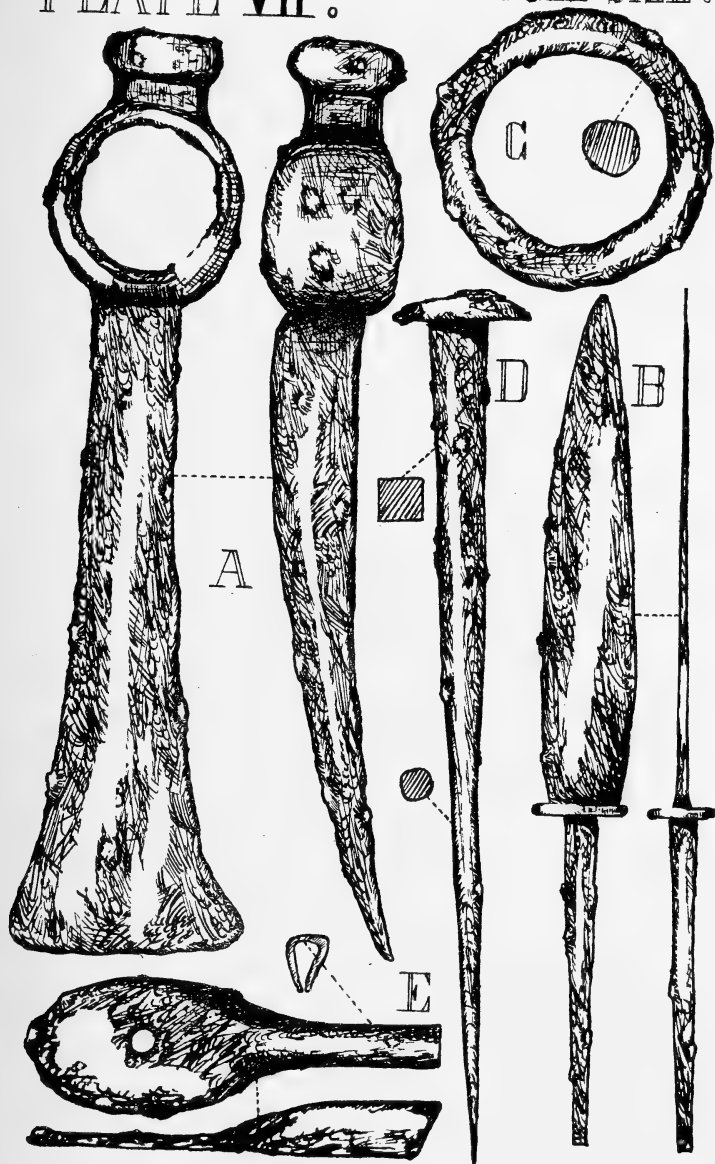
PLATE VI.



Romano-British Iron objects. Cold Kitchen. $\frac{1}{1}$

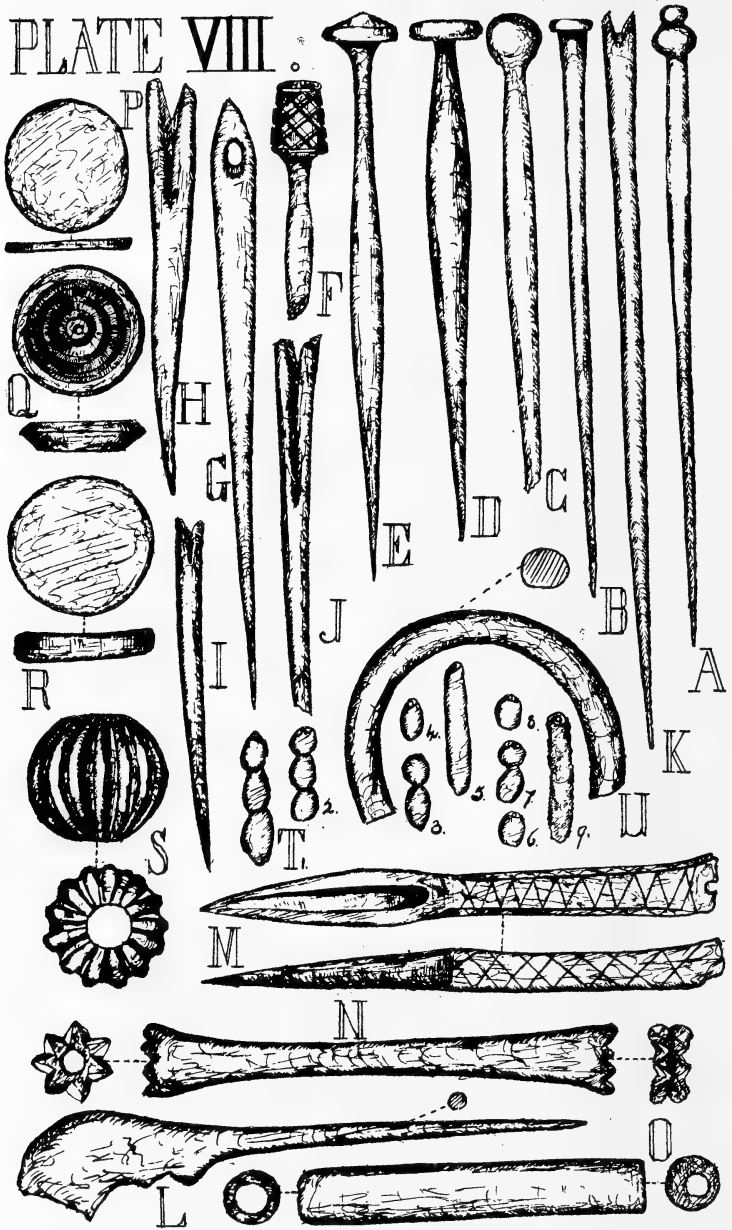


PLATE VII. ALL $\frac{2}{3}$ FULL SIZE.



Romano-British Iron objects. Cold Kitchen. 23

PLATE VIII.



Romano-British Objects of Bone, Glass Beads, &c. Cold Kitchen. $\frac{1}{1}$

U. Part of Kimmeridge shale bangle. Diam. $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in. (11 fragments found of various thicknesses and diameters).

FRAGMENTS OF GLASS FOUND NOT ILLUSTRATED.

Fourteen fragments were found recognisable as parts of bottles, cups, and vases, chiefly of a light green colour, a few white. One white fragment of a lip of a vase has an added spiral twist outside.

POTTERY NOT ILLUSTRATED.

Vase of New Forest ware with indented sides. Brownish-purple in colour. Pieced together and not complete. Height 4in. Diam. at top $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in.

Identical with above but more incomplete.

Bowl or porringer with straight sides obliquely outset, and a thick rounded flange just below a small upright lip. Diam. including flange $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Height 3in. Pieced together.

Ditto. Diam. $7 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Height $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Pieced together.

Small open bowl with bead rim. Of coarse brown ware. Diam. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Height 2in. Pieced together.

Oval cooking pot with two handles. Of coarse black ware. Scored with trellis pattern. Length 9in. Width 6in. Height $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. Pieced together.

Fragments of bowl of Samian ware, form 9, plain. Diam. 7in. Height $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in.

Fragments of bowl of Samian ware, form 37, decorated in relief with band of egg and tassel design, hunting scene, and ivy-leaf pattern. Part of base with stamp missing. Diam. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Height $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in.

Part of a perforated bowl, colander (?) with horizontally set lip. Of a soft grey paste. Diam. 6in. Height 3in.

Fragments of a shallow bowl ornamented with ribs or cordons. Coated inside and out with haematite. Approx. size diam. 7in. Height 2in.

Fragment of thin pot of hard light grey ware, coated inside and out with a greenish-brown glaze.

Fragments of New Forest ware painted with different designs in white slip.

Fragment of pot decorated with rosette pattern and upright lines of small sunken oblongs.

Ditto, but with larger rosettes.

Fragments of pottery of a soft light brown paste, with incised designs bearing a close resemblance to those on the pottery found on the late Celtic site at All Cannings Cross. (cf. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxvii., pages 526—538.)

(22 decorated fragments of this type of pottery found.)

Chalk whorl. Diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Height $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Ditto. Diam. $1 \frac{3}{8}$ in. Height $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

Ditto. Diam. 1in. Height 1in.

Ditto. Diam. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Height $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Half of circular chalk object. Ornamented with a series of holes in outside edge of circumference, and also on top face. Raised ring in centre,

and incised lines. On reverse incised lines with part of a zig-zag pattern. Diam. 2 5/8in. Thickness 5/8in.

Pottery whorl. Diam. 2in. Height 3/8in.

Pottery disc. Diam. 1in. Height 1/4in.

Sling bullet of baked clay. Length 1 1/2in. Diam. 3/4in.

Ditto. Length 2in. Diam. 1 1/8in. (Four of these found. Average length 1 1/2in).

Ball of chipped chalk. Diam. 3/4in.

Ball of chipped flint. Diam. 2 1/2in.

Ditto. Diam. 2 1/4in. (Four of these found of varying roundnesses. Average diam. 2 1/2in).

Chipped flint object. Partly natural. Length 2 3/4in. Width 5/8in.

Fragment of hypocaust flue, with deep incisions, brick-red in colour. (Twelve fragments found).

Tube of baked clay. Length 2in. Diam. 3/8in.

Fragments of sawn deer horns. (Six fragments sawn and twelve natural parts found).

LIST OF COINS FOUND.

		BRITISH.	
1.	Small silver	Uninscribed.	
		ROMAN.	
1.	Small silver	Domitian.	A.D. 81—96.
1.	„	Antoninus Pius.	„ 131—161.
1.	Small brass, tinned	Salonina.	„ 253—286.
1.	Middle brass	Constantinus I.	„ 306—337.
1.	Small brass	Gallienus.	„ 253—268.
2.	„	Victorinus.	„ 265—267.
1.	„	Marius	„ —267.
19.	„	Tetricus.	„ 267—273.
3.	„	Claudius Gothicus.	„ 268—270.
2.	„	Carausius.	„ 287—289.
1.	„	Constantius.	„ 305—306.
16.	„	Constantinus I.	„ 306—337.
2.	„	Type Urbs Roma.	
1.	„	Magnentius.	„ 350—353.
10.	„	Unidentified.	
<hr/> 63 Total			

With the coins found last year the total is now 169.

NOTES.

The Great Bustards in Salisbury Museum. The Museum possesses four of these birds, three undoubtedly Wiltshire specimens, and the fourth possibly so also. These have now been collected into one case and re-set by Messrs. Rowland Ward, of Piccadilly, in natural attitudes and surroundings at a cost of £80, including a gift from Mr. William Wyndham, of Williton of £50, which made the enterprise a possibility. Of the four Bustards one was shot and wounded by one of Lord Ailesbury's keepers named King, at Henswood, in January, 1856. Some days later a little boy of seven came across the bird with a broken leg and in spite of the fact that the bird showed fight and bit his fingers he dragged it a quarter of a mile to the farm where his brother was working. There the bird's neck was broken, and the small boy carried it home to his mother. It was a young cock weighing $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and measured 6ft. 3in. across the wings. Later in the day two young men out shooting bought the bird for 1/-. It was stuffed by Mr. Leadbeater for Mr. Rowland, of Hungerford, and was subsequently bought for Mr. M. H. Marsh, M.P. for Salisbury, who paid £20 for it. It came to the museum with the whole of the Marsh collection in 1882. Two others, a cock and a hen, were shot in 1871, the hen bird at Maddington on July 23rd by a bird-keeping boy named Stephen Smith, who seeing three birds together and having no shot, loaded his gun with a small stone and winged the bird at 300 yards. This bird was stuffed at Warminster for the Salisbury Museum, and its flesh provided a dinner at Salisbury to which ten privileged guests sat down. It weighed $7\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. and measured 5ft. 2in. across the wings. The cock bird was shot three days later at Berwick St. James, by a keeper employed by Mr. Erlysmān Pinkney. It weighed 17lbs. and measured 6ft. 8in. across the wings. On Mr. Pinkney's death, it was presented to the Salisbury Museum. The third bird of this party of Bustards escaped. The fourth example at Salisbury was purchased for the Museum at the Dinton House sale a few years ago, when it was catalogued as "a Large Goose in case," for £7 10s. Nothing is known as to where it came from, but it may well be a Wiltshire specimen. The above particulars are given by Mr. Frank Stevens, F.S.A., in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 9th, 1925. It would be a happy thing if some generous bird lover would enable our society to do as much for the Wiltshire Bustards in Devizes Museum as has now been done for those at Salisbury.

The Field, January 14th, 1926, reports the shooting of two Great Bustards, a hen bird in Ireland on December 9th, 1925, and another at Cockfield, Suffolk, which was mistaken for a wild goose and sold as such to a butcher, who wondered why its feet had no webs.

A Wiltshire Polecat. Under this heading in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, February 4th, 1926, Mr. Alfred Williams, of South Marston, writes

that during 1925 a labourer at Bradenstoke, named Ernest King, setting a trap for a Badger at the mouth of an earth caught a Polecat which weighed 5lbs. 4ozs. He sold the animal to a Mr. Hawkins, of Swindon, who most unfortunately did not take measures to have it stuffed until it was too late to do so, and this interesting survival of an animal long believed to be extinct in Wiltshire was lost. Mr. Williams, however, maintains that he saw one alive near Cricklade in 1914, and that he heard from friends of one at Fairford in 1910. He heard of another at Witney two years ago, and "a shepherd near Boars Hill, Oxford, had one under observation for several weeks last summer (1925)," and a keeper at Pusey, near Faringdon, in the spring of last year saw a Polecat close to his cottage, which escaped him. Mr. Williams therefore believes that in the Upper Thames district a few polecats are still in existence. [A few particulars in the above account which do not appear in the paper are derived from a letter of Mr. Williams' to myself.]

ED. H. GODDARD.

Romano-British Interment at Stanton St. Quintin.

The Rev. Canon the Hon. B. P. Bouverie, formerly Rector of Stanton St. Quintin, writes Dec. 4th, 1924, "I send you a fibula and also a glass tear drop found at the same time. It was in some year between 1870 and 1880. I was poking about in a quarry between Upper and Lower Stanton St. Quintin when I saw what I believe was a cinerary urn of red-brown pottery among the stones. I tried to get it out, but unfortunately it fell to pieces so small that I could not put it together again, but in it I found this fibula and also the tear drop. When I got them the pin was still in the brooch, but was so rusted at the point, it fell off, and alas I have lost that. I can't make out what metal it is made of." The fibula is a plain T-headed one of strong make, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, the spring of seven coils being protected by the T-shaped head and attached to it by the wire being run through a hole in the base of the bow. The catch plate is pierced with a large triangular opening, a reminiscence of the earlier pre-Roman fibulæ in which the front was turned back to meet the bow. It much resembles one found at Newstead, nr. Melrose, and figured by Curle (Plate lxxxv., 4) which was definitely dated by associated objects "not earlier than the middle of the second century." It also resembles one found by Gen. Pitt Rivers at the Romano-British village of Woodcuts, and figured in *Excavations*, Vol. I., Plate xii., fig. 9, except that in the Woodcuts specimen the catch plate is not pierced. Pitt Rivers notes that "it appears to be of white metal having a considerable alloy of tin," and this curiously is true also of the Stanton specimen, which is of a silvery white metal, yellower in some places, very hard and uncorroded, and is not merely of bronze silvered over or plated as many brooches are. The "tear drop" mentioned in the letter is a small drop-shaped lump of clear glass, probably a glass bead fused in the funeral fire. In view of the known existence of the considerable villa in Stanton Wood it is not remarkable that Roman burials should occur there. The exact spot where the pot was found is a quarry in a hollow about half-way along the first stretch of straight road on the left hand side on the way from the Church to Lower Stanton. Canon Bouverie did not notice any burnt

bones or ashes in the pot. The objects have been placed in Devizes Museum.
ED. H. GODDARD.

Romano-British Site in Savernake Forest. The Rev. A. Joyce Watson reports that in the open valley in Savernake, known as "Red Venn," the whole hillside is covered with low banks and sunken tracks, with low mounds, where quantities of pottery sherds, and small iron and bronze articles, cleats, nails, etc., occur. The site is just W. of the line of the Roman road, about half-way between the London road and the Grand Avenue, N.W. of Ashlade Firs. No real excavation of this site has been attempted.

Roman Objects found at Box, 1922—1926. The following coins have been found:—An Aureus of Galba, a denarius of Julia Soëmias; Second Brass of Allectus, and Diocletian; and third Brass of Claudius Gothicus, Aurelian, Constantine I., Constantine junr., and Constans (?). Of pottery, numerous fragments of the commoner wares, tiles, etc., a few fragments of Castor ware, and about 30 small fragments of Samian, including a base with the potter's mark ATILIANUS (?). Also the handle of an amphora. Two pieces of plain stone columns were found, and a small fragment about 10 inches long of the upper right hand corner of what seems to have been a tablet or relief of figures within an ornamented border. Only a hand holding a trident remains, ? part of a figure of Neptune. This was found on the site of the villa N. of the Church, and is now deposited on loan at Devizes Museum.
A. SHAW MELLOR.

Modern use of Sarsens as Tombstones. The Duke of Somerset was buried on the top of the hill above Maiden Bradley. His grave has now been marked by a large natural unworked Sarsen at the head, 8ft. high, and four smaller ones at the corners, having much the appearance of a ruined dolmen. The Sarsens came from Bushey Penning, just S. of East Kennet.
ED. H. GODDARD.

Rows of Sarsens round Celtic Lynchets. An article entitled "Giants' Hedges," by O. G. S. Crawford, in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 13th, 1924, calls attention to the fact that "on the Marlborough Downs, in the Sarsen region, the Celtic lynchets are lined with rows of large boulders. Some of these still stand upright, proving that they were once intentionally set up in a row. On Totterdown the lines are remarkably clear, and a few were noticed and inserted on the 25in. map (first edition). The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall informs me that some were exposed not long ago at the foot of Winterbourne Monkton Down; and they were most certainly placed intentionally to form a kind of retaining wall to the lynchet. I have seen others along the very fine series of lynchets in Winterbourne Monkton Pennings close by. Unfortunately they are now all being broken up to make "paving stones for the Swindon streets." Mr. Crawford believes, no doubt rightly, that when the ground was originally cleared for cultivation the sarsens lying on it were dragged (precisely as they are to this day on the arable land, when they come in contact with the

ploughshare) to the side of the field and there set up as a hedge or fence. Similar walls or fences of boulders are still being made in Cornwall and in Wales. Mr. Crawford even suggests that some of the "Stone Rows" on Dartmoor may have been fences or boundary marks.

Evidences of Prehistoric trade between Wiltshire and France.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, in an interesting article on "Prehistoric trade between England and France," in *L'Anthropologie*, in 1913, mentions several objects which are now in the Society's Museum at Devizes. The first of these is the remarkable highly polished celt of green stone which belonged to the Brook collection. An outline drawing of this was given. Mr. Crawford notes two other instances of highly polished greenstone implements of Brittany type found near Beaulieu (Hants), one belonging to Mr. Dale, of Southampton, the other to Lord Montagu. Sir John Evans in recording a similar example from Guernsey (Evans' *Stone* 1897, p. 107) says "should authenticated instances of the finding of celts of this class in our southern counties be adduced, they will be of interest as affording *prima facie* evidence of intercourse with the Continent at an early period." Mr. Brooks' example was found at Breamore, just outside the Wiltshire border, but the actual circumstances of its finding seems not to have been recorded. Mr. Crawford also cites the ginger jar shaped urn of burnished red pottery found by Sir R. C. Hoare in a Bronze Age barrow at Winterbourne Stoke, the surviving fragments of which are in the Stourhead collection at Devizes (*Ancient Wilts*, plate xv., fig. 1.) as being apparently of a French type. This urn is unlike anything else found in Wiltshire. But the most important evidence of prehistoric trade across the Channel in the Bronze Age seems to be that afforded by the straight-sided square socketed Bronze Celts of a well-known Breton type, described by Sir John Evans (*Bronze* 1881, p. 115), of which there were four examples in the Brooke collection (See *W.A.M.*, xxxix., 482), three of which from Wiltshire are now at Devizes, and one from Berks in the Newbury Museum. From the fact that many of these celts still have their sockets filled with the clay plug used in casting, and that the edge of their blades have never been sharpened it seems probable that they were imported as a medium of exchange, a species of currency. Mr. Crawford gives a map showing the distribution in Southern Britain of greenstone polished celts, and bronze socketed celts of Breton type.

Barrow at Winterslow Hut opened 1844. The Rev. A. B. Hutchins, Curate of Ludgershall, writing to *The Antiquarian and Architectural Year Book for 1844*, published by T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, 1845, gives on pp. 23—26 a full description of the opening of a barrow at Winterslow Hut. An urn 18in. × 18in. was found inverted. It was ornamented both outside and inside the neck with "victors' laurel" pattern. There was a linen covering over the mouth of the urn, and it contained an amber solitaire bead, 23 beads of amber, etc. On the floor a bronze pin, a small rounded two-edged lance head highly fluted; a small earthenware vessel, and an urn 12 × 11½ inches

with imitation handles, containing burnt bones. Another burnt interment was accompanied by a mixed metal spearhead bent towards the top, 4 iron arrowheads, and a small circular earthen vase. In the centre of the barrow 4ft. below ground level was found a skeleton, head to north, with metal spearhead, slate gorget with three holes at each end, a red earthen vase of three pints capacity, with ornamentation, found between the knees and the feet of the skeleton, containing two flint arrowheads.

A Prehistoric Hearth at Dinton. In the chalk pit near the Field Barn of East Farm, Dinton, a dark mass was seen at the level of the top of the hard chalk. Above this was the section of a lynchet of two distinct periods. The bottom of the basin-shaped hearth was 1ft. 3in. below the level of the top of the chalk. Its length was 5ft. 6in., and width approximately 3ft. No pottery, bones, or worked flints were found, simply charcoal, pot-boilers, and "dirt."

R. C. C. CLAY.

Avebury Church Rood Loft Lights. Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., writing to the editor, August 24th, 1920, says:—"Did you know that when I went up the most precipitous and dangerous roodstair at Avebury I found, along the top surface of the handrail of the parapet traces of the round holes or sockets where the lights before the rood had been fixed. There had been 10 holes at (distances of) about 1ft. 6in. I suppose these held bowls with prickets. I have rarely found so complete a set of holes for this purpose.

Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry and Militia Papers.

Two letter box files of letters and papers were given to the library in 1924 by Miss Eyre Matcham through Lord Heytesbury. The large majority are letters from Lord Pembroke, as Lieutenant of Wilts, to "Mr. Winch, Attorney at Law, Crane Street, Salisbury," "the Clerk of the Lieutenancy," dating from 1794 to 1821, but there are many also from Lt.-Col. Lord George Thynne, of Baycliffe, Warminster, and from Sir C. H. Malet, of Wilbury, and other Deputy Lieutenants who seemed to have had much to do with the raising of the forces in those days, and officers, such as Lt.-Col. Robert Humphrys, of The Ivy; Col. Lord Bruce; J. T. Batt, of New Hall; J. H. Penruddocke, of Compton; J. T. Egerton, of Winterslow; W. W. Salmon, of Devizes; John Eyre, of Marlborough; Henry Ashe; Lord Henry Petty, &c. On December 20th, 1806, the Volunteer Corps is returned by Lord George Thynne as consisting of 1 Lt.-Col., 1 Major, 6 Captains, 4 Lieuts., 3 Ensigns, 1 Sergeant-Major, 20 Sergeants, 20 Corporals, 12 Drummers, and 380 Privates; whilst the Lavington and Cheverell Company of Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Capt. Garrett, consisted on April 4th, 1809, of 83 men with "Firelocks and Accoutrements" and none with "pikes." On March 2nd in the same year the total for the county of the "Volunteer Cavalry" was 536, and of the "Volunteer Infantry" 1313, whilst the "Local Militia" in the various divisions were returned as Avon and Bourne 288, Devizes 671, N.-West Wilts 700, S.-West Wilts 405, W. Wilts 720, Blackland 46, a total of 2830, so that 823 men were still "wanting" to complete the three establishments.

In 1814 the Militia possessed two brass field pieces which had been provided by the general subscription of the county. In spite of this it seems that the War Office claimed them—for Lord Pembroke writes that he had with regard to them, “the longest of the many dull correspondences to which I have been exposed in my various callings. Upon that occasion I mastered the Master-Gen^l of the Ordnance in defence of the guns of the county, to which they belong.” In 1798 Lord Bruce writes that “a barrel of blank cartridges and some flints had been received at Marlborough, by Mr. Tayler, Quartermaster,” for the use of the troop of Yeomanry. Lists of officers, and in some cases of men, the amounts paid by officers on receipt of their commissions, from £3 3s. by Colonels, down to 10s. 6d. by Ensigns, the plan approved at the county meeting on January 27th, 1809, for the division of the county for the purpose of supplying the five local militia battalions, and many other matters, occur in the correspondence, the great mass of which, however, really only deals with routine details and is not of much interest. There is no doubt on one point; whenever anything went wrong, and things not infrequently did so, it was always poor Mr. Winch’s fault. Lord Pembroke makes this clear.

Discovery of a hoard of English Silver Coins at Allington (All Cannings). In the course of building some cottages at Allington in September, 1925, on the site where, some ten or twelve years ago, there stood two very old houses, the workmen found it necessary to remove the capstone of a disused well in the garden. Under one of the corners of this stone they found over one hundred silver coins in a heap. They were brought to me for examination and were found to consist of:—

10	Shillings of Queen Elizabeth.
18	Sixpences ditto.
6	Shillings of King James 1st.
7	Sixpences ditto.
33	Half-Crowns of King Charles 1st.
25	Shillings ditto.
7	Sixpences ditto.

Most of these coins are in a poor state of preservation, much worn, and, especially in the case of the half-crowns of Charles, very much clipped. There were about ten more in the hoard, but some were lost, and two or three given away before the finders realised that the find might be considered as “Treasure Trove.” Of those given away there was one half-crown of Charles 1st dated 1643, so it seems possible that the original owner hid his savings under this well-stone during the time of the Civil War in Wiltshire, and never returned to enjoy the benefit of it. The Treasury were communicated with as to the disposal of the find.

B. H. CUNNINGTON.

Stonehenge. Burial of Ashes of “Latter Day Druids.” Following on a question asked in Parliament by the member for Salisbury, and the answer of Mr. Jowett, First Commissioner of

Works, that he did not propose to object to the burial by the "Latter Day Druids" of the ashes of their dead at Stonehenge, and the protest against this passed by the Wilts Arch. Society at their Salisbury meeting, many letters appeared in the *Times*. On August 28th Lord Crawford and Balcarres, President of the Society of Antiquaries, appealed to the "Druids" themselves not to press their claims, and to the First Commissioner of Works to reconsider his decision, whilst Sir Will. Boyd Dawkins protested more forcibly, declaring that the "Druids" had nothing whatever to do with Stonehenge. On August 31st weighty letters of protest appeared from different points of view from Mr. J. H. Round and Mr. J. U. Powell, Senior Tutor of St. John's Coll., Oxford. In the end it was understood that the permission which had been given had been withdrawn.

The Tropenell Cartulary, This remarkable MS. volume, begun by order of Thomas Tropenell, the builder of Great Chalfield Manor House, in 1464, and added to until his death in 1488, was purchased by Mr. W. Heward Bell, F.S.A., in order that it might be available for publication and was edited for the Wilts Archæological Society by the late Rev. J. Sylvester Davies, and published in two volumes in 1908. From that date until the end of 1923 the stout quarto volume remained in Mr. Bell's possession. At that date he sold it to Mr. Robert Fuller, of Great Chalfield, for the amount which he himself had given for it, and the book once more returned to the house in which it was originally compiled some 460 years ago.

Box, Haselbury, & Ditcheridge Rate & Valuation, 1628.¹ A rate and valuation of every livinge in the pishes of Box, Haselbery, and Ditcheridge agreed upon & made, and likewise consented unto, by us the inhabitants of the pishes afforesayed, and whose names are under subscribed this 12th daie of August 1628: for to remayne in the Churcht coffe of the pish Church of Box, as also one cobby indented therwth wth George Speke of Haselbery Esq^r and those to be psidents wherby to gather & collecte what every man's pt shale be pportionabelly to there livinges for w^{ch} they are liabell, towards any payment that these pishes or livinges or any of them shall or may be chardged wth all.

Box.	li.
George Speke for the psonadge	110
John Pinchin for the psonadge howse & stichings	15
George Speke esq ^r for the farm and divers other lands in Box	157
Mr. Coren for his Vicaridge	80
Mr. Hery Long for his lands	140
Mr. Zacharias Pouer for Rudlowe farme	80
Peeter Webb for his farmes and land in Box	72
Thomas Pers of fford for his grounds	36
William Sumtion for his mill and grounds thir unto belongige	36
Willia Pinchin for his mills & grounds therunto belongige	36
Gifford Hulbert for Slade livinge	36

¹ In possession of Mr. Peter Pinchen, of Box, (1888).

John Taylor for Mr. Hunts wormwood & the grounds and land beloginge	36
Mr. John Longe for his lande	34
Thomas West for Week & hardigs	30
John Pinell for Hill Howse	28
Widowe Curtise for her tenem ^t	28
Thomas Broade for his tenem ^t & divers other lands besids	24
Lorance Cottell for beasars tent	22
John Smith for Simons tenet	21 10s.
Widowe ffisher for her lande	20
Richard filx for butlers tenement of Rudlowe	20
Anthony Baldwine for his tent	18
Willia Butler of Midelhill for his tenet	18
[Wormclift] William Sandall for Coxes tent	16
Willia Butcher of Rudlo for his tenement	15
Willia Jeffery for his tenet	14
[Ducket] Michell Cuffe for Vinsies tenet	14
[Jo. Baylie] Willia Rawlins for his tenet	13
[W ^m Eyre] Klement England for his tenet	13
[Henly] Thomas Adia for Joanses tenet	12
John Moxa for his land	11
John Pers for his grounds	10
Robert Butcher for his tenet	10
Robert Reynolls for his house and groundes	10
[D ^r Haris] Widowe Newman for her tenet att Kingsdoun	10
Anthony Balden & Richard filx for Cottels bargayne	10
Henry butler of rwd. (—?) for his tent	10
[s collets] Thomas fford for his tenet	9
[Henslows] John head for his howse & grounds	7
Thomas Hiller for M ^r hunts tenet att an greene	7
Widowe harden for her tenet	7
Thomas West jun ^r for Coxes tenet & divers other grounds	6
John Bolwell for his mill	6
Willia Nicholls for his tenet	6
John Newman of ffoga for his tet	6
John Pinchen for bur yate 2 grounds	5
John Jeffery for his tenet	5
Anthony Moxa for his tenet	5
Gills Bayly for his tenet	4
John Woodman for his grounds	4
Willia Nowell for his tenet	4
John Love for his tenet and the ground under Cleeves	4
Thomas Blanchard for his bargayne	3
Michaell Bolwell for his Meade	3
Willia P . . ell for his ground	2
The Lady Corwallis, her tenants for her lande in Box	2

The sū of the psonadg	125
The sū of the Vicaridg	80
<hr/>	
George Speke for haselbury	68
<hr/>	
DITCHERIDGE.	li. s.
The psonadge	24 10
Michael Bolwell and Richard Chapman for there farme	34
Willia Klement for his farē	27
Michael Chelnam for his tenet	20
Willia Klement for wests	18
Peeter Webb for filx	8
Gifford Hulbert for hollies	7
<hr/>	
The sū of dicheridg psoadge	24
The sū of the rest of the pish	114
<hr/>	
Sū totalis	138
The total sum of Box	1360 10
The sū of Hasebery	063
The sum of Ditcheridge	138 10
Suma totalis	1562

(Signed)

GEORGE SPEKE

ZACHARIAS POWER

ANTHONIE BALDEN his marke

WILLIAM CLEMENT his marke

WILLIAM PINCHEN.

[NOTE.—The marginal annotations were doubtless made subsequently to the valuation, and give the names of the then owners of the lands in question]. [Transcribed by A. St. J. Story Maskelyne].

Avebury.¹ A new stone in the Kennett Avenue.

In the dry summer of 1921 I walked the line of the Kennett Avenue leading in an irregular straight line to the S.E. from the great circle at Avebury with the idea of finding buried stones by observation of the burnt-up turf. By the aid of a steel probe a large stone was located in the east of West Kennett village. In November, 1922, by the kind permission of Capt. R. Edwards, I was able to excavate the site. O.M. Sheet 28 S.W. (6-inch) shows four fallen stones of the avenue lying in the bank of the Bath Road over the hedge. On the south side, 77ft. east from the most easterly of these is the newly discovered stone lying in the same straight line.

Work was commenced on the 25th November, 1922, and after taking off the turf a large stone was struck at the depth of 1ft, and on being cleared revealed a new avenue stone 10ft. 7in. long and just under 5ft. wide and 2ft. thick at the edges and thickening considerably towards the centre. It was lying E. and W., with the larger end to the west. At the latter end

¹ The Society is indebted to Mr. Passmore for half the cost of the blocks illustrating these notes.

were two large packing blocks and in the space between them was a layer of flints and small sarsens from 6in. to about 1ft in diameter extending for about 4ft. under the fallen monolith. It is obvious that the large stone was brought into position from the east side, the larger end was placed on the hard pavement and the other end raised up so as to bring the lower



Plan of Stone as excavated. The small packing blocks were only partly uncovered.

part of one edge between the two large packing blocks which were doubtless already in position. It thus stood with its broad side facing the avenue. In falling, the stone fell on its edge, and then turned over on to its flat face. It is simply a rough sarsen such as occur locally, and no marks of tooling were noticed. As the stone lies in a valuable pasture near the river, only a small excavation was made, nothing was moved except a few of the paving stones, these were replaced and everything was covered up exactly as it was before work started.

One small piece of black pottery too small for determination was found on the pavement. Two flint flakes came out of a curious natural groove which crosses transversely the upper face of the stone. The excavation

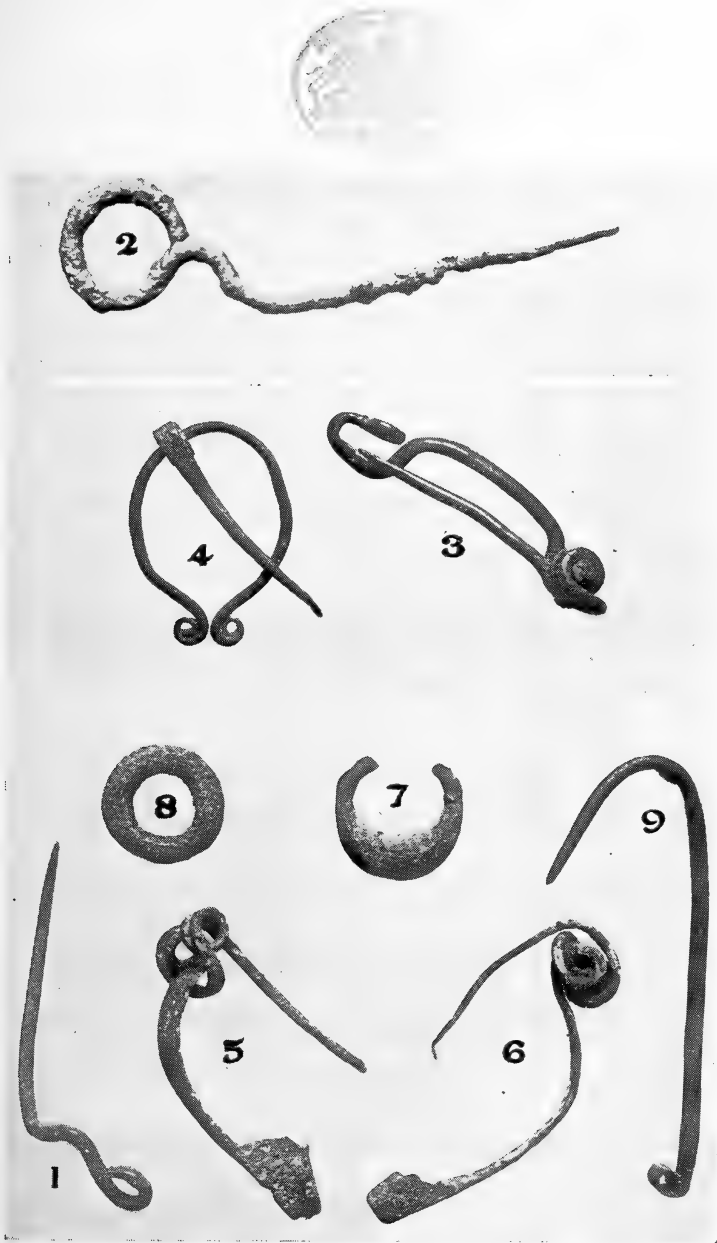


Plate I.—Objects of Early Iron Age from N. Wilts (Passmore Collection).



Plate II.—Pottery vessels of Early Iron Age found in N. Wilts (Passmore Collection).

was visited by the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, F.S.A., and others, while the work was done by H. Tuck, of Avebury, and the writer.

The stone now lies at the foot of the low causeway which carries the Bath Road at this spot, its N. edge is 18ft. 4in. from the south edge of the metalled road ; its west end is exactly 77ft. from the nearest point of the stone to the west, allowing for rainwash and modern movement of the ground only about 2ft. of the stone could have been underground.

A. D. PASSMORE.

Early Iron Age Antiquities from N. Wilts. The antiquities described and illustrated on Plates I. and II. have been found by chance while exploring ancient sites or by men employed in excavating for road material or rabbits.

Plate I. (1). The earliest in point of date is the ring-headed bronze pin of Hammersmith type, length 5cms., formed from a thin circular bar of metal ; the head is not in the same plane as the pin. A rare type of the 4th—3rd cent. B.C. Found at Upper Upham, in Aldbourne parish.

(2). A ring-headed pin of iron 11cms. in length found near Russley.

(3). La Tene I. brooch of bronze ; these brooches are of great interest and rarity except in Wiltshire where about thirty have been found. The present specimen was found near the pin last described in 1905, it is 41mm. long and 13 wide at the coils. In ancient times the pin has been broken and replaced, it still works on a bar of metal thrust through the coils.

(4). A penannular ring brooch with moveable pin, of bronze with flat spiral ends, it is oval in outline and formed of round wire, the pin is of the same form except the ring joint ; in this the metal has been beaten flat and bent over the ring of the brooch. This form was found in the Glastonbury Lake Dwelling but is rare elsewhere ; greatest length 29mm. Found near Nos. 2 and 3 but not actually associated with them.

(5). A bronze brooch of La Tene III. type with solid catch plate and with bow, spring, and pin in one piece, length 51mm. Found near Russley.

(6). Bronze brooch similar to No. 5 and from the same locality, 47mm. long.

(7). A bronze earring (?) illustrated full size, a Hallstatt form but probably of La Tene I. date, found in Liddington Castle.

(8). A solid cast ring of bronze illustrated full size found with Nos. 1 and 9 at Upper Upham.

(9). A bronze pin of a well-known Lake Dwelling type, was straight when found but was bent by finder, length 92mm. Of round bronze except the head which has been hammered flat and then coiled ; found with Nos. 1 and 8 at Upham.

Plate II. (10). A bead rim pot of grey brown pottery with black patches, handmade of thick ware, height 5½ins., diameter 6¼in. at mouth and 3½in. at base, roughly in the centre of which a hole 19mm. in diameter has been bored. Greatest diameter 7½ins. This specimen was found in a pit in the garden of Grovelands, Westlecott Road, Swindon, due south of the railway bridge in that road. It was surrounded by ashes and much broken pottery ; these were collected and taken away by one entirely ignorant of ancient pottery

and unfortunately lost. In any case they could not be found when the owner applied for them, thus much interesting material has disappeared. The mouth of the pot is slightly oval.

(11). A large elegantly shaped hand-made pot of reddish brown thin pottery with a bead rim, lip 8in., middle 10in., base 3in. in diameter, found in fragments by a flint digger near Russley and restored.

(12). A large bead rim hand-made vessel of hard grey pottery 7½in. high, 7¾in. in greatest diameter, base 3½in., the mouth is somewhat oval in shape being 5¾in. one way and 6½in. the other; found by flint diggers on Whitefield Hill, Aldbourne, together with much pottery of an early character.

All the above-mentioned objects are in my own collection.

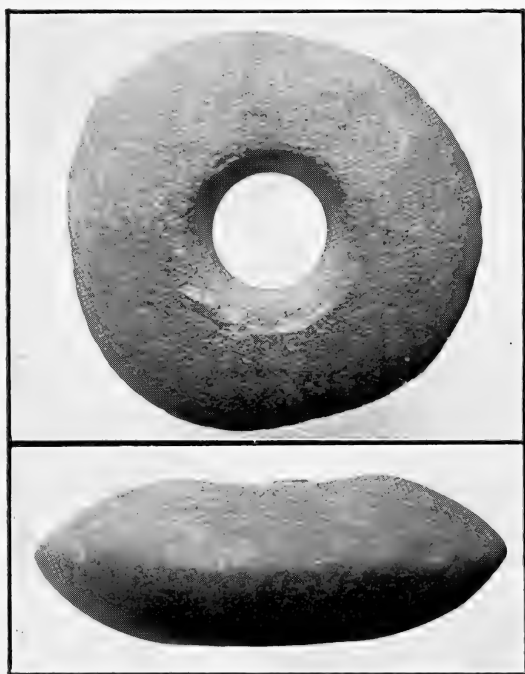
A. D. PASSMORE.

A new site for Naturally Polished Flints. About 1921 a flint digger working on the N. face of Whitefield Hill in the parish of Aldbourne, close to and East of the Swindon—Marlborough road, found three highly lustrous flints exactly similar to those from Collingbourne described by the writer in *W.A.M.*, xli., p. 183. They were treasured as curios till sold to the writer in 1925.

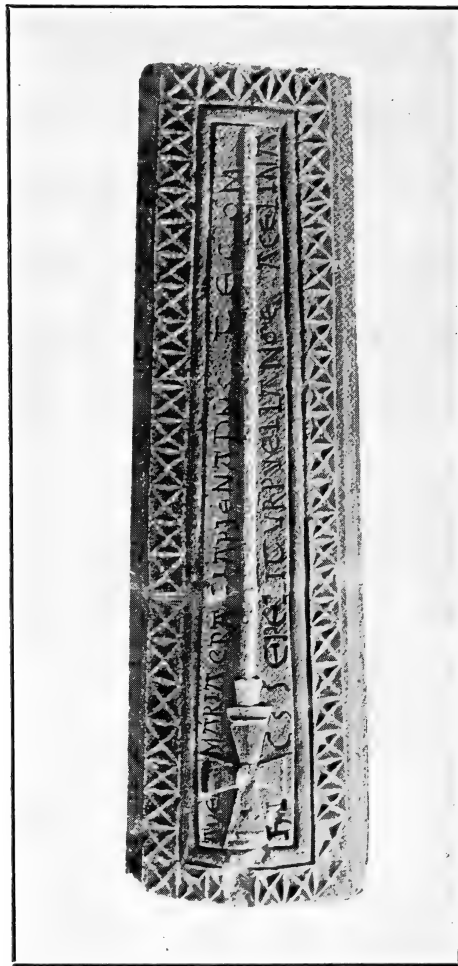
(1) A rod-like water worn flint the size of a small finger lusted all over including the ends. (2) A thin much water-worn flint roughly 4in. × 2in. and ¼in. thick, lusted all over except where it has been broken in modern times. (3) A natural flint nodule still retaining (as the others) its white skin. Several flakes have been naturally broken away from the base. The whole of the specimen is highly lusted except two spots caused by an accident when found. There is now very little doubt that this extraordinary lustre was caused by a flow of fine mud and sand over the flints when lying in water.

A. D. PASSMORE.

Pits at Winterbourne Stoke. On February 7th, 1925, Mr. R. S. Newall, F.S.A., wrote as follows:—"My friend, Mr. R. Courage, of Scotland Farm, Winterbourne Stoke, asked me to come and dig out the remains of a skeleton found at Parsonage Down while digging holes for posts. The site is now pasture after plough, and there are no signs of banks, ditches, or holes, but many burnt flints and pieces of pottery, too weathered to be of any use, are lying on the surface. I found a pit 3ft. deep by 4ft. in diameter. In the chalky earth were animal bones, ox and sheep, and some small pieces of pottery. This chalky earth came to within 18in. of the surface, then 6in. of clean moved chalk, and above this had evidently been a layer of large flints and earth. On the N. side of the pit was a recess 18in. deep filled with the same earthy chalk and two hands and one foot of a skeleton *in situ*. What had happened was that the original pit had been filled up, or had silted up to within 18in. of the surface; that then a cutting had been made in the north side and the chalk from this had been thrown into the middle of the original pit. The crouched skeleton was buried only 18in. below the surface, lying, I think, on the left side with head to N.W. The skeleton had been covered over with large flints. There were about 18 small pieces of pottery, no rim fragments. Dr. R. C. C. Clay confirmed my opinion as to its being probably of Early Iron Age,



Stone perforated Mace Head (?), about $\frac{1}{2}$. Found near Bilbury Camp, Wylde. In possession of R. S. Newall, F.S.A.



Recumbent Gravestone of the 12th century found in Court Street, Trowbridge, 1924.

La Tene I. or II. ? The pottery above or near the skeleton was the same as in the pit. This might be caused by covering the skeleton with earth from the pit. Dr. Clay thought the skeleton that of a boy of about 7 or 8 years of age. Another pit was found, but the ground was in too bad a state to dig it out." The importance of the find is that it locates a new pit site. It lies in the middle of the large field to the N. of the Amesbury Road, W. of Scotland Farm, between the farm and the sixth milestone from Amesbury, rather nearer the latter.

Medieval Gravestones at Trowbridge. The *Wiltshire Times*, of Sept. 27th, 1924, reported the discovery of several recumbent tombstones together with a great quantity of human bones in the course of excavating the foundations of the extension of the Co-operative Bakery in Court Street, Trowbridge. A stone coffin was also found. It was during the erection of the earlier premises of the Co-operative Society that the remarkable coped recumbent stone, with head and foot stones and the other cross slab, illustrated and described in *W.A.M.*, xxxiv, 218—221, were found in 1902. The site was apparently that of the Castle burial ground. The largest of the stones recently found measuring about 6ft. long by 20in. in width, and slightly coped, has been, like its two predecessors, handed over to the Parish Church for preservation and now stands upright against the N. wall under the Tower, where it is well seen. It has a clean break across the centre but is otherwise in perfect condition and could never have been exposed to the weather for any length of time. The lettering though irregular, is deeply cut and perfectly legible. Down the centre runs what appears to be a processional cross within a moulded border, beyond which is an outer border of Norman diaper work. The inscription, one line on each side of the cross is :—" Ave Maria gratia plena D.N.S. tecom.

Hie Ssepelitur puella noe Acelina."

A smaller stone measuring 24in. in length by 11½in. in width at the head, flat with a somewhat rude cross cut in relief, has also found a place in the Parish Church and lies now against the west wall of the Baptistery. The other stones found were either plain flat stones or cross slabs too fragmentary for preservation in the church. As can be seen from the accompanying illustration the larger stone is a singularly beautiful example of a 12th century tombstone with the rare addition of a legible inscription. Trowbridge Parish Church is happy in the possession of two early monuments of so interesting a character as the coped stone found in 1902 and the present charming example. Apparently all the stones found on this site are of the 12th century.

E. H. GODDARD.

The Devizes Skippet. The *Wiltshire Gazette* of May 7th, 1925, had a photograph of a case containing various "Relics of Old Devizes" recently placed over the mantelpiece in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall. Amongst these are the Corporation Seals of the 14th Century and of 1608, a pewter "Sand Box," and the grant of a stall in the market of *cir.* 1260, but the most remarkable object is the subject of the following note.

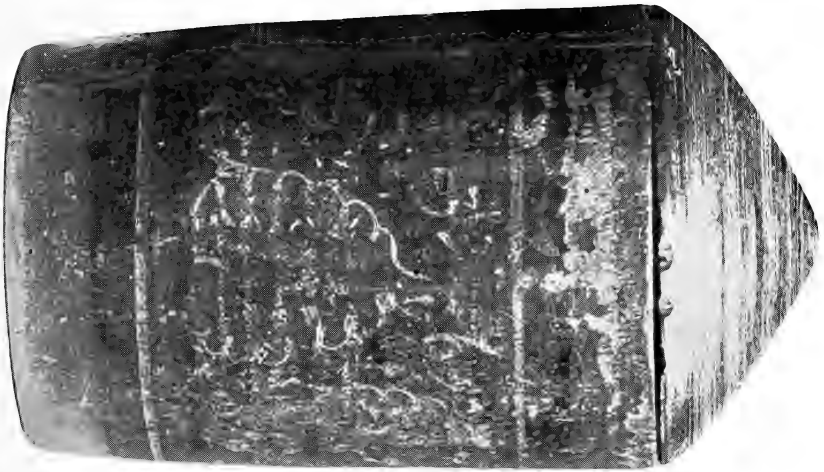
It was discovered by Capt. B. H. Cunnington behind a number of old Deeds in the strong room of the Corporation in 1925, and is described as follows in the introduction to *The Constitutions of the Borough of Devizes*, edited by Capt. Cunnington in 1925 (pp. xiv.—xvii.).

“This interesting relic of the early days of Devizes dates from the 14th Century or possibly earlier. It has a diameter of 5in. at the rim, 4½in. at the base, and is 8¾in. high. Immediately below the cover on the rim of the box is the following inscription: “Evidencie de Deuyses in Old Port” in a 14th Century hand writing. The box and cover appear to have been turned out of one piece of elm and were originally gaily, not to say gaudily, decorated in various bright colours. About the centre is a series of black lines arranged chevron wise, the angles being filled with two opposed conventional leaf-like ornaments; these leaves are coloured alternately green and yellow, with black veins, the outer edge emphasised with scribbled lines in cream colour, and the spaces round about the leaves are filled in with scrolls also in cream colour. Bordering this decoration, above and below, are three horizontal lines, the middle one is cream coloured, the others black. The background of the box is coloured a bright red except the zones above and below the triple horizontal lines. The cover is scored with tool lines, and there are scrolls in black and cream, now much defaced and showing no definite design. The colouring as a whole is much faded except the red, which is still bright in places. The lines that now appear cream colour may originally have been white.”

Mr. A. E. Stamp, of the Public Record Office, has kindly supplied the following notes on “Skippets” and the examples under his custody:—

“The word Skippet has a variable meaning. In the limited sense of *cases for seals* there are a large number here, mostly made of turned wood, but in some cases of tinned plate, silver, or silver gilt. In the wider sense of receptacles for small objects such as deeds there are a number here of all kinds of material, but in the largest collection, viz., that of the Court of Wards and Liveries, boxes of wood are the exception. The specimens in the Museum of this Office are much smaller than the Devizes example and the depth is usually about a third or a quarter of the diameter. They contain documents of the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Centuries and have contemporary inscriptions, but no ornamentations. There are indeed some painted boxes in this Museum, but they are of much thinner wood and later date. The ‘Court of Ward’ boxes are mostly of thin wood or cardboard, covered with leather and bound with paper, and both on these grounds and on account of their later date are not comparable with the specimen at Devizes.”

“The Devizes Skippet contains 25 small parchment deeds, many of them with the original seals attached. Eighteen of them are grants and leases, etc., of burgages and tenements in the Old Port and the New Port of Devizes, four are bonds, and one is a deed of apprenticeship. A translation of the remaining two is given in full below as being of more than usual interest. They are numbered from 1 to 29, but four are missing. The following is a list of the deeds and an abstract of their contents:—



No. 1.



No. 2.

THE DEVIZES SKIPPET. Fourteenth Century (for explanation see present condition)

1. From a photograph showing original position



GRANTS, LEASES, &c., OF BURGAGES AND TENEMENTS IN THE
OLD PORT AND NEW PORT, DEVIZES.

- (2) John Auncell to William Harries and Johanna, his wife
[Old Port] 1385
- (3) John Coventry & William de Hedyngton to John Sterlyng
[New Port] 1452
- (4) John Burley & John Cley to Roger Hawekyns and Edith
his wife [New Port] 1502
- (5) Galfridus Sewi to Peter Pugeys of a stall in Devizes
[1216—1272] temp. Hen. III.
- (6) William Coventry to William Smith & Johanna his wife
[New Port] 1430
- (12) Thomas Harryes & Alice his wife to Richard Aylewyn of
Compton [Old and New Port] 1450
- (13) Christina late wife of John Spycer to her brother John
Holowaye of Rowde [Old Port] 1649
- (14) Thomas Smyth & Edith his wife to Nicholas Mere and Johanna
his wife [New Port] 1457
- (15) Mayor & Commonality of Devizes to John Westwood [Old
Port] 1517
- (16) John Holowaye of Rowde to Nicholas Mere [Old Port] 1470
- (17) Quit-Claim of Number 16 1470
- (18) John Mulward & Matilda his wife to Reginald Hert [New Port] 1390
- (19) John Wastel & Alice his wife to William Lucas and Lucy, his
wife [Old Port] 1376
- (24) Nicholas Mere to Roger Hawkyngs [New Port] 1499
- (25) Henry le Hert of Southbroom to William le Spicer & Roger
his son [Old Port]. 1350
- (26) Thomas Dodeman to John Everdon, Clerk, and Robert Smyth
[Old Port] 1410
- (27) John Hert, son of Henry Hert of Southbroom to Elizabeth
Hert his sister [Southbroom and Devizes] 1353
- (29) Katherine Breade to Edward Haynes, Clothmaker [Rowde]
[signed Edward Heyns] 1555

BONDS.

- (8) & (9) Thomas Smyth & Edith his wife to Nicholas Mere in 100£ [1457]
- (10) Thomas Breket of Salisbury and John Browne, pardoner of
St. Clements to Robert Knight Mayor of Devizes, in 10£ [1524]
- (20) Conditions of bond as (8) & (9), but dated 1458.
- (28) Richard Middleton, citizen & girdler of London to John
Nassh, Clothman of Devizes [1500]

- (7) Apprenticeship of John a Neve to John Brede & Katherine
his wife, Weavers [1523]
- (11) Quit-claim by John Depedene, Clerk, Executor of William
Ayscogh, Bishop of Salisbury, of any personal action he
may have against William Wigmore, husbandman, John
Lillond, husbandman, Richard Grenelane, husbandman,

Richard Scot, husbandman, John Whateley, husbandman, Peter Brown, labourer, Robert Hill, husbandman, Thomas Boys, Milner, Nicholas Hiket, husbandman, John Hiket, labourer, John Canyng, husbandman, John Hatter, carpenter, Henry Carter, husbandman, John Carter, husbandman, William Hoper, husbandman, John Hoper, labourer, Robert Knave, labourer, Thomas and Robert servants of William Wigmore, all of West Ashton. 12. Dec. 31. Hen. VI.

[1452]

[William Ayscough, Bishop of Salisbury, was murdered in 1450, near Edington, in Wilts, during Jack Cade's rebellion. The present charter probably refers to persons who participated in the riots resulting in the Bishop's death.]

- (23) Grant by Richard, vicar of Preschuyte [Preshute] and Joh. Wyly of Borbach [Burbage] to Joh. Auncell of Lauyngton Episcopi [W. Lavington] of houses, curtilages, burgages, and stalls in Devizes enfeoffed to them by Thomas Larrge, butcher, of Marlebergh [Marlborough] who had them by gift and bequest and Margaret his late wife, who had them by gift and feoffment of Stephen Mymmynges her former husband; also an annual rent of 4s. paid by Joh. Sely for a messuage in le Holdeport in Devizes and another rent of 4s. in the same from Robert Cove, situated between tenements of Joh. Wastel and Simon Sandon.

Witnesses Will. Spisour, Mayor, Thomas Fairedam, Ric. Gobet, Joh. Welford, Joh. Witttherton, Tho. Wytteneye. Dt. Devizes, Mon. Aft. St. Matthew, 2 Rich. II. [27 Sept. 1378].

Circular Stone perforated Mace Head from near Bilbury Camp, Wylve.¹ This implement was found on a heap of stones gathered off the fields near Bilbury Camp, and was brought to me by a workman. It is roughly circular with a cutting edge all round. It measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, the hole being hour-glass shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. contracting to $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. I was puzzled at first by seeing an implement which in form is typical of New Guinea, but Dr. Thomas, of the Geological Survey, has kindly identified the stone as a solidified sandstone comparable with some sarsens, probably from the S.W. of England, and not found in New Guinea. The implement has either been made from a more or less suitable pebble, or else a piece of stone was chipped into shape and finally dressed all over by bruising or picking, the bruising still being evident. The remarkable feature about it is its cutting edge. It would of course be impossible to cut wood with it, as with an adze, the handle being in the way, but as a weapon it is far more efficient than the usual perforated pebble. Mr. Reginald Smith has kindly drawn my attention to somewhat similar mace heads in the British Museum, two of which are in the Sturge collection labelled as from Beck Row, Milden-

¹ This implement is illustrated at p. 345 above.

hall, and Stoneham, both in Suffolk, but these examples have not so pronounced an edge, nor are they so circular as the Wylde specimen. My thanks are due to Mr. F. Stevens for taking the photograph here reproduced as well as to Dr. Thomas and Mr. Reginald Smith.

In connection with the methods used in the boring of hard stones the following results of experiments from the *Wisconsin Archaeologist*, vol. viii., p. 58, are of interest.

<i>Tool used.</i>	<i>Material bored.</i>	<i>Time occupied.</i>	<i>Depth of hole.</i>
Arrow with stone point.	Turquoise Bead.	26 mins.	—
Bow drill with stone point	Siliceous Rock.	3 hours	1½ in.
Ditto	Catlinite as hard as banded slate.	3 hours	5 in.
Bevelled jasper point in arrow.	Catlinite.	40 mins.	1 in.
Ditto with sand.	Ditto.	32 mins.	1 in.
Ditto in staff weighing 10lbs. & sand	Ditto.	22 mins.	1 in.
Ditto ditto	Pine Board.	5 mins.	1 in.
Ditto ditto	Dry Maple.	16 mins.	1 in.

The jasper drill without sand or water after boring nine holes in Catlinite showed little evidence of use. When boring a soft stone of considerable thickness the tool is apt to bind and break in the hole, which probably accounts for boring from both sides. Ash is the most durable wood for boring with sand. An ash rod, ¾ in. in diameter and 3ft. long, with sharp quartz sand bored a cone-shaped hole in Catlinite 1 in. deep in 66 minutes. The same with horn point and sand and water took 48 minutes. Owing to the impossibility of holding the drill perfectly steady the hole becomes enlarged and the point of the drill becomes cone shaped.

A copper awl, made by hammering up native copper with a quartzite hammer which embeds quartz grains in the copper, bored a 3 in. hole in Catlinite tapering from ½ in. to a point in 55 minutes. This was aided by quartz sand as well. All these times could be lessened by using a tubular drill of copper, horn, bone, elder, etc. I have not myself tried any of these experiments, but it seems that the hole in the implement here illustrated could have been bored in something like 1½ hours, a very much shorter time than one would have expected.

R. S. NEWALL.

Perforated Pebble Hammerstone. A fine oval perforated pebble hammerstone found near Marlborough was purchased by the British Museum in 1896. This is, I think, the one mentioned in *W.A.M.*, xxxviii, p. 285, and *Arch. Journ.*, xxv., p. 250. It measures 4½ in. in length, and has a countersunk perforation in the centre. There is a photograph of it in the Society's library.

R. S. NEWALL.

Recent Additions to Museum.

CINERARY URN OF UNUSUAL TYPE found during the making of a gun emplacement, inverted over burnt human bones as a secondary interment on the north side of the Barrow No. 19 Figheldean. Presented by Lt.-Col. R. L. Waller, C.M.G., C.R.E. Bulford Camp, 1925.

POINTED BONE IMPLEMENT and fragments of "beaker" pottery found near the bottom of a pit on Bulford Down, 1917. Presented by Mr. Percy Farrer.

BONE COMB (IMPERFECT) found near the head of a skeleton (apparently that of a woman) on land occupied by the Ministry of Agriculture, near New Plantation, Amesbury, 1920. The comb has a double row of teeth of unequal size like a modern small tooth comb; between the teeth, on both sides, narrow strips of bone have been attached by means of iron rivets; these strips are ornamented with three rows of dot and circle pattern. For similar combs see *Excavations* III., p. 132, and one from Easton Hill, *Devizes Museum Cat.*, Pt. II., p. 116 S2a. Presented by Mr. Percy Farrer.

TEETH AND ANTLER of very large red deer from gravel at Alton Magna.

HUMAN SKULL and other bones found near the top of a large barrow east of Bulford Camp.

HUMAN SKULL and jaw with impacted wisdom tooth from a pit near New Buildings, Figheledean.

HUMAN SKULL, etc., from a pit at Alton Magna. Presented by Mr. Percy Farrer.

Bronze Age Bronze Implements not previously noticed.

BRONZE PALSTAVE FROM ASHTON KEYNES. Mr. A. D. Passmore writes: In 1913 a man working in a field in the above parish at a spot called "Spratt's Gate" found a bronze axe $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and 3 in. across the widest part of the blade and weighing $16\frac{1}{2}$ oz. It is of the ordinary palstave type with a prominent stop ridge, below which is a V-shaped depression from which leads a midrib which extends half way down the blade; there is no loop and it somewhat resembles that figured by Evans Fig. 58. It has a widely expanded cutting edge. The blade has been finely hammered to an edge and the whole implement displays the highest workmanship and finish while it is covered by a wonderful olive green patina. It now belongs to Mr. J. Plumbe who kindly allows me to record it here.

BRONZE LOOPED PALSTAVE FROM BROAD BLUNSDON. Mr. A. D. Passmore has added to his collection a bronze Palstave measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length and $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. across the cutting edge of the blade. It is somewhat of the type of Evans (1881) Fig. 77, with loop, deep slot and widely expanded cutting edge. Both the blade and the butt end are broken and the whole surface is corroded.

A SMALL BRONZE AWL is illustrated in the present number of the *Magazine*, (See page 322), found by Dr. Clay with a cinerary urn in the Woodminton group of barrows and presented to the Devizes Museum.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN BARROWS AT AMESBURY, 1771. Mr. Gerald C. Dunning writing Nov. 6th, 1925, from University College, London, says: "In a small folio of tracings (in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries) I found drawings of the two bronze daggers and pin noticed by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford in *W.A.M.* xxxviii., 115. A short description is given of the implements, and underneath is written 'Minutes Soc. Ant.,

Jan. 1771." On looking up the above reference, I found the following (Minutes Soc. Ant., Lond., Jan. 10th, 1771, xii., 67) "Governor Pownall presented the annexed drawings traced by him from the originals and of the exact size and shape thereof, in possession of His Grace the Duke of Queensbury. They were found in the two barrows, in that part of Amesbury called Vespasian's Camp. In the larger of the two, the large spear-head and pin were found, intermixt with ashes; and in the smaller barrow, the lesser spearhead was found." Underneath the larger dagger is written, "The rivet but half an inch." The pin is called "Brass Pin." The drawings are exactly the same size as those found by Mr. Crawford in Bodleian. The pin clearly terminates in a ring-head, broken. I estimate its original length to have been $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., and the diameter of the ring $\frac{5}{8}$ in. The above notes rather overlap those given by Mr. Crawford, but the reference that the implements were in the Duke of Queensbury's possession may be of use in trying to find the present whereabouts of the bronzes."

The following bronze implements were mentioned in Vol xlii. of the *Magazine* :—

A "Spear Head of Brass" found in Bloodfield, Chute. Stukeley's *Itin.*, VI., 132; *W.A.M.*, xlii., 262.

Small Bronze Awl, length 2 in., found at Roundway; of doubtful age. In Devizes Museum. *W.A.M.*, xlii., 599, 600, *figd.*

Bronze Socketed Spearhead with two loops and prominent midrib, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Hemp Knoll, Bishops Cannings. In Devizes Museum. Described and figured, *W.A.M.*, xlii., 600, *figd.*

Two fragments of a Sword, a large Dagger, flanged Celt, and two Palstaves, all in the Blackmore Museum. Described and figured, *W.A.M.*, xlii., 601—603.

Bronze Ferrule, like door handle, for the butt end of spear, resembling *fig.* 426 in Evan's *Bronze*, was found by Col. Hawley many years ago in excavating village sites on Rushall Down, and is now in the British Museum. *W.A.M.*, xlii., 228.

In Mrs. Cunnington's "*The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross Farm*," 1923, the following bronze implements are noted :
A Fragment of a blade of (apparently) a Socketed Celt. Plate XVIII., *fig.* 3.

Two Bronze Awls. Plate XIX., Figs. 3 and 4.

Bronze Razor, tanged, round blade with notch. Plate XIX., *fig.* 2. Similar to one found by Hoare in a barrow on Salisbury Plain, now in Devizes Museum. These razors appear to have been retained in use down to Halstatt times in the Early Iron Age.

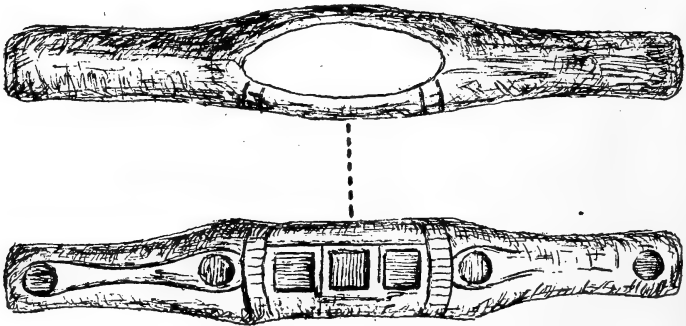
THE SMALL KNIFE DAGGER found by Mr. Nan Kivell, on Cold Kitchen Hill, Brixton Deverell, described and figured above (*W.A.M.*, xliii., 328, Plate IV. A.), seems to be a form of which no other exactly similar example is known. Mr. Reginald Smith, to whom the drawing of this specimen was sent, replied: "I enclose rubbings of our (in the British Museum) nearest, all I should say of the very latest Bronze Age or even

Halstatt, as two are from the Dowris hoard. The small ones have the edges of the tang beaten up, but the Sussex one (from Lewes) is regularly flanged." The Cold Kitchen example is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, by $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide. It has a narrow spear-shaped blade which looks as if it might have originally been wider, but has been ground narrower by use and sharpening. It has a slight mid-rib and two rivet notches at the end of the tang, which is broad and has its edges beaten up into regular flanges. Of the examples mentioned by Mr. Reginald Smith, it most resembles one of the two from Dowris, King's Co., Ireland, but its flanges are much more distinct. Its assignment to the very latest stage of the Bronze Age or even later, is borne out by its occurrence at Cold Kitchen Hill, where the objects found are not of the Bronze Age, but of the La Tene I., or perhaps Halstatt Age and thence down to the end of the Roman occupation.

Previous lists of Bronze Implements found in Wiltshire are given in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxvii., 92—158, 455, 613; xxxviii., 636; xxxix., 477—484; xl., 359, 360. ED. H. GODDARD.

Late Celtic Bronze Enamelled Cheek-piece of Bit.

This interesting example of Late Celtic enamelled bronze, of which Somerset has produced a good deal and Wiltshire hardly anything, was found on Middle Chase Farm, in Bowerchalke parish, just inside the Wiltshire boundary by Shepherd Wright, and is now in the possession of the Rev. A. T. Bruce, of Sixpenny Handley, near Salisbury. It was reported by Dr. R. C. C. Clay in 1925, and Mr. C. W. Pugh's drawing of it is here reproduced. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length. It is plain on the inner, and enamelled on the outer face. Of this enamel enough remains to show its colours. Of the seven sinkings to hold the enamel the outermost circular one at each end was blue, the next circular one red, the two outer square sinkings blue, and the central square one red. Tho British Museum has five very similar cheek-pieces from Polden Hill, Somerset, slightly larger than this example, and there are also two from the Stanwick hoard, North Riding of Yorkshire, of a somewhat earlier type.



Late Celtic Bronze Enamelled Cheek-piece of Bit from Middle Chase Farm, Bowerchalke. $\frac{1}{1}$

The Custody of Wiltshire Manorial Documents.

Public Record Office,
Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.
25th March, 1926.

DEAR MR. GODDARD,

The Master of the Rolls has been considering the custody of Wiltshire manorial documents, and has had difficulty in coming to a decision. The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society have a good claim to be recognised as suitable recipients, but the strong room accommodation available at Devizes is so small that it might soon be filled.

I believe you know that there is a similar difficulty in Somersetshire.

The Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University has now made a spontaneous offer to the Master of the Rolls to receive such documents for these two counties in the University Library, which contains two fire-proof strong rooms and has ample and suitable accommodation. At the University the records would not only be well cared for, but would provide much needed material for historical research. Moreover, Bristol is easily accessible from most parts of the counties.

The Master of the Rolls has therefore decided to approve of the Bristol University Library as a suitable place of deposit for manorial documents belonging to these two counties.

Yours very truly,

R. C. FOWLER.

The committee of the Society at its last meeting agreed that in view of the absence of the fire-proof accommodation required by the Master of the Rolls, anywhere in Wiltshire, the above arrangement seemed the best that could be come to.

WILTS OBITUARY.

Canon George Hugh Bourne, died Dec. 2nd, aged 85.

Buried in Salisbury Cathedral cloisters. Born at St. Paul's Cray, Kent, educated at Eton and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1863; B.C.L. 1866; and D.C.L. 1871; Deacon 1863, Priest 1864 (Oxford), Curate of Sandford-on Thames, 1863—65; Master of St. Andrew's College, Chardstock, 1866—74; which he transferred to St. Edmund's College, Salisbury, founded by him in that year; Warden of St. Edmund's College, 1874—1885, when he retired from scholastic work; Subdean of Salisbury Cathedral, 1887—1901; Treasurer of the Cathedral, 1901 until his death. Well known and esteemed in Salisbury. A short notice in the *Guardian*, Dec. 11th, 1925, speaks of him as "a well-known hymn writer, not that he wrote many, but chiefly because two of his hymns stand out as full of devotion and teaching, "Lord enthroned in heavenly splendour," and "O Christ our God, who

with Thine own hast been." He left the property called St. Edmund's College to be used for some Church purpose for the diocese.

Obit. notice *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Jan. 1926.

He was the author of :—

The King taking account of his servants. A sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral on the 22nd Sunday after Trinity, Nov. 9th, 1884, being the Sunday following the death of the Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster General. Salisbury Brown & Co. Pamphlet 8vo., pp. 8.

Thereza Mary Story Maskelyne, died, Feb. 21st, 1926, aged 91. Buried at Purton. Born 1834 at Penllergaer, Glam., d. of John Dillwyn Llewellyn, F.R.S. and Emma Talbot. Married 1858, Mervin Herbert Nevil Story Maskelyne, F.R.S., of Bassett Down House, who died in 1911. From 1879 when Mr. Story Maskelyne inherited the Bassett Down property to 1885 when the largely re-built house at Bassett Down was ready, they lived at Salthrop House close by, removing to Bassett Down in the latter year. Their three daughters survive them, Margaret, unmarried, now living at Purton; Mary the widow of the Rt. Hon. Hugh Oakeley Arnold Forster, Secretary of State for War 1903—5, whom she married in 1885; and Thereza, the widow of Sir Arthur William Rücker, F.R.S., at one time Secretary of the Royal Society and President of the British Association. On the death of Mr. Story Maskelyne in 1911 the Bassett Down property passed to Mrs. Arnold Forster. Coming of a scientific family herself Mrs. Story Maskelyne shared to a considerable extent her husband's scientific interests, but at Bassett Down Botany and Gardening took the first place in her affections perhaps, and the study of local topographical history came next. Both to *Wilts Notes and Queries* and the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, she was a fairly constant contributor for many years. Indeed her last contribution to this *Magazine* was in Dec., 1924. In the garden she worked herself long before gardening became the fashion, as it is now, and Bassett Down garden repaid the knowledge and the loving care bestowed upon it, by always having something unexpected and something worth seeing to show to "real gardeners." But apart from her many and varied "interests" Mrs. Maskelyne will be remembered as one whom it was good to have known, who possessed a singular personal charm which faithfully reflected the beauty of her character, who never said an unkind word of anybody, and whom nobody ever spoke of except with affection and respect.

Obit notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, Feb. 26th, 1926.

Bibliographical list of her Writings :—

In *Wilts Notes and Queries*—

Quidhampton. I., 311—314.

The King's Bridge or Kynebridge. I., 413—415.

Mungwell, Wilts, Wroughton. II., 391—394.

Crundel and Tan Hill. II., 535—537; III., 188—189.

Ellandune. III., 328—333; 454—457.

Alfred in the Chronicles, by Ed. Conybeare, 1900. III., 430—432.

Elyndon—Wroughton. IV., 37—41.

Gule of August. V., 476—478.

Old Wiltshire Customs. VI., 36—38.

An Ancient Wiltshire Custom (the Word Ale at Midgehall). VI., 331—336.

In *Wilts Arch. Mag.*—

Certificate of the Town Gild of Malmesbury (Public Record Office Certificates, &c., of Guilds, Chancery No. 443. xxix, 122—125.

Nevil Maskelyne, D.D., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal (with list of his works). xxix., 126—137.

Ellandune identified. xxxi, 241—243.

Tan Hill Fair. xxxiv., 426—432.

Notes on the History of Wroughton. xxxvii, 400—416.

Perambulation of Purton, 1733. xl., 119—128.

(And Canon Manley) **Notes on the Ecclesiastical History of Wroughton, its Rectors and Vicars.** xli., 451—478.

The Village Feast or Revel. xlii., 588—591.

Privately printed—**Notes on the Maskelyne Family and their home.**

Devizes, 1916. Pamphlet 8vo., pp. 36. Noticed *W.A.M.*, xxxix., 419.

Col. David Blake Maurice, D.S.O. Died Dec., 1925. Eldest son of Oliver Calley Maurice, of Manton Grange. Educated at Uppingham, joined Royal Berks Regt., 1888, and served in Malta, Bermuda, Halifax, and the West Indies between 1889 and 1898. Served on the staff of the Mounted Infantry in the S. African War, 1900—1902, and was in many actions and gained the D.S.O. In August, 1914, he was with the 1st Batt. of the Royal Berkshire Regt. in the retreat from Mons. He afterwards acted as Brigade-Major on the staff of the 77th Infantry Brigade. He became Lt.-Col. and C.B.E. He was hon. sec. of the S. Berks Hunt Point-to-Point meetings for many years.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 10th, 1925.

William Henry Godding. Died Feb. 21st, 1926. aged 64. Buried at Cadley. He and his brother Arthur farmed Brimslade, Kingston and Park Farms on the Savernake Estate. He had lived at Brimslade all his life. Well known as a judge of shire horses at shows. He was chairman of the Marlborough Board of Guardians and Rural District Council, and as such acted as J.P. A sincere Churchman, he acted as churchwarden at Cadley for 35 years. Greatly respected.

Long obit notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 25th, 1926; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, March, 1926.

James Horton. Died Feb. 26th, 1926. Aged 84. Buried at Winterbourne Bassett. Son of John Horton, born at Inglesham. For 40 years he farmed at Rabson, in Winterbourne Bassett, purchasing the whole parish of Winterbourne in 1906. He had lived at Marlborough since his retirement in 1911. He was a J.P. for Wilts, and was much esteemed in

the Marlborough neighbourhood. His two sons, John and Garnet, succeed him at Winterbourne.

Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, March 5th, 1926.

Eliza Frances, Lady Caillard, of Wingfield House, died March 15th, 1926. Buried at Wingfield. Married, 1881, Sir Vincent Caillard. Always interested in hospital work, Lady Caillard became especially prominent during the war. Wingfield House was turned into a Red Cross Hospital with Lady Caillard as Commandant, and continued so until the end of the war. Few hospitals were run more efficiently. The Commandant worked night and day, and in recognition of her services was awarded the O.B.E. She was also appointed a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Of her parish it has been said that "Wingfield has lost the greatest friend it ever had." She was widely known and esteemed in the Trowbridge neighbourhood.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 18th, 1926. Funeral sermon by Rev. W. H. M. Clarke, *Wiltshire Times*, March 27th, 1926.

John Massie, D.D., died Nov. 11th, 1925, aged 82. Liberal M.P. for the Cricklade division, 1906 to 1910, when he retired. Tutor at Springhill Theological College, and afterwards shared with Dr. Fairbairn the work of founding Mansfield College, Oxford. A distinguished Nonconformist theologian he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale University in recognition of his work. A strong Liberationist of the old school. In his later years he devoted himself to public and political work.

Long obituary notice, *Times*, Nov. 12th, 1925.

Edward Llewellyn Gwillim, died Dec. 18th, 1925, aged 72. Buried in Marlborough Cemetery. Son of James Sheward Gwillim, three times Mayor of Marlborough. Educated at Marlborough Grammar School. Followed his father as solicitor in the firm of Merrimans & Gwillim, at Marlborough. He was admitted solicitor 1876, and in due time became the head of the firm. He held the Town Clerkship for 38 years, and was also Clerk to the District Council, and Borough Justices, Registrar of Marlborough County Court, Steward to the Somerset Hospital at Froxfield, and Superintendent Registrar of Births, &c. All these public offices he resigned in June, 1925, on account of failing health. He was for many years churchwarden of Preshute, and afterwards at St. Peter's, Marlborough. He commanded L Company of the 2nd V. B. Wilts Regt.

Obit. notices, *N. Wilts Herald* and *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 24th, 1925.

He was the author of:—

Notes from the Register Books of the Parish of Preshute during the 17th Century. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxx., 100—116.

John Ashfordby Trenchard, died Feb. 4th, 1926, aged 82. Buried at Stanton Fitzwarren. Born at Stanton Fitzwarren March 28th 1843. Son of Rev. J. T. C. Ashfordby-Trenchard, and grandson of Dr. J. J. Ashfordby-Trenchard, D.C.L., both of whom were Rectors as well as

owners of Stanton Fitzwarren. He succeeded his father 1851, but he lived very little on his Stanton property. He married Augusta, d. of the Rev. Henry Robert Fowler, of Filton, Glos., by whom he had four sons, two of whom survive him, the eldest, John Henry Mohun Ashfordby-Trenchard, succeeding to the property.

Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, Feb. 12th, 1926.

Henry Reeves, died Feb. 22nd, 1926, aged 76. Buried at Bratton Baptist burial ground. Managing director of Messrs. R. & J. Reeves & Son, agricultural implement makers, of Bratton. He had been connected with the Baptist Church at Bratton for over 50 years, a deacon for 39 years, and a past president of the Wilts and E. Somerset Baptist Association.

Obit. notice and portrait, *Wilts Times*, Feb. 27th, 1926.

Elizabeth Arundel, "The Corsham Centenarian," died Feb. 19th, 1926, aged 103. Born 1822, she lived under five sovereigns. She was the widow of David Arundel, coachman to the late Sir Gabriel Goldney.

Obit. notice and portrait, *Wiltshire Times*, Feb. 27th, 1926.

Eglantine Lady Stephenson, of Bodenham House, died Nov. 13th, 1925. Buried at Nunton. Born at Coleshill House, Berks, Jan. 3rd, 1845, 2nd d. of the Rt. Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie and Elizabeth Anne, youngest d. of Gen. Balfour of Balbirnie, co. Fife. She passed much of her early life at Coleshill. Married Dec. 1864, Augustus Keppel Stephenson, eldest s. of Henry Frederick Stephenson, M.P. for Westbury 1827-28, and Lady Mary Stephenson, d. of the 4th Earl of Albemarle. He was afterwards K.C. and K.C.B., Solicitor to the Treasury, and Director of Public Prosecutions. They settled at Bodenham House about 1900, and since her husband's death, Sept. 26th, 1904, Lady Stephenson had lived there, much beloved and respected. Her eldest son, Sir Guy Stephenson, C.B., is Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions. Her only surviving daughter, Katharine Janie Stephenson, J.P., and member of the Wilts County Council, is well-known for admirable work in many branches of public service in the county.

William Henry Anstie, died Dec. 25th, 1925, at St. Jean de Luz. Son of W. H. Anstie, partner in the tobacco firm of Devizes. Educated at Dulwich and Wadham Coll., Oxon, of which he was a scholar. He became Senior Master at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 31st, 1925.

W. H. Jackson of the firm of Hodding & Jackson, Solicitors, Salisbury, died Jan. 1926. Born at Whitehaven, he came to Salisbury about 40 years ago. He was an officer of the 1st Wilts Volunteers and afterwards of the 4th Territorial Battalion, retiring with the rank of Hon. Major after 23 years service in 1911. During the war he served as Commander of the Salisbury Company of the Volunteer Batt. of the Wilts Regt. He was clerk to the Rural District Council and superintendent registrar. He married, first, Mary Emma, d. of Dr. Hornby, of York, and

secondly, Marion Gladys Gilbert, who with four sons and two daughters survives him.

Obit. notice, *Wilts Gazette*, Jan. 14th, 1926.

Rev. Walter Haigh Branfoot, died Feb. 9th, 1926, aged 72. Buried at Canford Cemetery, Westbury-on-Trym. Lincoln College, Oxon. B.A. 1876, M.A. 1879, Deacon 1881, Priest 1882 (London). Curate St. John Evan., Holborn, 1881—83; St. Michael, Cornhill, 1883—88; St. Clement's, Eastcheap, 1888—1902; Assistant Master Christ's Hospital, 1879; Vicar of Leebotwood with Longnor 1908—10; Vicar of Enford 1910—1925, when he retired to live at Clifton. He was Rural Dean of Enford 1915—1925. He was highly regarded at Enford and in the neighbourhood.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 18th, 1926.

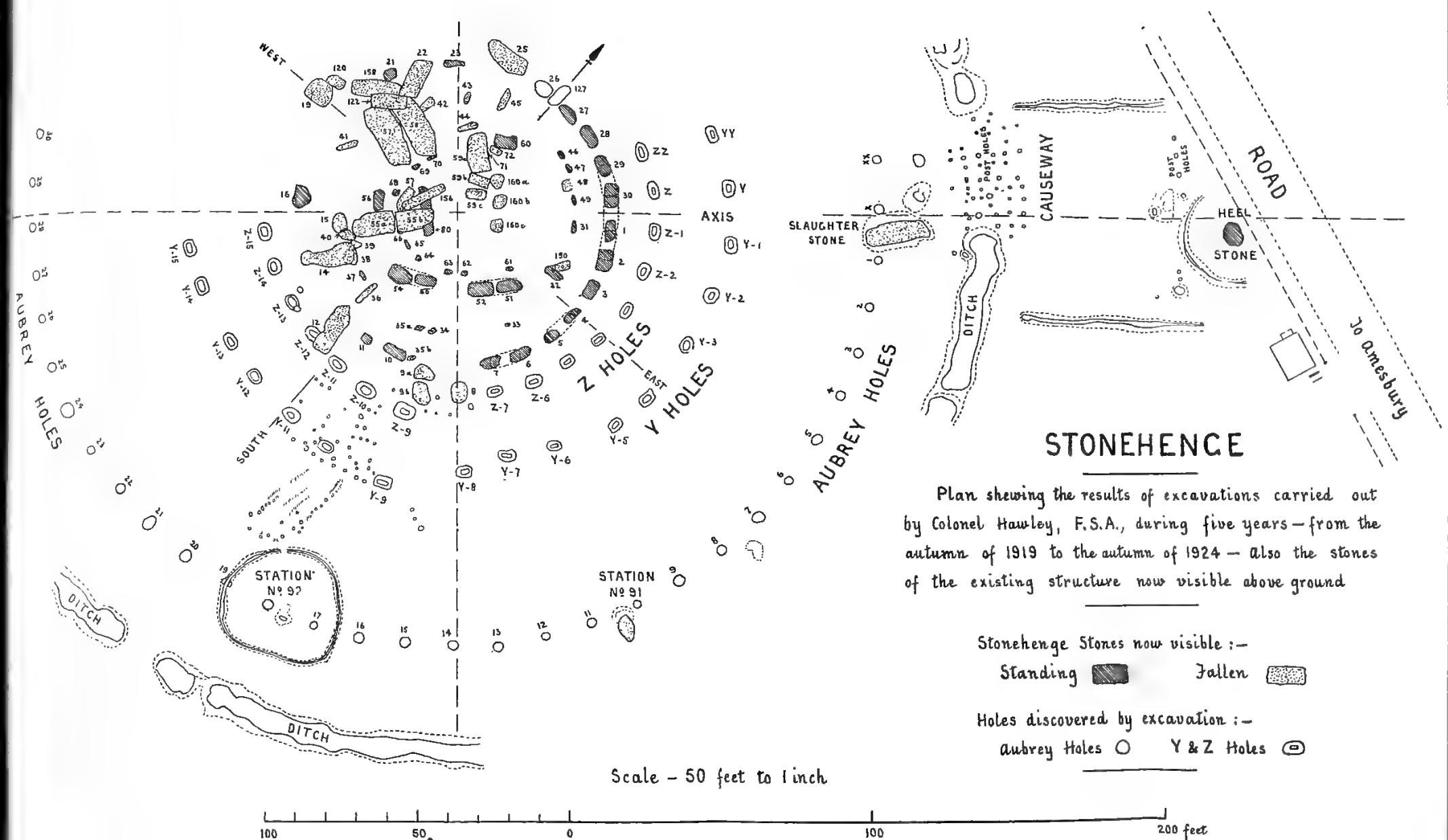
George Alfred Huelin White, died Nov. 5th, 1925, aged 60. Buried at Fairford. Born at Fairford 1865, s. of George Symmons White, articled to Messrs. Mullins & Elliott, solicitors, of Cirencester. Admitted solicitor 1888, joined firm of H. Bevir & Son, Wootton Bassett. Managing clerk to Messrs. Keary & Stokes, solicitors, Chippenham, 1890, becoming later on a partner. Clerk to the Magistrates 1900, clerk to Tax Commissioners 1900. He sat for three years, 1900—1903, on the Town Council of Chippenham. He took great interest in the affairs of the town, presented a Drinking Fountain to the John Coles Park, and was a prominent supporter of the Chippenham Flower Show. Himself an ardent gardener, his garden was well-known as one of the things most worth seeing in Chippenham. He was a prominent Freemason, a Churchman, and Conservative. He practically founded the Golf Club, of which he was President. He was greatly interested in antiquarian matters, especially in connection with the history of Chippenham and the neighbourhood. He married Ellen, d. of Henry Weston, of Wootton Bassett, who survives him. His son, G. S. White, succeeds him in the business.

Long obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 12th, 1925.

WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views, in any way connected with the county, to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits appearing in the newspapers.]

Report on the Excavations at Stonehenge during the season of 1924. By Lt.-Col. W. Hawley, F.S.A. *Antiquaries Journal*, Jan., 1926, vol. vi., 1—25.



[This plan by Mr. E. H. Stone, F.S.A., appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, September, 1925. The Society is indebted to the Editor, with the kind consent of Mr. Stone, for the loan of the block.]



Plan showing excavations down to the end of 1924 ; plan and sections of excavations in the ditch, 1924. Photos of ditch, section on E. side of New Causeway, and western excavations of ditch showing side of Causeway ; Condition of ground around crater of No. 8 stone ; Plan of excavations in stone hole No. 8 ; Sections of diggings ; 17 figures of flint implements found on floor of ditch.

During 1924 the excavations of the previous year were continued from the neighbourhood of Y 10 hole towards the outer ditch. A curious "place" or "passage way" was found about 12ft. wide between two parallel furrows 20in. deep in the solid chalk lined by rows of post holes varying from a few inches to 28 inches in depth and from 15 to 23 inches in diameter. At the northern end of this "passage way" the west furrow passed through the side of Y 10 hole, of the Stonehenge period, and it could be easily seen that the hole was the later. The southern end stopped 45ft. inside the outer ditch, but its existence suggested the possibility of a causeway across the ditch at this point, and the excavation of the ditch was continued from the point to which it was carried in 1921, with the result that a causeway of solid chalk 10ft. wide forming an entrance across the ditch flanked on each side by craters with level floors was found. There were no signs of post holes across the entrance, as there had been at the main entrance on the N.E., nor was there any indication of a road continued outside the rampart. Of the "Passage" itself Col. Hawley says "What the purpose of the place could have been I cannot say. It might have been a stockaded passage, or it might have been a long wooden building, but in either case I am inclined to think it was roofed and that the posts depended upon a superstructure to keep them steady in the holes, many of which were shallow." He regards this place as contemporary with the causeway of the main (N.E.) entrance where similar post holes were found, and therefore earlier than the "Stonehenge period."

On the eastern side of the southern entrance the ditch ended in two enlargements or "craters" divided from each other "by a barrier of solid chalk about 3ft. high extending across the ditch from both sides. There was a gap in the top of the barrier a short distance from the rampart side, the sill of it being 2½ft. from the ditch floor, and there was a foothold in the solid chalk between the sill and the floor to enable anyone to mount and pass through the gap, which showed signs of considerable use."

Two cremated burials were found at the side of the rampart bank close together. The bowl-shaped holes had been made after the silting in of the ditch had taken place, the upper part of the holes being in the silt and the lower in solid chalk. A long bone pin was found with one of them. The cremations were in all probability of the Bronze Age, and the ditch was silted up before that. The next point excavated was the area of the hole of the fallen stone 8 of the outer circle, and the space between that and the outer blue stone circle. Here "an extraordinary state of things was revealed. The ground was honeycombed with post holes and craters of all sorts, sizes, and depths, many of them having been cut one into another apparently in successive periods of digging, and suggesting a series of changes. . . . I frankly confess that I have no explanation to

offer in elucidation of this tangle, and I doubt if anybody will ever be able to explain it satisfactorily." "The whole of this disturbed area coincided exactly with the direction taken by the post holes on the outside of the circle, and for this reason I think it must have borne some relation to them, especially as they were continued into it."

The Bluestone Circle was next investigated. Only 18in. from No. 34 of that circle the stump of a missing stone of shale or volcanic ash was found, the hole in which it stood cutting across an earlier post hole. Close to this was another stump of a stone of volcanic ash, slab-shaped 8in. thick and 3ft. wide, set with its edges at right angles to the circle. From this point the holes for the blue stones came at intervals of 18in. only. They rested in what was "practically a continuous trench with very short holes in the chalk rock, and the trench had been filled with rammed chalk rubble packed round the stones." The holes in which stones 12 and 13 of the Sarsen circle stood were examined, and then the line of the blue stone circle was followed behind the sites of the holes of Nos. 15 and 16 of the Sarsen circle. Here a large excavation was found from which four of the blue stones had been removed, the stump of one still remaining. On the bottom of this excavation the neck of a 17th Century glass bottle probably gave the date of their destruction. Over this excavation lay the Sarsen fragment of No. 15, which would therefore seem to have fallen after the robbery of the blue stones. The bottom of the holes which had held the blue stones were followed for some distance; the intervals between them were found to be 18in. as before. This doubtless was the case throughout the circle with the exception of the space at the entrance. Their number must therefore have been much greater than has hitherto been supposed. "When all were standing they must have had the appearance of a low wall." They seem to have been set up in a continuous deep bed of hard rammed chalk, and to have been dislodged or removed by being battered to pieces, as the shattered stumps of volcanic ash show. The fallen blue stone 32 and the diabase "Lintel" on which it lies were examined and the latter was uncovered and "showed signs of careful working. On the outer surface especially it was decidedly curved. . . . It has distinctly the appearance of a lintel and the dowel holes complete the impression that it was intended for one." It measured 7½ft. in length, 2ft. 9in. in width, and 1ft. 7½in. in thickness. Col. Hawley suggests as "a pure theory" only, that it may possibly have linked up the last stone of the horseshoe with one of the stones of the circle. Eight new Y and Z holes were opened, one of them having an earlier post hole in the bottom of it. Mention is made of four axes of blue stone fragments, three of rhyolite and one of diabase. One of the rhyolite specimens had been chipped and partially ground, the others were only chipped. Col. Hawley states that years ago he found a piece of a ground celt at Stockton British Village, which he gave to Salisbury Museum. This specimen has lately been submitted to Dr. Thomas, who pronounces it to be of Stonehenge diabase. Col. Hawley ends his report with these very wise words: "The more one digs the more the mystery appears to deepen. . . . It is useless to formulate theories when there is little to support them, perhaps even worse, because doing so might create a wrong impression and lead astray."

There is a valuable appendix by Mr. Reginald A. Smith on "The earlier series of Worked Flints," in which he describes the flints found actually on the bottom of the ditch and therefore dating from the time of its first making. No trace of polishing has been found on these flints, examples of which are illustrated and described. Some are compared with late Palæolithic forms, and one Celt-like implement is of the Cissbury type. Indeed, these flints appear to be as puzzling as everything else connected with the place. Mr. Smith says: "This series of flints contains nothing suggestive of a Megalithic (late Neolithic date)—a result that might be regarded as accidental if more than one among the small number recovered did not recall late Palæolithic types. . . . These types are unexpected in themselves, and surprising in association; and if the series is to be taken as representative of flint work in this country some time before the erection of the trilithons but still within the Megalithic period, it will still be difficult to explain the type on text book lines." He hopes for more enlightenment when the ditch is completely cleared.

The Story of Stonehenge. Based mostly on the results obtained by Colonel Hawley, F.S.A., as published in the Antiquaries Journal, 1921—1925.

By E. H. Stone, F.S.A. Articles in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 17th, 24th, Oct. 1st, 8th, 15th, 1925, with the general plan, a plan of the "Four Stations," and a view of Stonehenge restored. Mr. Stone assumes that the evolution of Stonehenge began with a "defensive position surrounded by a ditch and rampart constructed in early Neolithic times." Then "after an interval of some thousands of years," was built "a temple in which the circle of blue stones from Wales was an important feature." And thirdly (after the lapse of a few centuries), "a great hall or meeting place for the chiefs of the allied tribes, or other public purpose. The central structure, the four stations, and the avenue appear all to belong to one period in the third stage, as they are all symmetrical with one another and set out in reference to the same centre lines."

He supposes that the "Early Neolithic Settlement" was defended by the ditch and by a stockade along the vallum, that the entrance 38ft. wide on the N.E. side, "was obstructed by a number of posts and by large Sarsen boulders set up on end. In addition to these defences at the causeway there were also posts and stones near the Heel Stone, intended presumably for an outer system of defence." Each of these sets consisted of four stones to which the Slaughter Stone and Heel Stone respectively belonged. As no pits have been found within the rampart we may conclude that it was merely "a fort or place of refuge in case of sudden attack."

Following Col. Hawley, Mr. Stone believes from the evidence of the great amount of silt on the bottom of the ditch that the site was abandoned for "some thousands of years" until there was a considerable Neolithic population on the plain. Then he suggests that a war broke out between them and the inhabitants of S. Wales; the Salisbury Plain people were victorious and carried off the sacred circle of the vanquished, dug the Aubrey holes and placed in them the stones brought from Wales. Thus was formed the

earliest "temple." The population continued, Mr. Stone supposes, to increase until the site became the metropolis of the Neolithic people. Then there came on the scene a stranger from a distant land, who noticing large tabular masses of Sarsen "lying on the plain in the neighbourhood of the temple" (the whole of the available evidence by the way is against the presence of large Sarsens on the plain at any time) was seized with the idea of using them in erecting a splendid structure, which he proceeded to carry into effect, and so arose the existing Stonehenge.

Mr. Stone suggests that the Y and Z circles of holes, outside of, and more or less concentric with, the outer Sarsen circle of Stonehenge were dug to contain the blue stones hitherto standing in the Aubrey holes. The architect we must suppose had completed the work of erecting the Sarsen circle and trilithons but was called away before dealing with the blue stones. In consequence the Y and Z circles of holes were dug very carelessly, and the master had to be re-called. He ordered the abandonment of the Y and Z circles of holes, and arranged the blue stones instead in the existing blue stone circle and horseshoe. The "Four Stations," Mr. Stone concludes, are of the date of the main structure and had no connection with the earlier Aubrey holes. The Avenue too was of this date and was nearly twice the width of the original causeway through the ditch. The Slaughter Stone was in the way and was accordingly buried, and the intention probably was to deal with the Heel Stone in like manner, but this was never done. In fact, Mr. Stone regards the present existence of the Heel Stone, and the fact that the Avenue lines stop short of the ditch, etc., as evidence that the completion of Stonehenge was interfered with by some sudden disaster "possibly the arrival of the round barrow foreigners," who he thinks made no effort to complete the structure, and even removed some of the stones, such as two of those originally at the "Four Stations." Of course, the whole thread of this "story" is purely imaginative throughout; it *may* approximate to the real facts or it may not, that is all that can be said for it. Mr. Stone does not mention the entrance on the south side which seems to have been originally as important as that on the north-east. The plan showing the results of the excavations up to the autumn of 1924 is a very good and useful one.

The Story of Stonehenge: Fact and Fiction. By the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A. Articles in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; Dec. 3rd and 10th, 1925.

Mr. Engleheart in these articles sets out to examine critically the "Story of Stonehenge" as set forth by Mr. Stone. He begins by urging that Stonehenge is not to be regarded as a unique structure standing alone, as Mr. Stone contends, but as the ultimate stage in the evolution of the Stone Circle, and that it can only be explained by comparison with, and on the analogy of other stone circles in Britain and elsewhere, and by the light thrown on it, by the study of the beliefs and customs of existing primitive races. He begins by a vigorous assault on the theory favoured by Mr. Stone, and also to some extent by Col. Hawley, that the site was originally a "fortified settlement." He points out the small size of the enclosure,

about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres only, and the inadequacy of the ditch as a defensive feature, together with the great improbability of a "fortified settlement" having two wide entrances (the main one being 38ft. wide) and probably three, and with reason, ridicules the idea that huge stones like the Heel Stone and the Slaughter Stone could have been "set up on end (in the entrance) to supplement the defence." Against this theory that the earliest circle of Stonehenge, the ring of blue stones, presumed to have stood in the Aubrey holes, was set up inside the ditch and rampart of an earlier and abandoned camp, Mr. Engleheart naturally asks whether the ditches of Avebury, of Arbor Low, of the Striple Stones, and of other known circles are all to be regarded as the defences of Neolithic settlements, and whether all these stone circles were set up on the sites of abandoned camps. It is, he says, impossible to believe this. "The prevailing and probably true view is that such ditches indicated *Tabu* or inviolability of a revered enclosure." As to the ditch itself being older than the circle, whether in the case of Stonehenge or the other circles mentioned above, he refuses to believe it for a moment, and therein he probably himself occupies a strongly "defensive position." Further he says "careful examination convinced me that there is no evidence whatever for the belief that the ends of the ditch were enlarged to make dwelling pits and roofed in." He says, "this same deepening against the causeway has been noticed at Worbarrow and elsewhere." He might have added that it was shown conspicuously at Avebury itself and apparently also at Windmill Hill. Mr. Engleheart goes on to attack the Sun-Temple theory, and asserts that there is no evidence for Sun-worship as "a north European cult," but when he says "the occurrence of stone circles in closely disposed groups, as in the Inverness district where there are, or were, some thirty near together, excludes the possibility of their being temples," one is tempted to ask why does it? What of the seven Churches at Glendalough, or the five in one churchyard at Bury St. Edmunds, or the number in some of the Greek monasteries? As to the Altar Stone Mr. Engleheart argues, against Mr. Stone's theory, that it was probably originally a standing stone marking a burial, or possibly, part of a central Dolmen. He points out that no example of a *prostrate* stone in the *centre* of a stone circle is known. Coming to the Avenue, Mr. Stone believes that it belongs to the reconstruction period and that its use was to define the "Axis" of the structure. Mr. Engleheart on the other hand believes that it belongs to the earliest stone circle, and like the Kennet Avenue at Avebury, was in all probability a ceremonial approach to the circle. As to Sir Norman Lockyer and the axis of the structure as a means of calculating the date of its construction, Mr. Engleheart, as was to be expected, lets himself go with joy and revels for a whole column in refutation of the theory of the axis and of all that hangs on it, making the point already urged by Mr. Crawford that the analogy of the Avebury Avenue is apparently against the idea of the intentional orientation of the Avenue at Stonehenge. As to the date of the original Stonehenge, he and Mr. Stone are so far in agreement in that both of them regard it as within the Neolithic period. Mr. Engleheart however writes "The older erection has been certainly proved to be Neolithic by the discovery of a blue stone

in an undisturbed long barrow (Bowl's Barrow). Dr. Cyril Fox, a high authority, in a recent letter to me, puts the Long Barrow period from 2,500 to 2,000 B.C." Mr. Engleheart says that he himself would push the date further back, and he goes on to say "We may therefore at least assume the earlier of Dr. Fox's dates" (2,500 B.C.) But as there is really nothing to show that Bowl's Barrow belonged to any particular period within the 500 years in question, it would seem that on this point Mr. Engleheart goes somewhat further than he is justly entitled to do. With his general argument however against the astronomical method of fixing the date of Stonehenge, and in favour of the Archæological, probably ninety out of every one hundred archæologists of the present day will agree. The remarkable thing however, is, that after all, the dates arrived at by astronomer and archæologist are only separated by some 500 years at the most.

The Story of Stonehenge. Reply by E. H. Stone, F.S.A., to the criticisms by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 17th, 24, 31st, 1925; Jan. 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 1926.

Mr. Stone's reply occupies considerably more space than his original article. It seems a pity that so much space should be taken up by both controversialists in merely personal recriminations. Mr. Stone especially attacks the "Sepulchral Purpose theory" defended by Mr. Engleheart, and will not allow for a moment that Stonehenge has anything in common with stone circles such as Avebury and Arbor Low. The contention that Stonehenge is the later development of the primitive stone circle is for him merely "an idle speculation." Its evolution in Mr. Stone's opinion is not "traceable in England and we can only conclude that its design was introduced from abroad." The arguments in favour of what is commonly called "The astronomical theory" are stated again at considerable length, and authorities are quoted in support of the idea of sun worship or at least of sun observation as one principle object of the structure. Mr. Stone complains that his adversary will not allow this because it tends to discredit the "Sepulchral Theory."

As to the Avenue, Mr. Stone argues, and reasonably, that as it leaves Stonehenge the avenue is straight for quite a sufficient distance to mark out the line of the "axis"—and that the curved course of the West Amesbury branch re-discovered by Mr. Crawford by means of air photos, does not invalidate any argument founded on the orientation of the straight portion, as has been claimed by both Mr. Crawford and Mr. Engleheart. As to whether the West Amesbury branch was "probably constructed at a later date," as Mr. Stone supposes, is another question. The altar stone is another bone of contention. Mr. Engleheart contends that it stood upright and had nothing to do with an altar, Mr. Stone on the other hand maintains that it lies in its original position, and that it was an integral and important part of the whole structure. The argument that such a prostrate stone in the centre of a stone circle is unknown, does not touch Mr. Stone, because in his view Stonehenge is *sui generis* and has no connection with other stone circles. In conclusion Mr. Stone sums up his position thus:—"The

earlier 'Temple' indicated by the Aubrey holes was an ordinary primitive stone circle formed of the rough blue stone boulders brought from Wales. . . . This circle was not orientated. Stonehenge is an entirely independent architectural conception, in which there is nothing to suggest that its design was in any way based upon that of this earlier circle, except that they are both circular in plan, the design of the later structure has absolutely nothing in common with the earlier." In Britain Stonehenge is unique. We have no earlier structure in the same style from which its evolution may be traced, and the design has never been repeated." He suggests that its real analogues may be "Trilithons" mentioned by Palgrave and other travellers in Central Arabia and Northern Africa and Buddhist structures in India.

The Story of Stonehenge: Fact and Fiction.

Wiltshire Gazette, Feb. 11th, 18th, 25th, is a further rejoinder by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart to Mr. Stone's "reply." By this time both the contestants seems to have become more concerned to score off each other, than to throw any really new light on the subject of Stonehenge, which to moderate men who are not whole hoggors for either the temple or the sepulchral theory seems a pity. Mr. Engleheart insists that the sepulchral theory holds the field amongst modern archæologists. It does, no doubt, with regard to many, if not all of the *smaller* Stone Circles, but it has surely never been *proved* of the great circles like Avebury, Arbor Low, and Stonehenge. Mr. Engleheart is on firmer ground when he asserts with renewed emphasis however, that Stonehenge is undoubtedly a derivative from the primitive rude stone circle, a fact which Mr. Stone so curiously denies.

In the *Gazette* of Feb. 18th, Mr. Alex. Keiller enters the lists against Mr. Stone on the specific point of the recumbent stones of the Aberdeenshire circles. In no case, he says, is there an example of a recumbent stone *within the circle*; they are always lying between the two highest stones of the circle itself, and so cannot be regarded as in any way analogous with a prostrate "altar stone" in the centre of the structure.

The whole controversy is rather happily concluded on Feb. 25th, by "F. S." in a set of verses the last of which begins:

"Unless from venom 'tis defended,
An argument is better ended."

The Wonder Stones of Carnac and Stonehenge.

By Frank Stevens, F.S.A., in *Wonders of the Past*, Vol. II., p.p. 732—744. This article, like the whole of the contents of the three volumes of this truly remarkable publication (by the Educational Book Company, 17, New Bridge Street, E.C.) is distinguished by the excellence and profusion of its illustrations. Those of Stonehenge are "Stonehenge as it appears to-day," "Leaning Upright of the Great Trilithon before the work of restoration," "Stonehenge as it is, and a convincing reconstruction of its mighty monoliths" (two models), "Stonehenge from the Air," "The Hele Stone," "Midsummer Sunrise and the forgotten rites of Stonehenge," "Lifting an impost at Stonehenge," "Sitting where legend places the grim

sacrificial rites of long ago." There are also six excellent photographs of Carnac and the monuments in the neighbourhood. Mr. Stevens is a bold man, he fears neither Mr. Stone nor Mr. Engleheart. He conceives the union of a branch of the Neolithic Dolmen builders of the Mediterranean with the Alpine race of Central Europe as "first disseminators of a knowledge of agriculture, and with it, as is only natural, the religion of sun worship." He imagines this union of the races taking place in Brittany whence they spread to Cornwall and Devon, and finally to Wiltshire, where they built Avebury and Stonehenge. He notes that the avenues of Carnac are by their orientation "admirably adapted for festivals connected with solar worship on the solstices and at the equinoxes," "Stonehenge has a similar north-easterly orientation." It is interesting to note that the alignments of Carnac terminated at one time in stone circles. Stonehenge is only the perfected example of this form. "Associated with these megalithic monuments are the burial places, dolmens and barrows, of the vanished race of builders, and the idea of a great temple of the sun surrounded by a necropolis is irresistible." It is a good article and well up-to-date.

Stonehenge. The supposed Blue Stone Trilithon, by **E. Herbert Stone, F.S.A.**, *Man*, March, 1926, pp. 42—45, with photo of the stone and diagrams. In this article Mr. Stone argues against the idea that that the prostrate blue stone with two mortice or cup-shaped holes in it, is, as has been suggested, the "lintel" of a small blue stone trilithon. He mentions the various theories as to the position of the supposed trilithon, and argues that the holes are too close together for the stone to have fitted on to any two existing blue stones, and concludes that the holes are the work of prehistoric squatters on the Stonehenge site, and remarks "If this stone had been dug up in the course of excavation on the site of a prehistoric village it would doubtless have been agreed, without question, that the cup-shaped hollows had been formed as mortars for grinding corn." But as a matter of fact are such stone mortars known in connection with any prehistoric period?

In *Man*, for May, 1926, Mrs. Cunnington writes against Mr. Stone's suggestion that the holes in the blue stone "lintel" were mortars for grinding corn. "The kind of mealing stone in use in this part of Britain, before the introduction of the rotary quern, is well known, and this stone does not bear the remotest resemblance to it." Mr. Engleheart also writes as to the "lintel," "It is certain that this stone was once a structural part of Stonehenge; from its curved shape it cannot possibly have been an upright, it must therefore have been an impost." He also agrees with Mrs. Cunnington that the use of the holes as mortars is impossible. To his critics Mr. Stone replies that he is not *advocating* the mortar theory, but only *suggesting* it, and adds that for the reasons already given in detail in his book on Stonehenge, "it appears to me practically impossible that Blue Stone No. 150 could have been the lintel of a Trilithon." He also adduces the fact that pit-marked stones are well-known in connection with prehistoric antiquities.

The Geology of the Country around Marlborough. Explanation of one-inch sheet 226, England, by H. J. Osborne White, 1925.

Royal 8vo., price 2s. 6d., pp. 3 + 112 + xi. Photo plates of the Devil's Den ; Corallian Beds at Calne and Tockenham Wick ; Sarsens on Fyfield Down ; and 11 plans, sections, &c.

This memoir covers an area of 216 square miles in N. Wilts, including Marlborough, Calne, Chiseldon, Wroughton, Tockenham, Christian Malford, Wootton Rivers, Alton Priors, and Bishops Cannings, and includes the Chalk, Greensand, Gault, Kimmeridge clay, Corallian, Oxford clay, and Kellaways rock beds. The highest point is Milk Hill, 964ft., 6ft. higher than Tan Hill, 958ft. The nearest boring deep enough to reach the Palæozoic strata is at Westbury Iron Works. It traverses Corallian and the older Jurassic formations, Rhœtic, Keuper beds of the Trias, and enters the coal measures at a depth of 1526ft. There is no evidence as to the presence of coal. Of the Kellaways Rock a list of 50 species of fossils found near Kellaways is given, and of the Oxford clay it is said that during the construction of the main G.W.R. line in 1841, "of the many fossils then obtained the majority were procured from pits and trenches dug on either side of the railway between Wootton Bassett and Chippenham for the purpose of obtaining material for embankments. Some of the choicest specimens of cephalopods distributed among museums and private collections up and down the country were gathered and skilfully developed by William Buy, a carpenter and joiner of Sutton Benger, who, it is said, would never give an exact locality for his fossils, so that many of them, whether from the Oxford clay or corn brush, are labelled as from Chippenham. It is known, however, that the principle collecting grounds were in the neighbourhood of Christian Malford." Twenty-six species are enumerated as from here, including ten ammonites.

Of the Corallian beds, sections are given at Westbrook, Calne, Hilmarton, Spirthill, Goatacre and Preston, Greens Cleeve (near Catcombe Wood), and Tockenham Wick. It is noted that the upper Calcareous Grit is confined to the tract of red soil about Lyneham and Tockenham. The coral rag of Calne and Hilmarton is fully described, and it is noted that the Rowde fault cuts out the Corallian beds at Rowde Wick, and brings the Kimmeridge and Oxford clays together between Rowde Wick and Seend.

The list of chalk fossils found in the area of this sheet is given in full, 158 species in all, including five fish, two crustaceans, 26 echinoderms, and 25 sponges. Under the "Eocene Beds" the formation of sarsens is discussed, and the different types described, but no decided opinion is expressed as to whether their origin was marine, fluvial, or subaerial, but the writer does not think that they were produced under desert conditions. Their "age is unknown." "They have been doubtfully referred to the Reading beds and to the Bagshot sands, but the remains of those beds in the neighbourhood "appear incapable of producing such offspring." Indeed the local sands of Bagshot age differ so markedly from the sand preserved in the sarsens, that it is a matter for surprise that the idea of their identity should have been entertained." "Of the Eocene formations now existing in the London Basin, the Barton (or Upper Bagshot) beds seem the most

likely source of the Marlborough sarsens, but it is possible that the latter are of post-Eocene age." As to the clay with flints above the chalk no definite date can be assigned to it. Some of it may be of Pleistocene age, some much older. "On the other hand in so far as the clay with flints is due to the dissolution of the underlying chalk, it is in course of formation at the present day. Slow though it be, the rate of accumulation may well exceed that of superficial wastage by erosion under existing climatic conditions."

Incidentally it is noted that the West Kennett Long Barrow is built of lumps of chalk rock which must have been brought from a distance, probably from the disused excavations a quarter of a mile to the S.W. or half-a-mile to west of the barrow.

A section on the water supply of the area, a list of the ammonites collected at Kellaways, Christian Malford, and Dauntsey, and a list of the photographs of the geological survey concerned with this area, with a good index completes the memoir.

The Conquests of Ceawlin, the second Bretwalda.

By Major P. T. Godsall, with plans. London, John Murray, 1924, 8vo. pp. x. + 254.

This is practically the second volume of *The Storming of London and the Thames Valley Campaign*, continuing the "Military Study" of the Anglo-Saxon Conquest, to the second stage of the Conquest of Wessex and the Southern Midlands. The writer looks at and explains things entirely from a military point of view. "Strategy and Military Science" are the sole foundation on which he builds up his argument. He does not pretend to give weight to archæological, etymological, or ethnographical considerations. His central idea is that the Anglo-Saxon conquest of England can only be explained on the hypothesis that so far from its having been begun and carried on by scattered bands of marauders acting independently, it was an organized movement of a whole nation begun and carried out up to the end of the conquest of Wessex, on definite principles of "strategy" laid down by a man of superlative ability, Cella the first Bretwalda, loyally adhered to by his successors Cerdic and Cynric, and carried out to their full fruition by the second "Bretwalda," Ceawlin, who is here represented as not merely a great General in the field, but a born leader, and an organiser of almost superhuman capacity. According to this theory the root principle laid down by Cella and adhered to by his successors was the idea of "conquest followed by colonisation," of definite districts, one at a time, with the ultimate object of the total expulsion of the Britons from the whole of Britain and the substitution of an Anglo-Saxon population brought over from the Continent in their place.

Every advance was to be secured and the territory permanently occupied before a further step was taken. In the author's view the landing of Cerdic in the Solent and the occupation of the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and parts of Hampshire by the Jutes are intentional stages in the evolution of this vast plan. The Saxons, he says, were an inland people who had no ships, the Jutes and Angles on the other hand were seafaring folk. It was

necessary therefore that the latter should be established on the south coast of Hampshire from which point the invasion of Wessex was to be begun, and that the whole naval forces Anglian and Jutish alike should be, after the conquest of Kent, London, and the Thames Valley, concentrated in the Channel and used to bring over from the Continent not merely the fighting men of the Army, but their entire families, indeed the whole Saxon population, as quickly as they could be got down to the ports of the Continent, and transported across the Channel to be regularly settled on the conquered territory, until the whole district was filled with an English population. Then, and not until then, the Saxon armies advanced a further step, cleared a fresh district, and the same process was repeated. This, of course, presupposes that Ceawlin had absolute command of the whole naval forces both in the N. Sea and in the Channel, and was able to rely on the Angles on the East coast co-operating in the general plan of campaign. In support of this supposition the author argues that Cerdic himself was not a Saxon but an Angle. The Jutes were traders, however, and did not wholeheartedly support the plan at first, and therefore had to be brought into line by Cerdic and Cynric who reduced the Isle of Wight to obedience in 530 having already defeated the Britons at Chardford on the Avon in 519.

At this point Wiltshire begins to come into the picture. The mysterious battle of Mons Badonicus in 516, a serious set back to the Saxon advance, which is not mentioned by the Saxon chroniclers, is treated in great detail. The site is placed at Bath, and the whole campaign is supposed to have been carried out with disastrous results by young leaders on their own responsibility contrary to the "principles" of the general plan. It is imagined that a Saxon force advancing from Newbury took Cunetio in 515 and advanced down the Roman Road to the attack on Bath without proper preparation. They found the Britons in force awaiting them, failed in their attack on the city, and took refuge on Mons Badonicus, the modern Beacon Hill. Suffering great loss they retreated fighting a rearguard action on the Fosseway at the base of Banner Down near the bend of the Avon, whilst the main body of the Army got away back to Cunetio. The rearguard following, got as far as Silbury Hill, or rather as far as Silbury, which Major Godsall suggests was then a *camp* and not a *hill* at all. There they took refuge and were overwhelmed and slain by the pursuing Britons. To support this amazing suggestion Major Godsall calmly writes "If in the time of the Romans Silbury Hill had risen to a peak as it does to-day, it is inconceivable that the Roman engineers would not have planted their alignment staff on the top of that peak. That they did not do this is plainly evident, since the alignment of their road has been made on a point about 160 feet south of the present peak of Silbury Hill. On the assumption, however, that there was a camp and not a peak at Silbury in the time of the Romans, the point selected by them to align their road upon would certainly have been the highest, since it was on that part of the parapet of the camp that faced the high ground. Although this evidence may seem to be minute, yet it is clear and positive, and it is incumbent on those who question it, to find some other reason for the Romans having not aligned their road on the peak of Silbury Hill." "It is suggested that when Ceawlin

(later on) had completed that great part of the Wansdyke north of Devizes, he made his wretched slaves fill up Silbury Camp as high as the soil could be made to stand, as a monument of his immortal revenge." What is "inconceivable" is that any serious writer should make such a suggestion as this. Did the Romans want to carry their road over the peak of Silbury? Is it a likely position for a camp? If there ever had been earth ramparts round the site on which the hill stands, wouldn't the evidence of them have been plainly visible in turf lines in the two excavations which have been driven into the side of Silbury on the original surface level?

He is more reasonable when he deals with Wansdyke, as he does at considerable length.

As to dykes in general, he says "The only value that a long dyke can possess is as a delimitation of a frontier between two opposed nations. . . . Such long dykes have no military value, beyond the fact that they may make mere raids more difficult, if the bank is high and the ditch deep." "The existence of a dyke clearly implies that when it was made, there were two distinct nationalities, one on each side of it, and that these nationalities had no desire to coalesce, and in fact that the victorious one, in whose interests the dyke was made, was quite determined to hold aloof from the other." He assumes that all the long, more or less straight, dykes were made during the Saxon colonisation of the country, and mark the boundaries of their successive advances, except probably Bokerley, which he thinks was thrown up by the Britons against the Saxons as a defence.

As to Wansdyke itself he has no doubts. "It will be proved to demonstration that Ceawlin was the author of Wansdyke, or at least that no one else could have been." "It does not seem possible that these two limits (552 to 577) to the period during which the Wansdyke must have been made can ever be controverted." Its beginning he puts in 556, after the battle of Berambyrig or Barbury when Cynric and Ceawlin defeated the Britons, and it was made by the forced labour of the prisoners taken in that battle. Indeed the five rectangular camps of low elevation arranged at intervals on the section N. of Devizes, each about half-a-mile north of the dyke prove this. "It seems quite evident that these camps were the compounds in which the slaves who did the labour of making the great dyke were herded at night. This suggestion fully accounts for these small camps; it remains to be seen if anyone else can think of any other explanation of them." Alas Capt. and Mrs. Cunnington thought of another explanation of one of them at least, when they excavated it and found it to be a mediæval cattle pen. Major Godsall lays stress too on the name "Woden's Dyke" as pointing specially to Ceawlin, who was himself of the blood royal and descended from Woden. The object of the dyke, he believes, was to "mark the limit of the Saxon occupation," when the battle of Barbury had finally brought the whole country south of the line of the dyke under Saxon domination. It was not intended to be held as a defensive position, but was from 556 to 577 the acknowledged boundary behind which the whole country was being systematically settled by the three clans of the Wilsœtas, the Dorsœtas, and the Sumorsœtas, and the Britons had been everywhere driven to the north of this line. It was never finished as the many gaps in

its line show, but as it was only a boundary line, the great gap of 14 miles where the Roman road only ran along its intended course, did not greatly matter, in as much as the line of the boundary was as clearly marked by the road as it would have been by the dyke. Moreover when Ceawlin in 577 made his next great move forward at the battle of Deorham and captured Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester, the necessity for it ceased to exist, and no further work was done on it. That is the theory of Wansdyke as it is propounded with great ingenuity and at considerable length in this book. It is of course bound up with the central idea of the great strategic plan round which the whole book is written. As far as the object of the dyke itself is concerned the reader is tempted to believe that the guess may not be very far from the truth, though it by no means explains the immense strength of the work on the Tan Hill—Morgans Hill section, nor is the whole story of the conquest with the theory of the clean sweep of the Britons from the whole country south of the dyke easily reconcilable with the fact that heathen Saxon remains are conspicuously absent from all central Wilts and Salisbury Plain, and have hitherto only been found in any number well to the north of the dyke at Purton, Basset Down, Sherston, and further north still, or in the extreme south of the county at Harnham and Broad Chalke. Moreover the strong admixture of Neolithic blood which Dr. Beddoe found in the Wiltshiremen of to-day is hardly compatible with the clean sweep of the large British population who certainly inhabited the chalk districts of Wilts at the end of the Roman domination.

The latter part of the book is taken up with an elaborate account of the campaigns of Wodnesbeorh and Fethanleah which he identifies with Wednesbury in Staffordshire and Faddiley in Cheshire, and takes Ceawlin north to fight them. He indeed rightly rejects Wanborough in Wilts as the site of Wodnesbeorh; but he seems never to have heard of the identification by both Mr. Stevenson and Dr. Grundy of Wodnes Beorh in Alton Priors as the real site of the battle.

Winchester and Salisbury. By Edward Foord.

1925. J. M. Dent & Sons, 10, Bedford Street, W.C. 2. "Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Famous Churches" series. Price 2s. 6d. Cloth, 6½ in. × 4½ in., pp. 192. Salisbury portion, pp. 97—189, with index, and in addition to cuts in the text the following rather unusual plates:—Lower portion of W. Front; Section through Tower and Transepts; Doorway of Chapter House; Looking across Nave from S. Aisle with effigy of Robert, Lord Hungerford; Tomb of Will. Longespee; In the N. Porch; Tomb of Bishop Giles de Bridport; Cloister; Inside of N. Gate of Close; Arcading of wall of Chapter House; St. Thomas' Church, E. end of S. Aisle. This excellent little book is something more than a mere guide. The author has opinions of his own as to the artistic merits or demerits of the work that he describes as well as the characters of the persons mentioned, and does not hesitate to express them, even when they do not exactly tally with the views ordinarily taken by writers before him. He begins with a good short sketch of the early history of the diocese, in which he remarks that the first Saxon Bishoprics corresponded in a curious way with the original British

tribal boundaries, and suggests on the strength of this coincidence that there *may have been* corresponding British Bishoprics in Roman times. As to the site of the Cathedral he concludes that "Myrfield" or "Meryfield" is really "Maerfield," *i.e.*, boundary field, situated as it is at the junction of the three Hundreds of Alderbury, Cawdon, and Underditch. The founding of the Cathedral is well described, and sufficient notes on the lives and doings of all the Bishops as well as the lay folk commemorated by the various tombs and effigies are given. In this connection he has a good deal to say on the life and character of the two Longespees. The "Boy Bishop" tomb, he suggests, probably covers the heart of Bishop Richard Poore. He is not always quite up to date, and does not seem to know of the existence of the modern canopies to the stalls in the choir, or of the effigy of Bishop Wordsworth. The interest of the book lies in its searching architectural criticism which differentiates it from the generality of its fellow guides. Thus the west front is minutely analysed, and the reasons for its unsatisfactory character as a whole are explained, whilst some of its details are held worthy of high praise. Of the tower and spire as a whole the writer says that there is nothing in England to equal them; though of the tower itself he says that it has one fault, its base where it springs from the roof has the effect of being too narrow. Of the cloisters he says that they "were probably planned by Bishop Giles, commenced by his successor, Walter de la Wyle (1263—1271), and continued by subsequent prelates. They were certainly not completed until about 1340 or even later, but the style is Early English, so they were clearly built to a design made about 1260 or a little later. The Chapter House was commenced rather later than the cloister, as is shown by the fact that coins of Ed. I. were found beneath its foundations, but so far as design goes I can see nothing to date it later than about 1265: the style though in certain features it verges upon Decorated, is essentially Early English."

A short description of St. Thomas's Church is given at the end. The Doom painting is dated about 1480; the iron railings and fine wooden panelling at the east end of the south aisle were erected to protect a vault for the family of Chief Baron Eyre in 1724.

The Gateways of Salisbury Cathedral Close with five colour prints, by the author, Hesketh Hubbard, Foreword by Reginald H. Green, Forest Press, Breamore, Salisbury, £2 2s. "Five striking colour-block prints in a portfolio with appropriate letterpress." Mr. Green discourses on colour printing, and Chancellor Wordsworth has supplied the data for the account of the gates. Noticed *Guardian*, Jan. 29th, 1926.

Salisbury, South Wilts, and Blackmore Museum. Annual Report for 1924—1925. 8vo., pp. 20. As usual, the educational work of the museum has been much in evidence and the many lectures have been largely attended. Mr. William Wyndham, who gave £400 in 1922 to found a "Specimen Fund" for the acquisition of additions to the museum collections, has recently given a further £400, thus bringing the fund to a total of £800 invested for this purpose, and has, in addition,

given £100 to the general fund of the museum. The entomological collection appears to be making much progress under the curatorship of Mr. H. G. Gregory. A bronze age incense cup from Charnage has been given by Mr. A. R. White. The four Great Bustards belonging to the museum have been re-set in a new case by Messrs. Rowland Ward, of London, towards the cost of which Mr. Will. Wyndham contributed £50.

Bristol, Bath, and Malmesbury, with a short account of Bradford-on-Avon. By Gordon Home and Edward Foord, 1925, London and Toronto, J. M. Dent & Sons, 10—13, Bedford Street, W.C. 2. One of the series of "Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Famous Churches." Cloth, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Price 2s. 6d., pp. 192. The Wiltshire portion of this handy little book is contained on pages 126 to 179. Malmesbury has eight illustrations, Bradford-on-Avon four, including a good process of the monument to Charles Stewart in the Parish Church, who claimed to be the legitimate son of Charles II. The prominence of Malmesbury as a seat of learning in Aldhelm's days is dwelt on, and good accounts of Aldhelm himself and of William of Malmesbury are given. In describing the Abbey Church, the authors suggest that the western tower and the great centre tower and spire were probably (like the clerestory of the nave) of 14th Century date, and that the west front of Salisbury Cathedral was possibly inspired by the earlier west front of Malmesbury. "The flanking turret is, without exaggeration, one of the most exquisite examples of the late Norman school of art in England, if not in Europe. . . . The west front of Malmesbury was very clearly one of the most perfect monuments to the genius of a school of Norman-English artists." Of the figures of the apostles in the south porch, the author says that though of archaic character they have nothing distinctively Saxon about them, and may just as well be of the beginning of the 12th Century, and that there is no satisfactory evidence that they are earlier than this. On the other hand with regard to the tympanum of Christ and the angels over the inner door, he says that "they look as if they were copied from a Byzantine fabric, and they resemble those in the Church of St. Lawrence at Bradford-on-Avon." Indeed, he goes so far as to say that it is quite possible that they may be actually of the 8th century.

As to the Saxon Church at Bradford, the authors discuss the date at some length, and decide, contrary to the prevalent modern view, that the building is actually that erected by Aldhelm in the 8th century, and is not of the 10th century, as most authorities now believe. They boldly support this view on the ground that better artistic work of all kinds was being done in "the golden age," from 670 to 740 than was ever done afterwards in the 10th century subsequent to the Danish raids. In this connection they lay stress on the sculptured figures of angels, and make a very curious point which has apparently not been noticed before. In the right-hand figure the drapery is intended to represent transparent material, and the legs from the knees downward show through the robe. They suggest that this proves that the model from which they were copied was "beyond doubt" some textile material. They go further indeed, "there is in the Victoria and Albert

Museum a fragment of Egyptian tapestry of about the Vth—VIth centuries which has precisely the same general characteristics as the right hand Bradford relief. The drapery is transparent, with the outline of the legs to the knee indicated as showing through it." "There is similar figure-sculpture on the stone crosses at Bewcastle and Ruthwell in the wall region, which are both of the date 670—680." Three pages are devoted to Bradford Parish Church, eight to Ramsbury Church and the Littlecote legend, and two to Lacock Abbey. An excellent little book.

Some old Houses of Devizes, No. 30, Long Street.

By Ed. Kite.

The occupant of the house on this site in Q. Anne's days was John Rogers, Mayor in 1700. His three daughters conveyed the house to James Sutton, senr., a Devizes clothier, mayor in 1697. From Robert Sutton, his youngest son, descends the younger branch of the Sutton family who continue its owners still. John, youngest son of Robert, married Mary, sister of Thomas Thurman, linen draper of Devizes. Thomas Thurman's monument in St. John's Church records his many charitable bequests. James Sutton, clothier, son of Robert and Elizabeth, born 1725, married Anne daughter of Rev. John Shergold, Rector of Devizes 1721—38, Little Cheverell, 1735—59, and Stanton St. Quintin until his death in 1777. James Sutton and his wife both died in 1788, and a mural monument in the N. aisle of St. John's Church records their memory. His second son John lived at Rowde House and died unmarried. Anne, his eldest daughter, married Wadham Locke, a Devizes attorney living at Brownston House. The eldest son, James Sutton, born 1760, married Ann, d. of Anthony Guy, of Chippenham, and died 1803, his widow surviving till 1843. Robert Sutton, born 1770, of Rossway, Herts, youngest son of James, was one of the original managers of the Stock Exchange, London, and permanent chairman of it until his death. He owned vessels running between Ostend and Colchester, and was the first person to bring to London the news of the battle of Waterloo, happening to be at Ostend himself at the time. His eldest son Robert, of Rossway, Herts, and of the Stock Exchange, married 1827, Harriet, daughter of William Arnold Ludlow, of a family long resident at Hillworth, Devizes, whilst his younger brother, Wadham Locke Sutton married Louisa Ludlow, her sister. The Rev. Robert Sutton, son of Robert and Harriet Sutton, born 1832, became Archdeacon of Lewes in 1888. Four of his sons are living now. After 1843 No. 30, Long Street, was not inhabited by its owners but let, the tenant from 1861 to 1886 being the Rev. Peter Peace, D.D., who died 1891. The next tenant Mr. D. G. Wilson Rumsey, set up a private school for boys under the name of Wilsford House School. This came to an end about 1913.

Woolmore Farmhouse : Its Builder and Later Owners. By Col. R. W. Awdry [apropos of the burning of this fine old house in March, 1926]. Woolmore was one of the seven tithings of Melksham, and together with Woodrew, Blackmore, Canhold, and Town tithings, was within the Forest of Melksham and Blackmore, as was the whole of the present parish of Seend. Most of Seend and the part of

Woolmore tithing S.W. of the Melksham—Devizes road were certainly cleared and farmed in an ordinary manner before the disafforestation by James I. between 1610 and 1620. It is not certain that the part of Woolmore north-east of the road was cleared before 1610, but between that year and 1620 the whole Forest was "disafforested, devided, sett forth and letten." The Brownckers were then the chief landowners in Melksham. Hen. Browncker dying in 1598 left his son William a minor. On coming of age, William sold all his Melksham property and retired to his Erlestoke estate, where Browncker's Farm still retains the family name. In 1629 this William sold 418 acres in Woolmore, corresponding to the modern Love's and Woolmore Farms, to George Hulbert. Above the door of the old red brick farmhouse of Woolmore are the initials G. M. H. 1631, for George and Martha Hulbert, who evidently built the house then, or altered an earlier one into the present form. Col. Awdry thinks that it was built rather as a residence than as a farmhouse, but it never was inhabited as such. The house was remarkable for its four-gabled roof, its four good rooms, and stone mantelpieces, and powdering closets. Mr. Charles Awdry restored it in 1903. If it ever had pannelling or moulded ceilings they had entirely disappeared. The builder of the house, George Hulbert, was born at Lacock, 1589/90, one of the four sons of John and Joan Hulbert. John died Feb., 1590—91, and Joan after 1607 married John Awdry, a Taunton man, who was Vicar of Melksham, 1601. George's brother, John, farmed Woolmore itself, and another brother Robert farmed at Notton. His brother Richard may have been the "Richard Hulbert of Ember" mentioned by the Heralds of the 1623 visitation as having "assumed the name and title of gentleman without authoritie." Col. Awdry suggests that Notton was the home of the Hulberts. George Hulbert became a vintner in London, and died 1639, having built Woolmore House in 1631. His son Thomas sold part of the Woolmore lands to the Griffins, who sold them again to Jeremiah Awdry, of Melksham, in 1735, whilst the remainder was sold in 1669 by Thomas Hulbert to Ambrose Awdry, of Melksham. George charged a charity of £2 12s. a year on the land in favour of Lacock, which still exists. Col. Awdry mentions various tenants of Woolmore in the 18th century, and some of the field names, amongst them being the curious modern perversion of "Great and Little Homer's Fields," originally "Great and Little Woolmore Fields." He then discusses at length the legend that Cromwell hanged seven men on the old oak which still stands between Woolmore and Love's farmhouses, and concludes with Waylen (*History of Devizes*) that the story arose from a confusion with Woodhouse, in Horningsham, where Sir Francis Doddington undoubtedly hung twelve or thirteen men on a large oak tree after the capture of that house. An excellent article.

John Aubrey: Tercentenary of his birth. On March 11th, 1926, *The Times Literary Supplement* published a long character sketch of Aubrey, a considerable part of which was reprinted in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of March 18th. It suggests that Shorthouse took Aubrey in "more than one respect" for his model for "John Inglesant," and that

Kington St. Michael, Aubrey's birthplace, with its old Priory, finds its counterpart in the book. There is a portrait of Aubrey from Faithorne's drawing in the Ashmolean.

Malmesbury. Mr. Wilkins's Dinner Party at the Culver House and what happened there.

A paper by A. Fraser, printed in *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*, March 28th, 1925.

The Alderman and twelve capital Burgesses who by the Charter of Ch. I., obtained the government of the Borough, assumed the exclusive right of electing members of Parliament in 1699 and maintained this right in spite of petitions and opposition until the Reform Bill of 1832. Edmund Wilkins, apothecary, elected High Steward in 1768, obtained the control of the votes of the Burgesses by paying a retaining fee of £30 per annum to at least nine or ten out of the thirteen to vote as he directed them. This payment was usually made at a dinner party given to the Burgesses by Mr. Wilkins at his residence the Culver House. From each of the recipients of this fee he took a bond for the sum of £500 for the due performance of the agreement. Mr. Wilkins never told the burgesses to vote for any candidate, but the two names were written down on cards given to the guests at the dinner and that was sufficient to secure their votes. Before he died Mr. Wilkins recommended the burgesses to elect Mr. Estcourt as High Steward in his place, and left a legacy of £500 to be divided between them, excluding Mr. Robert Hill who had had the hardihood to aspire to the office of High Steward himself. Mr. Estcourt was elected High Steward in 1804 by nine votes to four. He promised to raise the retaining fee from £30 to £50 per annum, and gave each of his supporters a silver cup with an apple embossed on the side. Three of these cups are known to be still in existence. One belonging to Miss Hanks bears the following inscription:—

“ The gift of Edmund Estcourt, Esq.,
to Mr. Stephen Matthews, Capital Burgess,
as a mark of gratitude for his steady
support at the Election of High Steward
of the Borough of Malmesbury,
in the year 1804,
When the Nine Apples triumph'd
over the Four Crabs.

Mr. Alderslade, of London, has one given to Daniel Spackman, and a third at Estcourt House was given to Nicholas Sergeant, a blacksmith. This cup was given to the late Lord Estcourt on his retirement from the representation of N. Wilts by his colleague the late Lord Long, of Wraxall. An extremely entertaining account of the all important dinner party on an occasion when the guests were for the first time introduced to the smoking of cigars is given in this interesting paper.

The Adventures of a Homely Woman. By Fay Inchfawn. Ward Lock & Co., London and Melbourne, 1925. Cloth, 8½in. × 5¼in., pp. 314. Portrait of the author (Mrs. Atkinson Ward, of Bradford-on-Axon). Price 5s,

This book contains "adventures" of everyday life in the "Little House," the "New House," and the "Little Shop," obviously at Bradford-on-Avon, though the town is not actually named, of the authoress herself, her husband "John," and her daughter "Bunty." There is nothing in it that might not have happened to anyone in the same place and circumstances, and in that very fact lies its charm, for it has charm of no mean order. The people in it are the people of Bradford, or for the matter of that of any other Wiltshire town, they talk as Wiltshire folk really do talk, they behave not as modern novelists would have us believe all "peasants" behave, as monsters of iniquity, but as ordinary human beings, and the author is prone to dwell on the brighter rather than the darker side of human nature. She deliberately thinks that this is the better worth doing. She is not ashamed of her own faith, she thinks in an old-fashioned way that religion and the daily life should be bound up together, she has a sustaining sense of humour and her book is very well worth reading and even buying. Noticed in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 27th, 1925.

Hazelbury Manor, the Residence of Mr. George J. Kidston. By Christopher Hussey. *Country Life*, Feb. 20th and 27th, 1926, pp. 274—281, 306—312, with 28 excellent photographs and two plans.

The present condition of this old house is due to Mr. Brakespear, who began work upon it in 1919. It is, says Mr. Hussey, "a restoration not only of extraordinary sympathy, but of nearly supernatural dictation . . . not only were foundations unearthed for the hall, oriel and porch, the terraces, and for the remainder of the courtyard, but a large proportion of the stones that originally composed these features—windows and door heads, coigns, labels, battlements, finials, entire chimneys, balusters, copings, pilasters, arches, and what not—quantities of such were discovered under slopes of earth or used in dry-stone walls. It is true to say that scarcely any part of the reconstruction, and certainly no important part, was subject to guesswork. The clue given by foundations, a search among the recovered materials—and each component of the former house took shape before the often astonished eyes even of owner and architect."

Mr. Hussey notes that the foundations of the Church of Hazelbury (it was once a separate parish, but is now included in Box) have been found in the field called "Ould Church." It was probably, more or less, ruinous in 1503, and it is possible that stones showing Norman mouldings found in the walls of the house came from the Church. The manor was held *circa* 1280 by Henry Croke, of the Honour of Wallingford, and the house was probably of considerable size, for Henry III. stopped there in 1231, and numerous foundations running S.W. from the present house probably mark the site of the buildings. The Crokes held it until the middle of the 15th century, when the property passed through a daughter to her husband, John Bonham. In 1575 it was sold to Matthew Smythe, acting for Sir John Yonge, a Bristol merchant. He died 1592, leaving it to his widow. In 1613 Sir George Speke, of Whitelackington, Som., bought it for his son, Hugh Speke. The house was much added to, both by this Hugh and his grandson, Sir Hugh Speke, who died 1661. Sir Hugh's son, Sir George,

dying without issue the property passed to his widow, Rachel (Wyndham), who married, secondly, Sir Will. Musgrave, and after 1682 lived at Cheney Court, Box. Hazelbury apparently was not again occupied by its owners, and became a farmhouse for 200 years. It was purchased early in the 18th century by Mr. Northey, Attorney General, and again by Mr. Kidston, the present owner, in 1919. The earliest part of the house is the remains of a two-light window in the north wall of the hall, the work of a Croke in the 14th century. The hall was altered by Bonham, who built the north and south oriels, porch, fireplace, and open timber roof, with new windows, also a wing to the west, two original windows of the lower storey of which remain.

The probable details of the whole of this Bonham and Yonge House of the 16th Century are suggested as founded on the indications remaining in 1919. The stones of several spirally fluted chimneys were discovered, and the chimneys replaced. George Speke (1624) formed the balustraded terrace along the S. front now restored, and his son, Sir Hugh, formed the existing forecourt with its fine gate piers. About 1700 the sash windows were inserted. The two-gabled building to the east of the Manor House called "The Cottage" probably built by the first Hugh, and intended as a Dower House, has now been connected with the big house by a servants' range. "Hazelbury," says Mr. Hussey, "is without a rival as an example of the very highest type of restoration." The various stages of this restoration are here set out in full. The illustrations, all excellent, are as follows:—The South Front from within the forecourt (as now); the first view of the buildings as you descend the hill; the re-constructed Porch and Oriel; the back of the Hall and west side of the Courtyard; the same in 1919; the west side; beneath the re-constructed Colonnade, looking S.E.; from the S. Gate in 1919; the W. side before restoration; the N.E. angle of the Court; the S. Front in 1919; the Manor place from the outer gate looking N.; the Arms of Sir Hugh and Sir George Speke on the Forecourt piers; from the Oriel looking across the Forecourt; view from N.E.; the N.W. bastion on the upper terrace; seat corbelled out from N. Terrace Wall; plans of ground and first floor; Hazelbury in 1626 from an estate map; the S. Oriel of the Hall; looking westwards from the Screens; the N. wall of the Hall and the Screen; looking into the N. Oriel from the Staircase; the chimney piece of the Dining-Room; a corner of the Drawing Room; the Boudoir; the Drawing Room; the Solar of the 15th Century House; the Library, formerly the Dairy and Beer Cellar; the upper and lower parts of the S. Oriel in 1919.

Pictorial History of Devizes. Paintings, Prints, and Photographs at the Town Hall. The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 5th, 1925, has a long account of the collection of photographs, prints, &c., "Recording some event of national or local importance, or showing some feature of the town which has vanished" which during the last year has been brought together, framed and hung at the Town Hall, largely owing to the efforts of Mr. John Chivers, Mr. Slade, and Capt. Cunningham, with assistance from other helpers. Two early paintings of the Market Place and Cross are permanently "lent" by the Museum, two boards painted with the royal arms of James I. (1606) and the Borough

have been cleaned and placed where they can be seen, and a large number of prints and photographs have been placed on the walls. The collection of portraits of Devizes notabilities (prints and photographs) is not as large as could be wished, but it is hoped may be gradually added to by further gifts. The appearance of the Town Hall and Grand Jury Room is very greatly improved by this interesting series of views and portraits.

[Wexcombe House] Something new in Dairy Farming. Article by H. G. Robinson in *Country Life*, October 24th, pp. 617—619; Oct. 31st, 1925, pp. 658—660; describing Mr. A. J. Hosier's farm at Wexcombe House. An account of the laying down of a farm of over 1000 acres from arable to grass, the provision of water from an artesian well, and the improvement in down pasture is given, with 12 good photographs, "General view of the Village of Wexcombe," "Closely grazed sward on pasture laid down in 1921," "Interior of Dairy," "The Wexcombe Dairy, once a Church," "The Pumping Plant at Wexcombe," "The Complete Dairy Farm on Wheels," "Two Cows leave their travelling home," "The Machine Milker at work," "The Milk Stream," "Loading up the Milk Churns," "The Milking herd of 160 Heifers," "The Herd ready for Milking." Instead of permanent buildings, cowsheds on wheels, moved every day, are employed, with many other practices entirely novel to Wiltshire, indeed the article affirms that "the system has no equal in this country."

Highworth Church. A short notice in *N. Wilts Herald*, Dec. 24th, 1925, by "Gilbert Prince" on the architectural features of the Church notices the fragments of a "jacket" in a glass case which with the helmet above it have been attributed to Oliver Cromwell. From an examination of these fragments he concludes that they are the remains of a very much earlier surcoat bearing the faint outline of a Lion Passant whilst the lower part is of a different colour. He suggests that this is really part of the arms of the Batson family ("Three bats wings black, and on a red chief a golden Lion passant"), some of whom were buried in the transept.

Spye Park. Sporting reminiscences of a younger son, by Claude Luttrell, Duckworth, 3, Henrietta St., London, W.C. [1925]. Cloth, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 5in., pp. 208, contains a chapter, pp. 95 to 113, "The Duke of Beaufort's," on the writer's experience with the Badminton hounds, in many famous runs, and point-to-point races. Another chapter, "Sport from Spye Park," pp. 161 to 171, with an illustration of Captain Spicer's road coach, describes days of sport with Capt. Spicer's harriers and foxhounds, and the stage coaches between Chippenham and Bath, and Bath and Marlborough, horsed and driven by the owner of Spye Park.

Downton Moot and Breamore Church were visited by about 120 members of the Hampshire Field Club in August, 1925, and an account of the excursion is given in the *Salisbury Times*, of August 28th. A paper on the Moot by Sir Charles Close, taken chiefly from Mr. E. P.

Squarey's book, is printed, claiming that it is a Saxon Moot or meeting place. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, however, speaking subsequently, believed it to have been a Norman motte and bailey castle. At Breamore Professor Earle's opinion that the Saxon inscription on the arch of the S. Transept was of the date of the foundation of the Priory early in the 12th century, was mentioned, but Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., President of the Numismatic Society entirely dissented from this view, and on the ground of the peculiar forms of the letters S and W confidently placed the date at the close of the reign of Ethelred II *cir.* 1018. The letter S appeared on the inscription in two forms, twice as the reversed Z and once as the modern S, whilst the early form of the Saxon W is used. There are coins of Ethelred II. struck at Winchester which bear all these three forms exactly as in the inscription, and they are only so used at this particular date, which is therefore the date of the inscription. He translated the inscription as "Here is manifested the word to thee," which he believed was an Anglo-Saxon version of *Titus*, I., 3.

John Wesley in Wiltshire. By the Rev. M. H. Fitzgerald, Rector of Little Somerford. A paper read at a clerical meeting in Chippenham and printed in full in *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 9th, 1925. The writer remarks that there is little in Wesley's journals as to his experience in Wiltshire. "Wesley does not seem to have met with either the same warm welcome or the same exciting adventures that he encountered in Cornwall or the north." The riot at Devizes in 1747, in which a serious attack was made on Charles Wesley seems the chief exception. At Bradford, however, he was welcomed from the first. The experience of a Methodist, William Hitchens, who was pressed for a soldier and spent a night in the Round House on the Bridge guarded by twelve soldiers (nine of whom apparently stayed inside the Round House with him, surely very close quarters !) is given in full.

The Gospel Oak at Cricklade. In the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*, March 28th, 1925, in one of a series of papers on Cricklade, Past and Present, considerable space is devoted to the "Gospel Oak," the remains of which are now in St. Sampson's Churchyard, and it is claimed as within the range of possibility that it may be the actual tree under which St. Augustine met the Britons. This, however, can scarcely be seriously maintained. Detailed evidence on the part of labourers who assisted in bringing the remains of the tree, after it had been cut down about 1865, from Gospel Oak Farm to Cricklade Vicarage, where for many years it stood on the lawn, is given, also the declaration of Mr. Will. Cole, in 1913, that in his young days the tradition was that it was a tree "under which the first Christians met," and which is much more to the point, that of Mr. A. Ockwell, that it was a favourite meeting place of Primitive Methodists. As has been already shown in *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xl., 120, 121, the tree gained its name from a gospel having been read under it as a boundary mark on the occasion of the perambulation of the boundary. There were other such gospel oaks on the boundary.

Lacock Churchwardens' Accounts. The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 10th, 1925, gives some account with extracts from a book of Churchwardens, Constables, Overseers, and Waymen's Accounts, in the custody of the Vicar of Lacock, the whole of which has recently been transcribed by Mr. F. H. Hinton, of Chippenham. The book, which measures 16½ in. × 11 in., probably consisted originally of about 500 pages of which about 270 are still blank. A few of the blank pages only have been cut out. An entry at the beginning records its purchase by Richard Powntnye and Harrye Rychards, churchwardens in 1583, and the latest entry is dated 1821. In 1594 the parish arms include "ij long bowes & ij shife of arrowes," and "ij colyvers with theyre hedpeces tych boxe and flaske," and it is noted that the Archery butts were situated in Normead, near Lackham, on the field path from Lacock to Chippenham.

Somerford, Great and Little. A useful article in *N. Wilts Herald*, March 27th and April 3rd, 1925, chiefly by Canon Manley, dealing with the family history of Somerford with illustrations of the Rectory and poor ones of the Church of Great Somerford and the interior of Little Somerford Church, with a better one of the head of a churchyard cross now preserved in the Church at Little Somerford.

Luckington Church. *N. Wilts Herald*, May 22nd, 1925, had a very useful article, from notes by Col. G. F. Ottley, on the dedication of the Church, and an account of it before and after the restoration of 1872. The mural paintings then discovered are thus described, "S. of Chancel arch, a knightly figure bearing in his hand a Church with spires, and the inscription: S. Ethelbertus Rex. At right angles with this, another figure, supposed to be St. Augustine of England, was depicted, and on the north wall opposite these appeared a painting of the mass of St. Gregory, whilst on the south wall a painted representation of the Abbot of Malmesbury was discovered. Other paintings were found, but the subjects were so defaced as to be quite indistinguishable. All the pictures crumbled away almost immediately, but a rough sketch was made of the "Mass of St. Gregory" at the time of the discovery."

Brinkworth. The *N. Wilts Herald* of April 24th and May 1st, 1925, in an article on Brinkworth, gives a portrait of Canon Livingstone, and photos of the Jacobean pulpit in the Church, the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and Penns Lodge Farm House, &c. The notes on the Church are from Mr. Ponting's account. Under the heading, "A unique relic of ancient superstition," mention is made of a small glass bottle supposed to contain human blood found, it is said, in the wall of the Church during the restoration, and now in private hands. The assumption is that it contained a holy relic. [This bottle, and the story attached to it, have long been known to the writer of this note, in whose opinion, however, the bottle appears most strongly to resemble those small bottles of the 17th century, which were commonly tied mouth-to-mouth to form hour glasses.] The history of Primitive Methodism in the beginning of which Brinkworth took so prominent a part is dwelt on at some length.

Alderton, Foxley, and Norton. Article in *N. Wilts Herald*, March 13th, 1925. Short notes on the Churches and the history of the places, with fair photos of Foxley and Bremilham Churches, and a bad one of Alderton.

Crudwell and Hankerton. *N. Wilts Herald*, March 20th, 1925. Lists of Rectors and very short notes on the Churches are given with good photos of Crudwell Church and Lych Gate, and of Hankerton Church.

Castle Combe. Article in *N. Wilts Herald*, July 10th, 1925.

Hullavington. Article in *N. Wilts Herald*, April 2nd, 1925. Lists of Vicars and Patrons, views of Church and village, and some account of the old screen.

Calne Almshouses. The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 22nd, 1925, gives an account of the re-opening of the almshouses founded by Dr. John Tounson, Vicar of Bremhill and Bishop of Salisbury. The front, facing Kingsbury Street, has been left untouched, but the interior having become dilapidated and being unsuited to modern requirements has been remodelled, floors relaid, ceilings raised, &c., to the great advantage of the inmates at a cost of £880, for which an appeal was issued, and most of it has already been raised by subscriptions in Calne.

History of East Knoyle. Sir Christopher Wren's Birthplace. An anonymous article in *Salisbury Journal*, March 6th, 1925. The early spellings of Knoyle are given, and the references to it in Domesday, when the population appears to have been about 350. In 1676 it was about 487; in 1801, 853; in 1851, 1110; in 1891, 956; in 1911, 853: as it had been 110 years before. Short notes on the architecture of the Church, and of the "Pictures" set up by Dr. Wren, father of Sir Christopher, in the Church. These were plaster figures made by Robert Brockway, a Dorset man, and included the Four Evangelists, the Ascension with the 12 Apostles in the Chancel, and Jacob's Dream and Sacrifice on either side of the east window. Old Clouds House is said to have derived its name from a former owner.

Minety. An article in *N. Wilts Herald*, May 8th, 1925, giving some account of the village, the architecture of the Church, the names on the War Memorial and Roll of Honour, the principal monumental inscriptions, &c., with a bad illustration of the Church.

With Cobbett in Wiltshire. By the Rev. H. E. Ketchley. An article in *The Bristol Diocesan Review*, Aug., 1925, partly reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 6th, 1925, describing Cobbett's love of the county, and the condition of the labouring people in 1826.

Catalogue of . . . valuable Printed Books . . . comprising the property of Lt.-Col. E. G. Troyte-Bullock, C.M.G., of Zeals House, &c, &c. Day of Sale, 27th July, 1925. Sotheby & Co. Royal 8vo., pp. 31—70. Lots 172—193.

Bolingbroke Peerage Claim. Minutes of evidence taken before the Committee for Privileges. Ordered to be printed 1922. Folio, pp. 40.

Life and Letters of George Wyndham. By J. W. Mackail and Guy Wyndham. Hutchinson, 1924. 2 vols. 42s. net.

Reviewed *Times*, Jan. 23rd, 1925; *Guardian*, Feb. 6th, 1925. Contains more than 600 of his letters.

“George Wyndham has been dead but a few years and would not be an old man were he alive to-day. Yet already his name has become almost legendary. Notable figures appear, play their part and pass on. . . . Of the few who seem destined long to resist this fate George Wyndham is one. Charm, most illusory of virtues, plays brightly as ever about his career. In life he was intensely alive; eleven years . . . have not lessened the remembrance of that liveliness.”

“He had almost everything a man could wish for; brains, personality, charm, happiness in parents and family, wealth, good looks, power of tongue and pen, skill in sports. He wore himself out and died young without having attained all that his beginnings had promised.”

Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston. By E. Beresford Chancellor, F.S.A. An article in *The English Review*, Dec., 1925, pp. 812—821, describes the career of this notorious Duchess, whose name was formerly connected with “Kingston House” at Bradford-on-Avon, now known as The Hall.

In a peaceful Wiltshire Village. Biddestone memories of 40—50 years ago. By Mary Farbrother. Pamphlet, 6½in. × 4in., pp. 14. Reprinted from *Wiltshire Gazette*.

ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Museum.

- Presented by CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON : Two Iron Sickles and Iron Knife found near Aldbourne.
- „ „ MR. A. SHAW MELLOR : Great Seal of Geo. V.
- „ „ DR. R. C. C. CLAY : Roman Bronze Fibula from Fonthill Bishop. Ten Cinerary Urns, Bronze Awl, &c., found in the five barrows in the Woodminton Group, Bowerchalke.

Library.

- Presented by CAPT. AND MRS. CUNNINGTON : Original Drawings, Plans, &c., of Illustrations of All Cannings Cross Excavations, Casterley, Knap Hill, and Lidbury Camps.
- Two Maps of Nicholas Property at All Cannings.
- Two old Deeds connected with Devizes Castle. Article on "Archæology and Architecture," in *Home, Farm, and Estate*, by Capt. Cunnington. Drawings.
- „ „ MR. H. W. DARTNELL : Amesbury Deanery Magazine for 1925.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MR. E. H. STONE, F.S.A. : "The Story of Stonehenge," "Fact and Fiction," by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart ; Reply by E. H. Stone ; Rejoinder by Rev. G. H. Engleheart. Reprinted from *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 5th, 1925, to Feb. 18th, 1926. Bound 4to.
- "The Supposed Blue Stone Trilithon." *Man*, March, 1926.
- Archæologia*, Vol. xxiv., 2nd Series.
- „ „ THE SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY : Five Wiltshire Deeds concerning North Bradley, &c.
- „ „ MR. W. HEWARD BELL : Geological Journal and Proceedings of the Geologists' Association for 1924 and 1925.
- „ „ MR. W. A. WEBB : Photographs of Bromham Church.
- „ „ THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. J. M. DENT & SONS : "Winchester and Salisbury by Ed. Foord," in "Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Famous Churches" Series.
- „ „ MRS. STORY MASKELYNE : "The Bristol Diocesan Review," 1925.
- „ „ MR. C. W. HENEAGE : Dr. Charleton's "Chorea Gigantum vulgarly called Stoneheng," 1663.

- Presented by REV. H. E. KETCHLEY : " Biddeston Memories of 40—50 years ago."
- " „ MRS. J. L. LOVIBOND AND MISS BAKER : A Special Donation of £10 in memory of their father, Mr. T. H. Baker, to provide for the binding up of the Wilts Monumental Inscriptions copied by him, &c., &c.
- " „ MR. A. D. PASSMORE : " The Flight of the King," by Allan Fea. " The Wonder of Carnac and Stonehenge," by F. Stevens, F.S.A., from *Wonders of the Past*.
 Photographs of Flint Saw, Scraper and Chisel-end Arrowhead found on the original turf level under the vallum at Avebury during excavations made many years ago. Photograph of Bronze Palstave found at Ashton Keynes, 1913.
- " „ MR. J. J. SLADE : " Stonehenge and Karnak," by A. R. Hinks, *Nineteenth Century*, 1925 ; " Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston," by E. B. Chancellor, *English Review*, 1925 ; " The Dear Stealers," by Ida Gandy (daughter of Rev. C. Hony, Vicar of Bishops Cannings and Woodborough): " Snowdrop and the Dwarfs, a Fairy Play," by Ida Gandy, 1925 ; Songs and Whispers of Nature," by Lilian Rodway, 1925.
- " „ MR. F. HARRISON : Old Deed.
-

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Accounts for the Year 1925.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1925			47 13 8	Stationery, Carriages, Postages, and Miscellaneous Expenses	27		11 6
Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions	349	17	0	Printing, Engraving, &c., for Magazines:—			
Transfer from Life Membership Fund	9	1	10	No. 142	127		17 10
			358 18 10	No. 143	139		13 2
Sales of Books, Magazines, and Blocks			48 8 6	Subscriptions to other Societies			267 11 0
Proceeds of Annual Meeting			22 8 7	Salaries and Commission			5 17 0
Bank and War Stock Interest			4 7 8				53 18 11
			£481 17 3	Balance, December 31st, 1925			354 18 5
							126 18 10
							£481 17 3

MUSEUM MAINTENANCE FUND.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.			£	s.	d.
Balance, Jan. 1st, 1925	...	89	0	0	Fittings, Repairs, &c. to Museum	...	58	3	4	
Subscriptions	...	30	19	6	Additions to Museum and Library	...	11	4	0	
Admissions to Museum and Donations in Box	...	13	3	0	Land Tax on Museum	...	1	11	3	
Sale of Catalogues, &c.	...	3	17	3	Gas, Water, and Coke	...	15	4	9	
					Insurances	...	5	19	2	
					Incidentals	...	5	3	6	
					Balance, December 31st, 1925	...	97	6	0	
							39	13	9	
							£136	19	9	

MUSEUM ENLARGEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.			£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1925	...	5	7	0	Balance, January 1st, 1925, due to General Fund	...	11	1	3	
Rent of Caretaker's Rooms	...	13	0	0	Balance, December 31st, 1925	...	7	5	9	
							£18	7	0	

MUSEUM PURCHASES FUND.

		£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1925	...	91	1	5	Balance, December 31st, 1925	...	93	1	5	
Sale of Stone Implements, &c.	...	2	0	0						
							£93	1	5	

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Balance, January 1st, 1925	...	88	11	8	...	9	1	10
Savings Bank Interest	...	2	7	4	...	81	17	2
		£90		19	0			
		£90		19	0			

One-tenth to General Account
Balance in Savings Bank, December 31st, 1925

REGISTER OF BISHOP SIMON OF GHENT FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Balance, January 1st, 1925	...	10	1	2	...	10	1	2
		£10		1	2			
		£10		1	2			

Balance, December 31st, 1925

Audited and found correct, G. S. A. WAYLEN,
11th May, 1926. W. M. HOPKINS, } *Auditors.*

DAVID OWEN,
Financial Secretary.

THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS (*Continued*).

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long, Nos. 46-47 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper 7s. 6d. This still remains one of the best and most reliable accounts of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

WILTSHIRE—The TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D. 1659-1670. Corrected and enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10s.

WILTSHIRE INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM. CHARLES I. 8vo, pp. vii. + 501. 1901. With full index. In 8 parts, as issued. Price 13s.

DITTO. IN THE REIGNS OF HEN. III., ED. I., and ED. II. 8vo, pp. xv. 505. In parts as issued. Price 13s.

DITTO. THE REIGN OF ED. III. 8vo., pp. 402. In six parts as issued. Price 13s.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT STONE MONUMENTS OF WILTSHIRE, STONEHENGE, AND AVEBURY, with other references, by W. Jerome Harrison, F.G.S., pp. 169, with 4 illustrations. No. 89, Dec., 1901 of the *Magazine*. Price 5s. 6d. Contains particulars as to 947 books, papers, &c., by 732 authors.

THE TROPENELL CARTULARY. An important work in 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 927, containing a great number of deeds connected with property in many Wiltshire Parishes of the 14th and 15th centuries. Only 150 copies were printed, of which a few are left. Price to members, £1 10s., and to non-members, £2.

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It is very desirable that this fund should be raised to at least £50 a year in order that the General Fund of the Society may be released to a large extent from the cost of the Museum and set free for the other purposes of the Society.

Subscriptions of 5s. a year, or upwards, are asked for from all Members, and should be sent either to MR. D. OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, or REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

The Committee appeal to Members of the Society and others to secure any

Objects of Antiquity,

AND

Natural History Specimens,

found in the County of Wilts and to forward them to the Hon. Curator, CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON, Devizes;

Whilst Old Deeds connected with Wiltshire families or places, Modern Pamphlets, Articles, Portraits, Illustrations from recent Magazines, or Papers bearing in any way on the County, and Sale Particulars of Wiltshire Properties, as well as local Parish Magazines,

will be most gratefully received for the Library by the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon, Hon. Librarian.

28 OCT 1938

No. CXLV.

DECEMBER, 1926.

VOL. XLIII.

THE
WILTSHIRE
Archæological & Natural History
MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY
A. D. 1853.

EDITED BY
REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

[The authors of the papers printed in this "Magazine" are alone responsible for all statements made therein.]



DEVIZES :
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Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society for the current year, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, MR. DAVID OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of *Magazines* should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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WILTSHIRE

Archæological & Natural History

MAGAZINE.

No. CXLV.

DECEMBER, 1926.

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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

No. CXLV.

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VOL. XLIII.

OBJECTS FOUND DURING EXCAVATIONS ON THE
ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT STOCKTON EARTHWORKS,
1923.

By R. de C. NAN KIVELL.

The group of earthworks known as Stockton Earthworks lies on the highest part of Stockton Down, about two miles from the village of Wylve.

Roughly estimated they cover sixty-two acres. At present they are difficult to measure exactly because they extend into a wood to the South and West where all traces of them are obliterated.

The site shows the usual characteristics of occupied places of pre-Roman and Romano-British date. It was apparently surrounded by a ditch and single rampart, considerable portions of which remain towards the East, South-East, and West. The original main entrance was on the Eastern side at the head of a valley.

As the population grew, the habitations seemingly spread towards the West, where there are positive signs of occupation, but of a lesser duration than on the main portion of the higher ground.

There are numerous internal hollows and mounds, and Sir Richard Colt Hoare noted the signs of a mound of pentagonal form, but this is now difficult to trace.

Towards the West the streets can still be defined.

There have been many excavations carried out on the site, and a large quantity of the smaller objects usually met with on digging into these villages has been found.

In 1923, the kind permission of Colonel Skeffington-Smythe was obtained to excavate his portion of the "Works," chiefly all that lying to the North-West.

Although great care has been taken to note the depth and position of all objects found; on this site, as is the case in most of these villages on the Wiltshire Downs, the natural earth being so shallow, there is very little

opportunity of studying the stratification, because during the centuries of occupation, all objects in the earth must have been transposed from their positions many times, and even after the abandonment, the moles and rabbits have acted in like manner in the disturbing of the earth.

That the site was of pre-Roman occupation is practically certain from the characteristics of the earthworks, and also by internal evidence of the several objects found of known pre-Roman date.

The period of abandonment appears to have been about the end of the fourth century, no evidence having been discovered to prove an occupation during later times.

All the objects found will eventually be placed in the Devizes Museum.

PLATE I.

A. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch with **T**-shaped head. Four finely cut grooves encircle transversely the top of the bow. Length $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. Perfect.

B. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch, **T**-shaped head with suspension loop. Seven raised lozenges, with cavities for enamel, project along the bow, terminating with a raised oblong enclosing minute cavities at head. No enamel now remains. Length $2 \frac{3}{16}$ in. Complete.

C. Bronze penannular brooch, the ends flattened and turned back. Diam. $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in. Perfect.

D. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch, all formed of one piece, plain flat bow. Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Complete but distorted.

E. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch. Along the bow run two grooves with transverse notchings between. The pin has been broken off at the head, but has later been bent and inserted into one side of the cylinder formed for the original hinge. Length 2in.

F. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch, all formed of one piece. Flattened out bow with two rows of incised scribble pattern. Length $1 \frac{15}{16}$ in. Perfect.

G. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch, all formed of one piece. Plain bow flattened out to a circle at head and then to a long thin taper to catch-plate. Length $1 \frac{7}{8}$ in. Distorted and turn-up of catch-plate missing.

H. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch, ornamented with punch holes the whole length of the bow. Apparently the catch-plate was of the open-work type, but now a part is missing, also pin and half of spring. Length $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in.

PLATE II.

A. Bronze spring-pin bow brooch, all formed of one piece. Ornamented with punch dots the whole length of the bow. The pin was found lying near the brooch but one coil of spring is missing. Length $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in.

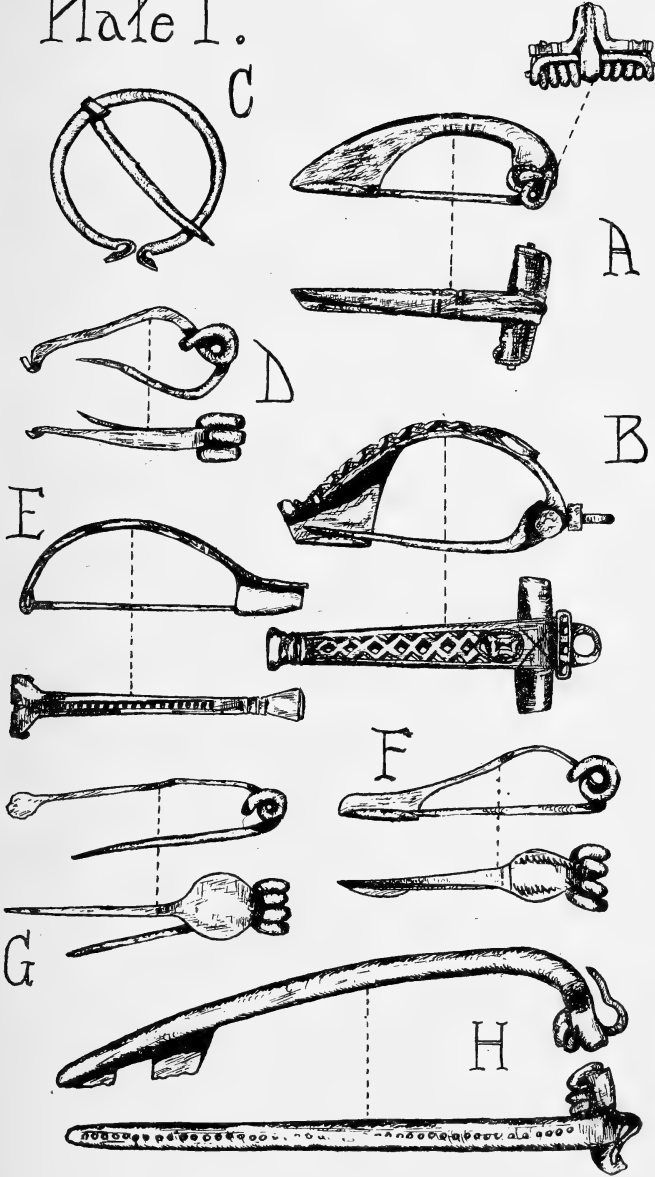
B. Bow of bronze hinge-pin brooch. Pin and catch-plate missing. Length $1 \frac{7}{8}$ in.

C. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch, bow ornamented with three grooves, Pin missing. Length $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in.

D. Part of bow and catch-plate of bronze brooch. The turn-up of the catch-plate is ornamented with engraved lines. Length remaining 2in.

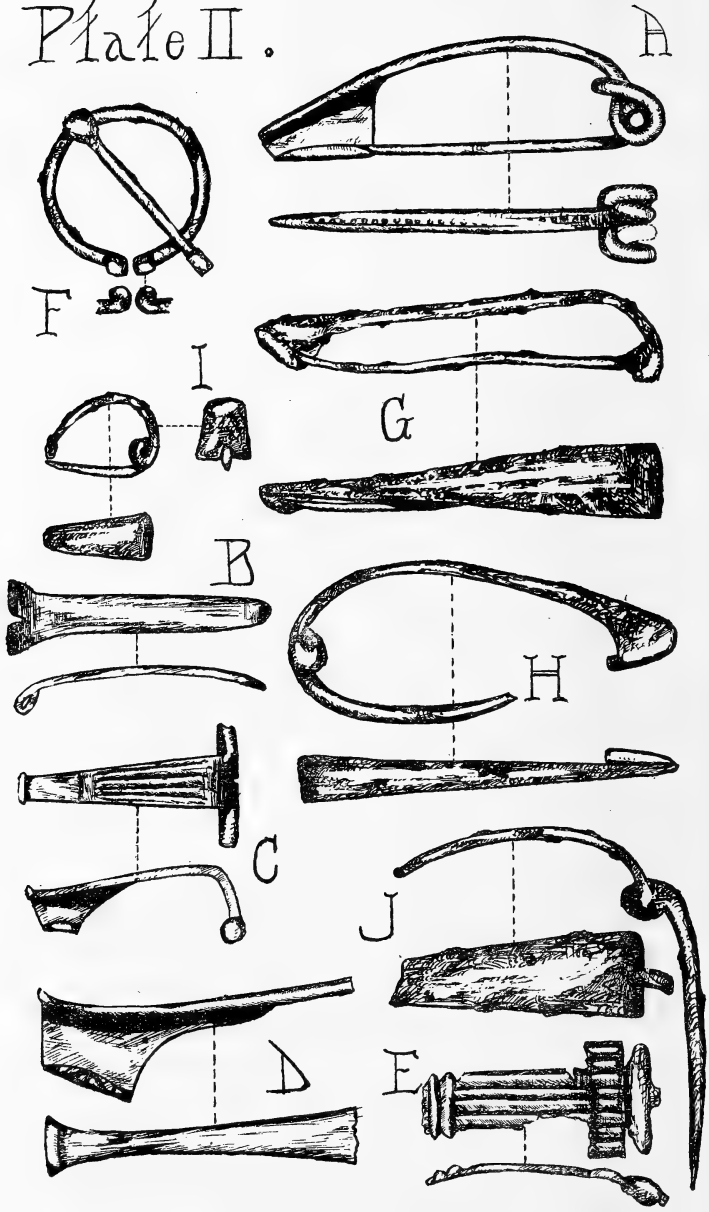
E. Bow of bronze brooch. Wide flat bow ornamented with a series of

Plate I.



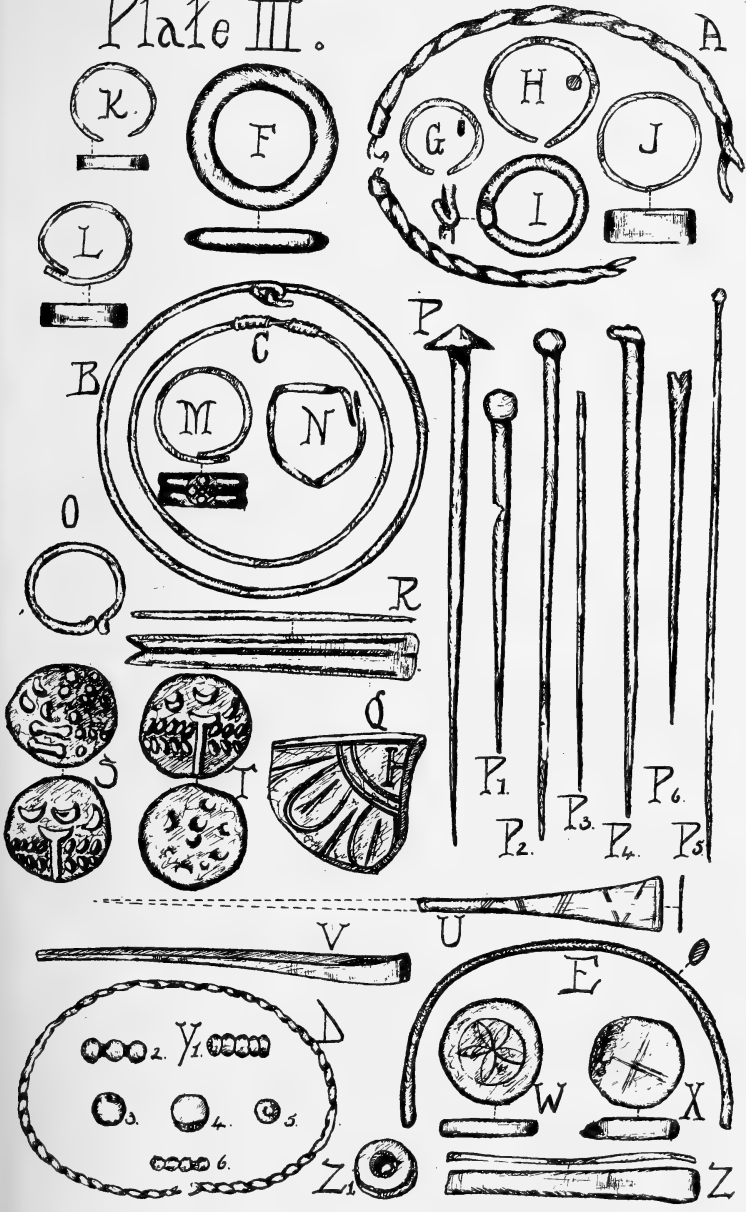
Bronze Brooches, Stockton Earthworks. 1923. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Plate II.



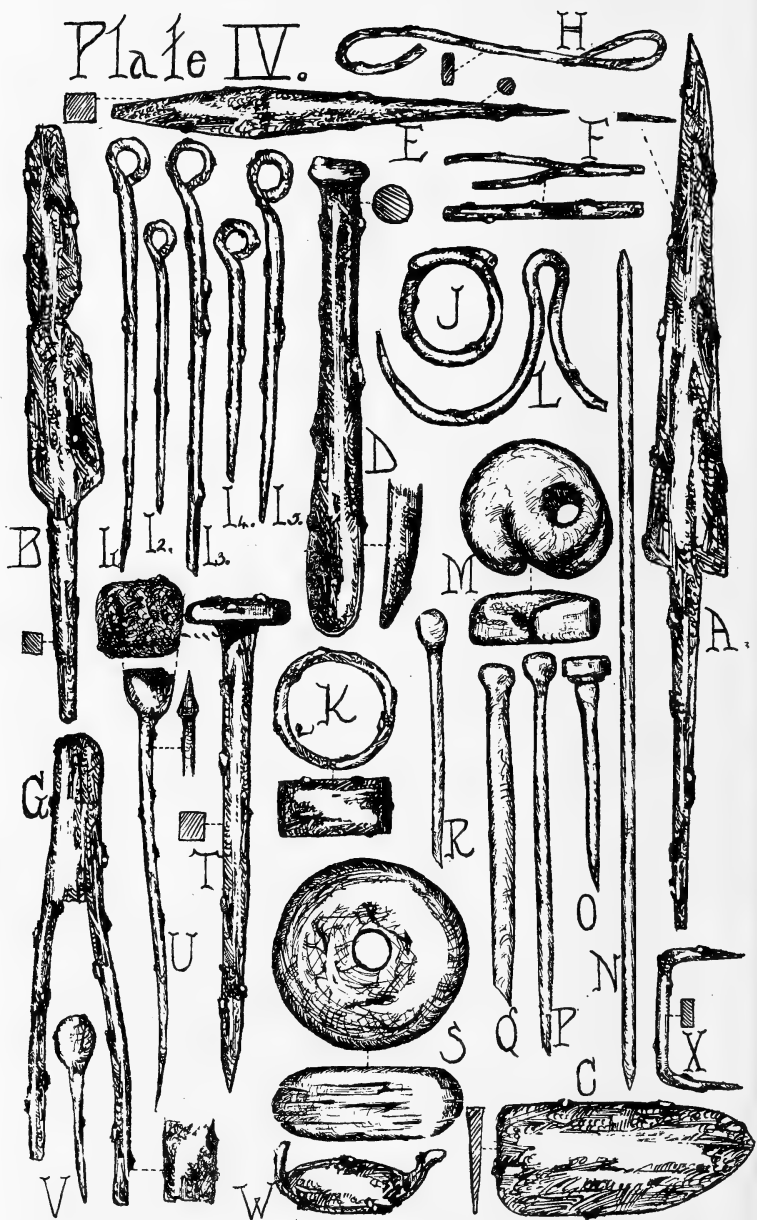
Bronze Brooches. Stockton Earthworks. 1923. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Plate III.



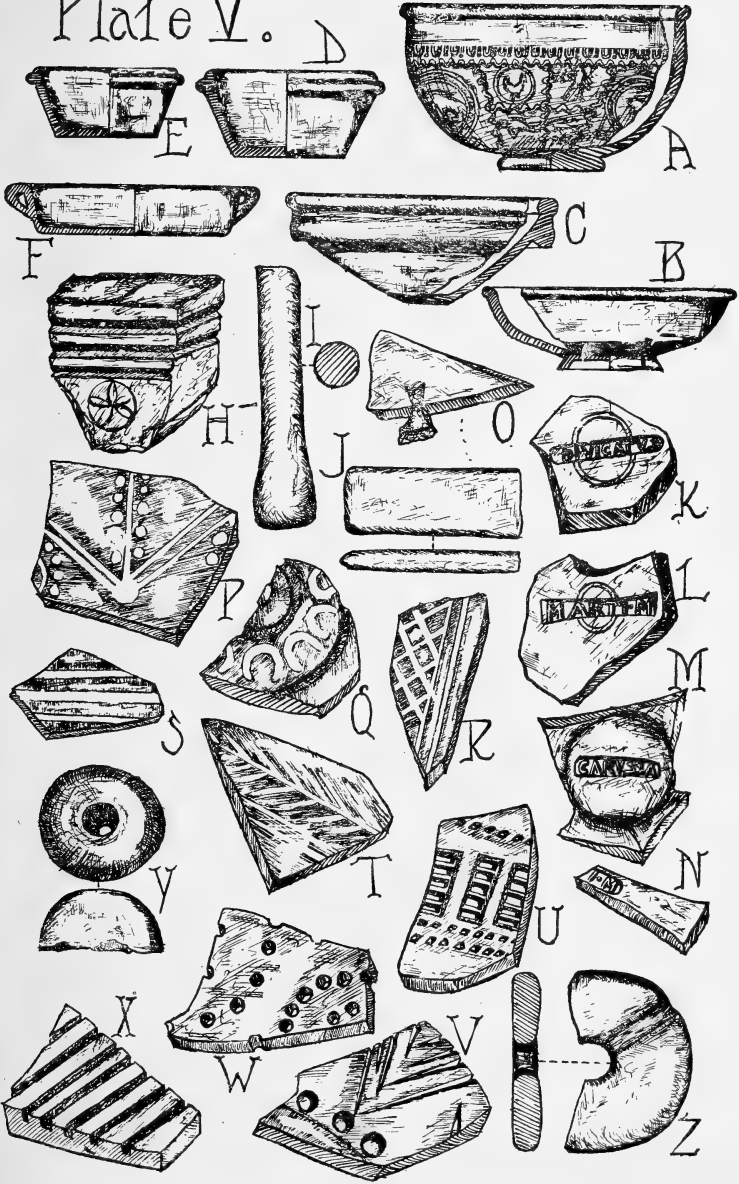
Objects from Stockton Earthworks. 1923. 3.

Plate IV.



Iron and Bone Objects. Stockton Earthworks. 1923.

Plate V.



Pottery, &c. Stockton Earthworks. 1923.

ridges. At the foot two ridges run transversely. Catch-plate and pin missing. Length 1 9/16in.

F. Iron Penannular brooch, the ends curled back. The square point of the pin is unusual. Diam. 1 1/8in. Complete.

G. Iron hinge-pin bow brooch. Plain flat bow. Length 2 3/4in. Complete.

H. Iron hinge-pin bow brooch, plain flat bow. Point of pin missing. Length 2 5/8in.

I. Small iron hinge-pin bow brooch, plain flat bow. Catch-plate missing. Length remaining 9/16in.

J. Iron hinge-pin bow brooch, plain flat bow. Part of bow and catch-plate missing. Length remaining 1 3/4in.

PLATE III.

A. Bronze bangle of two round strands twisted together. Hook and eye fastening. Not complete. Diam. 2 3/8in.

B. Bronze bangle of one round strand and hooked together at ends. Diam. 2 5/16in. Complete.

C. Bronze bangle of one round strand interlaced at ends. Diam. 1 3/4in. Complete.

D. Bronze bangle of two round strands twisted together. Not complete. Diam. 2in.

E. Half of bronze bangle, flattened with rounded edges. Diam. 2 1/8in.

F. Ring of white metal. Flattened with rounded edges. Diam. 1 1/16in.

G. Bronze ring, plain flat surface, unjoined. Diam. 9/16in.

H. Bronze ring, of plain round wire, unjoined. Diam. 3/4in.

I. Bronze ring of plain round wire, doubled up at one end, unjoined. Diam. 3/4in.

J. Bronze ring, plain flat surface, unjoined. Diam. 3/4in.

K. Bronze ring, plain flat surface, unjoined. Diam. 5/8in.

L. Bronze ring, plain flat surface, unjoined. Diam. 5/8in.

M. Bronze ring, flat surface ornamented, with dot and ring pattern in a circle, and grooved. Unjoined. Diam. 11/16in.

N. Bronze ring of a single strand of wire twisted. Unjoined. Diam. 11/16in.

O. Bronze ring, plain round wire, ends doubled up. Diam. 11/16in.

P. Bronze pin with protruding conical shaped head, ornamented with grooves cut from apex to circumference. Length 3 5/8in. Perfect.

P. 1. Bronze pin with knobbed head. Length 2 1/2in.

P. 2. Bronze pin with knobbed head. Length 3 1/2in. Perfect.

P. 3. Bronze pin without head. Length 2 9/16in.

P. 4. Bronze pin with mutilated head. Length 3 3/8in.

P. 5. Bronze pin with small flat round head. Length 4in.

P. 6. Bronze needle with top of eye missing. Length 2 1/2in.

Q. Fragment of bronze cup (?) with incised egg and tassel pattern, and part of letter H. Size 1in. × 7/8in.

R. Flat bronze object, nail cleaner one end. Ornamented with engraved groove down the centre. The other end sharpened to a knife-edge with a notch cut in it. Length 2 1/16in. Perfect.

- S. British silver and bronze uninscribed coin. Diam. $3/4$ in.
 T. British silver and bronze uninscribed coin. Diam. $3/4$ in.
 U. Half of bronze stylus, writing point broken off. Ornamented with incised lines at different angles. Length $1\ 5/8$ in.
 V. Unfinished bronze stylus (?). Length $2\ 1/2$ in.
 W. Circular bone disc with inscribed circle enclosing bisecting arcs to form geometrical design. Diam. $3/4$ in.
 X. Circular bone disc with cross scratchings. Diam. $7/16$ in.
 Y. 1. Glass notched bead, blue, five notches, $7/16$ in. long.
 Y. 2. Glass notched bead, green, three notches, $7/16$ in. long.
 Y. 3. Glass bead, light green, round, diam. $1/4$ in.
 Y. 4. Glass bead, black, circular and flat, pierced lengthways. Diam. $5/16$ in.
 Y. 5. Glass bead, green, round, diam. $3/16$ in.
 Y. 6. Glass notched bead, blue, four notches, $3/8$ in. long.
 Z. Half of a pair of bronze tweezers, plain. Length $1\ 1/2$ in.
 Z. 1. Flat round lead disc, perforated. Weight (?). Diam. $9/16$ in.

GLASS FRAGMENTS FOUND.

Forty-seven fragments were found, chiefly from cups and bottles. The majority of a sea-green colour, a number white, one piece amber, and another a bluish-purple.

BRONZE FRAGMENTS FOUND.

Ninety-one fragments were found, practically all identifiable as parts of brooches, bangles, pins, cups, rings, and tweezers.

PLATE IV.

- A. Single-edged iron knife with long tang. Length $9\ 1/4$ in. Widest part of blade 1 in.
 B. Single-edged iron knife with tang. Length $6\ 1/2$ in. \times $7/8$ in.
 C. Blade only of single-edged iron knife. Length $2\ 7/8$ in. \times $1\ 1/4$ in.
 D. Iron tool, gouge (?). Hollowed at one end, striking knob at other. Length $3\ 3/4$ in.
 E. Iron awl, square at one end tapering to a rounded point the other. Length $3\ 1/8$ in.
 F. Iron tweezers, one point missing. Length $1\ 3/8$ in.
 G. Large iron tweezers (?) or spring (?). Broken. Length $3\ 1/8$ in.
 H. Strip of iron bent back at both ends. Length $4\ 1/2$ in.
 I. 1. Iron pin, head bent to form loop. Length 3ins.
 I. 2. Ditto Length 2in.
 I. 3. Ditto. Length 3in. Point missing.
 I. 4. Ditto. Length $1\ 7/8$ in.
 I. 5. Ditto. Length $2\ 5/8$ in.
 J. Iron ring, ends overlapping. Diam. $3/4$ in.
 K. Iron ring, wide flat surface. Diam. $7/8$ in.
 L. Iron object. part of scales (?). One point missing. Length $3\ 1/2$ in.
 M. Perforated lead object. Weight (?). Diam. $1\ 1/4$ in.
 N. Slender bone pin, pointed at both ends. Length $5\ 5/8$ in.

- O. Bone pin, flat round top with small collar. Length 1 5/8in.
 P. Bone pin, knobbed head. Length 2 7/8in.
 Q. Bone pin, small knobbed head. Point missing. Length 2 3/8in.
 R. Bone pin, knobbed head. Point missing. Length 1 3/4in. (Twenty-five fragments of bone pins of various sizes were found.)
 S. Whorl of Kimmeridge shale. Diam. 1 3/8in. (Six pottery whorls were found, average diam. 1 3/4in.)
 T. Large iron nail with projecting head. Length 5 1/4in. (Sixteen pounds of nails of all sizes were collected.)
 U. Iron stylus. Length 4in.
 V. Iron pin with knobbed head. Length 1 1/2in.
 W. Iron cleat. Length 1in. (Twenty-three of these were found of a more or less uniform size.)
 X. Iron staple, flat surface. Length 1in.

PLATE V.

- A. Bowl of Samian ware, form 37, decorated in high relief with border of egg and tassel design, double circles enclosing sitting hares, and bordered squares enclosing flowers, cocks, and gladiators. Not complete. Diam. 6 1/2in. Height 3 1/2in.
 B. Shallow bowl of Samian ware, form 7, unstamped and incomplete. Diam. 7 1/2in. Height 2 1/2in.
 C. Bowl of hard light grey ware with heavy overhanging moulded rim. Incomplete. Diam. 9in. Height 2 1/2in.
 D. Bowl or porringer with straight sides obliquely outset, and a thick rounded flange just below a small upright lip. Of coarse brownish-black ware. Diam. 5 1/2in. Height 3in. Pieced together.
 E. Same as D. Diam. 4in. Height 2 1/2in. Pieced together.
 F. Oval saucer of coarse black ware, with two handles. Length 9in. Width 6in. Height 1 3/4in. Pieced together.
 H. Fragment of carved stone. Part of small altar (?). Back plain, two grooves cut on sides, and three on face, also a circle has been incised with bisecting arcs to form a geometrical design (see Plate III. W.). Height remaining 4in. Width 3 5/8in. Depth 2 1/2in.
 I. Stone of fine grain, grey, worn round by use, whetstone (?). Length 4 1/2in. (Eight of these stones were found, of different sizes but of similar character.)
 J. Whetstone of hard grey stone, broken one end. Length 2 3/8in. Width 1in.
 K. Base of Samian bowl with maker's stamp: DIVICATVS.
 L. Ditto. Stamp: MARTI-M.
 M. Ditto. Stamp: CARVSSA.
 N. Ditto. End of stamp: I-M.
 O. Fragment of Samian ware mended with lead rivet.
 P, Q, R, S, T. Fragments of New Forest ware with various designs painted in white slip.
 U, V. Fragments of pottery of a soft light brown paste, with incised designs bearing a close resemblance to those on the pottery found on the

Late Celtic site at All Cannings Cross. (cf. *W.A.M.*, vol. xxxvii., 526—538.)

W. Fragment of strainer of coarse brownish-black ware. (Eight fragments with various sizes of holes were found.)

X. Fragment of hypocaust flue with deep regular grooves, brick-red in colour. (Eighteen fragments were found.)

Y. Perforated bone, whorl (?). (Two of these were found, one made from a human patella.)

Z. Part of quern. Diam. 12in. (Large numbers of fragments of querns were found scattered over the site.)

LIST OF COINS FOUND.

BRITISH.

2. Small silver and bronze uninscribed.

ROMAN.

3.	Small silver	Antoninus Pius.	A.D.	138—161.
—				
1.	Large brass	Trajan.	„	98—117.
1.	„	Antoninus Pius.	„	138—161.
1.	„	Unidentified.	„	„
—				
1.	Middle brass	Julia Domna.	„	193—211.
1.	„	Marius.	„	267.
1.	„	Diocletian.	„	284—313.
1.	„	Constantius.	„	305—306.
—				
2.	Small brass plated	Julia Mamea.	„	222—235.
1.	„	Carausius.	„	217—289.
1.	„	Constantinus. I.	„	306—337.
—				
1.	Small brass	Julia Mamea.	„	222—235.
1.	„	Victorinus.	„	265—267.
9.	„	Tetricus.	„	267—273.
2.	„	Claudius Gothicus.	„	268—270.
1.	„	Carausius.	„	287—289.
22.	„	Constantius I.	„	305—306.
28.	„	Constantinus I.	„	306—337.
1.	„	Fausta.	„	306—337.
5.	„	Crispus.	„	306—337.
1.	„	Delmatius.	„	306—337.
8.	„	Type Urbs Roma.	„	„
1.	„	Licinius.	„	317—323.
17.	„	Constantinus II.	„	337—351.
21.	„	Constans.	„	337—350.
5.	„	Valentian I.	„	364—375.
69.	„	Unidentified.	„	„
—				
208	Total.			

NOTES ON RECENT PREHISTORIC FINDS.¹

By MRS. M. E. CUNNINGTON.

EARLY BRONZE AGE BEAKER AND FLINT DAGGER
FROM WEST OVERTON.

The beaker and the flint dagger, here illustrated, were found with the skeleton of a man in a shallow grave, apparently without any mound over it, near the schools at Lockeridge, in the parish of West Overton, in 1919. The grave was discovered by Mr. C. Francis in digging gravel, and its contents subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. J. W. Brooke, of Marlborough. An account of the discovery in a local paper states that the skeleton was in the usual "sitting position, facing towards the setting sun," while "close at hand were a large flint spear head and some fragments of an urn."² The bones were sent to Sir Arthur Keith, and his report is quoted, together with a notice of the discovery in *W.A.M.*, xli., 187. In 1924 the dagger was sold by auction in London without its history, described as found at Avebury, and was bought by Mr. C. Vincent, of 86, St. Mary Street, Weymouth, in whose collection it now is (1925). Soon afterwards the beaker was bought by Mr. B. H. Cunnington from Mr. J. W. Brooke, and is now in the Society's Museum at Devizes. The dagger was referred to by Mr. R. A. Smith in his paper on "The Chronology of Flint Daggers," in *Pro. Soc. Ant.*, xxxii., 14.

According to the local paper it seems that another skeleton was found near the same spot some months earlier.

The beaker (Pl. I., fig. 1) is complete except for a few fragments of the rim. It belongs to type "B" as described by Thurnam and Abercromby. The ware is thin and of a deep red colour on both inner and outer surfaces, but soft and black in the fracture. The question as to the method of the production of this red colour was referred to Mr. Thomas May who kindly reported on the ware as having been made of "unwashed or unlevigated clay, baked in contact with the fuel in a covered fire at a low heat in a reducing medium, but not in a "smother kiln." The redness is due to a coloured paste or slip finally exposed to greater heat in an open fire. This soft surface slip has allowed the elaborate pattern to be made with a wooden comb by prodding or a toothed wheel by 'runnering.' The redness may be due to iron in the slip coating (a mixture of powdered ruddle which is a mixture of clay and iron oxide) or any other form of rust in a silicated condition."

The ornament as usual consists of a series of "notched lines, the arrange-

¹ The Society is indebted to Mrs. Cunnington for the gift of the blocks illustrating these notes.

² *North Wilts Herald*, September, 1919.

ment of which will be seen in the illustration. The plain surfaces are tooled very smooth; the horizontal lines bordering the zones are remarkably regular and seem to indicate the use of a running serrated wheel rather than the application of a notched tool (see Abercromby I., p. 51).

The dagger is some $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by rather over 2 in. wide: though a fine specimen its workmanship does not seem to be quite equal to some other specimens of the type. Pl. I., fig. 2.

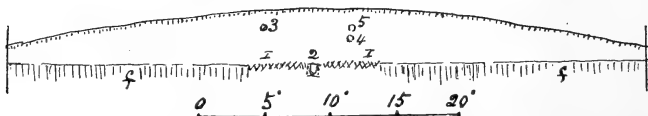
OPENING OF A BARROW AT MARKET LAVINGTON.

In May, 1924, a barrow on Freeth Farm (Goddard's "List," Market Lavington 2, *W.A.M.*, xxxviii.) was opened with the permission of Mr. Seymour, to whom the land belongs. This and the neighbouring mound (No. 1) have been under cultivation for many years and are much lowered and spread about. They are in an unusual situation in comparatively low lying country, only just over 200ft. O.D. on an outcrop of Lower Greensand.

The mound was composed of unstratified reddish ferruginous sand; owing to continual ploughing in one direction it had become oval in form, measuring 100ft. by 80ft.; its original size or shape could not be determined.

The primary interment was found on the ground level at a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., under what had probably been the centre of the mound. It consisted of a burnt interment in a cinerary urn and the remains of what was thought to be the funeral pyre. Over an area of some 8ft. by 6ft. the soil was burned to a deep red colour with charcoal and fragments of bone embedded in it. In the centre of this burnt area a cinerary urn was found upright and full of burnt human bones and infiltrated sand. The urn stood in a hole some 9 inches deep, so that the rim was on a level with the burnt layer, the body and base being distinctly below it. It seems therefore that after the body had been burnt in this fire the bones were put into the urn which was then placed in the hole dug in the middle of the funeral pyre. The bottom and sides of the hole in which the urn stood were not discoloured by fire, but the mouth of the urn was filled with burnt soil and charcoal. A flint "knife," well worked on one side only (Pl. III., fig. 3), was found among the bones in the urn. The bones were very thoroughly burnt and broken into very small pieces, indeed much of the material in the urn was little more than bone dust.

Two secondary cremated burials were found in the mound above the primary burial (see Section, 3 and 4). The one at "3" was some 4ft above



Section across central area of Barrow 2, Market Lavington.

I-I—Cremation area. 2—Cinerary Urn (size somewhat exaggerated),
3-4—Secondary burnt interments. 5—Site of fire. *f*—Undisturbed ground.

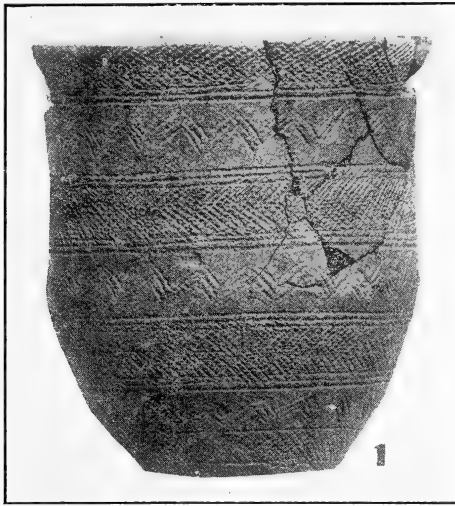
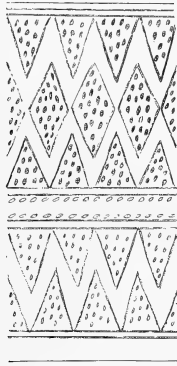


PLATE I.—(1) Beaker from West Overton ; (2) Flint Dagger from West Overton.



PLATE II.—(1) Beaker from Beckhampton ; (2) Cinerary Urn from Barrow 2, Market Lavington ; (3) Upper part of Cinerary Urn from Knowle.



Ornamentation on Beaker from Beckhampton. See Pl. II., fig. 1.
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ actual size.

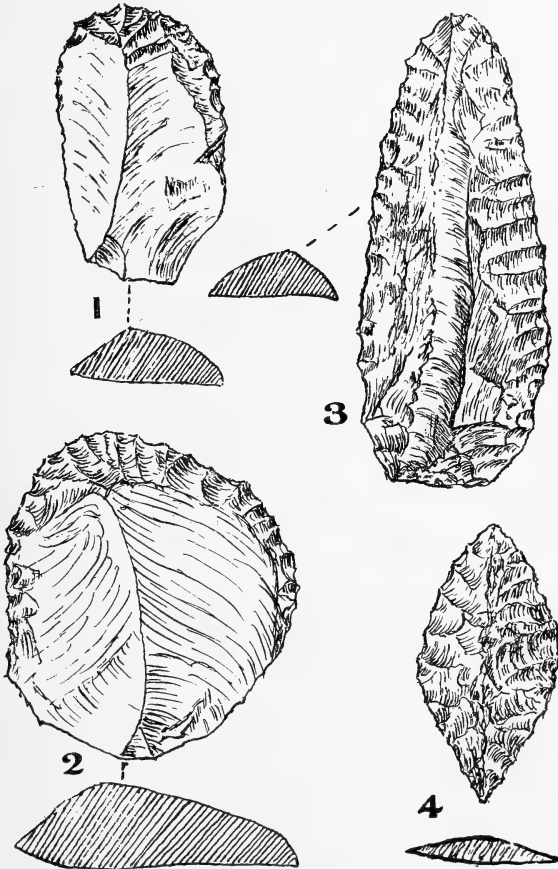


PLATE III.—Worked Flints from Barrow 2, Market Lavington.
(1—2) Scrapers found in the mound; (3) “Knife” found in Cinerary Urn;
(4) Leaf-shaped Arrowhead from surface of mound.



PLATE IV.—(1) Cinerary Urn from Figheldean ; (2) Bronze Pin from Saxon Burial at Netheravon.

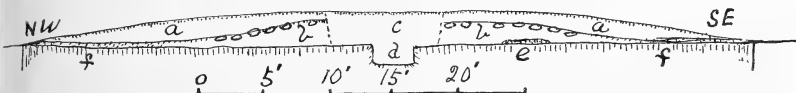
the ground level, and consisted of a compact little deposit of burnt bones without any charcoal. At "4" there was a second deposit of burnt bones mixed with charcoal but not burnt on the spot. Just above this last burial, but apparently in no way connected with it, there was a very definitely defined fire site which had probably been used for cremation as bone ash was mixed with the reddened soil and charcoal; the burning had taken place in a shallow basin-shaped hollow that had been made in the sandy soil so that perhaps the cremation had been that of a child. A good deal of charcoal was noticed scattered throughout the mound; three pieces of Bronze Age pottery were found and a number of flint flakes, some showing secondary working including two scrapers (Pl. III., 1—2).

The urn of "moulded rim" type (Pl. II., fig. 2) is made of a coarse black clay burnt to a dull red on the outside. Height 9in., rim diameter 8in. base $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. A line of cord ornament runs round the "moulded rim" between two rows of irregularly impressed punch marks; immediately below the rim there is another line of cord ornament with four rows of punch marks beneath; there are two rows of punch marks inside the rim.

A finely worked leaf-shaped arrowhead (Pl. III., fig. 4) was picked up on the barrow before excavation; it is of the same dark flint and in the same condition as the "knife" found in the urn, and of the other worked flints found in the mound, so that there can be little doubt that it is of the same age.

BARROW NEAR SHEPHERDS' SHORE.

This barrow is nearly one third of a mile due west of the 4th milestone from Devizes, No. 38, Bishops Cannings, in Goddard's "List" (*W.A.M.*, xxxviii.) It was described by the Rev. A. C. Smith as "A barrow, now very wide spreading, once doubtless very large, more oblong than circular, has been ploughed over for many years; no trace of any ditch visible." *Antiq. N. Wilts.*, p. 66, vii., u.).



Section across Barrow 38, Bishops Cannings.

a—Chalk rubble. b—Dark mould and sarsen stones. c—Disturbed area. d—Grave. e—Deposit of bones and paving stones. f—Undisturbed chalk. Scale 1 inch=15ft.

In the spring of 1914 the plough turned up sarsen stones on the mound, and as there was no record of its having been opened it was deemed advisable to examine it before further damage should be done to any relics it might contain. The mound measured 90ft. from east to west and 55ft. in width; a trench was first cut right across the centre from side to side but no ditch

was found ; the central area was then taken out, the excavation measuring 46ft. \times 35ft. From the disturbed state of the central part of the mound it was clear that it had been previously dug into from the top, and a piece of a clay tobacco pipe was found on the ground level. A grave (see Section d) dug into the chalk below the central part of the mound had been opened and rifled of whatever it may have contained, not even a single fragment of bone being found in it.

The old surface line under the mound (where undisturbed) was well marked by a dark layer which gradually increased until at the centre it was two feet thick, showing that turf and dark mould had been used to begin with in making the mound, and chalk rubble to complete it. In the upper part of the dark layer a number of stones were found, the largest about as much as a man could lift, chiefly of Sarsen but with some pieces of oolite and upper greensand rock. On the ground level on the S.E. side in the undisturbed part of the mound, were found five thin flat stones of oolite roughly squared to about 1ft. in size, laid as though to form a paving. Human bones were found, some under but mostly over this paving, and scattered over a space of several feet round about it. The bones were those of at least five individuals, those of three adults and one child about eight years of age were unburnt, while mixed indiscriminately with these were the burnt bones of at least one other adult. The skeletons were incomplete and the bones were all broken and not in their natural relative positions ; four vertebrae were strung upon a rib bone. As they occurred at different levels it suggested indeed that the bones had been thrown in haphazard with the dark mould in building up the mound.¹ Nothing further was found to give a clue as to the purpose of the paving. No ashes or signs of fire were found in the mound and not a single fragment of pottery throughout.

CINERARY URN FROM FIGHELDEAN.

The cinerary urn (Pl. IV.) was found in 1924 in making a machine gun emplacement on the north side of Barrow 20, Figheldean, and has been placed in the Society's Museum, through the kindness of Colonel Waller, C.M.G. It seems to have been a secondary interment, and was full of burnt bones, but it is not known whether it was found inverted. The urn is devoid of all ornament, but is well and regularly made, and of graceful form. It is 11 inches in height, the rim is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the base $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Though the ware is dark or black in fracture the whole exterior surface is tooled and of a deep, fairly uniform red. This colour, no doubt, is due to the presence of iron in the clay which was used as an overlay or coating to the comparatively coarse clay of which the vessel was made.

¹ The number of skeletons were deduced from the presence of four unburnt and of one partly burnt right ulnas.

CINERARY URNS FROM KNOWLE, LITTLE BEDWYN.

Further discoveries of burnt burials in cinerary urns were made on this site in November, 1925, by men digging gravel, and through the kind intervention of Mr. H. C. Brentnall, parts of three vessels have been placed in the Society's Museum.¹

One of these, the upper half of a large cinerary urn, was found inverted in a hole 2ft. deep, in which there was charcoal, burnt flints, and other signs of fire, so that the cremation may have taken place on the spot. The urn when perfect must have been at least 14 or 15 inches high, and the inverted base would have been so near the surface that it was probably destroyed by cultivation. The rim diameter is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The urn is of the Deverel type, and is without ornament except for a row of finger-tip impressions round the shoulder, and at the same level three (originally, no doubt, four) unpierced lugs at equal distances apart. The rim slopes inwards from the shoulder rather more than is usual in this type. Pl. II., fig. 3. Among the burnt bones and charcoal inside the urn were pieces of another vessel that had evidently been incomplete and the remaining parts broken up before it was put into the urn. The fragments include several pieces of the simple upright rim as well as of the base and sides, not, however, enough to give an idea of the form, but the vessel must have been a large one with a base of some $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and rim of some $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

It is not uncommon to find incense cups contained within cinerary urns, but the writer does not know of another instance where pieces of a large vessel such as this were found. The pottery of the cinerary urn is very thickly gritted with particles of flint, chalk, and calcined vegetable matter; that of the contained vessel is much less gritted, the ware is finer and better baked.

A second cinerary urn containing burnt bones was found near the first one. This was of a very poor and friable ware, exceptionally full of calcined vegetable matter, and only a few fragments were preserved by the workmen who dug it out. This urn seems to have been without ornament, and to have had a rim profile resembling that of Pl. IV., fig. 1.

BRONZE AGE BEAKER FROM BECKHAMPTON.

A "beaker" or "drinking cup" (Plate II., fig. I.) was found at Beckhampton, in the parish of Avebury, in July, 1925, at a spot S. of Bench Mark 506 on the Devizes road, and W. of the word "Beckhampton" on the 6in. O.M. 28 S.W. (1899 revise).

The fragments of the beaker and a few broken human bones were found at the side of a large sarsen stone that was exposed in a trench dug to lay

¹ For earlier finds see *W.A.M.*, xlii., 245. The present discovery was made a little to the west of the original one, and just westward of the track to Knowle Barn.

water pipes. The stone, about 3ft. \times 4ft. and 1ft. thick, was lifted but nothing was found underneath it.

It is not improbable that the stone originally covered the burial but, being so near the surface as to be a danger in ploughing, at some time a hole had been dug alongside into which it was lowered, thus disturbing but not entirely destroying the burial.

The vessel is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with a rim diameter of $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., and a base of $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. The lines forming the ornamentation are not made in the usual notched or punched line manner, but appear to have been drawn by a simple pointed tool.

A SAXON BURIAL AT NETHERAVON.

In August, 1913, a Saxon burial was found in excavating the cellars for the officers mess at the Aviation School, Netheravon. The skeleton was found in a shallow grave about 2ft. deep, extended at full length on its back with head to the west. A bronze pin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, was found close to the right side of the skull, and an iron socketed spearhead, 5 inches long, somewhere among the bones. There were also some narrow strips of iron and iron rivets with fragments of wood adhering to them, probably the remains of a shield. Another skeleton seems to have been found a few yards away from the first, but the workmen who dug it out said they found nothing with it. The bronze pin (Pl. IV., fig. 2), the spearhead, and the iron fragments have been placed in the Museum with the consent of the Military authorities.

PITS IN BATTLESBURY CAMP.

Among the objects found in Battlesbury Camp, and described in *W.A.M.*, vol. xlii., p. 368, were three rings or hoops of iron [p. 372, fig. 3]. At the time the nature of these hoops was not recognised, but it seems that they are the hoops of the nave or hub of a chariot wheel. Similar hoops of bronze or of iron have been found associated with remains of wheels and other parts of chariots in burials and other finds of the La Tene period elsewhere in Britain and on the continent, but these seem to be the only chariot remains as yet recorded from Wiltshire. There are usually two nave hoops to each wheel, and the fact that there were only three at Battlesbury, together with other fragments of iron and broken pottery, indicates that they were thrown into the pit along with other broken or useless objects. See Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 455; *Archæologia*, vol. 60, pp. 285, 401; *Proc. Spelæological Soc.* (University of Bristol), 1919-20, p. 13, pl. IX.; Dechelette *La Tene*, p. 1185; British Museum, *Early Iron Age Guide*, 2nd edition, pp. 48, 119, 120; Curle, *A Frontier Fort*, p. 292, pls. 59, 60.

THE SOCIETY'S MSS. ABSTRACTS OF DEEDS RELATING
TO THE FAMILY OF METHUEN AT BRADFORD,
CORSHAM, MELKSHAM, CHITTERNE, AND BECKINGTON.

By CANON E. P. KNUBLEY.

[Abbreviations. B=Bradford-on-Avon. Ct. R. & Ct. Bar.=Court Roll & Court Baron. Cust. Cott.=Customary Cottage. Cust. ten^r=Customary tenancy. Dat.=Dated. Mess=Message. Occ.=Occupation. P.=Parish. Poss.=Possession. Sig.=Signature. Surr.=Surrender. Ten=Tenure. Ten^t=Tenement or Tenant. Wits.=Witnesses.]

BRADFORD.

1. Ind're dat. 28 August 23 Charles II. 1671. John s. & h. of Paul Methwin of Bradford, clothier, dec'd., for £160 paid in his life time to Paul Methwin, grants to Anthony Druce, of Bradford, clothier, a cott. in Bradford, late in poss. of Elizabeth Trueman wid. and now of William Gran, a mess. and one yard land, 12a., in Winsley, P. Bradford, in occ. of Thomas Showerne, together with two closes, one called Oake Way, 8a., and the other Lyle Lyes, 4a., in Winsley and of late were parcell of the lands of Budbury Farm and now in occ. of Anthony Druce, and John Methuen appoints his louing frindes Paul Methuen, clothier and Henry Shrapnell the younger, his Attorneys. Sig. and seal, John Methwen. Wits. Elizabeth Ashe, William Methwin, William G. Collman his mark.

Endorsement that Paul Methwin and Henry Shrapnell on 20 Sept. 23 Charles II. entered in peaceable possession of the premises. Sigs. Paul Methwen, Hen. Shrapnell, Attorneys. Wits. Richard Shrapnell, William Chanler, jun., the marke of John Z Dallis.

2. Copy of Court Roll. Man'ium de Bradford in Com' Wiltes. Ct. Bar. of Fra. Lord Powlett held at B. 31 May 3 Jas. II. 1687. Surr. by William Turner K^t. of a mess. in B. called Coombs held for his life & lives of Anthony & Paul Methwen sons of Paul Methwin late of B. gent. dec'd—by his attorneys Will. Bayly & Chas. Cottle. Grant of same to Anthony Methwen & his sons Thomas & John for their lives. Rent xxvi^s. viii^d. & heriot. Fine lvijⁱⁱ. Sigs. John Holliday, Thos. Bridgmoare, Rob^t Beach, Steward, Fra. Powlett (armorial seal). Endorsed 31 Oct. 1711 supervised by Robert Beach, Steward, 7th 10^{brja} 1713 surrendered by y^e wthin named Anth. Methwen.

3. Ind're of Release dat. 10 Nov. 3 Jas. II. 1687. Robert Beach of Woolley P. Bradford, Esq., for £180 releases to Paul Methwen the elder, clothier, a mess. with garden in Mill Street, B. Sig. Robert Beach. Wits. Henry Cornish, John Dehrinck, Tho. White, Allin Bolwell.

4. Ind're of Exchange dat. 8 May 8 Will. III, 1696. Anthony Methwen, clothier, exchanges with Manasseth Whitehead, clothier, both of

Bradford, 4a. arable in Elms Crossfeild, 1a. of waste in Avonfeild, 4a. arable in Kingsfeild, 1a. whereof at Coome Quarr Hill, all in P. and Manor of B. whereof Francis Lord Powlett lately dec'd was Lord which A. M. holds for his own life and the lives of Thomas and John his sons for three guineas paid by A.M. to M. W. 6½ a. in Harenapp, 2a. of which lie near Belcomb brooke, 1 a. in lower Poulton feild, 2 a. in Avon feild adjoining footpath from B. to Trowbridge which M. W. holds for the life of Martha his wife. Sig. Manasseth Whithead. Wits. John Bradford, John Whatley.

Other names mentioned, as owners, John Perry, John Hall Esq., Samuel Davison, Samuel Hull ; as tenants, Christopher Ferris, John Collett.

5. Deed of Feoffment dat. 12 March 8 Anne 1708. John Yerbury of Bradford, baker, for £60. 10^s grants to Anthony Methuen, of Bradford, clothier, one acre of meadow, adjoining a pasture called the Ham in poss. of Charles Dawe, gent., and to a small strip of meadow called the Melancholy Walk. Also half an acre of arable land next to Battle pit in Winsley Sandfeild, shooting against the . . . wayes of Oakey lane in the P. of B. lately in poss. of Thomas Baker and sithence of John Yerbury and he nominates Paul Methuen the younger clothier and John Holleday clothworker, both of Bradford, his attorneys.

Sig. and seal, John Yerbury. Wits. Jane Foot, John Danisson, Hugh Ashe. Endorsed 16 March, 1708, that the attorneys entered into the premises. Sig^s Paul Methwen Jun^r, John Holliday. Wits. John Howell, Hugh Ashe, The mke of R. B. Richard Bezor.

6. Deed of Exchange dat. 26 Jan. 9 Anne 1710. The Hon. Francis Powlett of Englefeild co. Berks Esq exchanges with Anthony Methwen of Bradford clothier 3 yards of pasture called Palmers Grove in Lower Conieger for 3 yards of pasture called Great French Grass Tyning in Hareknapp Feild all in P. Bradford. Sig. Anthony Methwen. Wits. Paul Methwen, Jun^r, Jno. Shewell, Geo. Brewer.

7. Fragment of a Lease dat. 1 Dec. [earlier than 1711] (being the upper part of the left half of the deed). Anthony Methuen, of Bradford, leases to William Tucker of . . . Freeman a plot of ground 30ft. long near a dye house of M^r Edward Thresher for 99 years absolute. Rent 10^s. A. M. reserving the right to lay water pipes from Lady well and W. T. undertaking to erect a building on the plot.

In margin. (1) Jno. Halliday scutler in Upper Row. (2) (By another hand) "Fin. Taking Abs. of 19 April, 1728.

This Deed has been cut up to form a cover for the following documents which are no longer within its folds :—

Abstracts of Leases etc. | in | Withey vide Fol. iv | Cheddon. Fol. xvij | Bradford Fol. xxvii | Beckington 48.

Exchanges 25 & 30 . . . to Jn^o Steevens p' M^r Hall now William Crook fo. 39. Purchases in Bradford beyond xxvij. Parish School lease fo. 36.

8. Ind're of Lease dat. 19 Sept. 10 Anne 1711. Dame Mary Lisle of Holt in P. of B., wid., and Edward Lisle of Crooks Easton, co. S'hampton,

lease for £10 to Paul Methuen the younger of Bradford, one acre of arable land in Berfeild in P. of B., being late parcell of a Coppiehold tenement of Jane Yerbury, wid. dec'd, and one acre of arable land wherein John Orpen claims an estate by copy of Court Roll for the lives of Mary Heyward and Rebecca now wife of s'd John. which two acres join lands of Jonathan Tyler and Anthony Methwen, for 99 years or for the lives of Paul Methuen and Henry and Sarah, his son and dau. after the deaths of Mary Heyward and Rebecca Orpen. Rent 1^s for first acre. Herriott 2^s. And for the other acre one barley corne. Sigs. M. I. the mark of Dame Mary Lisle. and Edward Lisle. Wits. John Harris, John Whatley.

9. Deed of Assignment dat. 16 June 1 Geo. I. 1715. Ref. In'dre dat. 29 Sept. 1712 by which Anthony Methwen assigned to Edward Deverell of B. mason a ten' containing one lower roome one chamber one Garrett with Buttery adjoining which ten' by Ind're dat. 22 Jan. 1712 E. D. assigned to William Bailey of B., mercer, now W. B. for £12 assigns the ten' to William Spender the younger of B. victualler. Sig. W^m Baily. Wits. John Whatly, Mary Whatly.

10. Ind're of Lease dat. 22 February 8 Geo. I. 1721. The Right Hon. Rachel Pierrepont, wid. Countess of Kingston, leases to Thomas Methuen, Esq., Edward Thresher Esq., John Thresher Esq., Paul Methuen Esq., James Druce, clothier, James Wheeler, dyer, the Rev. Robert Louet, clerk, and the Rev. John Rogers, clerk, all of Bradford co. Wilts, for the sum of £40, a mess. in Great Trowle in P. of B., a meadow adjoining called Home Close, 4a., a meadow also called Home Close, 4a., lying in front of the mess. having only the lane parting it from lands of the s'd Countess, a meadow, 1a., in a close called Withem, a pasture called Forefeild, a close called Forefeild, 1a., a pasture called Hellies, 3a., a close of arable called Bitch Croft, 1a., a pasture, ½a. in a close called Moonehedge, one yard of pasture in the same close, arable land, 1a. in Avonfeild, arable, 1a. in the same field, arable, ½a. in Marten Pitt, ½a. in Elmes Crossfeild, ½a. arable in the same feild shooting against the highway from Bradford to Wingfeild, ½a. arable in the same feild, 3 yards arable lately enclosed by Robert Harvy, together with other lands out of Elmes Crossfeild, with common of pasture for 6 beasts and 30 sheep in Trowle Common and also all other commons, etc., to the said mess. belonging, all in the Tything of Great Trowle in the P. of B., except timber, etc., mines, quarries, and royalties and except 3 acres of arable in Avonfeild and a close called St. Margaretts Moore, 2a., both lately belonging to the s'd mess., to hold on expiration of term of 99 years granted to John Hall of Bradford, dec'd, and Edward Wadman the elder, late of Wingfeild, co. Wilts, gent. dec'd, by indenture dat. 25 July, 1706, terminable on deaths of Edward Wadman and John and Edward, sons of Robert Wadman, late of Imber, co. Wilts, Esq., dec'd, for 99 years or on life of Joseph, aged 14 years, son of William Dicke, of B. carpenter. Rent 15s. 4d., Herriott, £5. Sig. and seal R. Kingston. Wits., Rich^d Knight, W^m Grant. Endorsed Lease of Troll living.

In the above deed, the names of Edward Wadman, gent., William Brewer, Esq., Mr. William Wallis, Robert Harvy, Barton Farm, the Lady Lisle and Mr. Anthony Methuen occur as owners of land; and as tenants, William

Perry, John Coale, Georg Dick, Margaret Watts, Mary Baily, Thomas Townesend, Robert Harvy, Edward Davis, and William Grant.

11. Ind're Tripartite dat. 23 May 20 Geo. I. 1726 Counterpart. On surr. of former lease dat. 20 July 1724 and for £80 the Hon. Ann wid. of the Rev. Nathan Wrighte, with the consent of the Hon. Ann Lady Powlett wid, both of Englefield co. Berks, grants to Thomas Methuen of Bradford co. Wilts, Esq., a mess now converted in several ten^{ts} in B. near the churchyard and called Coombes, a close with pigeon house 3a. adjoining, 2a. arable in an inclosure lately made by Mr. Anthony Methuen out of a field called Hare Knap, adjoining the highway from B. to Turlyn, 3 yards arable in the same enclosure, 2a. in the Park in Elmscross, 1a. arable in Little Polton, a close 2a. in Avonfield, adjoining a little mead formerly called Babers, 4a. of meadow called Great Wall Mead, 1a. called Reeve Acre by the R. Avon, 9½a. in Hare Knap near Belcomb Brook part of the Manor of B. belonging to a mess. called Grigories, all in the P. of Bradford, for 99 years or for the lives of Thomas Methuen aged 42, Paul his son aged 3, and Henry son of Paul Methuen aged 23 years. Rent 26s. 8d. Herriott 53s. 4d The Rent to be beside the Quit Rent of 4d. Sig. Thomas Methuen. Wits., Randolph Webb, Randen England. Endorsed, Surrendered.

12. Lease for a year dat. 19 June 1 Geo. II. 1727. Thomas Bright of Holt, P. Bradford, yeoman, grants a lease for one year to the same parties and of the same closes as in (13). Sig. Thomas Bright. Wits. Samuell Shrapnell, Geo. Brewer.

13. Ind're dat. 20 June 1 Geo. II. 1727. Thomas Bright of Holt, in the P. of Bradford, yeoman for the sum of £288 discharges Thomas Methuen Esq., John Thresher Esq., John Rogers, clerk, Paul Methuen, clothier, Devinck Druce, clothier, James Willett, clothier. John Sherwell, baker, all of B. of which money £250 were given by the last will of Francis Smith, of Bradford, malster. dec'd, to James Willett and to James Druce and Robert Foot, both dec'd, for purchasing an estate in fee and for settling the same for teaching at School ten poor children; not receiving alms and living within the Borough of B., to read, write, and arithmetick yearly, and is paid to Thomas Bright for the purpose of premises after mentioned. £38 are part of a sum of £100 given by the last will of William Yerbury, of Trowbridge, co. Wilts, gent., dec'd to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the P. of B. to purchase a Rent Charge of £5 p a. to be settled for payment of 20s. on every Friday for five weeks in Lent to be distributed amongst the poor of the P. in bread for ever and are paid by the churchwardens and overseers to Thomas Bright towards securing part of the yearly sum of £5, and Thomas Bright sells to Thomas Methuen etc., 3 closes of meadow lying together called Great Beckerley, Little Beckerley, and Bench, in whole 9 a. adjoining land of Edward Lisle Esq. N., to Rowmene Lane E., to lands of Mr. Bench and to lands of Wid. Godwin W., and to lands of James Baily S., in Holt in the parish of B. and were late in the occ. of John Chapman as ten^t to Caleb Baily, who granted the same in fee to Thomas Bright and are now in ten. of Jeremiah Godwin, To hold in trust that they shall yearly pay 38s. to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the P. of B. toward making up the sum of £5 to be distributed

in bread and that they shall apply the remainder of the rents towards the teaching of ten poor children not receiving alms and living in the Borough of B. Except only a term of 7 years dat. from 29 September last past of lease granted to Jeremiah Godwin for rent of £12 to be paid to the Trustees.

Sigs. and seals of all the parties. Wits. John Brewer, Tho. Stevens, Samuell Shrapnell, Geo. Brewer.

14. Lease in Reversion dat. 12 Nov. 2 Geo. II. 1728 (damaged). Edward Lisle of Holt, Esq., leases to Paul Methuen of Bradford, for £6s. 6s., the Reversion of one acre of pasture in Berg . . . in the P. of B. being parcell of a copyhold estate of one Mary Hayward and late of Rebecca Orpen within the Mannour of Holt, Bradford and . . . lease date 19 September 1711 (**8**) granted by Dame Mary Lisle, wid. dec'd, and Edward Lisle . . . Easton Esq. dec'd to Paul Methuen for 99 years or for the life of Henry his son and after his death for the lives of Anne and Mary daus. of Paul Methuen. Rent 6d. Fine £6 6s. Sig. and seal Edward Lisle. Wits. John Madders, Tho. Sartain.

15. Lease for a year dat. 22 May 5 Geo. II. 1732. Edward Lisle of Crooks Easton, co. S'hampton Esq., for 5s. grants to Paul Methuen of Bradford, clothier, one acre of arable in Berfeild in the P. of B., being formerly copyhold ten^t of Jane Yerbury wid. dec'd, and one acre of arable wherein John Orpen formerly claimed estate for the lives of Mary Hayward and Rebecca his wife, the two acres lying together and adjoining lands of the late Jonathan Tyler, N. and S., to the highway from B. to Thranckly, E. and to lands of the late Anthony Methuen, W. Rent one pepper corn. Sig. and seal, Edward Lisle. Wits., Tho. Beach, Jno. Wiltshire, Nicholas Stone.

16. Deed of Release dat. 23 May 5 Geo. II. 1732. Edward Lisle, of Crooks Easton, co. S'hampton, Esq., for £15, releases to Paul Methuen, of Bradford, co. Wilts, clothier, the two acres (**15**). Ref. lease dat. 19 Sept. 1711 (**8**). Sig. and seal Edward Lisle. Wits., Tho. Beach, Jno. Wiltshire, Nicholas Stone.

17. Ind're of Lease dat. 7 August 13 Geo. II. 1739. Powlett Wrighte, of Englefield, co. Berks, Esq. to Jacob Selfe, of Bradford, Esq., administrator of Thomas Methuen, Esq. dec'd in trust for Paul his son. Ref. lease dat. 23 May 1726 grants a mess. now converted into a Workhouse in Bradford, further particulars see (**11**), for 99 years or for the lives of Paul Methuen aged 16, Henry Methuen aged 36, and John aged 16, son of George Hutchings, of B., clothier, in trust for the purposes declared in the last will of Anthony, grandfather of Paul Methuen. Rent 46^s 8^d. Heriot 53^s 4^d. The Rent to be beside the Quit Rent of 4^d. Sig. & seal, Powlett Wrighte. Wits. John Prince, William Clapham.

In the above deed the names of Francis Yerbury, Elizabeth Jones, wid., Barton Farm, the Duke of Kingston, Samuel Davisson and Christopher Ferris occur as owners of land; and as tenants, Matthew Smith, James Foord, and Manasseh Whitehead.

18. In'dre of Release in Fee (unexecuted) dat.—184— Refs. Act of Parliament 4 Vict. "An Act for rendering a Release as effectual for the

Conveyance of Freehold Estates as a Lease and Release by the same parties." And In'd'res of lease and Release dat. 24 & 25 May, 1836 Parties, Paul Baron Methuen then P. M. Esq., Paul Mildmay first son of P. M. by his wife Jane Dorethea, & John Swarbreck, gent.—Paul Baron Methuen of Corsham House, co. Wilts, for £40 releases to Jacob Holder, of B., carpenter, 2 Cotts, carpenter's shop and gardens at Hill Corner, Bradford Leigh. No sig. or Wits.

19. Ind're of Lease dat. 25 March 18 Geo. II. 1745. Paul Methuen of Bradford, Esq., for 5^s. grants to John Marks, of New Town in B., two ruinous cotts. in New Town, one formerly in poss. of Thomas Bishop, who held by lease under one Titcombe, the other, formerly in poss. of Thomas Horton, decd. and late of Richard his son, granted by Grace Pearce of the City of London, Wid. for the lives of Thomas Horton and Thomas and Richard his sons, called Two field housing in Catshill, together with a little plot of ground extending from the chimney of the s'd Two field housing round the N. end of the Mess. unto the Conygere, as by lease dat 22 August, 1673, for the lives of John and George, sons of John Marks and John, aged 2 yrs, son of James Grips, of B., clothworker. Rent 6^s 8^d and J. M. undertakes to rebuild the ten^t. Sig. and seal P. Methuen. Wits. J. Selfe, Dan. Clutterbuck.

20. Counterpart of Lease dat. 25 March 18 Geo. II., 1745. The same particulars as in (19).

Sig., the mark of John × Marks. Wits., John Palmer, Dan. Clutterbuck. Endorsed, John Marks 34, George Marks 21, John Grips 2 years.

21. Marriage Settlement between William Stevens and Mary Methuen, dat. 28 March 27 Geo. II., 1754. 5 Membranes. Ind're of 5 parts. David Lea of Bradford, gent., 1st part, William Hevens of B., nephew of David Lea, 2nd part, Paul Methuen of B., Esq., 3rd part, Mary his dau., spinster, 4th part, George Dike, of Waterhouse, P. of B., Esq., and Henry Fisher of Limpley Stoke, P. B., 5th part. In view of the impending marriage between William Stevens and Mary Methuen, besides certain sum of money, the following parcels of land are brought into the Settlement, 3 dwelling houses with barns, etc., adjoining at Frankley, P. of B., formerly in poss. Joseph Hull and now of David Lea, Elizabeth Jones, wid., and Charles Comely his ten^{ts}, together with a close called Whatley's Mead, 12a. 3r. 11p., purchased of Charles Tyley, dec'd, and rep^s of Joseph Hull, 2 closes called Middle Mead and Long Mead, 6a. 2r. 14p., a close called Great Leighe, 18a. 1r. 5p., a close called Barn Close, 3a. 2r. 32p., a close called Home Close, 5a., a close called Orchard Close, 2a. 2r., and a close called Whatley's Mead, 3a. 3r., in the whole 52a., in the Tithings of Winsley and Woolly, also a dwelling house and barn in the Tything of Winsley, and a close called lower Banbury Leighe, 6a. 20p., a close called upper Banbury Leigh, 9a. 6p., a close called Horse Leaze, 8a. 3r. 23p., a close called Sixteen Acres, 15a. 3p., a close called Broad Leighs, 7a. 3r., a close called Great Forestreet, 7a. 1r. 8p., a close called the Piece, 5a. 1r. 18p., a close called the Grove, 6a. 1r. 8p., and a close called Great Wood, 13a. 26p., in the whole 79a. 19p., and all in the Tything of Winsley, also, subject to a term of 21 years granted to Ellin

Thresher, wid., a close called Long Close or Symonds Parrock, 7a., in the Tything of Winsley, formerly in poss. of Moses Cottle, having the road leading from Winsley Lands to Great Ashley, N.W., and lands of David Lea, N.E. & S.

Sigs. and seals of all the parties. Wits., Ann Methuen, Dan. Clutterbuck.

22. Bargain of Sale for one year dat. 23 Dec., 30 Geo. II., 1756. Same parties and property as (**23**). Sigs., George Dike, Dan. Clutterbuck. Wits., W^m Pryer, Geo. Biggs.

23. Deed of Conveyance dat. 24 Dec. 30 Geo. II., 1756. George Dike of Waterhouse, Esq., and Daniel Clutterbuck, gent., both of Bradford, executors of the last will of Paul Methuen, dat. 9 Nov., 1754, convey to Thomas Leir of Ditchett, co. Somerset, clerk, John Rogers of Warminster, clerk, Edward Poore of Rushall, Esq., William Stevens of Frankly, P. of B., gent., and Sarah and Ann, daus. of P.M., both of Frankly, a piece of freehold land purchased of Edward Lisle, Esq., called Berfield Tynning, 2a., and a leasehold mess. and 2a. called Berfield, P. of B. Sigs. and seals of all the parties. Wits., W^m Pryer, Geo. Biggs, John White.

Letter enclosed (undated). Mr. Methuen and Mr. Stevens agree that some trifling sum sh^d be paid for Berfield to the ex^{ors}; and tog^r with old Mr. Poore, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Leir, and the ex^{rs} sh^d join in a Conveyance and Release to Mr. Stevens or Mrs. Bailward for that p'pose, w'chever Mr. Stevens and Mr. Clutterbuck sh^d agree upon.

24. Ind're dat. 12 Dec. 1 Geo. III. 1760. Parties Paul Methuen of Corsham, Esq., and William Morris of Bromham, Esq., Relates to a close of pasture called Bagshott bottom 2a. and 3 closes called the Croft, P. Corsham. Sigs. P. Methuen, W^m Morris. Wits., Dan. Clutterbuck, Richard Benchey, Thomas Barnes.

[N. B.—This deed is much damaged by water and almost illegible].

25. Copy of Court Roll Manor of Bradford. View of Frank Pledge & Ct. Bar., of Paul Methuen Esq. held there 6 May 18 Geo. III. 1778 by Daniel Clutterbuck gent., steward. Thomas one of the sons of Thomas Haskell dec'd claims for his own life by copy of Ct. Roll dat. 27 April 1738, a mess. called Danitons on Whitehill, P. B. and surrenders the same. Grant of s'd mess. to Benjamin Fisher, of Bradlie, co. Wilts, millman, for his own life and the lives of James aged 10 and George aged 4 years his sons. Rent 5s. Herriott 3s. 4d. Fine £16. Examined Dan. Clutterbuck, steward, Endorsed Benjamin Fishers Copy.

26. Counterpart of Lease dat. 17 Oct. 18 Geo. III. 1778. Paul Methuen of Corsham Esq., for £12 leases to Stephen Bowyer of Bradford, yeoman, a cott. with garden on Whitehill P. B. formerly in poss. of Joan Morris wid. & now of John Filder after expiration of lease dat. 24 Nov. 1737 granted by Powlett Wrighte of Englefield co. Berks Esq., to John father of John Filder pipemaker, for 99 years or for the lives of Thomas aged 12 and Ann aged 10 years son & dau. of Stephen Bowyer. Rent 5s. Herriott 1s. Fine £6. Sig. Stephen Bowyer, Wits. Thos. Carter, Thos. Timbrell, jun^r.

27. Counterpart of Lease dat. 25 March 20 Geo. III. 1780. Paul Methuen of Corsham Esq. Lord of the Manor of Bradford for £21 leases

to James Read of Trowbridge, clothier, a ten^t formerly in poss. of William Baily but now two ten^{ts} in poss. of Stephen Hart & — Jones broadweavers at Bradford Lye in Tything of Leigh and Woolley P. and Manor of B. for 99 years or for the lives of Betty aged 29 Thomas aged 28 and John aged 20 sons and dau. of James Read. Rent 5s. Herriott 5s. Sig. Js. Read. Wits. Dan^l Clutterbuck, Thomas Carter. Endorsed (1) A lease for 99 years from 25th March 1788 of 5 tenements & garden, originally 4 tenements on Bradford Leigh granted by Powlett Wrighte to Mr. William Read. (2) Mr. Thos. Blake, for 3 lives will give no more than 5s.

28. Lease for a year dat. 7 Aug. 29 Geo. III. 1789. The same parties and the same property as (29).

29. Ind're of Six Parts, dat. 8 Aug. 29 Geo. III. 1789. The Rev. Thomas Leir of Ditcheat, co. Somerset, clerk, eldest s. & h. of Thomas Leir, clerk, dec'd, 1st part, the Rev. John Rogers of Berkeley, co. Somerset, eldest s. & h. of John Rogers of Warminster, clerk, dec'd, 2nd part, Edward Poore, of Wedhampton, Esq., eldest s. & h. of Edward Poore, of Rushall, Esq. dec'd, 3rd part, William Stevens, of Frankley in the P. of Bradford, gent, 4th part, Paul Methuen, of Holt, Esq., nephew and heir of Sarah & Ann, spinsters, of Frankley, dec'd, daus. of the late Paul Methuen of B., 5th part, and Samuel Bailward, of Hornington, co. Somerset, Esq., and Anna Maria his wife, the only child of William Stevens by Mary his late wife, who was sister of Sarah and Ann Methuen, 6th part. Ref. to last will of Paul Methuen, of Bradford, dat 9th November, 1754 who bequeathed to George Dike and Daniel Clutterbuck, freehold land, 2a. purchased from Edward Lisle, in Birfield Tying, P. B., in trust to sell and divide the proceeds in certain proportions bet. his two daus., Sarah and Ann, and his four sons-in-law Thomas Leir, John Rogers, Edward Poore, and William Stevens. Ref. Ind're of Lease and Release dat. 23 and 24 December 1756, (22 & 23), between the trustees and the legatees, recites that they agree not to sell but to take conveyance and it was finally agreed that the premises be conveyed to Samuel Bailwood in trust for his wife Anna Maria.

Sigs. & seals of all the parties. Wits. Mary Baskerville, Paul Leir, W^m Finall, John Gunston, Roger Barnes, Joseph Smith, J. Onridge, W. Gibbons.

30. Lease in Reversion dat. 4 July 31 Geo. III. 1791. Paul Methuen of Corsham, Esq. for the sum of £5, grants to Susanna, wid. of Isaac Batten, mason of Bradford, a dwelling house in Newtown, Bradford, lately in occ. of John Marks, since of Betty Watson, late wid. of John Marks. now in occ. of William Elliott, Ann Bull, John Morris, James Hancock, Ann Tucker, Thomas Totem, Richard Alderwick as tenants, which dwelling-house was rebuilt by John Marks on a spot of ground where two ruinous cottages formerly stood (19 & 20). Rent 13s. 4d. Sig. and seal P. Methuen. Wit. Dan. Clutterbuck.

31. Counterpart of Lease dat. 16 June 40 Geo. III. 1800. Paul Cobb Methuen of Corsham House, Esq., for £5, leases to Thomas Spender Stratton of B. taylor, a mess. in New Town P. and Borough of B. with the little barton lying before the door 15ft. by 15ft., a little strip of ground 18ft. by 6ft. and garden 30ft. by 12ft. for 99 years or for the lives of Sarah dau. of

Sarah Spender wid., John Spender and Betty Stratton. Rent 5s. Herriot 5s. Sig. Thos. Spender Stratton. Wits. Edw. Michell, Wm. Royle.

32. Deed of Covenant 2 membranes dat. 8 May 1818 between the Rt. Hon. Charles Herbert Earl Manvers and Paul Methuen of Corsham House, Esq. Recites as a bill is pending in Parliament for enclosing Atworth or Atford Common, Bradford Leigh and Forwards Common all in P. of B. and as differences have arisen between the parties as to the right to the soil of Bradford Leigh and Forwards Common, they agree in order to terminate such differences to refer the fixing of such rights or proportions to arbitration or umpirage and, before 8 August next, each to nominate an indifferent person to act as referees and the referees to appoint an umpire in case they shall not agree and that their award shall be final, the costs of the award to be in the discretion of the referees and umpire. Sigs. & seals, Manvers, Paul Methuen. Wits. W^m Moore, John Bush.

33. Copy of Court Roll, Manor Bradford. View of Frankpledge and Ct. Bar. of Paul Methuen, Esq., held there 3 July 1819 before John Bush, gent, steward, Homage Thomas Webb, Jeremiah Batten. Surr. by Elizabeth Gee of copyhold mess. called Daintons, on Whitehill within the Manor and P. of B., formerly in occ. of Joan Banny wid., dec'd, now of Elizabeth Gee and . . . Bradfield and grant to James Crisp of Bradford, for lives of James, aged 51, and George, aged 45, sons of Benjamin Fisher. Rent 5s. Heriot 13s. 4d., and James Crisp pays Elizabeth Gee £90. Examined John Bush, Steward.

34. Lease for a year dat. 23 Feb. 1826. The same parties and property as (35).

35. Deed of Release in Fee dat. 25 Feb. 1826. Paul Methuen. of Corsham House, Esq., for £40, releases to Jane Warman of B., gentleman, a dwelling house and small garden in the middle rank of Newton, P. of B., in occ. of Cornelius Suddery, having dwelling house of Simon Mizon, E., and dwelling house of Mr. John Renison, W. Sig. & seal Paul Methuen. Wit. John Bush, solicitor, Bradford.

36. Lease for 99 years absolute dat. 20 Aug. 1835. Paul Methuen of Corsham House, Esq., Lord of the Manor of B., and as such representative of the original Founder of the Charity called the Old Almshouse leases for 99 years to Thomas Hosier Saunders of B., Esq., Edward Cooper of Staverton P., Trowbridge Esq., William Adye of B., surgeon, a parcel of land adjoining Great Poulton belonging to Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bt., and a mess. with workshops, gas house tanks, etc., erected by a lately formed Company called the Bradford Gas & Coke Co. Rent £10. Sig. Paul Methuen, Wits. John Houseman, Stephen Kent.

37. Deed of Conveyance dat. 22 Oct. 1853. Charles Bailey, 5 Stratford Place, co. Middlesex, the surviving Devisee in trust of the last will of Paul, Baron Methuen, of Corsham House, to Daniel Jones, builder, and Stephen Gishford, tailor and draper, both of B. Ref. lease dat. 25 March 1791, by which Paul Methuen Esq. grants to John Jones, mason of B., a close called the Grove in P. of B. lately belonging to Busbury for 99 years. Rent £1 14s. 4d., and 6 messuages were afterwards erected on the ground and

the rent divided between them. Ref. to last will of Paul, Lord Methuen, dat. 8 Oct. 1848, by which, except for the lease of the mess. hereafter described, devised all his other real property to William, Earl of Radnor, Humphrey Saint John Mildmay and Charles Bailey upon trust to sell and add the proceeds to his residuary estate, Recites that Paul, Lord Methuen, died 14 Sept. 1849 and will proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury 22 November 1849. Refs. Deed Poll dat. 6 December 1849 by which William, Earl of Radnor, renounces the bequests made in the s'd will, to a sale at the Swan Hotel, Bradford on 22 July last past at which Lot No. 7 was bought by Daniel Jones and Stephen Gishford for £21 and to death of Humphrey St. John Mildmay, leaving Charles Bailey sole surviving devisee in trust and he grants the dwelling house with washhouse and garden. Rent £1 1s. 4d. Sigs. Chas. Bailey, Daniel Jones, Stephen Gishford. Wits. Thos. H^v Cooper, surgeon, Lynton, Devon; George Martin, clerk of Mr. Bush, solicitor, Bradford. Endorsed, Memorandum. Ref. Ind're dat. 26 April 1859, between Frederick Henry Paul, Baron Methuen, and Daniel Jones and Stephen Gishford after reciting that Lord Methuen was entitled to the custody of the deeds, it was agreed that this covenant be at an end. Dat. 13 May 1859. Sigs. Daniel Jones, Stephen Gishford. Wit. Thomas Ridgeley.

38. Deed of Covenant dat. 26 April 1859. Frederick Henry Paul, Baron Methuen, of Corsham Court, covenants with Daniel Jones, builder, and Stephen Gishford, tailor & draper, both of Bradford for production of Title Deed (**37**) relating to a mess. and garden at Torey in Bradford in substitution of a covenant entered into by Charles Bailey, Esq., for the like purpose. Sig. Methuen. Wits. H^v Jordan Thornhill, Lincoln's Inn Sol^r.

CORSHAM.

1. Copy of Will and Probate of William Cobb, of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex, dat. 23 Aug. 37 Elizabeth, 1595. Bequeaths to the poor of the parish of S^t Michael, Bassishaw, City of London, 40^s. To his brother Edward Cobb & his sister Hardie, each £10, to his brother Edward his best grograyne gowne, his best cloake, his best Satten Dublitt and his best hoose. To his son William Cobb, his greater Seale Ringe with the Aggott. To his two daus. Katherine & Marie, each 40^s. The residue of his personal estate to be divided in three equal parts. One part for his well beloved wife Alice Cobb. Another part, equally among his four children, William, Marie, Margaret, & Elizabeth "accordinge to the custome of the cittie of London." And of the other third part he bequeaths to his wife £200. To his son William, £800 and all his books. To his daus. Katherine, Marie, Margaret, and Elizabeth, each £100. And the residue of the third to be equally divided between his wife and children. But if all his children die in infancy and unmarried, he bequeaths to his brother Edward £200. To be divided equally among his brother's children £200. To his sisters Hardie & Kinton, each £100. To Thomas Page, his sister Hardie's son, £100. To the parson and churchwardens of the parish of S^t Michael, Bassishaw, £100 for the poor in bread weekly delivered to the company of Whitebakers of London. The residue to his wife, if alive, and if dead to be

divided equally between his brother Edward and his sister Hardie. He appoints his wife and son William executors and he makes his loving son-in-law Richard Stone and his very loving friend William Champion, his overseers. And he gives to each of his overseers, 50^s. His Real Estate he bequeaths to son William in entail. And failing issue to his wife for her life and after her decease to his two daus, Katherine and Mary. His dau. Marie was to be paid £100, which he owed her, being the gift of his son John Welles. Sig. William Cobb. Wits. William Brooke, Notary Public, Robert Thorpe & Thomas Bradshawe.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of John, Archbishop of Canterbury, 22 Dec. 1597, William Woodhall, Reg.

2. Copy of Will and Probate of Alice Cobb, of the parish of St. Michael, Bashingshawe in London, wid., Dat. 6 July 20 James, of England and 55 of Scotland 1622 leaves her soul to God and her body to be buried in her Parish Church near her late husband. 30 gowns to 30 poor women who shall attend her funeral. £3 amongst the poorest who shall attend her funeral "by three pence a poor." 40s. amongst the poorest of the parish on the day of her funeral at the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor. To the Common Stock of the parish £10 towards the annual relief of the poor, to Christ's Hospital 40s., and to the poor prisoners of Newgate, Ludgate, and in the Counters in London, 40s. a poore. To the poor of Adderbury, Oxford £10. To her dau. Margaret, wife of Sir Richard Cholmeley, Kt., an annuity of £20 charged on ten^{ts} in Brockas June or Packett Court in the P. of St. Bridgett or St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London. All her property in London, Evesham, Worcester, Waddesden, & Westcott, Buckingham, which she purchased of Sir Francis Goodwynn, Kt., to her son William for life and then to William Cobb, her grandchild in entail. To her dau. Katherine Russell, her ring of gold set with a Turkie and £200. To her grandchild, Richard Stone, £200 "which his father doth owe me by bond." To William, Katherine, & Lucy Stone, her grandchildren, £50 apiece. To Judith Stone, her grandchild, £100. To her grandchild, Charles, son of Nicholas Barnestey & of her dau. dec'd, £50. To Sir Richard Cholmley, Kt., her son-in-law. £300. To her grandchild Richard Cholmley, £50 and to William his brother, £100. To her dau. Margaret, a ring of gold set with a Turkie and her chain of gold. To her cosen Parrett, her brother Weild's dau. £5, and to her dau., 20s. To her cosen Margaret Emmett, 30s. To her brother Weild's wife, 20s. To her cosen William Weild the elder son of her brother 40s., and to his sister Elizabeth, £10, and to his other four children 20s. apiece. To Edward Cobb, brother of her late husband, 40s. To his dau. Elizabeth, 30s. She forgives her brother Weild £100 which he owed her. To Winifrede & Alice, her grandchildren, daughters of William Cobb, £200 apiece. And to her son William, her gold ring set with a saphire. Her residuary estate to her son William, who is appointed sole executor and for overseers she appoints her well-beloved friends, John Stone, of London, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law and Rowland Bought, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., and to either of them gives £3 apiece. Sig. Alice Cobb.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of George, Archbishop of Canterbury, 10 Oct. 1627. Edmund Woodhall, Registrar.

3. Ind're Quadrip'tite, 20 Jan, 1656. Sir William Cobb., of Adderbury, Oxford, Kt., Thomas Cobb, Esq. his s. & h., Francis, James, and Anthony, other sons, of the first pt., Sir Richard Onslow, of West Clandon, Surrey, Kt., and Arthur Onslow his s. & h., of the second pt., Katherine Onslow, one of the daus. of the third pt., Henry Onslow, second son & Ralph Wilde, of London, gent., of the fourth pt. Ref. marriage between Thomas Cobb & Katherine Onslow & Sir Richard Onslow to give £2,500 as marriage portion & Sir William Cobb to settle £350 a year as jointure, charged on 280 acres, called Waddesden Closes in the parish of Waddesden, Buckingham. Also a capital messuage in Fleet Street, London, called Broad Inn, with houses in the parish of St. Bride also Bridgett in Fleet Street, now in poss. of Sir Richard Pecksall, Kt. & Pecksall Brockad, Esq. Also six ten^{ts} in the P. of St. Andrew in the ward of Castle Baynard, London, eight mess^{es} in Fetterlane or Fewterlane in the P. of St. Andrew in Holborne. Three mess^{es} in Rose Alley in Fetterlane. Three mess^{es} in the P. of St. Michael in Baseyshawe in the City of London. Another tenement in the same parish. One tenement in Thames Street in the City of London. The Manor of Adderbury, Oxford. Also messuages in Marstowe or Merstowe Street in Evesham, Worcester. Sigs. Richard Onslow, Arthur Onslow, Katherine Onslow, Henry Onslow.

4. Copy of Will and Probate of Dame Ann, wife of Sir George Cobb, of Adderbury, Oxford, Bart. Dat. 16 Oct., 1749. Bequeaths to her husband £100, and to her son, Joseph Langton, all her estate at Moreton, Gloucester, given her by her late father, in tail for ever, also £300. To her dau., Ann, wife of John Blagrave, £300, also her gold cup. To her son-in-law, John Blagrave, £20. To her dau., Christian, wife of Paul Methuen, £300 also her Diamond Buckle. To her son-in-law, Paul Methuen, £20. To her dau., Francis Hotchkins, £50. To her grandau., Francis Fooke, spinster, £150, also her suit of dressing plate and a pair of silver candlesticks, snuffers, and snuffer pan. To her cousin, Catherine Barrett, of Bath, £5. To the poor of the parish of Bushton, Somerset, £5. To the poor of Adderbury, £5. And £50 for erecting a monument for herself and her first husband and desired their arms and two cameos thereon. She requests her now husband, Sir George Cobb, to bury her at Newton Church in the same grave with her first husband, the funeral to be in the night time, as privately as possible and without bearers. The residue of her personal estate she bequeaths to be equally divided between her two daus. whom she appoints joint executrixes. Sig. Ann Cobb. Proved at the Prerogative Court of Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1 August, 1750. Wm. Legard, Pet. S^t Elvy, Hen. Stevens, Registrars.

5. Declaration of Trust, 30 April, 1763, between Paul Methuen and Christian, his wife. Ref. the late Sir George Cobb of Adderbury, Oxford, by will dat. 3 July, 1761, bequeathed to Paul Methuen and his executors one moiety of his personal estate in trust to pay to his son-in-law Paul Methuen £250 and to pay the interest on the remainder to his dau., Christian Methuen, and appointed John Blagrave, Esq., and Paul Methuen,

Esq., executors, who proved the will in the prerogative court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The one moiety of the clear surplus of his personal estate to which his dau. Christian was entitled, paid to Paul Methuen her trustee consisted of £5,000, part of £12,000, secured by a mortgage made by Ouier Small, Esq., of the Manor of Fordnam, Norfolk, £1,500 New South Sea Annuities, £500 South Sea Stock, £1,500 East India Annuities and 60 shares in the London Assurance, together with any further sums that might be paid to Messrs. Hoare & Co., Bankers, Fleet Street, London. Sig., Paul Methuen. Wits., Wm. Roos, Thos. Mainwaring.

Endorsement dat. 3 March, 1768, that the £5,000 lent on mortgage to Mr. Smith had been paid in, that the next three securities had been sold and that £11,000 had been lent to Thomas Popkin, Esq., on mortgage upon his estates in the cos. of Glamorgan, Pembroke, Caermarthen and Cardigan, by deed dat. 2 March instant. Paul Methuen declares that the £11,000 should be taken as part of his wife's own money and that no part belonged to himself. Sigs., Paul Methuen, Christian Methuen. Wit., Sam. Dixon.

6. Declaration of Trust, 30 April, 1763, between the same parties as (5), relates the same transactions, carries the same endorsement, and bears the same signatures.

7. Copy of Court Roll, dat. 21 Oct. 12 Geo. III. 1772. Manor of Corsham. Ct. Leet. and View of Frank Pledge of Paul Methuen, Esq., held there before Henry Merewether, Steward. On the death of William Moody, his wid. Lose, who states that Anne Mountjoy is their only dau. and heir, claims poss. for life of a cott., garden, orchard and backside at Woodlands, containing one Foundell. Fine 1^s 1^d and is admitted tenant. Sig., Hen. Merewether, Steward. Endorsed, sold to Mr. Dickenson and surr. 25 Oct^r 1786.

8. Copy of Court Roll dat. 19 Nov. 14 Geo. III. 1773. Manor of Corsham. Ct. Baron of Paul Methuen, Esq., held there, Henry Merewether, gent., steward, surr. by John Hancock Taylor, Thomas, his son, Philippa Smith, wid., and John Hancock, of Westwells East, eldest son of late John Hancock, Gent, Tenants, of ground and cottage in Town Tything, lately occ. by John Hancock Taylor and now by Thomas Hancock. Re-grant to Philippa Smith. Fine for cottage 1^d and for land 1^{qr}. Examined by Hen. Merewether, Stew^d.

9. Copy of Court Roll dat. 27 October 14 Geo. III. 1773. Manor of Corsham. Ct. Leet & view of Frank Pledge with Ct. Baron of Paul Methuen, Esq. held there. Henry Merewether, gent., Steward, surr. by John, son of William Hancock, dec'd, tenant, of pasture land, with cott. occ. by John Hancock, in Town Tything. Re-grant to Philippa Smith, wid., Fine for cottage 1d. and for land 1qr. Examined by Hen. Merewether, Steward.

10. Copy of Court Roll dat. 19 Nov. 14 Geo. III. 1773. Manor of Corsham, Ct. Baron of Paul Methuen, Esq., held there. Henry Merewether, gent., Steward, surr. by John Hancock, labourer, son of John Hancock Taylor, Tenant, of a cott., lately occ. by Thomas Hancock (another son of John Hancock Taylor), with garden 5 luggs together with the way to the well over the garden, now in the poss. of John Selman with the use of the

said well, in Town Tything. Re-grant to Philippa Smith, wid. Fine for Cottage 1d., & for land 1^{qr}. Examined by Hen. Merewether, Stew^d.

11. Copy of Court Roll dat. 19 Nov. 14 Geo. III. 1773. Manor of Corsham. Ct. Baron of Paul Methuen, Esq., held there. Henry Merewether, gent., Steward, surr. on death of John Hancock, late of Westwell, Gent., tenant also of Thomas Baily of Pickwick, of one Farmidell with cott. late in poss. of John Hancock Taylor & and now of Thomas Hancock, his son, labourer and also of two ten^{ts} late in poss. of Thomas Hancock and James Poarch and now of John Hancock (another son of John Hancock Taylor) and John Selman Sharman, all in Town Tything. Re-grant to John, heir of John Hancock, deceased. Fine iij^d., ii^{qrs}. Examined by Hen. Merewether, Steward.

12. Copy of Court Roll dat. 19 Nov. 14 Geo. III. 1773. Manor of Corsham. Ct. Baron of Paul Methuen, Esq. held there. Henry Merewether, Gent., Steward. Surr. by John Hancock Taylor and John Hancock of Westwells (eldest son of John Hancock, gent., dec'd) of cott. lately occ. by Thomas Hancock (son of John Hancock Taylor) and now of John Hancock (another son of John Hancock Taylor), with garden 5 luggs together with the way to the well over the garden now in the poss. of John Selman with the use of the well in the Town Tything. Re-grant to John Hancock. Fine for cottage 1d. & for land 1^{qr}. Examined by Hen. Merewether, Steward.

13. Ind're 11 Oct. 31 Geo. III. 1791. Richard Bignell, Richard Heydon & Charles Wyatt, all of Banbury, Oxford, bankers & co-partners of the one pt., & Frederick Irby Lord Boston & Lady Christian his wife & Paul Cobb Methuen of Lucknam, Wilts, of the other part. Ref. Ind're dat. 9 Dec. 1790, Rev. John Ogländer, D.D., Warden & the Fellows of New College, Oxford, of the one pt., & Frederick Irby Lord Boston & Christian his wife & Paul Cobb Methuen of the other pt. Grant to farm the Rectory of Adderbury or Eabberbury, Oxford, and the Mansion House, with the Tythes, Glebe Lands, Pastures, Meadows, Feedings, & Commons & all Fruits & Commodities with the Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, & Hunting, reserving all Pollards, Fellers, Saplings or Timber. Frederick Irby Lord Boston & Christian his wife to hold one fourth & Paul Cobb Methuen three fourths, from the feast of old Saint Michael then last past for ten years at the agreed yearly rent. Purchase by Richard Bignell, Richard Heydon, & Charles Wyatt of residue of term of ten years from 10 Oct. 1791. Sigs. R. Bignell, Rich^d Heydon, Chas. Wyatt. Wit. Peter Oliver Bignell.

14. Ind're dat. 25 March 43 Geo. III. 1803. John Kellow Bracher, of Cricklade, Wilts, & George Hayward Tugwell, of Bath, Banker, of the 1st pt. Anthony Guy, of Chippenham, Wilts, & Eleanor his wife (late Eleanor Bracher), of the 2nd pt. Paul Cobb Methuen of Corsham (Lord of the Manor of Corsham) of the 3rd pt. Ref. Deed of defeazance dat. 2 Mar. 1796. Hannah Guy, of Chippenham, wid. of the 1st pt. Anthony Guy of the 2nd pt. Eleanor Guy (or Bracher) of the 3rd pt. John Kellow Bracher and George Hayward Tugwell of the 4th pt. Recites marriage between Anthony Guy and Eleanor his now wife. Also, Special Court Baron of the

Manor of Corsham, 10 Feb. 1803. Hannah Guy, wid. and Anthony, heir of Anthony Guy, dec'd, surrender land in Tithing of Easton (Easton Down and the two Minty pieces). George Hayward Tugwell admitted Tenant. Sig^s John Kellow Bracher, G. H. Tugwell, Anthony Guy, Eleanor Guy. [Endorsed]. £2,300 p^d by Paul Cobb Methuen. Wits. Rich^d Sh^d Cruttwell, Thos. Clutterbuck, Rich^d Randall, Thomas Randall, W^m Rugg, Will. Fidler.

15. Ind're dat. 6 August 43 Geo. III. 1803. John Collett, of Hullavington, yeoman, of the 1st pt., Anthony Guy, of Chippenham, Gent., and William Chandler, of Hullavington, Gent., of the other pt. Ref. Ct. Bar. of Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq., held the same day, surr. by John Collett of pasture 4 acres, in the occ. of John Freeth and two ten^{ts}. with gardens, etc., one yard land and a half at Thingley in the Tithing of Easton, in the occ. of Sir Andrew Bayntun, Bart. and William Freeth, yeoman. Grant to Anthony Guy and William Chandler, the former being admitted tenant. Agreed that A. G. and W. C. hold the said pasture and hereditaments in trust for John Collett. Sigs. John Collett, Anthony Guy. Wit. W^m Rugg.

16. Copy of Court Roll dat. 17 Oct. 44 Geo. III. 1804. Manor of Corsham. Ct. Leet and view of Frankpledge with Ct. Bar. of Paul Cobb Methuen held there. Daniel Clutterbuck, Gent., Steward. Surr. by Ann, wid. of Jeffery Holliday and William Mitchell, gent., who survived William Brewer, gent., who held by copy dat. 4 Oct., 1770, of mess. containing "one cotticel of land" in town tything sometime in poss. of Richard Cozens, late fa. of Ann Holliday. Re-grant to Ann Holliday, Herriott 3^s. Fine 5^s. Ex^d. by Dan. Clutterbuck, Steward.

17. Copy of Court Roll dat. 17 Oct. 44 Geo. III., 1804. Manor of Corsham. Ct. Leet. and view of Frankpledge w. Ct. Bar. of Paul Cobb Methuen held there. Daniel Clutterbuck, gent., Steward. Surr. by Ann, wid. of Jeffery Holliday, of mess. in town Tithing sometimes in poss. of Richard Cozens, late fa. of Ann Holliday. Re-grant to Ann Holliday. Herriott 3^s. Fine 1^s. 11^d. Ex^d. by Dan. Clutterbuck, Steward.

18. Copy of Court Roll dat. 19 Jan. 45 Geo. III. 1805. Manor of Corsham co. Wilts. Special Ct. Bar. of Paul Cobb Methuen held there before Daniel Clutterbuck, Steward. The Homage John Earle, gent., Thomas Green, gent., Thomas Horne. Surr. by William Michell, who survived John Hancock, John Stump, Thomas Michell and Mark England Stump, gents, all dec'd., Susannah wid. of Edward Michell, gent., and Edward, only son and heir of Edward Michell, dec'd, by his wife Susannah, of one Capital Mess. with curtilage and garden, 4 closes called Park door Grounds containing one yard lands, before in occ. Edward Michell, dec'd, and now occ. by James Banks, yeoman, which capital mess. had been long since taken down and a Barn, Stable and Cowshed erected in its place, and adjoining the yard lands two cott. in occ. by Abraham Hawkins and Alice White. Herriot 7^s to the use of Henry Alworth Merewether, of which H. A. M. pays to the Lord of the Manor 6^s and is admitted tenant. Sig, Dan^l Clutterbuck, Steward.

19. Copy of Court Roll dat. 8 June 59 Geo. III. 1819. Manor of Corsham. Special Ct. Bar. of Paul Methuen, Esq., held there, John

Merewether, Gent., Steward. Robert Sadler, of Chippenham, Gent., prays to be admitted Tenant of one allotment 1 rood 19 perches at Moore Green Common, recently enclosed, bounded on the S. by a public road and on other parts by three allotments awarded to Emma Dickinson, wid., Rev. William Rance Sainsbury and Thomas Stork and Robert Fowler, which allotment is in the occ. of Thomas Hibbard and was by an Award, dated 31 March last, of Thomas Davis, of Horningsham, the sole Commissioner appointed under an Act of the 56th year of his present Majesty awarded to Robert Sadler in respect of his copyhold estate of inheritance, numbered 42 on Map A. Robert Sadler admitted tenant. Fine ij^{qrs}. Examined by Jno. Merewether, Stew^d.

20. Copy of Court Roll dat. 8 June 59 Geo. III. 1819. Manor of Corsham. Special Ct. Baron of Paul Methuen, Esq., held there, John Merewether, Gent., Steward. Surr. by Robert Sadler, of Chippenham, Gent., and Robert Fowler, of Melksham, Wine Merchant, for £14 15^s paid by Thomas Hibbard of Westwells, yeoman, of one allotment one rood, 19 perches at Moor Green Common, recently enclosed, bounded on the S. by a public road and on the other parts by three allotments awarded to Emma Dickinson, wid., Rev. William Rance Sainsbury, and Thomas Stock and Robert Fowler, in the occ. of Thomas Hibbard and awarded to Thomas Sadler in respect of his copyhold estate of inheritance. Grant to Thomas Hibbard. Fine ij^{qrs}. Examined by Jno. Merewether, Stew^d.

21. Copy of Court Roll dat. 8 June 59 Geo. III. 1819. Manor of Corsham. Special Court Bar. of Paul Methuen, Esq., held there before John Merewether, gent., Steward. The Homage, George John Archer, William Hancock, John Sweetman the elder. Surr. by Robert Fowler of Melksham, co. Wilts, in consideration of £28 paid by Thomas Hibbard of Westwells P. Corsham, of allotment 2r. 32p. at Moore Green Common in Manor of Corsham recently enclosed from the Common Pastures bounded N. by two allotments awarded to Jacob Franklin and George Franklin respectively and another allotment awarded to the Feoffees of Corsham Parish Lands, on S. by 4 allotments awarded to Emma Dickinson, wid., Robert Sadler, Rev. William Rance Sainsbury and Thomas Stock and John Merewether respectively, now surr. to Thomas Hibbard who is admitted tenant. Fine ij^{qrs}. Examined and agrees with the Court Rolls of the said Manor. Sig. Jno. Merewether, Steward.

Endorsed cancelled 1. I hereby acknowledge that this copy of Court Roll is left as an equitable mortgage in the possession of Mr. Rueben Hayward for the sum of fifty-five pounds together with lawful interest and I hereby undertake in consideration of the said Mr. Hayward not proceeding at Law to enforce payment of the same from my father to see the amount discharged. Dat. 21 November, 1831. No Sigs.

Endorsed 2. This is the copy of Court Roll referred to in a note of hand of this date as deposited with Mr. John Bush for securing by way equitable mortgage the sum of thirty-five pounds and interest the amount of the said Note of Hand. Dat. 23 March, 1835. Sigs. J. A. B., Thomas Hibbard.

Note of Hand for £35 and interest attached. Dat. and sigs. as above.

22. Copy of Court Roll dat. 8 June 59 Geo. III., 1819. Manor of

Corsham. Special Court Bar. of Paul Methuen Esq. there held before John Merewether, gent., Steward. The Homage, George John Archer, William Hancock, John Sweatman the elder. Robert Fowler of Melksham, Wine Merchant, admitted tenant to allotment, 2r. 32p. at Moore Green Common within the Manor of Corsham recently enclosed and bounded N. by two allotments awarded to Jacob Franklin and George Franklin yeomen respectively, and an allotment awarded to the Feoffees of Corsham Parish Lands, on S. by four allotments awarded to Emma Dickinson, wid., Robert Sadler, Rev. William Rance Sainsbury, and Thomas Stock and John Merewether respectively, in the occ. of Thomas Hibberd, yeoman, and an allotment at Chappel Knapp, adjoining the road from Corsham to Melksham, 20p. in occ. of Robert Fowler, bounded E. by the road and on W. by old inclosures, the two allotments by a certain Award, etc., awarded to Robert Fowler in respect of his Copyhold Estate of Inheritance and numbered 52 and 83 on Map A. Fine ijij^{qrs}. Examined etc. Sig. Jno. Merewether, Steward [Enclosed are two sketch maps and extracts from Award.] No. 1 contains the names of Henering, G. Bryant, Mrs. Collett, Emma Dickinson, R. Sadler, R. Higgs, Peter Hooper, Robert Fowler, G. Franklin, J. Franklin, P. Methuen, Mrs. Bryant and Thomas Hibbard. No. 2, of Mary Leir, John Edwards, Mary Dickinson of Bowden Hill, and the place-name of Green Hill.

23. Certificate of Prerogative Court of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, dat. 2 Feb. 1838, of Probate of Will with codicil of Martha Morris, late of Corsham, spinster, to John Bush, Esq., the sole executor. Sigs. Chas. Dyneley, John Iggisden & W. F. Gosling, Deputy Registrars. Sworn under £1,500. Endorsed. The effects have been sworn under £2,000 dat. 23 May, 1838. Sig. Chas. Latham, Probate D.C. Office.

MELKSHAM.

1. Lease dat. 24 Aug. 18 Geo. III. 1778. Between Paul Methuen, of Corsham House, Esq., and Thomas Lucas, of Melksham, Victualler. Surr. of lease of cott. and garden dat. 19th Dec., 1764, granted by the Right Hon. Lord Longford, Baron of Longford, co. Wilts, and Viscount Folkstone, co. Kent, to James Edmonds, of Trowbridge, Victualler, for 99 years now terminable with the life of Margaret, dau. of James Edmunds, which lease is now lawfully vested in Thomas Lucas, and on payment of £10 Paul Methuen grants to Thomas Lucas a cott. now converted into two cotts. with gardens, 2 Luggs, at Shurnell, in the Manor of Melksham Lovells and Beanacre, co. Wilts, late in occ. of Miriam Brown, now of William Winslow and James Woodward, for 99 years or for the lives of Thomas Lucas, aged 38 years, Esau his son aged 11 years, and Margaret Edmunds aged 29 years. Rent 2^s. 6^d. and suit and service at the Courts of the Manor of Melksham Lovells. Sig. and Seal, P. Methuen, Wits. Hen. Merewether, George Johnson. Endorsed Surr. Nov., 1807, by John Keen.

2. Bargain and Sale dat. 2 Feb. 41 Geo. III. 1801 for making a Tenant to the precept for suffering a Recovery of Estates in Wilts. Ind're of four pts. between Paul Cobb Methuen of Corsham, Esq., only surviving son of Paul Methuen Esq. dec'd, 1st pt., Paul Methuen Esq. eldest s. and h. of

Paul Cobb Methuen, 2nd pt., Edward Boodle of P. of St. George, Hanover Square co., Midd'sex. gent., 3rd pt., and Charles Trebeck of P. of St. George, Hanover Square, gent., 4th Part. Witnesseth that in order to extinguish all estates tail in the Manor and for the payment of 10^s each by Edward Booth to Paul Cobb Methuen and Paul Methuen, they have granted to Edward Booth all the Manor of Melksham Lovells and Beanacre, the Mansion House called Beanacre House in the P. of Melksham, the water and fishing in the River Avon belonging to the Manor and all the messuages, farms, lands, tenements, fields, closes, pieces and parcels of land, woods, woodlands, fee farm rents, and other rents, fisheries, fishing places, commons, sheep walks, fold courses, cattle gates, commons of estovers, free warrens, free fishings, views of Frankpledge, Courts Leet, Courts Bar, perquisites of Courts Rights, Royalties and Hereditaments in Whitby, Whitley, Beanacre or Benacre, Bennan, Shaw, Melksham or Melkesham, Colern, Blackmore, Forest, West Hill, West Knowle, East Marsh and Shaw Hill, all in co. Wilts, to hold as perfect tenant of the freehold for the purpose of suffering a good and perfect Common Recovery in the manner hereinafter mentioned for which purpose it is agreed that it shall be lawful for Charles Trebeck to prosecute a writ of entry Sur Disseisin en le post etc. out of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery directed to the Sheriff co. Wilts returnable to the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster by which Charles Trebeck shall demand against Edward Boodle all the premises hereby granted and Edward Boodle, Paul Cobb Methuen and Paul Methuen shall appear gratis in person or by their attornies and shall warrant the Common Voucher of the Court of Common Pleas who shall also appear and imparle and after imparlance had shall depart in contempt of court and all other things shall be done so that a good and perfect Common Recovery may be had of the Manor. And it is further agreed that after the Common Recovery the parties shall be and endure and the Recoverer shall be seized of all the premises to the use of Paul Methuen in case he shall survive his father.

Sigs. and seals Paul Cobb Methuen, Paul Methuen, Edw^d Boodle, Chas. Trebeck. Wits. Thomas Shepherd, John Lockwood, servants to Paul Cobb Methuen. In margin "Taken and acknowledged by Charles Trebeck party thereto this 16th day of February 1801 at the Public Office supreme. P. Holford."

Endorsed. Inrolled in his Ma'tys high Court of Chancery 16 Feb. 1801. J. Mitford.

3. Deed of Recovery dat. Easter Term 41 Geo. III. [1801]. (Two membranes engraved portrait of the King and the Royal Arms as well as emblematic figures at the head and on both margins). At Westminster before John Lord Eldon. Ref. Hilary Term last passed. Wilts. Charles Trebeck, gent., demandeth against Edward Boodle, gent., the Manor of Melkesham Lovell and Beanacre with fishing in the R. Avon and 40 mess^s, 10 dovehouses, 60 gardens, 10 orchards, 100a. of land, 100a. of meadow, 800a. of pasture, 30a. of wood, 500a. of furze and heath, 500a. of moor, 500a. of marsh, 100a. of land covered with water, one pound seven shillings rent, common of pasture, etc. [see 2] into which the same Edward hath not entry but after the disseisin which Hugh Hunt

thereof unjustly hath made to the said Charles within 30 yrs., and whereupon he said he was seized of the Manor. etc., and thereof he bringeth suit. And Edward comes and defends his right and vouches to warrant Paul Cobb Methuen who is also present in Court and freely warrants the Manor etc. to Edward. Hereupon Charles demands against Paul Cobb tenant in his own warranty the Manor etc., and Paul Cobb defends his right and further vouches to warrant Paul Methuen to be summoned. Let him have him here from Easter in 15 days by the aid of the Court. And upon this Edward appoints George Byard and Rich. Bremridge his attornies against Charles, and Paul Cobb appoints George Griffith and Thomas Sherwood his attornies against Charles, at which day come Charles in his proper person, Paul Cobb by George Byard his attorney and Paul by George Griffith his attorney and Paul being summoned comes by William Dunn his attorney and freely warrants the Manor etc. to Paul Cobb, hereupon Charles demands against Paul tenant by his own warranty the Manor etc., and says he was seized of the Manor, etc. And Paul defends his right and vouched to warrant John Martin who was present in person and freely warrant to him the Manor etc. And hereupon Charles demands against John tenant the Manor etc., and John defends his right and says that Hugh did not deseise Charles of the Manor etc. Thereupon Charles craves leave to impart and he hath it, and afterwards Charles comes again and said John altho' solemnly called cometh not again but departed in contempt of Court. Therefore it is considered that Charles recover his seisin against Edward of the Manor, etc., and that Edward have of the land of Paul Cobb of the value etc., that Paul Cobb have of the land of Paul to the value etc., and that Paul have of the land of John to the value etc., and John in Mercy. Hereupon Charles prays for a writ of our Lord the King to be directed to the Sheriff of the P'co to cause full Seisin of the Manor and it is granted to him returnable here from Easter Day in five weeks. At which day come Charles and the Sheriff, Thomas Bush Esq. and returns that he by virtue of the writ dat. 27 April in this term did cause full seisin of the Manor, etc. to be delivered to Charles. All which premises at the request of Charles we have commanded to be exemplified. In testimony we have caused our seal to be fixed to these presents. Wit. John Lord Eldon at Westminster, 18 May in the 41st year of our Reign. Bramwell. (The seal is missing).

4. Counterpart of Lease in Reversion dat. 6 Feb. 45 Geo. III. 1805. Paul Cobb Methuen of Corsham House, Esq. for £45 grants to Samuel Chapman of Simmington P. Melksham, yeoman, a mess. with garden, etc., and tanyard, 2 Cotts. and a close now 2 closes called upper and lower Out-march, 5a., after termination of lease dat. 1793, for 99 years or for the life of Robert, aged 2 years, neph. of Sam^l Chapman. Rent £5. Sig. Sam^l Chapman. Wit. Dan. Clutterbuck.

5. Counterpart lease dated dat. 24 Nov. 1807, between Paul Cobb Methuen, of Corsham House, Esq., and John Keen, of Broughton Gifford, weaver. Ref. surr. of lease dat. 24 Aug. 1778, (1) granted by Paul Methuen, of Corsham House, Esq., dec'd. to Thomas Lucas, of Melksham, victualler, dec'd, for 99 years or the lives of Thomas Lucas, Esau his son, and Margaret Edmonds, on payment of £20 to P. C. M. leases to J. K. 2 cotts. with gardens,

2 luggs, at Shurnell within the Manor of Melksham Lovells and Beanacre, heretofore in occ. of William Winslow and James Woodward, afterwards of Joseph Smith and William Mitchell, but now of Catherine Mills wid. and Thomas Gerrish laborer, for 99 years or for the lives of John Keen, aged about 31, Elizabeth, his dau. aged about 7 and Elizabeth aged about 6, dau. of James Gore of Broughton, weaver, and niece of John Keen. Rent 2s. 6d. and suit and service at the Courts of the Manor of Melksham Lovells. Sig. and seal, John Keen. Wit. Thos. Hosier Saunders.

CHITTERNE.

1. Copy of Court Roll dat. 14 Oct. 25 Chas. II. 1673. Manor of Chitterne. View of Frankpledge with Ct. Bar. of Francis Powlett, Esq., held there by Walter Robinson, gent., Steward. Surr. of a ten^t and one virgate of land late in ten. of Buclei Auxford dec'd held by Humphrey Compton for his life and the life of Elizabeth his dau. Regrant of the same to Humphrey Compton and his son John for their lives. Rent xiiijs. p.a. Admission of H. C. as tenant and payment by him of a Fine of lxxx^{li}. Sigs. Fra. Powlett, Wa. Robinson, Steward.

2. Copy of Court Roll dat. 11 Sept. 2 Jas. II. 1686. Manor of Chitterne. Ct. Bar. of Francis Powlett Esq., held there by Giles (Egidius) Eyre, Esq., Steward. Surr. by John Imber and Jane his wife of a mess. and 2 virgates of land in Chitterne, formerly in the ten. of George Imber, father of the said John. Grant to the said John and Jane and George their son for their lives of the said mess. with one virgate of land parcel of the said 2 virgates and admission of the said John Imber as Tenant. Rent xvs. ijd. Fine xx^{li}. Sig. "p me Egidium Eyre," Steward.

3. Copy of Court Roll dat. 25 April 3 Anne 1704. Manor of Chitterne. View of Frankpledge with Ct. Bar. of Norton Powlett, Esq., held there by Stephen Barton, gent., Steward. Admission as tenant in reversion ("third life") of "William, son of Thomas Turner" afterwards called "William Turner jun." to a mess., paddock, barn, 1 virgate of land "called Turners" and common pasture for 65 sheep, 3 horses and 4 beasts in Chitterne, now in the ten. of William Turner sen., on the death etc. of William Turner, sen., and Thomas Turner. W. T. jun. pays a fine of xl^{li}. Sigs. Nor. Powlett, Stephen Barton, Steward. Endorsed, Will. Turner's Copy.

4. Copy of Court Roll dat. 25 Feb. 10 Anne 1711. Manor of Chitterne. Ct. Bar. of Norton Powlett, Esq., held there by Stephen Barton, gent., Steward. Admission as tenant in reversion (third life) of Mary Hillman, aged about six years, dau. of Gervase Hillman, of Chitterne All Saints, to a mess. and 40a. of land in the Common Fields of Chitterne St. Mary, viz. 3½a. "in campo" there called "le Farme Feild" and 10½a. "in campo" there called Wormseyfeild and common pasture for 3 years called Rother Beasts for 1 horse, 20 sheep and 3 lambs in Chitterne and also 4a. of arrable land in Wormseyfeild and common pasture for 1 cow in "le Clowdowne," after the death etc. of John Saunders and Mary wife of the said Gervase Hillman, sometime Mary Saunders. Fine £10 15^s. Sigs. N. Powlett, Ste. Barton, Steward. Endorsed, Mary Hillman's Copy.

5. Lease dat. 26 March 6 Geo. II. 1733. For 99 years by Norton Powlett, of Rotherfeild, co. Southampton, Esq. Fine £150, of a messuage and yard land and common of pasture for 3 horses, 4 cows, and 65 sheep in the Manor of Chitterne to Elizabeth Compton, wid., and Hester & Rachael, daus., reserving all timber and liberty of hunting, hawking, fishing, and fowling. Rent 20s. Herriott £5. Sig. & seal, Norton Powlett. Wits. James Crosse, Robert Baily. Endorsement "Nov^r. the 29th, 1777. I acknowledge to have received of Will^m Avery of Chittern All Sts. the sum of £15 15s. for the within written house, garden, barn and backside. Sig. Thomas Glass. Wits. Samuel Biggs, jun., William Butcher."

6. Copy of Court Roll dat. 17 Oct. 18 Geo. II. 1744. Manor of Chitterne, Ct. Leet and Ct. Bar. of Norton Powlett, Esq., held there before William Pescod Esq., Steward. Grant to John Smith of a cott. and garden of 11 perches, also a little piece of ground part of the orchard late William Woods "three foot from the upper apple trees" to be fenced by Thomas Avery, for the lives of John Smith, Humphrey aged 9 years and John aged 7 years his sons, John Smith admitted tenant and is to add a third life upon the death of either of the lives on payment of 5s. for a fine within six months after such death. Rent 2s, Sigs. Nor. Powlett, W. Pescod, Steward. Endorsed, Francis Smith 18 years of age, Jane Smith 23 years.

7. Copy of Court Roll dat. 29 May 18 Geo. II. 1745. Manor of Chitterne, Ct. Bar. of Norton Powlett, Esq., held there before William Pescod, Esq., Steward. Grant to Sarah White the elder of a cott. with a garden, about 3 perch of land in Bitton Lane for the lives of Sarah White, Sarah White her daughter, and Mary dau. of Sarah White the younger. Rent 1s. Sigs. Nor. Powlett, Wm. Pescod, Steward.

8. Ind're of lease dat. 17 Aug. 1752. (Abstract on paper) by Norton Powlett, of Amport, co. Southampton, Esq., to John Wallis, of Amport, wheelwright, of a house, barn, and orchard with three lots of meadow in Trim Mead, adjoining John Huntleys, 2r. 10p., 9 parcels of land in Kite Hill Field, 10a. 2r., one parcel in Wohill Field, 3a., one parcel in Flexland Field, 3a., 4 parcels on the Cowdown, 7a. 3r. 16p., with common for 66 sheep on Wormsey Sheep Down, then in the poss. Mary Davis for her widowhood, being part of the Manor of Chitterne, co. Wilts, and after her death for 99 yrs., or for the lives of Ruth, wife of C. W., aged 43 years, John, son aged 7 yrs., and Thomas Martin, son-in-law (step-son) aged 15 yrs. Rent 17s. Herriot £1 10s.

9. Ind're of Lease, dat. 17 Aug. 1752. (Abstract on paper), between same parties (**8**) of a barn, carthouse and yard, 12p., one close of meadow called Home Close, 1a. 1r. 20p., 1 meadow called Juries Close, 1a. 22p., and three lots of meadow in Trim Mead, 2r. 18p., together with 8 parcels of land in Drovefield, 12a. 1r., 12 parcels in Middle Field, 16a. 2r., 13 parcels in Kitehill Field, 14a. 1r., and 4 parcels in Cowdown, 7a. 3r. 16p., with common for 84 sheep on Wormsey Sheep Down, then in the poss. of Mary Davis for his widowhood, being part of the Manor of Chitterne, co. Wilts, and after her death for 99 yrs. or for the lives of Ruth, wife of J. W., aged 43 yrs.,

John, son, aged 7 yrs., and Thomas Martin, his son-in-law, aged 15 yrs. Rent £1 3s. 4d. Heriott £2.

10. Copy of Court Roll, dat. 14 June 26 Geo. II., 1753. Manor of Chitterne. Ct. Leet and Ct. Bar. of Norton Powlett, Esq., held there before William Pescod, Esq., Steward. Grant to William Wallis of a cott. and a little garden, about 2 Rod for the lives of William Wallis, Susanna, aged 13 yrs., and Betty, aged 11 yrs., his daus., and W. W. is admitted tenant. Rent 6^d. Sigs. Nor. Powlett, W^m Pescod.

11. Lease dat. 23 June 27 Geo. II., 1753, by Norton Powlett, of Amport, co, Southampton, Esq., to Christopher Slade the elder, of Chitterne, gent., on surr. of lease granted to Jane, wife of John Hand, late Jane Hewes and Christopher, son of Christopher Slade, and payment of £70, of a house, garden, barn, stables and yard with a close called Barn Close, 13 Rodd, one parcel of land in Drovefield, 3 Rodd, two parcels in Middlefield, 1a. 2 Rodd, four parcels in Kite-hill field, 3a. 1 Rodd, 12 parcels in Wohill field, 11a. 3 Rodd, 8 parcels in Crossball field, 10a., 8 parcels in Flexland field, 12a. 2 Rodd, 8 parcels in Cow Down, 15a., with common for 89 sheep on Hatchbury Sheep Down with a Yard Land and a half, except timber trees, for 99 yrs. or for the lives of Christopher, son of Christopher Slade, Jane wife of John Hand, late Jane Hewes, and William Axford, of Chitterne, aged 24 yrs. Rent £1 9s. Herriot £4. Sig. and seal, Nor. Powlett. Wits. John Plott, John Dison. Endorsed. Surrendered to the Lord in consid'n of £145 by Mr. N. Dalton & ux.

12. Ind're of Lease dat. 22 April 1755. (Abstract on paper) between the same parties (**8**) of a dwelling house, barn, yard and garden, and little close of pasture adjoining to the garden, 2r. 22p., also 2 parcels of arable land in Wohill Field, 3a., 3 parcels arable in Cross Ball Field, 4a., one parcel arable in Flexland Field, 1a., 3 parcels of arable on the Cowdown, 4a. 2r. 14p., with common for 18 sheep on Hatchbury Sheep down in the summer and 15 in the winter, in the P. of Chitterne St. Marys, then in poss. of Grace Flemmon, and after her death, for 99 yrs. or for the lives of John Wallis, Thomas Martin, and Richard Naish of P. of Amport, Wheelwright, aged 24 yrs. Rent 7s. and a Heriot [in margin] "Note not having this Lease before me I am unable to tell the amt. of the Heriot. J. H. T."

13. Copy of Court Roll dat. 13 June 28 Geo. II. 1755. Manor of Chitterne. Ct. Leet and Ct. Bar. of Norton Powlett, Esq., held there before William Pescod, Esq., Steward. Grant for three lives of ruinous cott. and garden, late Mondays, in Bitton Lane to John Wallis, John his son aged 9 years, and Thomas Martin son-in-law aged 17 years. John Wallis, the elder, admitted tenant. Rent 1^s. and a fine as appears in the Rolls. Sig^s. Nor. Powlett, W. Pescod, Std.

14. Lease and Release dat 5 & 6 Jan. 1667. (Abstract on paper). John Wallis of Quarley, Co. Southampton, gentleman, only s. & h. of John Wallis, late of Amport, in P.'co, Timbermerchant, dec'ed of 1st Pt., Ruth Wallis of same place, wid. and adm'ix of said John of 2nd P^t Thomas Martin, of Quarley, gent., son of said Ruth and brother-in-law of s^d John Wallis, P^{ty} thereto of 3rd Pt., and Richard Bird, of Snorrington, and John

Gale, of Quarly, of 4th Pt., the Release reciting several Ind'res being Conveyances to John Wallis dec'd of several Freehold Estates and chattels real and personal, and that John Wallis, Ruth Wallis, and Thos. Martin had come to an agreement that all the Freehold Estates of John Wallis and all the Chattel Leases of John Wallis dec'd. then vested in Ruth Wallis and the personal estate of John Wallis and Ruth Wallis and also the Leasehold cotts. of Thomas Martin and stocks of cattle, corn, grass, hay, stocks in husbandry, etc., should be conveyed by them to Richard Bird and John Gale upon trusts to establish a co-partnership in the whole bet. P^d. Wallis and Martin. Refs. to (8 and 12), and as to premises contained in lease (12) to hold jointly during their lives and at the decease of either of them, then to the use of the survivor. And as to premises granted by lease (8) to the use of Ruth Wallis for so many years of the term as she should happen to live and after her decease to the joint use of s^d Wallis and Martin with rem^r to the survivor.

Executed by all Parties and duly attested.

15. Ind're Quadrupartite dat. 26 Dec. 1768 (abstract on paper). P^r Bird and Gale of 1st Pt., P^r Wallis of 2nd Pt., P^r Ruth Wallis of 3rd Pt., and P^r Martin of 4th Pt., Reciting the foregoing Ind'res (8, 12, and 14). And that J. Wallis and Martin had thought fit to dissolve the copartnership and were desirous that the survivor should not take any benefit of any Estate, etc., by reason of the joint title which they had under the s^d rented Ind're of Release of the Prem'es ment^d therein, had, with the approbation of Ruth Wallis, made Partition of all the prem'es, etc., conveyed in trust to the s^d Bird and Gale (except the premises in Chittern). It was covenanted by John Wallis and Martin that if either of them died before Ruth Wallis or before the end of the sev'l terms of the leases that after the death of Ruth Wallis, it sh^d be lawful for the executors of the party so dying to take the full moiety or half part of all rents, etc., of all the prem'es at Chittern, any grant, etc., in the Ind're of Release or in the Deed now in Recital to the contrary notwithstanding.

Executed by all the Parties and duly attested. Endorsed "Abstract of Mr. Martin's Title to Estate at Chittern.

16. Copy of Court Roll dat. 7 June 11 Geo. III. 1771. Manor of Chitterne. Ct. Bar. of Paul Methuen, Esq., held there before Daniel Clutterbuck, gent., Steward. Surr. by Ruth, wid. of John Wallis, dec'd, John Wallis, yeoman, and Thomas Martin, yeoman, by James Saunders, their Attorney, of ruinous cott. and garden in Bitton Lane, formerly called Mondays, now in the occ. of Thomas Compton, a mess. and malthouse being built thereon, which they hold by copy of Ct. Roll, dat. 13 June, 1755, (13), granted to John Wallis, dec'd, father of John Wallis. Grant for 3 lives to Thomas Compton, Thomas, aged 6 years, and John, aged 3 years, his sons by Mary his now wife. Rent 1s. Fine £38. Sig., Dan. Clutterbuck, Steward.

17. Copy of Court Roll dat. 29 April 25 Geo. III. 1785. Manor of Chitterne. Ct. Bar. of Paul Methuen, Esq., held there before Daniel Clutterbuck, gent., Steward. Homage Thomas Tibbs and George Compton. Grant to Anthony Burbidge, the younger of East Knoyle, Butcher, of mess.

and malthouse built by Thomas Compton, dec'd., on ground whereon a ruinous cottage and garden in Bitton Lane, in the P. of Chitterne St. Marys, formerly stood, called Mondays, and late in the occ. of Thomas Compton, Maltster, and now of James Wheeler, for 3 lives to Anthony Burbidge, Mary, aged 20 years, da. of Thomas Compton and Mary his wife, on death surr. of Thomas Compton, who held with Thomas and John, his sons, by copy of Ct. Roll dat. 7 June, 1771, (16). Rent 1s. Fine £16, and A. B. was admitted tenant in reversion "but his fealty is respited until and so forth." Examined with the Rolls of the said Manor and agrees therewith by Dan^l Clutterbuck, Steward.

Endorsed 29 April, 1785, Mr. Burbidge, junr., Copy.

18. Lease dat. 12 Oct. 33 Geo. III. 1793 (2 membranes) by Paul Methuen, of Corsham, Esq., to William Tugwell, of Chitterne, yeoman, of mess. and farm in Chitterne All Saints, commonly called Chitterne Great, containing 1460a., together with the tenths and tythes, purchased by P. M. from John Holder, Esq., situate in the Ps. Chitterne All Saints and Chitterne S. Mary, late in the occ. of farmer William Newman, except timber, mines, quarries, and royalties, from 10 Oct., 1795, for ten yrs. Rent £550 and also £10 a year for every acre of meadow, pasture, or downland that W. T. shall break up in tillage without the consent of P. M. in writing. Counterpart. No. Sigs.

19. Lease for 99 yrs. dat. 5 Nov., 43 Geo. III. 1802, by Paul Cobb Methuen, of Corsham House, Lord of the Manor of Chitterne St. Marys, to John Veal, of Chitterne All Saints, yeoman. Fine £40, of a cott., stable, and garden, 12 luggs, situate in the street of Chittern St. Mary, bounded by the turnpike Road, N., by a close of Pasture, S., by a close of Ground in poss. of James Feltham, butcher, E., and by a Malthouse & garden demised by Paul Cobb Methuen to Charles Baker, W., also a close of Pasture lying behind the cott., containing 1½a., on lives of John Veal, Elijah, son of James Feltham, aged 9 years, Joseph, son of Charles Compton, of Chitterne, Baker, aged 9 years, & John, son of William Abury, of Chitterne, carpenter (endorsement aged 12 years). Rent 3s. 6d. Sig. & seal, John Veal, Wit. Christopher Fricker.

20. Lease for 99 yrs. dat. 5 Nov. 1802, by Paul Cobb Methuen, of Corsham House, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Chitterne, to Charles Baker, of Chittern St. Marys, yeoman. Fine £36, of a cott. with garden and close of ground 1a. 2r. part of a living called Hands lying near the street in Chittern St. Marys, having a Malthouse and premises granted by P. C. M. to C. B. on the N., certain premises leased by P. C. M. to Christopher Fricker on the S., the street on the W., and lands of P. C. M. on the E., a former lease being now determinable with the life of William Alford, of Chitterne St. Mary, yeoman, on the lives of Charles Baker, Mary Ann aged 9 yrs., and Elizabeth aged 8 years, his daus. Rent 2s. Sig. and seal Chas. Baker, Wit. Dan^l Clutterbuck.

21. Ind're dat. 17 Jan. 1806. Nathaniel Dalton, of Shanks House, co. Somerset, Esq., and Mary Slade Dalton, his wife, grand-daughter and legatee of Christopher Slade, formerly of Chitterne St. Mary, gent., dec'd, sell to Paul Cobb Methuen, of Corsham, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Chitterne

S. Mary, for £145 all the land, etc., in Chitterne now in the occupation of Christopher Fricker, and by lease [deed attached] dat. 23 June, 1753, (11), granted by Norton Powlett to Christopher Slade now determinable on the decease of William Alford. Sigs. and seals, Nathaniel Dalton, Mary Slade Dalton. Wit. Chris. Thring.

22. Chitterne St. Mary, Wilts. Faculty, dat. at Sarum, 31 March, 1808, granted by John [Fisher] Bp. of Salisbury, permitting Rev. John Batchellor, M.A., Vicar of Chitterne St. Mary, and Dio. Sarum and Paul Cobb Methuen, of Corsham, Esq., to exchange land in Chitterne St. Mary, viz. :—21 Pieces of arable land lying dispersedly in the Common Fields, 28a. 2r. A strip of land adjoining the farmyard of P. C. Methuen, 2r. 3 lots of water meadow in Trim Meadow, 2r. 18p. Common Pasture for 152 sheep in and over the Common Fields of Chitterne. Total 29a. 2r. 18p. of Glebe Land.

In lieu of 2 Closes near house of Mr. John Trowbridge, 5a. 17p. A piece of land below road leading to Codford, 3a. 2r. 36p. A piece of arable land bet. Codford and Heytesbury roads, 11a. 27p. Also in Wormsey Down, 40a. Arable field in same Down, 10a. A pasture called Davis's Close, 1a. 36p. Also in Vicarage Meadow the strip, 2r. 11p. Total 71a. 3r. 7p. The Dean and Chapter of Sarum, the Patrons, consenting.

Seal of Office of Rev. and Worshipful William Douglas, Clerk, M.A., Vicar General and Official Principal.

Edw. Davies, Jos. Warden, D. Registrars.

23. A Survey and Valuation of Estates at Chitterne, co. Wilts, held for the life of Mr. Thomas Martin, aged 71 years, dat. 12 Dec., 1808.

Premises, etc.	Quantities.			Particular Annual Values.			Total Annual Values.			Clear Annual Values.			
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
THE GREAT FARM.													
A Barn, Carthouse & Yard			12										
A close of meadow called } Home Close }	1	1	20										
A close of meadow called } Jarvis's Close }	1	0	22										
3 Lots of meadow in Trim } Mead, now in one }			2	18									
8 Parcels in Drove Field	7	1	23										
12 do. in Middle Field	11	3	07										
13 do. in Kitehill Field	10	3	36										
	<u>33</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>							
Right of Common on the } Cow Down & Wormsey } Sheep Down }				<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>				<u>36</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	
Deduct Quit Rent of										<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
											<u>35</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

THE LITTLE FARM.

House, Barn & Orchard with 3 Lots of meadow in Trim Mead adjoining Jno. Huntley's	2	18			
9 Parcels in Drove Field	4	3	13		
9 do. in Middle Field	7	2	19		
12 do. in Kitehill Field	7	2	09		
1 do. in Woehill Field	1	2	33		
1 do. in Flaxland Field	2	1	22		
	<hr/>				
	24	2	34	19	18 3
Right of Common on the Cow Down & Wormsey Sheep Down				5	17 5
				<hr/>	25 15 8
Deduct Quit Rent of					17
				<hr/>	24 18 8

FLEMMING'S BARGAIN.

A Dwelling House, Barn Yard & Garden, & little Close of Pasture adjoining	2	22				{The Buildings were taken down and the Pasture converted into Tillage about 50 years ago.
2 Parcels in Woehill Field	2	2	25			
3 do. in Cross Ball Field	2	3	17			
1 do. in Flaxland F ^d		3	08			
	<hr/>					
	6	3	32	5	18 2	
Right of Common on the Cow Down & Hatchbury Sheep Down				2	9 1	
				<hr/>	8 7 3	
Deduct Quit Rent of					7 0	
				<hr/>	8 0 3	
					<hr/>	£68 4 10
					<hr/>	£409 9 0

At 6 yrs. purchase reckoning at 4 p' c^t

N.B. The foregoing calculations are made from Lady Day, 1809.

Andover, 12th Dec., 1808, Geo. Barnes. Endorsed 12th December, 1808.
Valuation of leasehold Property at Chittern held by the life of Mr. Thomas Martin, aged 71.

24. Ind're of lease dat. 14 Dec. 1809 (2 membranes). Thomas Martin, of Longstock, co. Southampton, Esq., of one part, & Paul Cobb Methuen, of Corsham House, Esq., of the other part. Ref. Norton Powlett, of Amport, co. Southampton, Esq., by lease dat. 17 Aug., 1752, grants to John Wallis, of Amport, wheelwright, a house, barn, and orchard, with three lots of meadow in Trim Mead, adjoining John Huntley's 2r. 18p., and 9 parcels of Land in Kite Hill Field, 10a. 2r., one parcel of land in Wohill Field, 3a., one parcel of land in Flexland Field, 3a., and 4 parcels in the Cow Down, 7a. 3r. 16p., with common for 66 sheep on Wormsey Sheep Down, then in poss. of Mary Davis for her widowhood, being part of the Manor of Chitterne, to hold after death of Mary Davis, for 99 years or for lives of Ruth, wife of

John Wallis, aged 43 yrs., John his son, aged 7 years, and Martin his son-in-law, aged 15 yrs. Rent 17s. & £1 10s. Heriott. Ref. Norton Powlett by an Ind're of same date grants to John Wallis (the father) a barn, cart house & yard, 12p., one close of meadow called Home Close, 1a. 1r. 20p., another close of meadow, called Juries Close 1a. 22p., and 3 lots of meadow in Trim Mead, 2r. 18p., together with 8 parcels of land in Drovefield, 12a. 1r., 12 parcels of land in Middlefield, 16a. 2r., 13 parcels of land in Kite hill field, 14a. 1r., and 4 parcels of land on the Cow Down, 7a. 3r. 16p., with common for 84 sheep on Wormsey Sheep Down, in poss. of Mary Davis for her widowhood, being part of the Manor of Chitterne, to hold after death of Mary Davis for 99 years (as above). Rent £1 3s. 4d. Heriott, £2. Ref. Norton Powlett by Ind're dat. 22 April, 1755. (12) granted to John Wallis a dwelling house, barn, yard, & little close of pasture adjoining, 2r. 22p., & 2 parcels of arable land in 100-hill field, 3a, & 3 parcels of arable in Cross Ball Field, 4a., & one parcel of arable in Fleasland field, 1a., & 3 parcels of arable in Cow Down, 4a. 2r., 14p., with common for 18 sheep on Batchbury Sheep Down in the Summer & 15 in the Winter in the P. of Chitterne St. Mary in the poss. of Grace Flemman, to hold after the decease of Grace Flemman for 99 years, or for the lives of John Wallis the lessor, Thomas Martin & Richard Naish. Rent 7s. & an Herriott. These three leases determined by death and Thomas Martin being entitled to one moiety or half part sells his share to Paul Cobb Methuen for £193 12s. 6d. Sigs. and seals Thos. Martin, Paul Cobb Methuen. Wits. J. H. Todd, Atty, Andover, T. H. Saunders, Sol., Bradford, Wilts.

BECKINGTON (SOMERSET).

1. Ind're Quadrupartyte dat. 3 May 2 Anne, 1703. The Right Hon. John Methwen, Esq., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1st Pt., John Jesse, of Beckington, co. Som'sett, gent., and William Sainsbury, of Market Lavington, gent., 2nd Pt., William Stoakes, maltster, and John Selfe the elder, broadweaver, both of Beckington, 3rd Pt., and Walter Yerbury, of Beckington, clothworker, 4th part. Ref. Ind're Tripartyte dat. 4 March, 1683, betweene Mary Norburne, of the City of London, wid., 1st Pt., John Ashe, of Teffont, co. Wilts, Esq., 2nd Pt., and Edward Underhill, of London, 3rd Pt. John Ashe granted to Edward Underhill the Mannor or Lordship of Beckington heretofore the inheritance of Sr John Sawell, Kt., and Richard Bamfield, Esq., and all messuages, tofts, dovehouses, barnes, buildings, lands, ten^{ts}, meadows, pastures, feedings, services, etc., belonging to John Ashe, in Beckington, Clifford, Seymours Court al's St. Maryes Court, Easter Farme, to Edward Underhill for two thousand years. And as the s^d. term and estate are vested in John Jesse and William Sainsbury, they assigne and sett over to William Stoakes the cott. and garden in Beckington late in occ. of Robert Hartford dec'd, but now of John Selfe, in trust to attend to the freehold of the premises. Sigs. Jo. Methuen, Jo. Jesse, Wm. Sainsbury. Wits. Nath. Godwyn, John Hellis. Endorsed, Assignment of Term to attend the Inheritance.

2. Lease for a year dat. 5 May 2 Anne 1703. The Right Hon. John Methwen, Esq., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for 5s. grants to Walter Yerbury, of Beckington, co. Somerset, clouthworker, a cott. and garden in Beckington, late in occ. of Robert Hartford but now of John Selfe to hold for a year. Rent one pepper corne. Sig and Seal, Jo. Methuen. Wits. Nath. Godwyn, J. Jesse, Wm. Sainsbury.

3. Ind're Tripartyte dat. 6 May 2 Anne 1703. Right Hon. John Methwen, Esq., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1st Pt., John Selfe, the elder, of Beckington, broadweaver, 2nd Pt., and Walter Yerbury, of Beckington, cloathworker, 3rd Pt., for £15 paid by John Selfe, and 5s. paid by Walter Yerbury, John Methwen releases to Walter Yerbury a cott. and garden in Beckington late in occ. of Robert Hartford, but now of John Selfe in trust to the use of John Selfe, the elder, and after his death to the use of John, the younger, his son. Ref. (1). Sig. and seal, Jo. Methuen. Wits., Nath. Godwin, J. Jesse, Wm. Sainsbury.

4. Lease for a year, dat. 8 June 7 Anne, 1708. Paule Methwen of the P. of Bishopp's Cannings, Esq., for 5s. leases for one year to Henry Twitcher, of Beckington, co. Som^t, broadweaver, a Customary Ccopyhold cott. with the new building and garden, 12p., in Goose Street, Beckington. Rent one pepper corne. Sig., Paul Methuen. Wits., Geo. Turner, J. Jesse.

5. Conveyance in Fee, dat. 9 June 7 Anne, 1708. Paul Methwen, of Bishophe Cannings, Esq., for £30 conveys to William Twitcher a cott. (4) which he and Sarah, his wife, and Henry, his son, claim under a lease dat. 1697, and P.M. agrees notwithstanding he or John Methwen, his late father, have done to convey the Estate in fee simple. Sig., Paul Methuen. Wits., Geo. Turner, J. Jesse.

6. Lease for 99 years, dat. 14 April 3 George II., 1730. Thomas Methuen, of Bradford, Esq., Lord of the Mannor of Beckington. Surr. by Simon Philips al's Grant, of Beckington, broadweaver, of copy of Court Roll, dat. 12 May, 1701, granted by John Methuen, Esq., to Robert Phillips al's grant father of Simon for certain lives. T. M. for £24 10s. grants to S. P. a ccopyhold ten^t, garden, orchard, part of the Mannor of Beckington, on the S. side of Goose Street, for 99 years or for the lives of S.P., aged 47, and his sons, James, 21, and Samuel, 20 years. Rent 2s., Heriott 2s. Sig., Thomas Methuen. Wits., P. L. Assenton, Geo. Brewer.

7. Lease for 99 years dat. 7 May 24 Geo. II. 1751. The same parties and property as (8). Sig. P. Methuen, Wits. Chas Hotchkin, Dan. Clutterbuck.

8. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years dat. 7 May 24 Geo. II. 1751. Ref. Robert Webb, Esq., heretofore Lord of the Manor of Beckington, leased for 99 years to eight parishioners the house called the Church House over against the Cross in Beckington, with provision for the renewal of the lease for a like period. Now Paul Methuen, of Corsham, Esq., for 6s. 8d., leases to William Sainsbury, Rector of Beckington, Nathaniel Mortimer, William Mortimer, Simon Tree, Edward Webb, Jacob Naish, Stephen Skurray, Thomas Neeves, Parishioners, the s'd Church House with ground at back, 70ft. by 80ft., for 99 years in trust for the benefit of the Parishioners of

Beckington. Rent one pound of wax or 6d. Sigs., Wm. Sainsbury, Rectr., Nathl. Mortimer, Wm. Mortimer, Sim^o Tree, Edw. Webb, Jacob Naish, Stephen Skurray, Thos. Neeves. Wits. Joseph Mitten. John Nastfield. Endorsed, surrendered and a new Lease granted dat. 4 July, 1791.

9. Counterpart of Lease for 99 years, 9 Sept. 34 Geo. II., 1760. Paul Methuen, of Corsham, Esq., for £25 grants to Joseph Phillips, of Beckington, clothier, a mess. with garden and orchard formerly in poss. of Simon Phillips, *alias* Grant (**6**), for 99 years or for the lives of Joseph Phillips, Hannah his wife, and Sarah his dau. Rent 2s. Herriott 2s. Sig. Joseph Phillips. Wits. Dan. Clutterbuck, Edward Palmer.

10. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years dat. 10 Oct. 9 Geo. III., 1769. Paul Methuen, of Corsham, Esq., for £36 grants to Joseph Phillips, of Beckington, clothier, two dwelling houses in Goose Street, in occ. of Absolam Glare and Jeremiah Reed as ten^{ts} for 99 years or for the lives of Joseph Phillips, and Joseph aged 7, and James aged 5 years, sons of Joseph Wheeler, of Beckington, clothworker. Rent 2s. Sig. Joseph Phillips, Wits. Dan. Clutterbuck, John Pearce.

11. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years dat. 30 June 17 Geo. III., 1777. Paul Methuen, of Corsham, for £6 grants to Joseph Phillips, of Beckington, clothier, a mess. with garden and orchard in Goose Street, formerly in occ. of Simon Phillips, otherwise Grant (**6** & **9**), for 99 years or for the life of William, son of Joseph Wheeler, of Beckington, clothworker. Rent 2^s. Herriott 2^s. Sig. Joseph Phillips. Wit., Dan. Clutterbuck.

12. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years dat. 24 June 19 Geo. III., 1779. Paul Methuen, of Corsham, Esq., for £8 8s. grants to Francis Skurray, of Beckington, gent, a mess. with garden in Goose Street now divided into two tents one in occ. of Richard Carter, scribler, the other untenanted, for 99 years or for the lives of Thomas aged 8, Elizabeth 7, and Francis aged 4 years, sons and dau. of Francis Skurray. Rent 3^s. 4^d. Fine for adding a life £5. Sig., F^s. Skurray. Wit., Tho. Carter.

13. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years, dat. 27 Sept. 28 Geo. III. 1788. Paul Methuen of Corsham, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Beckington, for £2 2s. grants to Edward Freeman of Beckington, taylor, a plot of ground near the Turnpike Road from B. to Bath, being part of the Waste Ground of the s^d Manor, length 17 Luggs, width 14ft., also a small plot adjoining, 4ft. 6in. by 10ft., on which a Weigh Bridge House was erected by the Commissioners of Beckington Turnpike. Rent 2s. Sig., Edw^d Freeman. Wits., Thos. Carter, Jas. Mundy.

14. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years dat. 21 Dec. 31 Geo. III. 1790. Paul Methuen, of Corsham, Esq., for £8 8s. grants to Joseph Wheeler, clothworker, and William Bailey, shopkeeper, both of Beckington, a mess. with garden and orchard in Goose Street formerly in occ. of Simon Phillips, otherwise Grant (**6**), for 99 years or for the life of John aged 15 years, son of William Wheeler. Rent 2^s. Herriot 2^s. Sigs. Joseph Wheeler, Wm. Bailey. Wit., Thos. Carter.

15. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years dat. 4 July 31 Geo. III., 1791. Ref. Lease 7 May, 1751, (**7** & **8**). Now Paul Methuen, of Corsham, Esq.,

leases the Church House for a like period and on the same terms to Stephen Skurry, William Chislett, Samuel Kelson, gents., William Hayward, clothier, William Willis, maltster, James Carpenter, mealman, James Allen, maltster, and Joseph Mitten, inn-holder, 8 parishioners of Beckington. Sigs., Stephn. Skurray, William Chislett, Sam^l Kelson, Willm. Willis, James Carpenter, James Allen, Joseph Mitten. Wits., Stephen Shaw, James Allen. The mark of (2) James Rodaway. Dan. Clutterbuck.

William Hayward did not sign.

16. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years dat. 10 Oct. 31 Geo. III., 1791. Paul Methuen, of Corsham, Esq., for £2 2s. leases to Joseph Wheeler, clothworker, and William Bailey, shopkeeper, both of Beckington, two dwelling houses and gardens in Goose Street formerly in occ. of Absolam Glare and Jeremiah Reed but now of Edward Brewer and Joseph Smith, to hold immediately after the determination of Lease dat. 7 Oct., 1769, (10), for 99 years or for the life of John, aged 15 years, son of Joseph Wheeler. Rent 2^s. Sig. Wm. Bailey. Wit. Tho. Carter.

17. Lease for 7 years dat. 23 Dec. 32 Geo. III. 1791. (Two membranes) Paul Methuen of Corsham, Esq., leases to John Moody of St. Mary's Court, P. of Beckington, yeoman, a mess. with buildings, etc., called St. Mary's Court Farm, a farm house called Billingsgate, late in occ. of William Bethel, a close called the Orchard, 5a., a meadow called Pond Mead, 9a., a close called the Paddock, 1½a., a close called Green Park, 17a., a close called Hop Yard, 2a., a close called Peasroo Paddock, 3a., 2 closes called Edmoor East and West Paddocks, 10½a., now in one enclosure, a close called Eastpond Paddock, 3a., Middle Pond Paddock, ½a., West or Pondhead Paddock, 4½a., the Eight Acres, 9a., the Five Acres, 7a., Green Slait, 21a., Great Slait, 15a., Edmoor Mead, 10a., Fourteen Acres, 14a., the Coppice, 6a., Tenantry Mead, 15a., Oxen Leeze, 8a., Corn Close, 6a., Lower Caswells, 7a., Upper Caswells, 6a., part of grounds called Haygroves, East Paddock, 2a., Little Haygrove, 7a., Great Haygrove, 15a., Rey Grass Ground, 5a., Mount Pleasant Orchard, 1½a., West Leigh, 11a., Pains Mead, 5a., Davidges Paddock, 3a., the Farm Ground, 9a., Beanacre Mead, 3a., West Fourteen Acres, 14a., West Ten Acres, 10a., Great Ten Acres, 9a., Little Ten Acres, 11a., Twenty Acres, 22a., Woodmead Hill, 12a., Wood Mead, 7a., Path Mead, 7a., Long South Mead, 2a., Long North Mead, 4a., South Fourteen Acres, 16a., Cow Leaze, 17a., Shepherd's Mead, 12a., Picked Five Acres, 6a., Ox Leaze, 12a., South Ten Acres, 10a., and 3 closes called Mitchell Moore, 21a., and Yard in the P. of Beckington, late in occ. of George Kemp, now of John Moody as tent for 7 years. Rent £330. Sig. and seal, P. Methuen. Wit., Dan. Clutterbuck.

18. Lease for 7 years dat. 23 Dec. 32 Geo. III. 1791. Another copy of (17), identical in every way except that part of the signature Paul Methuen has been cut away.

19. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years dat. 21 Nov. 40 Geo. III., 1799. Paul Cobb Methuen, of Corsham House, Esq., for £8 grants to Samuel Dainton, of Beckington, clothier, a mess. with garden in Goose Street, Beckington, formerly in poss. of Thomas Biss, late of John Harrison,

broadweaver, dec'd, and now of Betty, his widow, for 99 years or for the lives of John Harrison, dec'd, and of James and Rebecca, his son and dau. Rent 4^s. Herriot 7^s. 6^d. Sig. Samuel Dainton. Wit. Thos. Carter.

20. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years dat. 16 June 40 Geo. III., 1800. Paul Cobb Methuen, of Corsham House, Esq., for £10 10s. leases to John Singer, of Beckington, cordwainer, a mess. with garden and orchard in Goose Street, formerly in poss. of Simon Phillips, otherwise Grant (6), but now of Joanna Brewer, to hold after the expiration of lease dat. 21 Dec., 1790 (14), for 99 years or for the lives of John Singer, 37 years, and John, aged 12, his son. Rent 2^s. Herriot 2^s. Sig. John Singer. Wit. Thos. Carter.

21. Counterpt. of Lease for 99 years dat. 8 Aug. 1811. Paul Cobb Methuen of Corsham House, Esq., for £20 grants to Mary Singer, of Beckington, wid., a mess. with garden and orchard in Goose Street, formerly in poss. of Simon Phillips, otherwise Grant (6) for 99 years or for the lives of Mary Singer, aged 44 years, and Joseph, aged 20, her son. Rent 2s. Herriot 2s. Sig. Mary Singer. Wit. T. H. Saunders.

THE BARROWS ON MIDDLE DOWN, ALVEDISTON.

By R. C. C. CLAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A.

BARROW 1 (GODDARD'S LIST).

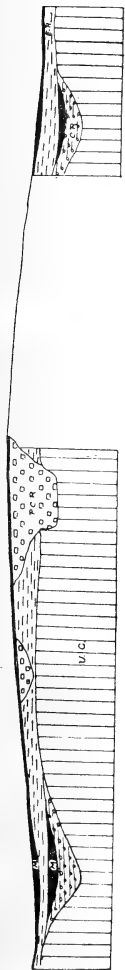
In the "List of Prehistoric, Roman, and Pagan Saxon Antiquities of Wilts" (*W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 164), this barrow is referred to as "just W. of road and E. of Coombe, $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile N.W. of Church. O.M. 6in. 69 S.E. Not on *A.W.I.* Stations VIII., IX." It is situated in Lat. 57.0.40, Lon. 2.2.35 west.

There were signs of its having been ploughed over, but its crest was so uniformly round that it was hoped that the burial beneath had never been disturbed. Its height appeared to be greater than it actually was on account of the levelling of the land around it by the continued action of the plough throughout the centuries. The east and west edges of the barrow were in fact negative lynchets, but to the north and south the mould had flowed over the ditch, altering the shape of the mound as a whole and giving it the appearance of being more extensive than it really was.

A wide trench was driven into the centre of the barrow from the south-east, the ditch cleared and the material removed down to the natural undisturbed chalk. (Fig. I.). Investigation showed that the ditch was 10ft. wide at the top, with gently sloping sides, and a basin-shaped bottom cut 2ft. into the solid chalk. The lower part of it was filled with chalk rubble that had evidently silted down from the chalky layer thrown up over the barrow from the material obtained when the ditch was made after the raising of the mound. Above this chalky rubble, there was a sagging band of thick mould that represented the original silting from the grass-covered mound before the first ploughing of the barrow. On top of the mould appeared the earthy flint rubble brought down from the surface of the mound by the action of the plough. It was this earthy flint rubble, scraped up from the top soil in the vicinity by the barrow builders, that constituted the material of which the mound was composed.

In the mould band in the ditch, there were three or four fragments of pottery, of which those that are least abraded can be ascribed with certainty to the Early Iron Age. This indicates that in those days the barrow had lost by weathering only the top coating of chalk and a certain amount of mould from the turf and had not yet suffered injury from the plough; an illustration of the superiority of intellect of the peoples of the Early Iron Age over those, who in these so-called enlightened days, would make road metal of stone circles on Dartmoor or fire shells at long barrows on Salisbury Plain.

At the estimated centre a cist was discovered measuring 3ft. 10in. by 3ft. 6ins., and averaging 1ft. in depth. The soil in and above it was composed almost entirely of pure chalk rubble, and was evidence of a previous opening of the barrow. A few fragments of unburnt human bones were found in the filling of the cist and in the soil above it, but no charcoal, pottery, or



Section. Alvediston. Barrow I. Scale 5 in. = about 65 ft.

M., Mould. C.R., Chalky Rubble. P.C.R., Pure Chalk Rubble. E.R., Earthy Rubble.
U.C., Undisturbed Chalk.



Section. Alvediston. Barrow Ia.

E.R., Earthy Rubble. A., Skeleton. U.C., Undisturbed Chalk. B., Bronze Age Pottery.
C., Cow's Tooth.



other objects. The person who had rifled the cist had broken away the south-western edge of it and in all probability had thrown away the small fragment of pottery (seemingly beaker) that was found on the hard chalk 2ft. from the eastern side of the cist. Sir Arthur Keith has kindly examined the bones for me and states that they belonged to a robust man of 5ft. 7ins. in height.

The small size of the cist makes it a certainty that the skeleton was crouched, and it is reasonable to suppose that the burial dated from the Early Bronze Age.

Mr. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., and Mr. B. B. Woodward, F.L.S., have examined a sample of soil from the bottom of the ditch for mollusca and have identified the following species:—*Vitrea crystallina* (Mull.), 2 examples. *Arion* sp., 5 granules. *Goniodiscus rotundatus* (Mull.), 2 examples. *Vallonia excentrica* (Sterk.), 1 example. *Xerophila itala* (Linn.), 1 example. *Fruticicola hispida* (Linn.), 2 examples. *Pupilla muscorum* (Linn.), 2 examples. *Vertigo pygmaea* (Drap.), 1 example. *Pomatias elegans* (Mull.), 3 examples. They consider that these shells indicate slightly damp conditions with scrub growth.

BARROW Ia.

This barrow is situated close to and to the east of Barrow I. (Goddard's List). It has been ploughed almost completely flat, and if it had not been for the slight depression over the ditch and the more luxuriant growth of the grass there, it would have been impossible to discover it.

The ditch (Fig. 2) is circular, 2ft. 4in. deep and 4ft. 4ins wide, with a flat bottom 1ft. 5ins. wide, and sloping sides; the exterior wall having the more gentle fall. The diameter of the barrow measured from centre to centre of ditch is 36ft. At a depth of 9 inches below ground level in the filling of the ditch were found four fragments of typical Bronze Age pottery, probably the remains of a collared urn. Three inches below this were two pieces of Romano-British pottery that fitted together, and immediately beneath these the tooth of an ox. At the true centre of the barrow we came upon the hard undisturbed chalk at a depth of 8 inches, and lying on it, without any cist or apparent covering, human bones consisting of portions of the femur, ulna and radius of an adult of robust build. The rest of the skeleton had been destroyed by the plough. The position of the bones suggested that the skeleton originally lay in a crouched attitude with the head to the west and the feet to the east. No objects were found with this burial.

Although all traces of a mound have disappeared yet the fact that burial was by inhumation and not by cremation excludes the supposition that this was a ruined disc barrow. The finding of the Bronze Age pottery high up in the silting of the ditch clinches the diagnosis that the skeleton was that of an early Bronze Age burial.

The following species of Mollusca have been identified by Mr. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., and Mr. B. B. Woodward, F.L.S. from soil from the bottom of the ditch:—*Arion* sp., 1 granule. *Xerophila itala* (Linn.), 1 example. *Helix nemoralis* (Linn.), 1 example.

BARROW Ib.

Situated on the southern side of the Ridgeway in Lat. 51.2.38, Lon. 2.2.37 west, and being for the most part covered by gorse, this barrow has hitherto escaped notice. It is low, has no ditch, and is composed almost entirely of top soil scraped up from the surrounding down. It has been honeycombed by rabbits, and probably a rabbit has at some time been dug out from the centre, for there were signs that the primary burial had been disturbed.

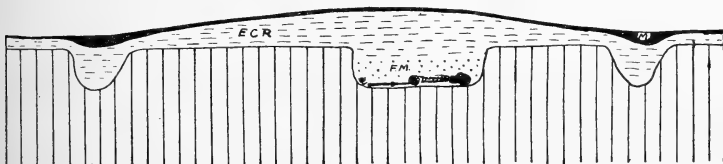
A cist, made like a plover's nest, was found in the old turf line in the centre of the barrow. In it and around it in the various rabbit holes were fragments of charcoal and burnt human bones. There is no doubt that the burial consisted simply of a small heap of cremated bones and that these were never contained in an urn.

In beginning the trench outside the northern edge of this barrow, we came upon two deep and ancient wheel tracks, the ground between them, representing the centre of the old road, being covered with minutely powdered flints. A line of molehills was almost the only surface indication of this. It led away into the high gorse to the south-east, while, to the north-west, it went past the edge of the "amphitheatre" to joint the ridgeway opposite the La Tene I. village site of Swallowcliffe Down,¹ into which it appeared to run. The ruts were the same distance apart as those caused by a modern waggon.

BARROW Ic.

The situation of this barrow is in Lat. 51.1.34, Lon. 2.2.53 west, a few yards south of the ridgeway and to the west of the "amphitheatre." Its outline is circular and it is surrounded by a ditch which is clearly visible and causes the barrow to appear higher than it really is. It is covered by nettles, raspberries, and elder bushes and is riddled with rabbit holes (Fig 3).

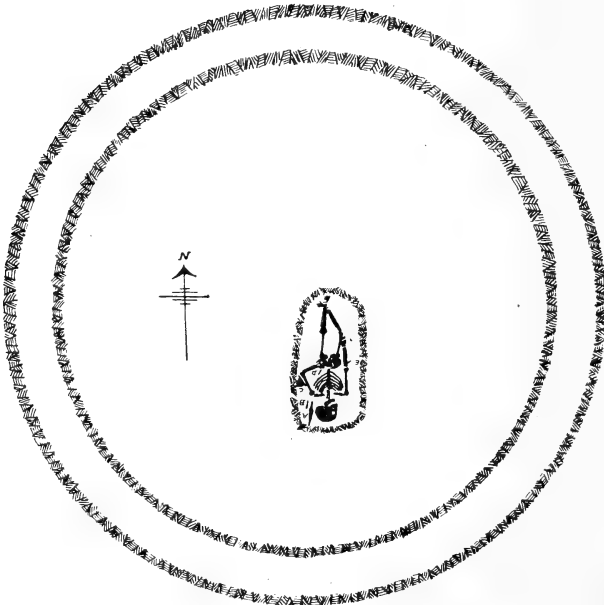
After the ditch had been cleared on the north and south sides, a trench was started on the south side of the mound about half-way between the estimated centre and the ditch, and within a few feet the sides of a cist were exposed. It was rectangular with rounded corners and measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 feet and 2 feet deep. It pointed due north and south, the northern



Alvediston. Barrow Ic.

¹ *W.A.M.*, xliii., p. 59—93.

end of the cist being under the centre of the barrow. In it lay an extended skeleton with the head to the south and the face looking down on to the right shoulder. The jaw was closed and the left elbow was away from the body and bent so that the left hand rested on the pelvis. The right arm hung down by the side, the hand with fingers extended touched the right femur. The left leg was fully extended, while the right foot rested on the left instep. The remains of an iron shield-boss was found with the knob upwards just above the left elbow. On the left side of the head was an iron spearhead $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with split socket. Parallel with it and to the left there was a pointed ferrule with the remains of a wooden shaft within it. The blade of an iron knife lay with point upwards over the pelvis close to the left hand, but the tang was found several inches nearer the head of the skeleton. Just below the elbow, over the head of the right radius a fragment, approximately a quarter, of a bracelet of Kimmeridge shale was discovered. The fractures were old and in spite of diligent search no more of it was found, and we were forced to the conclusion that it had been broken before burial and only this piece placed in the cist. The fact that the ferrule was lying close to the spearhead is evidence that the shaft was also broken before burial and justifies the supposition that the knife also had been broken and that the presence of the tang some inches above the point of the blade was not due to secondary causes after interment. This intentional fracture of grave furniture has long been recognised, and arrowheads have often been found broken or burnt with the body. It



Plan. Alvediston. Barrow Ic.

has been suggested that only useless objects were placed in the grave ; but this is obviously incorrect. The most plausible theory is that by breaking or "killing" the weapons buried with a body it was thought that they would follow the deceased to the next world and would be of service to him again.

The barrow earth consisted for the most part of the ordinary flinty top soil. Above the skeleton and in the upper filling of the cist, the soil was very compact and free of flint and chalk. It had apparently been dug from the upper mould over the ditch of the neighbouring cattle-way (the so-called "covered way") which has been proved by excavation to date from the Early Iron Age and to be contemporary with the Swallowcliffe Down village. In this fine mould and immediately above the skeleton were five or six very large blocks of flint intentionally placed there. They had crushed the skull. In the barrow earth and on the old turf line under the mould were several pieces of sandstone and Early Iron Age pottery which had without doubt come from the adjoining village site.

One of the most interesting features of this barrow is the surrounding ditch. It is unusual to find ditches round primary Saxon barrows, and their presence may imply a persistence of burial fashion from the late Bronze Age. No ditch was found in the isolated Saxon burial on Barrow Hill, Ebbesbourne Wake I., one mile to the south ; although no doubt the two interments were almost contemporary. [Devizes Museum has lately acquired the MSS. notes of Mr. E. Martin Atkins, the excavator of the Saxon Barrow on White Horse Hill, Berks, published by Thurnam in *Crania Britanica*, vol. II. Mr. Atkins begins his account with the words, "The barrow was of so slight an elevation above the surrounding ground that it would have been scarcely perceptible had it not been for the sinking of the ditch which marked its form in resemblance of a distorted figure of 8." There were eight skeletons in this curiously shaped barrow. With one they found an iron umbo, handle of shield and knife, and with another an enamelled brooch. Several of the skulls were lying detached from the skeletons. The barrow was opened in 1858.]

REPORT ON THE SKULL OF A SAXON FROM A BARROW AT ALVEDISTON.

BY SIR ARTHUR KEITH, F.R.S.

In this skull are to be recognised all the characteristics usually to be seen in skulls from Saxon burial places. The skull is exceptionally long, 203mm., being thus about 11 mm. above the mean for the skulls of Saxon men. This extra length is in part due to the greatly developed supraorbital ridges—particularly the supranasal parts of these ridges ; but even if we allow for this element and take the measurement of length from the forehead above the ridges we still obtain a length of 201mm. On the other hand the widest part of the skull measures only 139mm., three millimetres under the mean for Saxon skulls. The width is 73·4% of the length, the cephalic index lying well within the dolichocephalic range.

In Saxon skulls the width at the frontal bone is relatively great when

compared with the biparietal width, and this is markedly the case in the present instance. The maximum bifrontal width is 123mm., only 16mm. less than the biparietal width. The minimal frontal width is 98mm., a close approach to the Saxon mean. The width between the anterior ends of the opposite masto-parietal sutures is 130mm., between the posterior ends 119mm., the width on the mastoid process behind the ears is 128mm., which gives a clue to the thickness of the neck from side to side. The neck was not short and thick but rather slender, the head being poised as in most young Englishmen with the occiput projecting freely and fully backwards. The occipital projection may be indicated by placing a skull in the Frankfort plane and measuring the extent to which the most backward projecting part of the occipital bone overshoots the external occipital protuberance. In this case the occiput projects 15mm. behind the occipital protuberance.

The skull is that of a young man of between 25 and 30 years : the cranial sutures are quite unclosed and the crowns of the second and third molar teeth unworn. He was large-brained ; the skull being unfit for having its brain space taken by direct measurement, we applied the Lee-Pearson formula and obtained a capacity of 1535cc., fully 55cc. above the Saxon mean. This extra capacity is due to a great height as well as to a great length. The vault rises 122mm. above the ear passages ; the height-diameter measured from basion to bregma is 143mm.

We now come to a description of facial characters, where we meet with a difficulty. We have to estimate the position of the nasion because the root of the nose and part of the overhanging forehead has been broken away, but making all allowance for error it is clear that the base of the skull, as measured from basion to nasion, was exceptionally great—namely 111mm.; thus Flowers' method of reckoning the facial projection of this man places him in the mesognathous group. Yet this manner of estimating prognathism does not bring out a peculiar feature of this skull, one often seen in Saxons and also in the Beaker skulls of the early Bronze period—namely the degree to which the upper incisor teeth and alveolar parts of the jaw project in front of the nose, the degree of subnasal prognathism. When we measure the distance of the subnasal point, just under the base of the nasal spine, from the basion we find it to be 102mm., 9mm. less than the distance of basion to alveolar point. The difference between these measurements, 9mm., indicates the high degree of subnasal prognathism.

The face was long ; the length of the upper face was 77mm., of this amount the nose made up only 52mm, the nose being of medium length and yet in comparison with the upper face length relatively short. The total face length was 130mm.; this includes 34mm. for the height of the symphysis of the lower jaw, and 77mm. from the floor of the nose to the lower border of chin. The chin was square, projecting as a shelf ; the width of the chin shelf was 46mm.

The nose was not wide, 24mm., the width of the face—bizygomatic width 131mm., the width between the anterior ends of the masseteric attachments 99mm. The orbits were of moderate height, the left 36mm., the right 33mm.; the width in each case 41mm. The width of the supraorbital region of the forehead was 109mm., 11mm. more than the minimal width of the

forehead. Herein we have an index of the great supraorbital development; for the more the supraorbital width exceeds the minimal frontal, the greater is the robusticity of the supraorbital ridges. Thus we have a man with a long face of medium width, marked by strong supraorbital ridges and robust square chin, regular but not prominent nose, and above all a fullness or projection of jaws and teeth. Saxon teeth are usually large in their dimensions; in the present instance they are exceptionally so. All the teeth are free from disease and injury and in the most perfect state. The three lower molars have a combined length of 35mm., the first and third being of equal size and larger than the second. The length of the dental palate of the upper jaw is 59mm., an exceptional measurement; the width between the surfaces of the canine teeth is 45mm., between the second pair of molars 69mm.

The right femur is also preserved. It indicates a stature of 5ft. 8in. and a strong muscular development. The oblique length or height of the femur is 490mm.; the diameter of its head 54mm.; the upper part of the shaft shows a degree of back to front flattening—the width being 39mm. and the front to back diameter 30mm.

The lower jaw seems to have been pierced by a sharp instrument, apparently before death. The skull has been broken and cracked long after burial in many places, but one of the fractures may have been produced in life by the thrust of a spearhead.

(NOTE.—This skull is now in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London).

THE SEVENTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING
OF
THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY,
HELD AT CHIPPENHAM,¹

August 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1926.

The Society met again at Chippenham for the third time in its history, the previous meetings having been held there in 1855, 1869, and 1902. The Annual General Meeting was held in the Town Hall, at 2.15, on Monday, August 9th, the chair being taken by Mr. Penruddocke, in the absence of the president, Mr. W. Heward Bell. The minutes of last year's meeting² having been read and confirmed, and one new member having been elected [Three more were elected later on during the meeting], the Chairman called on the Hon. Secretary to read the

REPORT FOR 1925—26.

Members.—The numbers on the Society's books at the present time, including those elected at this year's meeting, are one honorary member, 16 life members, and 417 annual subscribers—a total of 434 in all. The Society has lost in the past year 14 members by death and 46 by resignation, whilst one new life member and 46 new annual members have been elected. One annual member has commuted his annual subscription for life membership. In last year's report the total number of members then on the Society's list was stated to be 456, but many of these were in considerable arrear with their subscriptions and have since definitely resigned, and those who remain on the list are effective subscribing members. The full effect of the raising of the annual subscription to 15s. 6d. has now been felt, and the result is seen to be a small diminution in the actual number of members, and a very considerable increase in the income of the Society.

Finance.—The accounts for 1925, as published in the June, 1926, *Magazine*, show that on the General Fund the balance during the year had

¹ The fullest account of the meeting is to be found in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 12th, 19th, 26th, September 2nd and 9th, 1926.

² As arising out of these minutes, the Hon. Secretary explained that the Committee, to whom the question of the retention at Devizes of the Gold Locket containing a portrait of King Charles I had been referred back by the General Meeting of 1925, had decided that this locket should not be parted with, but should be kept at Devizes, and that the case in which it was exhibited should be fitted with a plate-glass lid, and that this had accordingly been done.

increased from £47 13s. 8d. to £126 18s. 10d. The Museum Maintenance Fund on the other hand, starting with a balance of £89, ended the year with one of £39 13s. 8d., having in addition to the usual maintenance expenses provided £58 for repairs and the making of new cases for the Museum. The balance on the Museum Enlargement Fund increased from £5 7s. to £7 5s. 9d. The Museum Purchases Fund also increased from £91 1s. 5d. to £93 1s. 5d. The Life Membership Fund decreased from £88 11s. 8d. to £81 17s. 2d. The total balances on the five funds which finance the ordinary work of the Society, excluding the special funds for printing the Simon of Ghent Register, and for the support of the Bradford Barn, on December 31st, 1925, amounted to £348 16s. 11d., as against £310 12s. 6d.—an increase of £38 4s. 5d., which in face of the considerable expenditure both on the *Magazine* and the Museum, may be considered satisfactory.

The Magazine.—Two numbers (142 and 143) were issued as usual during 1925, at a total cost of £267 11s. They contained 266 pages, and a larger number of illustrations than have appeared in the *Magazine* for many years past. This was only rendered possible by the larger income of the General Fund, arising from the increased subscription, and even so, this number of illustrations could not have been provided if it had not been for the very kind gift of the blocks illustrating their papers by Mrs. Cunnington, the Earl of Kerry, Canon Manley, and Dr. W. M. Tapp, to whom the Society is much indebted for this help.

The Museum.—The Society is once more indebted to Dr. Clay for one of the most notable additions to its collections of late years, in the remarkable series, excellently restored, of ten cinerary urns of the Late Bronze Age from the Woodminton group of barrows in Bowerchalke. We have also to thank the Hon. Curator and Mrs. Cunnington for three Bronze Age cinerary urns from Knowle, another from Market Lavington, and a fine drinking cup from Lockeridge; and Mr. A. Shaw Mellor for a good example of the Great Seal of George V. It is satisfactory to record that the objects found several years ago in the very important excavations in the ditch at Avebury, carried out by Mr. H. St. George Gray for the British Association, have recently been placed on permanent loan at Devizes. For this our Society has to thank the Excavation Committee of the British Association. Much excellent work has been done by the Hon. Curator and Mrs. Cunnington during the past year in the re-arrangement of parts of the prehistoric collections in the new cases provided from the Museum Maintenance Fund.

The Library.—The principal work accomplished since the last meeting has been the binding up and placing on the shelves of a large number of volumes containing the very extensive MS. Genealogical Collections bequeathed to the Society by Mr. John Watson Taylor and Mr. John Sadler. The whole of these collections are thus now available for easy consultation. In this connection the Society has to record its gratitude to Mrs. J. L. Lovibond and Miss Baker for the gift of £10 in memory of their father, Mr. T. H. Baker, to be used for the future binding up of the MS. copies of Monumental Inscriptions in Wiltshire Churches and Churchyards made by him, and now in the possession of the Society. The thanks of the Society

are also due to Canons F. H. Manley and E. P. Knubley for the very careful Calendar and Abstracts of the Society's Deeds connected with Seagry and with the Methuen family respectively, which have been completed by them. New volumes of Wiltshire Portraits, Wiltshire Drawings and Prints, and Wiltshire Cuttings and Scraps have been mounted and catalogued during the year. Amongst many gifts of Wiltshire Books and Pamphlets, a further series of Wilton Estate maps, given by the Earl of Pembroke through Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, the rare "Wiltshire Rant," given by Mr. B. Hankey, and "Archæologia," brought up-to-date by Mr. E. H. Stone, may be specially noticed.

Excavations.—The systematic work at Stonehenge has been carried a stage further by Col. W. Hawley; Dr. R. C. Clay has been busy excavating the Woodminton group of Barrows in Bowerchalke and in other diggings in that neighbourhood; the Cleft in the Rock at Slaughterford has been examined by the Bristol Spelæological Society, and the results are published in their Journal. Mr. Passmore has opened certain barrows in North Wilts, the account of which will appear in the *Magazine* later on. Next to Stonehenge itself, the most important excavations in the county, now proceeding, are those being systematically carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Keiller at Windmill Hill, Avebury. These seem likely to require work for several years to come, and promise to provide material for a new chapter in British archæology. Mr. Keiller has established a private museum at his house in London, No. 4, Charles Street, W. 1, at which until the excavations are finished, objects found on the site will be exhibited, and he desires it to be known that from next autumn onwards anyone interested in the matter—and more particularly any member of the Wilts Archæological Society—will be very welcome to see the collection.

Manorial Rolls and Deeds.—Under the Act recently passed, Court Rolls and other Manorial Deeds come under the direct care of the Master of the Rolls in cases of the sale of properties and similar circumstances. In his enquiry as to suitable centres at which such documents might be deposited, the Master of the Rolls showed a desire to recognise the claims of our Society to their custody, but fireproof accommodation on a considerable scale was a *sine qua non*, and that, unfortunately, we could not offer, nor was it to be found anywhere within the county. In these circumstances the offer of the Library of Bristol University, which is well equipped in this respect, was accepted, and that Library will be in future the official centre for the deposit of such manorial documents as come into the hands of the Master of the Rolls in the counties of Somerset and Wilts.

The Monumental Inscriptions of Salisbury Cathedral.—These Inscriptions were transcribed in full by the late Mr. T. H. Baker, of Salisbury, about 1902. His MS., against the wish of his daughters, went to America, but it had happily been copied for our Society before it disappeared. The Editor of *The Wiltshire Gazette* offered most generously to print these Inscriptions in the *Gazette*, and they have accordingly been appearing in weekly instalments for some time past, Mr. J. J. Hammond having undertaken to blazon all the heraldry, and Miss M. K. Swayne Edwards to copy all the inscriptions later than the date of Mr. Baker's work.

The report having been read and adopted, the officers of the Society and the members of committee were re-elected *en bloc*, and the business having concluded the members present adjourned at 3 o'clock to the Parish Church, where Mr. E. M. Awdry, one of the churchwardens, in the absence of the Vicar, gave a very clear account of the objects of interest in the Church, and the changes which had been brought about in its arrangement and appearance in his own recollection. At the close of his remarks a suggestion was made that the remarkable early carved chest now at the West entrance under the Tower should be moved to some other position in the Church where it could be better seen, as its present position hardly gives it the prominence it seems to deserve. At 3.30 a start was made for Stanton St. Quintin Church, the principal points of which were pointed out by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, who pleaded that some further protection from the weather might be given to the remarkable early sculpture of the Saviour enthroned with his feet on the dragon now built into the west wall. From the Church the party adjourned to the Manor House close by, where they were entertained at tea on the lawn by the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Hankey. The picturesque medieval Manor House with a tower, of which drawings still exist, has entirely disappeared and given place to a modern house, and almost the only sign of its former existence now visible, is the large circular stone dovecot which has not only the whole of its interior walls fitted with nesting holes, but also has the very unusual feature of a wall running across its diameter, also fitted on both sides with holes. This apparently must have been built to increase the accommodation for nesting pigeons, already quite large. Altogether there must be hundreds of nesting holes. Happily tea was just over and members were on their way to their cars before a storm, which had been threatening, broke over them and hastened their departure at 6 o'clock.

A quarter of an hour's drive brought the party to Kington St. Michael Church, with its rather remarkable "Gothic" tower of 1725, built to replace the tower which fell during a great storm in 1703. Here again the Rev. E. H. Goddard acted as guide. The building is not without points of interest, but was "restored" with drastic thoroughness in 1857, and the memorial window to John Aubrey and John Britton is an example of what was possible in the early days of the revival of glass painting.

Half an hour in the motors brought members back to Chippenham, to the Bear Hotel, which was the official headquarters of the Meeting. There was no official dinner but members dined as they pleased at the Bear and Angel Hotels, and elsewhere.

At 8 o'clock the Mayor and Corporation met in state at the Town Hall to formally welcome the Society, of whom some 65 were present, and a very cordial speech by the Mayor was responded to (in the absence of the President of the Society, Mr. W. Heward Bell) by Capt. B. H. Cunnington, who referred to the kindness of the Corporation in giving the Society the use of the Town Hall, and the hospitality of the Mayoress, Mrs. Strand, in providing coffee and light refreshments that evening. The paper of the evening was a valuable one on the History of Corsham, by Mr. H. Brakspear, F.S.A., which will appear later in the *Magazine*. One of the chief attractions

of Chippenham to those members of the Society who are gardeners as well as archæologists, was Mrs. White's wonderful garden in the High Street. This was not visited officially but was most kindly thrown open to any who wished to see it, and many of those specially interested in gardening matters found opportunities of seeing it, and admiring its quite unusual beauty and excellence.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH.

Leaving Chippenham at 9.30, Corsham was reached at 10 o'clock, and the Hungerford Almshouses were first visited, Mr. Brakspear giving an account of the buildings and their history. From this picturesque group of buildings members walked to the Court arriving there as rain began to fall. Here Lord and Lady Methuen welcomed the party, and at the foot of the staircase in the Hall, Mr. Brakspear first gave an account of the history of the House, incidentally correcting certain statements which appeared in the programme of proceedings of the meeting, founded on mistakes in Britton's account. Lord Methuen then took the members round the house methodically pointing out the treasures of all kinds with which it is filled, the famous pictures from the delightful Fra. Filippo. Lippi, and no less delightful Mabuse downwards; the furniture, including "The Cobb Chest"; the wealth of fine Chelsea, and Worcester, and Oriental China; family portraits and miniatures; splendid big game heads; and trophies and souvenirs of the South African War. There were indeed so many things of first-rate interest to see that the time allotted to the visit only allowed of individual members seeing a very small portion of the really notable contents of this great treasure house. From the Court members walked to the Church where Mr. Brakspear was again the guide. In spite of the wholesale alterations in 1875—78, when the present tower was substituted for the original central tower, the Church still contains many features of interest, and the new work is at least, good of its kind. The modern glass is especially good. By the time members left the Church the rain had happily ceased, and the walk to the Town Hall for lunch, at which Lord Methuen took the chair, was accomplished in the dry. After lunch the long line of private motor cars and char-a-bancs left at 1.45 for Cheney Court, threading their way through steep and narrow lanes and in and out of the drive to the house, according to the minute directions of the Meeting Secretary, as already laid down for them. And here it may be said that throughout the proceedings of the meeting car drivers loyally obeyed the printed directions given them, with the result that there was no confusion or delay throughout the three days. The arrival at Cheney Court was signalled by the worst downpour experienced during the meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Northey were away from home but their house was generously thrown open to 160 people with dripping mackintoshes and umbrellas, and the housekeeper was most kind in showing them round and doing all in her power for them. The garden arranged in terraces and zig-zag paths down the steep slope of the little combe at the head of which the fine old house stands, with its trickling stream and lily pool, must be delightful in fine weather, and even in its damp and sodden condition won much admiration

from the gardeners amongst the members. From the Court to Ditteridge Church is but a very little distance and members walked there, happily in a fine interval, and saw what the little Church has to show of Norman work under the guidance of the Rev. E. H. Goddard.

At 3.30 the cars left Cheney Court and 20 minutes later arrived at Chapel Plaister. Here Mr. Brakspear, standing on the grass beside the high road, discoursed on the history of the curious little building, successively a Hospice for Pilgrims and travellers, a dwelling house, a cottage, a bakery, a lumber shed, and some years ago restored as a Chapel of Ease for Box. After listening to Mr. Brakspear members gradually filtered through the little building which is far too small to contain more than a small proportion of them at one time. From this point a very short drive down the hill brought the party to the entrance of the Forecourt of Hazelbury Manor. This was in some ways the chief attraction of the day's excursion, for very few of the members had seen the house since its recent rehabilitation as a stately residence, whilst everybody had heard of this very remarkable example of patient and successful restoration.¹ The house is at least twice the size that it was as a farm house, and its front is adorned with a projecting porch of two storeys and a large oriel window, but porch and oriel and the buildings at the back of the house have all been raised on the old foundations, and pieces of the original mullions and tracery, and battlements and string courses, found buried in modern walls, or under mounds of debris, have not merely given the pattern of the old structure, but in many cases form actually no small portion of the reconstructed features as they stand to-day. Mr. George Kidston, the owner, and Mr. Brakspear, are indeed alike to be congratulated on the astonishing results of their labours. Here after a welcome interval for the tea most hospitably provided in the garage by Mr. and Mrs. Kidston, members gathered in front of the entrance door whilst Mr. Brakspear spoke on the history of the house and the work lately accomplished there. The interior was then thrown open and the party wandered over house and garden until at 6 o'clock the whistle sounded for the return journey to Chippenham which was duly reached punctually at 6.40. The evening meeting in the Town Hall, at which 42 members were present, was held at 7.45, somewhat earlier than usual in order to give time for the discussion held over from the business meeting of the day before on the proposal that all ancient monuments scheduled under the act should be plainly marked as protected. During the discussion Capt. B. H. Cunnington, Dr. R. C. C. Clay, and Mrs. Cunnington all agreed as to the great need that existed of some method of marking all scheduled monuments quite plainly and visibly. People damaged or destroyed earthworks largely because they were ignorant of their interest and value. This was the case especially in the military area on Salisbury Plain, where in spite of existing army orders the destruction of barrows was going on steadily. Instances were given of a Long Barrow which had lately had all its interior cut out, quite unnecessarily, to form a shooting range, whilst a fine Disc Barrow had been chosen as the site for a hut, when a site 20 yards away would

¹ See *W.A.M.*, xliii., 377, 378, and *Country Life*, Feb. 20th, 27th. 1926.

have done just as well. This sort of thing was continually going on in spite of general orders, and nothing but some visible sign that the earthwork was protected would stop it. Wiltshire with its extraordinary wealth of prehistoric earthworks, of which some 462 long barrows, round barrows, camps and other earthworks, stone circles, etc., had already been scheduled, chiefly at the instance of Capt. Cunnington himself, as official "correspondent" of the Office of Works, was especially in need of further measures of protection, but it was hoped that the other county Archæological Societies would give their support to the resolution moved by Capt. Cunnington and seconded by Dr. Clay, and so assist the Office of Works to obtain the further powers necessary from Parliament. The resolution, which was passed unanimously, was as follows :—

"That the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society, whilst fully recognising the difficulties His Majesty's Office of Works has to contend with, and greatly appreciating what has already been done towards preserving the ancient monuments in Wiltshire, wishes to draw the attention of the Commissioners of Ancient Monuments to the urgent and growing necessity for obtaining further powers in order that the scheduled monuments may be safeguarded, and suggests that authority should be obtained for the following purposes :—

(A) Placing in or on each monument that is scheduled, some form of post or other suitable notice stating that such monument is under Government protection.

(B) That owners (or their agents) of scheduled monuments shall be obliged to inform their tenants what scheduled monuments are on their respective holdings, and that such monuments be registered in the leases or agreements of tenancies.

(C) That strong representations be made to the War Office respecting the continued demolition of, and damage to, prehistoric earthworks on land in the occupation of H.M. War Department in Wiltshire, notwithstanding the fact that Army Orders have already been issued to the Southern Command respecting the preservation of these ancient monuments; and that the General Officer Commanding the Southern Command be furnished with a list of those prehistoric remains which H.M. Office of Works consider should not be disturbed.

(D) And that the Army Authorities be requested to place some plainly visible mark or sign in, or on, each of the sites in the above-mentioned list, showing that they must not be disturbed or made use of for any Army purpose whatever."

This business having been disposed of, Mr. E. N. Tuck gave an address on "Lichens and Mosses," which both in its contents and in its manner of delivery was quite a model of what such an address should be, so much so indeed that in spite of the long day's journeyings nobody went to sleep, and everybody's attention was held throughout, a fact which was clearly shown by the quite unusual warmth of applause given to the speaker at the end of the address. Coffee and light refreshments this evening were most kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Awdry.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11TH.

Leaving Chippenham at 9.15 the long train of private cars, which later on numbered 53, followed by 4 char-a-bancs, made their first stop at Langley Burrell Church, where Mr. Brakspear, who has lately been in charge of the difficult work of strengthening the tower walls, which were threatening to collapse, described the many features of the building which he characterised as one of the most interesting Churches in the county. From Langley the cars went on to Draycot Cerne Church, where again Mr. Brakspear acted as guide, remarking especially on the descent of two steps to the chancel from the nave, a feature once fairly frequent, but in most cases obliterated by Nineteenth Century restorations. From this point the route lay up Dauntsey Hill to Bradenstoke Priory. Here, the members having disembarked, made their way across two fields to "Clack Mount," a curious and little known earthwork with a circular mound and rectangular ditches around it, visited by kind permission of Mr. Storey, the owner. Here Mrs. Cunnington standing on the mound spoke to the members assembled below her. She claimed that the site was that of a small Norman "Motte and Bailey" castle, the mound representing the Motte and the rectangular earthworks the bailey outside it. Such strongholds, crowned by wooden palisading and defences, were thrown up in considerable numbers by the Normans in the period succeeding the conquest. Mr. Brakspear who spoke next, was however of the opinion that the ditches probably represented the boundaries of the Priory precincts, and he instanced the site of Stanley Abbey, where the ditches of the Abbey precincts are on a larger scale than these. The mound, he suggested, might possibly be the site of a windmill. In any case he thought that the ditches and mound ought to be dug into and examined before any conclusion was arrived at. Mrs. Cunnington on the other hand thought that excavation in this case was unlikely to prove anything, as Norman pottery even if found, would hardly be evidence on either side of the question, *Castle v. Priory*. The rectangular plan of part of the earthworks had suggested the possibility of Roman origin. At this point the obvious approach of a storm cut the discussion short, and members hurried back to the Priory. The rain however was soon over and nobody got really wet. The Priory itself, known popularly, but less correctly as "The Abbey," has within the last few years been the property of five successive owners. Sir Prior Goldney sold it to Baron de Tuyl, who sold it Mr. Williams, who passed it on to Mr. Storey, who in turn sold it to the present owner Mr. H. Fry. Mr. and Mrs. Fry have recently taken up their residence in the house, which as yet has been scarcely at all altered from its previous condition, except that the remarkable head of the fireplace in the Priors' room (illustrated in *W.A.M.*, xliii., 24, fig. 6) which had been taken to Corsham Court, has found its way back to its original home. Mr. Brakspear began by giving a short history of the Priory, and of its buildings, so far as their character is known, and then by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Fry, who were at home to welcome them, members wandered over the house, and round it, inspected the great Barn, and the new rose garden, and admired the view over the valley to the distant Cotswolds and Bath, until lunch was ready in the undercroft. This being over and due

thanks having been rendered to Mr. and Mrs. Fry for their kindness, and to Mr. Brakspear who had done so much to make this year's meeting a success, members mounted their cars at 1.45 and drove off *via* Lyneham, Hilmarton, Calne, and Buckhill to Bowood, where they were received in the absence of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, by Capt. Hood their agent, who with the assistance of the housekeeper took the members, now numbering more than 160, over the house, which together with the gardens and grounds was most generously thrown open to them, to wander where they would at their leisure. The Society had also to thank Lord and Lady Lansdowne for the tea which was arranged in the Orangery. The only shower of the afternoon fell during tea and so interfered with nobody. With this exception the afternoon was a lovely one, the House, the Italian gardens, and the Park were looking their very best, and until 5 o'clock came, members sat about on the terraces, or strolled through the Pinetum and the gardens, as they felt inclined, the visit to the Roman Villa at Nuthills having been cut out of the programme. Altogether it was a most peaceful and perfect end to a most successful meeting. The numbers attending the meeting were larger than any recorded since the first meeting of the Society, 180 in all, and though the string of private motor cars had increased to 53, and some of the roads traversed, particularly those about Cheney Court and Bradenstoke were extremely narrow and awkward, Capt. Cunningham's arrangements were so careful and accurate, and it must be added, were so willingly obeyed by all concerned, that the time was kept to the minute throughout the three days and no hitch or difficulty occurred, except the puncture of a tyre of one of the char-a-bancs at the entrance to Bowood. If the remarks of members present really represented their feelings, the meeting was generally regarded as one of the pleasantest and most successful that the Society has ever held.

SHEEP FARMING IN WILTSHIRE, WITH A SHORT HISTORY OF THE HAMPSHIRE DOWN BREED.

By G. B. HONY.

Some little time ago the Editor of the *Wiltshire Gazette* asked me to investigate the present position of sheep farming in this county, as he had been told that the old custom of folding sheep on the arable land had largely given place to the habit of keeping a different type of sheep in enclosures of the Downs. The results of my enquiries were embodied in an article published in the *Wiltshire Gazette* on January 28th, 1926, and I have to thank the editor of that paper for permission to reprint considerable extracts from it. The present paper, however, deals rather more fully with the rise of the "Hampshire Down" as we know it to-day.

The early history of sheep farming in Wiltshire is almost the history of the county itself. Wiltshire's prosperity in the past grew out of its flocks of sheep, and thriving wool industries were established in the towns and villages. Even as late as 1811, Thomas Davis (in his *General View of the Agriculture of Wiltshire*) states that "Salisbury manufactures great quantities of fancy woollens. Wilton . . . Devizes a considerable manufactory of fancy woollens. Bradford, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury, and all the adjacent towns and villages, from Chippenham to Heytesbury inclusive, carry on most extensive woollen manufactories, principally of superfine broad cloths, kerseymeres, and fancy cloths." Soon after this, however, the wool industry came upon bad times in Wiltshire, and in 1826 William Cobbett (*Rural Rides*) gives a most dismal account of it.

However, important as the wool industry was to Wiltshire, the production of wool was quite a secondary reason for the presence of the enormous flocks of sheep in the south-east of the county. To justify this statement it is necessary to realise what the country itself is like, and to understand the system of tenure under which the land used to be held.

Wiltshire may be divided agriculturally into two parts. The Down country south and east of a line which runs from the Berkshire border in the north-east to Maiden Bradley in the south-west, and the smaller area of better land in the north-west of the county. The difference between the two parts was well described by Cobbett, who says:—"My road was now the line of separation between what they call South Wilts and North Wilts, the former consisting of high and broad downs and narrow valleys with meadows and rivers running down them; the latter consisting of a rather flat enclosed country; the former a country for lean sheep and corn; the latter a country for cattle, fat sheep, cheese, and bacon." It is the Down part of the country of which one naturally thinks in connection with sheep.

In the Down country the agricultural value of the land varies enormously,

from the extremely rich soil in the valleys to the poorest down at the hill tops. In prehistoric times and, in fact, until the Saxon invasion, the villages were all on the highest points of the downs, where their remains are still to be seen, and the downs themselves were cultivated to a certain extent. In the early days the lower country was densely wooded, and the hill tops were chosen for the villages from the point of view of protection. With the advent of the Saxons, however, agriculture began to assume a greater importance, and the downs went out of cultivation in favour of the more fertile land in the valleys, in which villages began to spring up. In the course of time more and more land was brought under cultivation, but the downs reverted to their natural state. A typical Wiltshire Manor contained a certain amount of each type of land, starting at the water meadows in the valley, and running up to the top of the hill, and the "strip" system of farming—which persisted for the next twelve centuries—was introduced.

The arable land of the manor was divided into "yard lands," which varied from about 15 to 20 acres (or sufficient land for one plough of oxen and a yard to winter them in). Each "yard land" was occupied by one tenant, but it might be in eighteen or twenty pieces to enable each tenant to hold some land of every quality. In addition to his "yard land" every tenant had equal rights of commonage on the sheep down and the cow down, and between certain dates (*e.g.*, after harvest) over the whole of the arable land as well.

The fact that the various holdings on the manor were hopelessly mixed up, and yet all the arable land was "common" at certain times of the year, made it essential that every tenant should follow exactly the same rotation of crops, which was regulated by the "Custom of the Manor." It must be remembered that roots of any sort were a comparatively late introduction, as were artificial grasses and clovers, and therefore only the very simplest rotation was possible.

At Winterbourn Stoke in 1574 (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiv., 212) "Our Custome is to Divide the Arrable into three feilds ; to sow two feilds, and leave one Sommor Fallow." The two fields which were cropped carried wheat and barley or oats. Obviously no land could carry that rotation for long without manure, and owing to the shape of the manors in South Wilts most of the arable land was too remote from the homestead for dung to be carted to it. Therefore, if corn was to be grown at all, some other system of manuring was essential—and this system was the sheep fold. Furthermore, most of the arable land in this district is naturally light and loose, and the sheep fold was the most practicable method of consolidating it. Hence the importance of the sheep in the agricultural history of the county.

Like the cropping of the land, the amount of stock kept by each tenant was regulated by the "Custom of the Manor." Thus in the Erlestone Manor the tenant kept five beasts and twenty-four sheep to each "yard land," while at Winterbourn Stoke "Our Custome is to keep Fifty-five Sheep to a Yard Lands upon the Feilds, Down and Commons of the Mannor, and to Keep Four Cows to a Yard Land . . ." The tenants of the manor sent their sheep to one common flock, and their cows and plough

oxen to a common herd, under the care of a common shepherd and herdsman respectively.

The common flock fed on the sheep down during the day, and at night was brought back to a fold which was moved all over the arable land. After harvest the sheep had the run of the stubbles, and in the spring the ewes and lambs had the water-meadows. Naturally the details of management altered as improvements were made in the cropping of the land, but the general idea remained the same for several centuries.

The common field system of tenure lasted longer in South Wilts than in almost any other part of the country, chiefly owing to the long and narrow shape of the manors—which made it very difficult to fairly apportion the different qualities of land amongst the various tenants. It is easy to see how this common system of farming prevented any real improvement in the sheep stock of the county. Each tenant had to provide one ram for the common flock, and naturally he did not take as much care in its selection as he would have if it had been solely for his own flock. Until the various manors were “enclosed” therefore, little improvement was possible, but with the enclosing of the manors at the end of the eighteenth century improvement began, and has been continuous ever since. “Enclosure,” by the way, did not mean that the people were robbed of their land, but that instead of having little strips of ground scattered all over the manor with rights of commonage over the whole, they were given compact blocks or “enclosures” of land which they could cultivate as they chose instead of only according to the “Custom of the Manor.”

Before going into details of how the sheep stock of the county was eventually improved, it may be of interest to try and see roughly what numbers of sheep were kept.

Naturally there are no statistics as to the number of sheep in the county in the Middle Ages, but it is interesting to notice that at one time there were penalties for keeping *too many* sheep. Thus we find that a Justice of the Peace in 1580 (*Longleat Papers*, 1588, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xiv., 214) had to enquire “if any keep above the number of 2,000 sheep after six score to the hundred in any grounds occupied in farm, except such as be kept for maintenance and expenses of household for one year.” Furthermore, there was a prohibition on keeping too many sheep on land suitable for dairy cattle:—“Of such as keep above the number of six score sheep upon pastures meet for milch kyne, and doth not keep for every three score shere sheep one milch cow and for every six score shere sheep doth not rear one calf yearly.”

We have seen that the numbers kept by the tenants of manors varied according to the “Custom of the Manor,” and no general estimate is possible. The Winterbourn Stoke custom (in 1574) of keeping at least 275 sheep to each hundred acres of arable seems heavy stocking compared to the total of 236,410 sheep *and lambs* and 238,603 acres of arable in Wiltshire in 1924. In the latter year there were, therefore, only 99 sheep *and lambs* to each hundred acres of arable, even supposing that all the sheep were kept on the arable land—which was, of course, very far from being the case.

In 1794 Davis says that "The number of sheep in this district (*i.e.*, south-east Wilts) cannot be exactly ascertained; but from the best information that can be collected it appears that the number of lambs bred yearly is at least 150,000, and that the whole summer stock of sheep, including lambs, is very little, if any, short of 500,000. Notwithstanding this seeming immensity, it is a fact, that the sheep stock of South Wiltshire has been for many years gradually decreasing, and that it is now less by many thousands than it was fifty years ago." In 1800 a Mr. Luccock estimated that there were 583,500 sheep on the Wiltshire downs, and 117,500 in the Wiltshire pastures (*Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the State of the British Wool Trade*, 1828).

One reason for this decline in numbers at the end of the eighteenth century was what Davis calls "the pride of keeping fine sheep." We shall see presently that there was a tendency at that time to improve the sheep stock of the county, and as the size increased, so the numbers decreased. In spite of this, however, our author complains of the "rage for fine sheep having almost driven the cow stock out of the district"—it would be interesting to hear his views on this subject to-day. But there was another and stronger reason for the decrease of numbers. It was that the downs were being ploughed up. In those days the downs were the most important part of the sheep keep, and the folds were more often on bare fallow than on roots. While the land was farmed in common the downs were retained, but when enclosures started the tenants often ploughed them up for corn. A few good crops were grown, but as the land was thin and loose it was soon exhausted, and in this connection I will give another quotation from Davis. He says:—"The arable land of a Wiltshire Down farm is maintained by the dung of the sheep fed on the sheep down. Deprive this farm of its Down, and how is the arable land to be maintained? . . . It can never be too often repeated, that so long as South Wiltshire remains a corn country, the sheep-fold must be the sheet-anchor of its husbandry."

Undoubtedly the most important change in Wiltshire sheep farming practice during the nineteenth century was the evolution of the Hampshire Down Sheep as we know it to-day. We have seen that no improvement in the sheep stock of the county was possible as long as the system of common field husbandry was general, but at the end of the eighteenth century it began to be doubted whether the old Wiltshire Horned Sheep was the best type to keep. "It has been said," to quote Davis once more, "that horned sheep were not originally the general stock of Wiltshire, but it is certain that no man living (1794) remembers when they were not the general stock; and it is as certain, that till within these few years, they were thought to answer the particular purposes of the district better than any other kind."

"The first and principal purpose for which sheep are kept in this district is undoubtedly the dung of the sheep-fold, and the second is the wool. The improvement of the carcase was not heretofore thought a primary object, and perhaps in some degree incompatible with the great object of this district, *viz.*, the hardness of the animal, necessary to enable it to get its food

on a close fed pasture ; to walk two or three miles for that food, and to carry its dung the same distance back to fold ; and the breeding lamb was looked upon as a necessary consequence, rather than as a primary cause of keeping such flock. A supply of ewe lambs for the keeping up of this stock was necessary. The wether lambs lived equally hard with the ewes during the summer, and were sold in the autumn for the wether stock of those that had no convenience of breeding ; and such of the ewes as were thought too old to breed were sold off for fattening. On this system, the carcase either of the ewe or lamb was very little attended to."

" But the practice of the breeders in this district is now almost totally altered. The first and great object at this time is the improvement of the carcase both of the ewe and lamb, and particularly of the latter, and the attention is directed much more to the quality of the lambs they breed than to quantity."

At first the improvement consisted in merely increasing the size by breeding them longer in the leg, and higher and heavier in the forequarters. It is an axiom that when the size of any breed of animal is increased it needs better keep, and it is quite easy to "improve" any native breed to such an extent that it cannot exist in its natural habitat. This is exactly what happened to the old Wiltshire Sheep 150 years ago, and is happening to-day to the New Forest and other native breeds of ponies. "The present kind of sheep will starve on the same kind of land on which the old sort of sheep lived well . . . and being so much nicer in their food, and rejecting the feed of the Downs, on which the chief dependence for sheep food is, have suffered the herbage to grow gradually coarser ; and that the farmers, in attempting to remedy this evil, by shortening their stock of sheep, have made it worse ; it being a well-known fact, that the closer the Downs are fed, the more stock they will keep."

Apart from increasing the size of the sheep by selection, two other breeds were introduced into the county during the last decade of the eighteenth century—the Southdown and the Merino. Of these two breeds by far the most important was the Southdown, which was first brought into Wiltshire in 1789 by Mr. Mighell, of Kennett, and soon attained great popularity, although for many years there was considerable controversy between the supporters of the Wiltshire Sheep and those who favoured the Southdown. The latter claimed that they could keep 300 head on land which would only carry 200 Wiltshires, and that their sheep were more docile, fed more contentedly, stayed more quietly in the fold, and were much hardier. They also insisted that the wool was so much better in quality and more in quantity that they made nearly double the profit, and that the wethers made nearly a penny a pound more in Smithfield market.

Before tracing the results of the importation of Southdowns, however, it will be as well to deal briefly with the Merino invasion. A full account of this is given in a book published in 1809 called *A Practical Treatise on the Merino and Anglo-Merino Breeds of Sheep*, by "An Experienced Breeder," who, from a note in the British Museum copy, appears to have been C. H. Hunt. This book is dedicated to the Rev. J. Willis, Vicar of Sopley, and founder of the Christchurch Agricultural Society. The first importation

was made by King George III. in 1787, and came from Portugal near the Spanish border, for permission to import some from Spain was not received from the King of Spain until 1791, but in that year he made a present of 36 ewes and four rams to our King. Finally, in 1808, 1400 ewes and 100 rams arrived here from Spain, out of a shipment of 2000, the rest having died during the passage. Following the royal example Merino sheep breeding appears to have become a fashionable occupation and rams were widely distributed. Hunt gives a list of 18 "Merino and Anglo-Merino proprietors in the County of Hampshire," most of whom lived in the immediate neighbourhood of Christchurch. Davis tells us that Merinos were distributed in Wiltshire "by means of the Bath Society, of the Earl of Aylesbury, and the Marquis of Bath." These sheep were small, short-woolled, and horned, very much like the Dorsetshire sheep were at that time. John, Lord Somerville, wrote a book (second edition 1800) called *The System followed during the last two years by the Board of Agriculture further illustrated. With dissertations on the growth and produce of Sheep and Wool, as well Spanish as English*, in which he recommends the use of a Spanish ram on Wiltshire sheep to "effect neither more nor less than a great increase of profit on the fleece, with very little, if any, injury whatever to the form of the animal." Again, in a pamphlet *On The Potatoe as Food for Sheep*, published in 1802, Nehemiah Bartley, Secretary to the Bath Agricultural Society, speaks of the good results of feeding potatoes to a flock of ewes "partly of the Spanish and Ryeland, and partly of the Spanish and Wiltshire admixtures, both of them in lamb by my Lord Somerville's native Merino tups." I could quote many other references to the use of Merinos for crossing the Wiltshire sheep and it is obvious that this was very largely done during the first few years of the last century.

Mr. Edward Coward, writing in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of February 4th, 1926, says:—"In the first of the shows (1813) held by "The Wiltshire Society for the encouragement of Agriculture and rewarding faithful and industrious servants," there were classes for two breeds of sheep—"South-down" and "Marino or Marino Cross"; there was also a class for "pure Marino or not less than the fourth cross of the Marino," and apparently also prizes were offered for Marino wool. It is not quite clear whether the classes remained the same until 1824, but I fancy they did. How long the Marino remained on the list I do not know, but my father, who was born in 1822, writing in 1909, says that "he cannot remember to have ever seen a Marino" and that "owing to their delicate constitution, their introduction was not a success," so it is probable that they soon dropped out." This statement is borne out by the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the *State of the British Wool Trade* in 1828, the *Report* of which is a bulky volume running to 697 foolscap pages. A very considerable number of Wiltshire farmers gave evidence before it and I shall have to refer to it again, but for the moment will only deal with the evidence about Merinos. Mr. William Cunnington, woolstapler, of Upavon, stated that the quantity of English Merino wool had decreased very much indeed because "they do not answer the purpose of the farmers in Wilts so

well as the Southdown." Other woolstaplers gave similar evidence as to the decrease in the supply of Merino wool, and the breed was evidently dying out about that time. In the course of twenty-five years, however, the flocks in Wiltshire and Hampshire must have had a considerable infusion of Merino blood.

From the time of its introduction in 1789 the Southdown seems to have "caught on" with amazing rapidity, and the old Wiltshire Horned sheep died out equally quickly. Writing in 1805 John Lawrence tells us in *A General Treatise on Cattle* that the "Wiltshire or Horned Crock . . . is everywhere on the decline, generally supplanted by the South Downs, . . . I think the breed not worth preserving; perhaps the only thing to be done with it to advantage is to cross it with the Merino . . . The Hampshire, a variety of the former, said, for what reason I know not, to be more hardy." Again, in the second edition of his book (1811) Davis says of the Southdown "the number thereof now kept in the district (including the crosses) compared with the Wiltshire Horned sheep bears nearly an inverse ratio with the stock of the two kinds in 1794." This was hardly to be wondered at if some of the descriptions of the Wiltshire sheep published about this time were correct. For example, "The Wiltshires were a tall, bony, thin-carcased sheep, fit to walk two or three miles to a fold, and to be kept till three or four years old, for the purpose of manuring a Down farm. They ate ravenously, increased greatly in size and weight, but did not fatten. In the winter season when the Wilts were unceasingly devouring hay and turnips, the South Downs were traversing the field in search of the scanty pittance of grass then to be found." This passage occurs in a letter from J. Billingsley describing some feeding experiments he carried out with different breeds, and was published in Hunt's book on Merinos already quoted.

The old Wiltshire Horned sheep died out with amazing rapidity from its native county, and the last pure flock seems to have disappeared about 1819, though in 1828 Mr. Cunnington told the Select Committee on the British Wool Trade that this breed was then "nearly extinct." Although it completely died out in Wiltshire the breed survived in small numbers in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, and it is curious that just a century after it had disappeared from its native downs a society was formed to look after its interests, and since then it has gone ahead again. Another interesting point about the modern representatives of our old Wiltshire breed—the foundation of the once prosperous wool manufactures of the county—is that by selection during the last fifty years these sheep now grow no wool at all, and their coat is more like hair than wool. To such an extent is this carried that the judge at the last Tring Show (the principal show for this breed) put the ram which he considered was the best shaped one in the class into the second place merely because it showed signs of having grown some wool. Breeders claim that the sheep with least wool mature more quickly than the others, and as the Wiltshire or Western Horn (as it is called nowadays) is used entirely for the production of early fat lamb they prefer to sacrifice any wool it might produce for the sake of early maturity.

There was a great slump in the wool trade about 1825, and in 1828 a

Select Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to enquire into it. I have already quoted from the *Report* issued by that Committee, but must now do so again to show the extent to which Southdowns were kept in the county at that time. Mr. W. Pinkney, of Everley, kept a flock of 1,500 pure Southdowns on 870 acres, including down land, and he had had them since 1803. He made 2s. 1d. per lb. for his wool in 1804, 2s. 6d. in 1814, and 8d. in 1827. In reply to questions from the Committee, he said that "we have certainly got our sheep grosser as compared with the original Southdowns." He was asked: "Are the flocks in your neighbourhood all pure Southdowns or are there not some Dorset and Wiltshire sheep?" and his reply was: "There are very few Dorsets, the Southdown are the Wiltshire sheep. There were some farmers who did not like to go to the expense of throwing off all their old stock, and they preferred using Southdown rams, and to cross them in that way, which makes equally valuable sheep in the course of a few years." This is interesting as showing that by 1828 the Southdown was considered the sheep of the county. This witness also stated that he had had sheep from Sussex, and that he thought that "the generality (of the sheep) of the country is more mixed than mine." Mr. Henry King, of Chilmark, clipped 6,500 Southdowns on his 4,000 acres. Mr. William Ruddle Brown, of Broad Hinton, clipped 1,300 Southdowns on his 1,000 acres, and he calculated that between his house and Marlborough (seven miles) 40,000 sheep were shorn every year. Mr. R. Hughes, of Salthrop, near Swindon, clipped 600 Southdowns on his 700 acres, but from 1803 to 1812 he had "Coarse Horned Wiltshire wool." Mr. W. Caudwell, of Drayton, near Abingdon, Berkshire, clipped 700 Southdowns on his 270 acres. Mr. T. Newton, of Crowmarsh, Oxfordshire, had a farm of 1,000 acres near Andover, and formerly had one in Wiltshire adjoining it. He used to clip 2,000 "Hampshire Southdowns." This is the first time I have come across a differentiation between Hampshire and other Southdowns. He attributed the slump in the wool trade to the importation of Spanish wool, "I live by the roadside, near Tetbury, and three or four waggons loaded with Spanish wool pass every day."

Mr. William Cunnington, woolstapler, of Upavon, said that he had principally purchased Southdown wool since he started in 1811. From that date to 1822 he had lived at Heytesbury, and had sold most of his wool in Frome, but during the last two years it had gone North. The sheep were now "much larger framed than they were 15 years ago," and "they have been getting larger framed rams of the same sort for the sake of getting larger carcasses and have not paid attention to the quality of the wool." He goes on to prove this statement by giving detailed and technical particulars of the Southdown wools bought by him from the same farms in 1812 and 1827. It is interesting to notice that this list includes such names as Flower and Dean, now so well known in the Hampshire Down world. Replying to a question as to the weight of Wiltshire fleeces at the time, Mr. Cunnington said "I think about 2½lbs.; the old Wiltshire breed is nearly extinct. I refer to the Wiltshire Southdowns."

It is apparent that although the Southdown was the common sheep of Wiltshire at this date it had already begun to be modified from the original

Southdown as first imported to the county. To a certain extent the old Wiltshire Horned Sheep was crossed out by the use of Southdown rams, but in most cases in Wiltshire it appears to have been displaced entirely and the Southdown substituted in its place. In Hampshire, on the other hand, the old horned breed was extensively crossed with Southdown rams from Sussex, "care being taken to select the largest, coarsest, and blackest-faced rams, which it was thought would suit the coarse sheep with which they had to amalgamate" (from a paper on *Cross Breeding*, by W. C. Spooner, in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, Vol. XX., 1859). Naturally, this different system of breeding followed in the two counties resulted in the formation of different types of sheep, but owing to the varying proportion of Southdown and Wiltshire Horned blood in different flocks there was not much uniformity during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and the types merged into each other. Roughly speaking, however, the sheep in Hampshire were larger and had coarser heads than those in Wiltshire; or, in other words, they more nearly resembled the original Horned sheep, though the horns had disappeared and the faces had become black. This transition period carries us on till about 1840, when certain breeders began to fix the type definitely. In the meantime the sheep of the district were called different names by various writers, for we read of Southdowns, Wiltshire Southdowns, Hampshire Southdowns, Wiltshire Downs, Hampshire Downs, Improved Hampshire Downs, and West Country Downs. Under whatever name they went, however, they were essentially modifications of the Southdown, but containing a certain amount of the old Wiltshire Horned blood, and in Berkshire of the old Berkshire Knot. Wrightson (*British Breeds of Sheep*) quotes Mr. E. P. Squarey as saying that the Wiltshire Down was larger and less handsome than the Hampshire, but this statement is not borne out by other writers, and does not seem probable in view of the general practice of the breeders in the two counties. Spooner, for instance, says "at length a larger sheep was demanded, and then the Wiltshire breeders procured rams from Hampshire and greatly improved their flocks in size," and again "the Wiltshire Down, whose more perfect symmetry frequently enables their owners to wrest the prizes from the Hampshire men, and to cause the latter, by the rivalry thus induced, to improve the symmetry of their sheep by careful selection."

Although the sheep of this period contained more Southdown blood than any other, there can be little doubt that there must have been a trace of the Merinos which, as we have seen, were widely distributed throughout the district at the beginning of the century. Further, about 1829, Mr. John Twynam began to use Cotswold rams in his flock, and as the first cross lambs were much more like the ram than the ewes, it was at first thought that a most valuable breed had been formed, but subsequent generations were not so good. However, in 1835—36 many of these cross-bred rams were sold "not only into Hampshire Down flocks generally, but into those of six or eight of our first ram breeders," as Mr. Twynam said in a paper read before a farmers' club (quoted by Spooner), and thus a certain amount of Cotswold, and indirectly, therefore, of Leicester, blood was introduced into the breed.

As we have seen, various names were used by different writers about this time, and the word Southdown was almost certainly used very loosely and applied generally to all sheep of Southdown type. Thus in the prize report on the Farming of Wiltshire, by Edward Little, of Lower Sheldon Farm, Chippenham (*Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, Vol. v., 1845) he says of South Wilts that "South Downs are nearly universally the breed now. . . . Many of the flockmasters of Wilts have by judicious selection of stock from Sussex, brought their flocks to a high state of perfection, and their stock being dispersed through the county has greatly improved the breed of sheep. There are a few who prefer the Hampshire, or coarser kinds of sheep, and where the forcing of lambs from their birth, or for grazing as tegs, is adopted, it appears to answer well, as the extraordinary production of that breed brought to the fairs within the last few years will prove; but the generality of farms are stocked with South Downs." When writing of North Wilts he says "The sheep stock of this division of the county is different from that of South Wilts, the cross between the Cotswold and South Downs being mostly preferred. There are, however, some flocks of pure South Downs and Cotswolds." Again, Mr. E. Coward points out in his letter to the *Wiltshire Gazette* already quoted that in 1849 the only class for sheep at the Wiltshire Show was for Southdowns, but at that date the class must have included all sheep of Southdown type, just as at the early shows (commencing at Oxford in 1838) of the Royal Agricultural Society the sheep were divided into three sections, "Leicesters," "Southdowns, etc.," and "Long Wools (not qualified as Leicesters)."

At many of the early Royal Shows Mr. James Beaven, of Market Lavington, and Mr. William Sainsbury, of West Lavington, took prizes with Southdowns. Mr. Sainsbury continued to win prizes at the Royal for several years, and his flock of Southdowns, which was dispersed after his death in 1884, was probably the last regular flock of Southdowns in the county. At the Southampton Royal Show in 1844 a new section was added for Short Wools (not qualified to compete as Southdown), but the judges withheld the prize of £20 for the best shearling ram owing to the want of merit in the animals shown. Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Upton Gray, near Odiham, Hampshire, took the prize of £20 "for his 29 months' old Hampshire Down Ram, bred by himself"; Mr. William Humfrey, of Chaddleworth, near Newbury, Berks, took £10 and several commendations for his "Berkshire Short-woolled" sheep; Mr. James Rawlence, of Heale, near Salisbury, was commended for "Hampshire Short-woolled" rams; Mr. John Shrimpton, Easton, near Winchester, was commended for "Short-woolled" ram bred by himself; Mr. James Beechingham, of Ashe, near Overton, was commended for a ram "of the Hampshire and Sussex-Down cross," other commendations went to Mr. T. S. Godwin, of Broughton, near Stockbridge, to Mr. W. Pain, of Compton, Winchester, and to Mr. J. Pain, of Stockbridge, for "Hampshire Downs," and to Mr. William Sanders, of Sutton Scotney, for "Hampshire Short-woolled" Ram. Thus we see that there was then a considerable diversity of types in the district.

In the report on the live stock at the Chester Royal Show of 1858 the following passage occurs (*Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, Vol.

xix.): "Other short woolled breeds not being Southdowns. The wording of this class conveys the impression that there are many 'other short-woolled breeds' which is correct to a certain extent. They number among them the Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Shropshire Downs, and even Cheviots. But the Hampshire and Shropshire breeds are the only breeds which really come into competition. . . . The Hampshire sheep . . . have partaken of the improvements of other breeds, but their strength of constitution and size have been retained as characteristic of the animal, less attempt having been made to imitate the beauty and high proof of the Southdown." Actually at this show Mr. Humfrey, of Oak Ash, won with "West-Country Downs with brown faces," Mr. Coles, of Wiltshire, took second prize with "Improved Hampshire Downs," and Mr. Brown was commended for a "Hampshire Down." The next year the show was at Warwick, and Mr. Humfrey took most of the prizes in this section, and his sheep were described thus:—"West Country Downs. This is a new stamp or breed of sheep created by Mr. Humfrey, of Oak Ash, near Wantage. . . . Mr. Humfrey's chief supporters are the Messrs. King, near Hungerford, Berks; Mr. Canning, of Chiseldon, Wilts; Mr. J. Rawlence, of Wilton; Mr. E. Waters, of Salisbury; Mr. W. Rauton, of Downton; Mr. W. Waters, of Boscombe; Mr. C. Vernham, of Andover; and as to the original Hampshire breed Mr. Budd, of Basingstoke; Mr. Holden, of Amesbury; Mr. Edney, of Whitechurch; Mr. Brown, of Ufcot, etc."

At the Canterbury Royal Show in 1860 special classes were provided for Southdowns, Kentish, and Shropshire sheep, and all the winners in the section for "other-short woolled sheep" were either "West Country Downs" or "Improved Hampshire Downs." At the Battersea Show in 1862 the classification was changed to "Hampshire and Other Short Wools," but, even so, they were all entered as "West Country Downs." It is certain that at this time the two names were used indiscriminately, and in the prize essay on the Agriculture of Berkshire in 1860 (*Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, Vol. XXI.), Mr. J. B. Shearing says "Sheep are with very few exceptions of the Hampshire or West Country Down breed. There is *a* (my italics) pure Southdown flock at Buckland, and two or three cross-bred flocks . . . rams are purchased from Mr. Humfrey and Mr. S. King, who have long been celebrated as breeders of Hampshire or West Country Downs."

From this time onwards the history of the Hampshire Down is merely a record of careful selection by breeders in Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, and many of the leading breeders of that time bore names which are still respected wherever Hampshire Down sheep are known. It may, however, be worth while stating, in their own words, how two of the leading breeders, Mr. Humfrey, of Oak Ash, and Mr. James Rawlence, of Bulbridge, founded their flocks. These details were given to Mr. W. C. Spooner, and were included by him in 1859 in his paper on Cross-Breeding already quoted. Mr. Humfrey¹ said: "About twenty-five years since, in forming my flock,

¹ Actually in this paper this name is spelt Humphrey, but as it is Humfrey in all the other instances, I have kept this spelling for the sake of uniformity. I do not know which is correct.—G. B. H.

I purchased the best Hampshire or West Country Down ewes I could meet with. (Thus even about 1835 the two names were in use). Some of them I obtained from the late Mr. G. Budd, Mr. William Pain, Mr. Digwood, and other eminent breeders, giving 40s. when ordinary ewes were making 33s., and using the best rams I could get of the same kind, until the Oxford Show of the Royal Agricultural Society." On examining the different breeds exhibited there, he was struck with the idea that his "best plan would be to obtain a first-rate Sussex Down sheep to put to my larger Hampshire Down ewes, both being the Short-woolled breed." He thereupon bought one of Mr. Jonas Webb's best sheep, and two years later "I commissioned him to send me the sheep which obtained the first prize at Liverpool, and from these two sheep, by marking the lambs of each tribe as they fell, then coupling them together at the third and fourth generation, my present flock was made."

Mr. Rawlence went about the formation of his flock in a rather different way, and, in fact, crossed his sheep in the opposite direction. Thus he told Mr. Spooner that "The original flock from which my present sheep are chiefly descended was of the Sussex breed and of moderate quality. I commenced by drafting all the small and delicate ewes, and the remainder were crossed with rams of the Hampshire breed. I bred from their produce for two or three years, and then had another cross with the Hampshire, still continuing to cull defective ewes. After I had obtained considerable size from the infusion of the Hampshire blood, I had recourse to some rams bred by Mr. Humfrey, of Chaddleworth, Berks, which were the produce of the biggest and strongest Hampshire ewes by a sheep of Mr. Jonas Webb's. I use my own rams, and I also frequently purchase a few of the best Hampshire ewes I can get, put my own sheep to them and use their lambs. I also put a sheep of Mr. Humfrey's to some of the best of my ewes, and select rams for their produce, thus getting fresh blood without making an entire cross." Thus by the interchange of rams between the leading breeders the various types of the Hampshire Down Sheep were welded into one homogeneous breed, and the Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association was founded in 1890 to look after its interests.

From the middle of the last century onwards, almost until the beginning of the war, the word "sheep" in South Wiltshire was practically synonymous with "Hampshire Down." No other breed was seen to any extent, as Hampshire Downs had been evolved to suit the needs of the locality. They stand heavy feeding and close folding better than almost any other breed, hence their great value on the light and loose soils in our Down country, and owing to their quick maturing qualities they are unrivalled for the production of early lamb, while the ewes fat out well when their breeding days are over. We shall see presently, however, that it is to these very qualities that the great slump in Wiltshire sheep breeding was due.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Davis calculated the sheep population of south-east Wilts at 500,000. As the Southdown blood became more predominant the size of the flocks increased, but there are no accurate statistics available until 1867, when the yearly returns were started. In that year Wiltshire had 725,585 sheep. Two years later, in 1869, the high



Believed to be the "Preserved Head of the Old Wiltshire Horned Sheep, bred by the late Mr. John Nalder, of Berwick Bassett," exhibited at the Wilts Arch. Society's Meeting in 1853, and now in the Devises Museum (see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, I, 65).





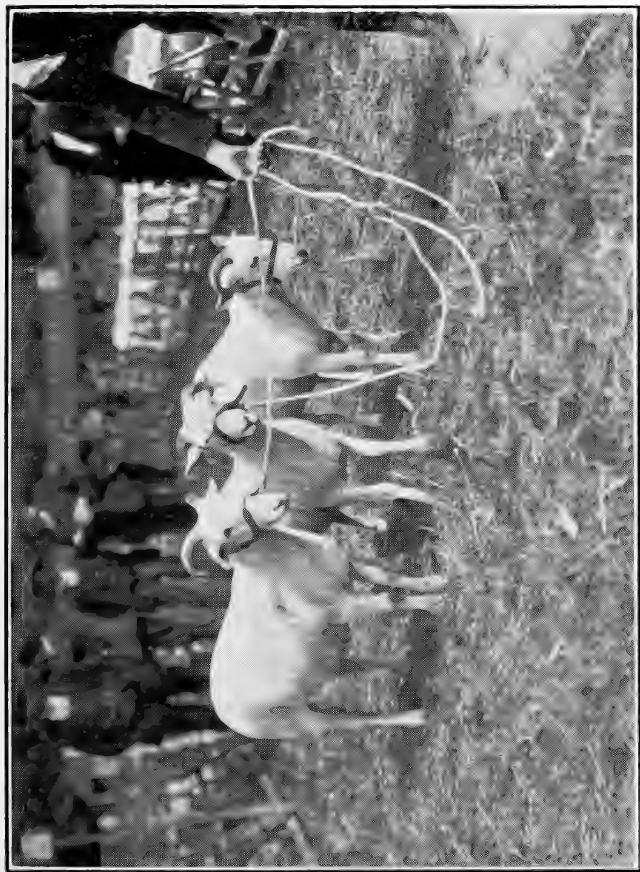
Old Wiltshire Horned Ram. From Oil Painting by Sydenham Edwards, now in possession of Arthur Barlow, Esq., Woodstock, Essex, Eng.



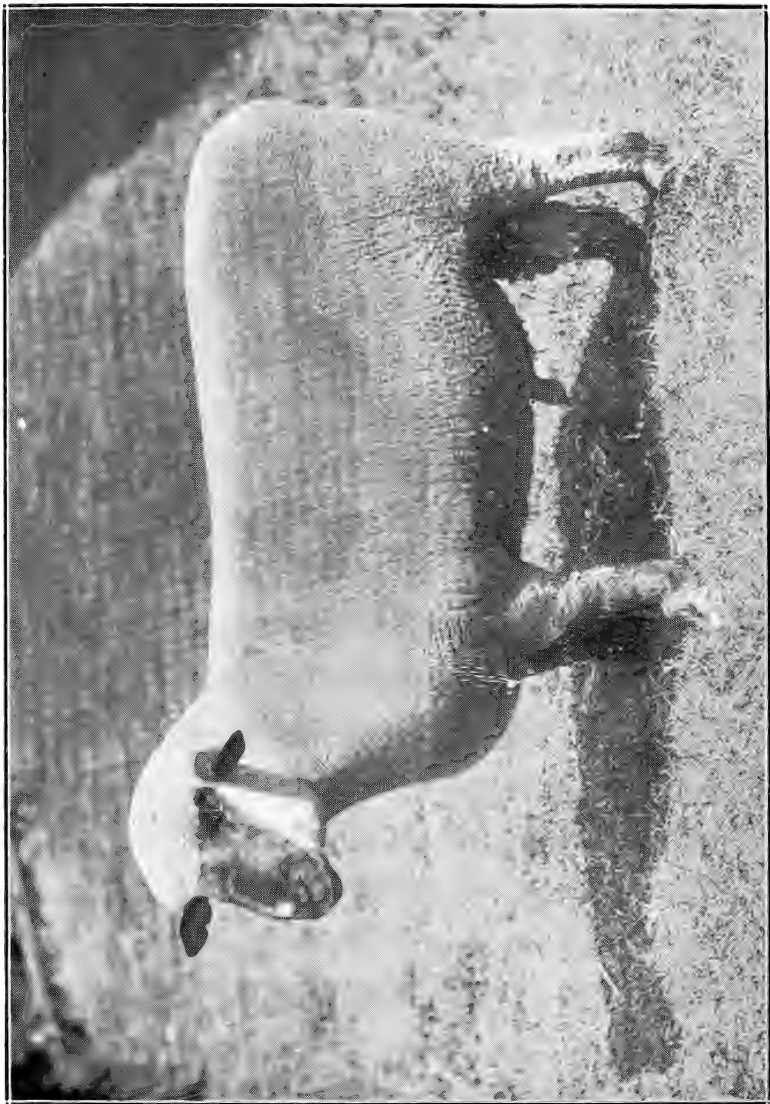
Old Wiltshire Horned Ram and Ewes. From Oil Painting by Sydenham Edwards, now in possession of Arthur Baring, Esq., Woodlands Farm, Bramdean, Hants.



The winning Wiltshire or Western Horn Ram at Tring Show, 1926 (from block kindly lent by *The Field* newspaper).



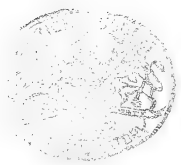
The winning pen of two-teeth Wiltshire or Western Horn Ewes at the Tring Show, 1926 (from block kindly lent by *The Field* newspaper).



Shearling Hampshire Down Ram, bred by Mr. James Flower, of Chilmark.



Three Shearling Hampshire Down Ewes, bred by Mr. James Flower, of Chilmark.



water mark was reached, and 808,658 sheep were returned for the county. There was a drop of about 110,000 during the next three years, but then the numbers picked up a little until 1874 when there were 765,265 sheep in the county. From that date onwards there was a steady decline (with, of course, an occasional slight increase for one or two years) until 1915 when there were 376,007 sheep in the county. For the next five years this decline ceased to be steady, and the numbers fell with a rush until low water mark was reached in 1920. Wiltshire then had 182,122 sheep, or less than a quarter of the stock in 1869. The numbers have been rising since 1921, and on June 4th, 1925, had reached 258,895—or half-way between the figures for 1918 and 1919.

Few people realise that the sheep population of the county has been dwindling for over half-a-century, but the figures given in the following table make this clear. The number of "Cows and heifers in milk or in-calf" is also given to show how the dairying industry of the county has increased in importance as the size of the flocks declined:—

Year.		Sheep.		Cows & Heifers in milk or in calf.
1869	..	808,658	..	50,259
1879	...	690,988	...	49,666
1889	...	590,166	...	57,573
1899	...	531,843	...	66,064
1909	...	491,863	...	76,833
1919	...	241,237	...	86,424
1920	...	182,122	...	83,230
1925	...	258,895	..	96,227

Although this decline has been continuous for fifty years it falls naturally into two very unequal periods—"pre-war" and the years 1915 to 1920. In the first case the drop in numbers was slow but sure, and was due to a combination of factors. In this county sheep farming was never an end in itself (except in the case of a few ram-breeding flocks), but was always considered a necessary adjunct to the growing of corn. Few farmers expected to make much direct profit from their flocks, which were kept almost entirely to consolidate and manure the ground for corn crops. It was only to be expected, therefore, that as corn growing became less attractive owing to imports from abroad, the size of the flocks should tend to be reduced. The introduction, or rather the more general use, of artificial manures was another factor which lessened the importance of the sheep fold.

Towards the end of the last century, too, the public began to demand lamb instead of mutton, and this meant that whereas the wethers used to kept two or three years, they were now killed off before they were twelve months old—thus making a considerable difference in the number of sheep kept.¹ Again, the importation of frozen mutton and lamb from New Zealand reached such dimensions as to be a serious menace to the English

¹This is also reflected in the statistics owing to the fact that many thousands of lambs are killed annually before June 4th, and hence are never recorded at all.—G.B.H.

flockmaster. Finally, the regular weekly cheque received by milk producers was sufficient inducement to cause many flocks to be given up in favour of dairy cows—thus reversing the process of the previous century. Altogether the pre-war reduction in the sheep population is quite understandable.

When we come to the second period—from 1915 to 1920—the decline in numbers was much more rapid, owing to an entirely new set of factors coming into play.

The qualities for which Hampshire Downs are famous—the ability to stand close folding and high feeding—make them expensive sheep to keep, both in labour and food, and consequently they were hard hit by the war. Labour became scarce and dear. The under shepherds joined up, and flockmasters found considerable difficulty in management. Imported feeding stuffs were almost unprocurable, and even home-grown hay was requisitioned for the Army. As a natural result many flocks of tegs were sent to the butcher instead of being run on in the ordinary way.

Finally, the price of lamb was controlled at practically the same level as old ewe mutton. This was most unfair to farmers who specialised in the production of early lamb—and every breeder of Hampshire Downs did this to a certain extent—and consequently the ewes were slaughtered wholesale. Before the war, too, farmers generally expected their wool to pay for the shepherding, always an expensive item with hurdle sheep, but when the price of wool was controlled it ceased to do so, for the cost of labour had increased out of all proportion. Taking everything into consideration, therefore, it is hardly to be wondered at that the number of sheep in the county dropped rapidly during the war and for a year or two afterwards.

When the sheep population of the county reached its lowest point in 1920, the difference was not confined to numbers only, but to type as well. Owing to the scarcity of labour and the great expense of keeping hurdle sheep, many farmers gave up their flocks of Hampshire Downs and imported cross-breds instead. These sheep could pick up their own living on the downs, requiring no artificial feeding and very little labour to look after them. On the other hand, owing to the nation's need of cereals, the arable acreage of the county had considerably increased, and it had also been cropped in a manner which only an emergency could have justified. The need for the sheep-fold had never been so urgent before. How is it, then, that the total number of sheep in the county has increased so slowly since the war, and that such a large proportion of this increase is made up of grass sheep as opposed to those kept for folding?

There are several reasons. During the last few years farms have changed hands to a hitherto unheard-of extent, and many of the incomers have possessed altogether insufficient capital. It was only to be expected, therefore, that in such cases they would lay out what money they had in stock which promised direct and immediate returns. As a result of the shortage of hurdle sheep, for reasons outlined above, they have been very dear to buy, and at the same time they offer no immediate return on the capital outlay. It is small wonder, then, that men who have not been born and bred in the belief that 'the arable land of a Wiltshire Down farm is main-

tained by the dung of the sheep fold" should buy dairy cows rather than sheep. In fact, the weekly or fortnightly milk cheque has proved an irresistible attraction to many sheep breeders of long standing.

The figures given in the table above show that whereas the total increase in the number of dairy cattle in the county was only about 36,000 during the fifty years from 1869—1919, or about 700 a year, in the last five years an addition of 13,000, or over 2,500 a year, has been made to the cow stock of the county.

This change over from hurdle sheep to cows and grass sheep has been accelerated by the political situation. We have seen that in this county hurdle sheep have always been looked upon as adjuncts to corn growing, and that as the latter became less attractive the flocks were reduced. Since the war farmers have completely lost confidence in the future of corn growing. Wages were raised and fixed, and farmers were guaranteed against loss, by the Corn Production Act. When it came to the point, however, this guarantee proved not to be worth the paper it was written on, and as a natural result thousands of acres of arable land have been laid down to grass. Stock of some sort is necessary on this new grass land, and where possible cows are kept, while cross-bred sheep have been brought in to feed the outlying fields and downs.

There is yet another reason why more flocks of Hampshire Downs have not been established since the war. Good shepherds are scarce. There is an old saying amongst Wiltshire sheep farmers that "the shepherd is half the flock," and this half has been hard to find. The outsider does not always realise the immense difference there is between a mere "hurdle pitcher" and a good shepherd, but with sheep like Hampshire Downs—bred for generations between hurdles—that distinction may make all the difference between profit and heavy loss on the flock. As the old men die out their places are not easily filled. The younger generation fights shy of the loneliness of a shepherd's life, and it also has a not unnatural objection to working all day on Sundays. Grass sheep will largely look after themselves on the downs, and consequently many farmers are now keeping them who would much prefer to own Hampshire Downs.

What is the position of sheep farming in Wiltshire at the present times and to what extent have grass sheep taken the place of hurdle sheep in our rural economy? Finally, what are the prospects of the future? These questions are more easily asked than answered. As we have seen, before the war the word "sheep" in Wiltshire nearly always meant "Hampshire Down." To-day it may mean any one of ten or a dozen different breeds, and crosses. In many cases farmers from other counties have settled here, and brought the sheep of their own districts with them. Of course several of these flocks of "foreign" sheep are kept within hurdles, but from all parts of the county comes the same report—"the recent increase in numbers is largely made up of grass sheep."

Actual figures are not easy to come by, for the official statistics do not discriminate between breeds. However, the catalogue of sheep offered by Messrs. Lavington and Hooper at Marlborough Fair, August, 1925, is suggestive. It is headed "Sale of 19,230 Hampshire Down and Cross-bred

Ewes and Lambs," but of this number no less than 9,684 were cross-breeds, while there were 2,038 Cheviots, 558 Border Leicesters, 371 Exmoors, 258 Welsh, 50 Kerrys, 38 Scotch Horn, and 37 Suffolks. Altogether 12,997 out of 19,230, or over two-thirds of the sheep catalogued, were of breeds other than Hampshire Downs. In addition to these there were Southdown, Suffolk, Exmoor, Oxford, and Border Leicester rams offered. Most of the cross-breeds were merely entered as such, and were probably Border Leicester-Cheviots, but amongst the crosses specifically mentioned were Border Leicester-Oxfords, Border Leicester-Ryelands, Border Leicester-Suffolks, Oxford-Exmoors, Exmoor-Ryelands, and Suffolk-Oxfords.

Both Suffolks and Oxfords are, of course, hurdle sheep, and there are now registered flocks of both in the county, but most of the other breeds mentioned are essentially grass sheep, and were introduced into Wiltshire as such. There is, however, evidence that many of these cross-bred flocks are now folded for part of the year at any rate. They are lambed down later than Hampshires, and do not eat so much hay, or need such skilled shepherding, and are kept for that reason—though, naturally, they do not have the same effect on the land.

This vogue of the cross-bred as compared to Hampshire Downs makes sad reading, but there is a brighter side to the picture. Although nearly all my correspondents agree that the number of grass sheep has increased much more rapidly lately than the number of hurdle sheep, they nearly all add that the pendulum has begun to swing the other way. The prospects of arable farming in Wiltshire may not be bright in any case, but without the sheep-fold they are black indeed. This truth is becoming recognised on all sides, and the result is that not only are many of the cross-bred flocks being folded, but Wiltshire farmers are returning to their "old loves" the Hampshire Downs.

A few months ago the agricultural correspondent of the *Times* suggested the possibility that the cultivation of sugar beet might prove an alternative to sheep farming in Wiltshire. When commenting on the suggestion the *Wiltshire Gazette* said, "Sorry indeed we should be if the golden hoof was substituted by the golden root, and the sugar factory took the place of the sheep-fold." One cannot help feeling, however, that the advent of the "golden root" will give a new lease of life to the "golden hoof." Sheep farming, as it has always been understood in Wiltshire, is dependent on the prosperity of arable farming, and *vice versa*, and the words of Thomas Davis are as true to-day as when they were written, 115 years ago:—"The arable land of a Wiltshire Down farm is maintained by the dung of the sheep. . . . It can never be too often repeated that so long as South Wiltshire remains an arable country, the sheep-fold must be the sheet-anchor of its husbandry."

SAVERNAKE FOREST FUNGI. PART III.

By CECIL P. HURST.

[For previous Parts I. and II. see *W.A.M.*, xlii, 543—555 ; xliii., 143—155.]

The following fungi, over 130 in number, have recently (1924—26) been observed growing in Savernake Forest and near the adjoining village of Great Bedwyn. The district is an interesting one for fungi. Conspicuous and large inhabitants of the Forest are *Polyporus squamosus*, *P. giganteus*, *P. betulinus* and *Fomes applanatus*, and the bolets, *Boletus edulis*, *B. reticulatus*, *B. satanas*, and *B. versipellis*. The densely gregarious *Pholiota squarrosa*, bristly with recurved scales, is prominent on stumps and at the base of trees, while high up on the beeches, almost as high as the eye can reach, grows the shining white, sticky *Armillaria mucida*, the viscid secretion of which is much beloved by flies. A well-known mycologist told me that his admiration of the superb effect of sunlight, seen shining through plants of *Armillaria mucida*, at a great elevation on beech trees, was the cause of his taking up the study of mycology, in the same way that the beautiful fungus, *Hydnum coralloides* induced the famous Swedish mycologist, Elias Fries to become a devotee of the science. Of the agarics recorded, the bright-yellow *Russula lutea* var. *vitellina* and the parchment-like *Lactarius piperatus* var. *pergamenus* are uncommon plants while the bolets, *Boletus subtomentosus* var. *marginalis*, *B. pruinatus*, *B. impolitus*, *B. candicans* and *B. satanas* are also infrequent species. The last mentioned is a large handsome fungus, a rare species of calcareous woods, with a beautiful blood-red net-work on the swollen stem ; it grew finely in Birch Copse in the Forest. The curious highly polished *Polyporus lucidus*, with the appearance of shining red sealing-wax, was an interesting find in Wilton Brails ; this plant has been recorded from the pile dwellings of Switzerland and Italy. The egg-yellow agaric, *Bolbitius vitellinus* appeared in April, after wet weather, on a layer of straw in a field near Bedwyn Brails ; near it, also on the straw, were hundreds of plants of the fragile, ephemeral *Coprinus plicatilis*, many of them in the last stages of auto-digestion. The spring of 1926 was rainy, and the large tan-coloured St. George's Mushroom (*Tricholoma gambosum*), appearing about St. George's Day, the 23rd April, was seen in various localities in pastures. The uncommon violet-stemmed *Russula punctata*, with pale cap of an olive-greenish hue, grew in August in a beech avenue in Haw Wood, and near it occurred the infrequent *R. cutifracta*, the pale-green cap of which was broken up into a series of warts. *Hygrophorus miniatus* observed in Birch Copse was a beautiful little vermilion species, common but very charming. The flesh-coloured, tough-stemmed *H. laetus* was seen on wettish ground not far from Bitham Pond in the Forest ; it is characteristic of marshy places and spots which are at times under water, and it is interesting to note that it is near here that the rare and curious Freshwater Shrimp, *Cheirocephalus diaphanus* has recently

been found first, by the Rev. A. J. Watson, of Cadley, and then by Mr. A. G. Lowndes, of Marlborough College, in puddles and pools which dry up in the summer. *Tricholoma rutilans*, the yellow cap and stem of which are besprinkled with purple scales, grew on stumps in Bedwyn Brails and near Bedwyn Common; it occurs on coniferous wood, and is one of the few poisonous *Tricholomas*. *Amanita rubescens*, the "Blusher," from its reddening flesh, and *Russula cyanoxantha*, with variegated purple and green cap, appear in the woods in June, in the vanguard of the autumnal host of fungi; in June was also noted in Wilton Brails, the large, long-stemmed, buff-capped *Amanitopsis strangulata*, and in the same month the ring-forming Fairy Champignon (*Marasmius oreades*) was gathered in Tottenham Park.

Hygrophorus psittacinus, a common green agaric, appeared on West Leas upon the 29th April, an early record. The mild-tasting, pinky-capped *Russula vesca*, with a fair number of specimens of its white form, was seen in August, as usual, under hazels in Chisbury Wood, and the acrid, red *R. rosacea*, of rather irregular shape, was faithful to its usual haunts under the beeches in Haw Wood. Here was also found an interesting and rather uncommon rust, *Puccinia Veronicæ* growing on *Veronica montana*; it only possesses teleutospores, and these germinate *in situ*. The curious *Sparassis crispa*, shaped like a sponge or cauliflower, was seen some years ago at the foot of a conifer near Sadler's Hill, and *Sebacinia incrustans* observed in Noke wood and elsewhere, and with every appearance of run tallow, is another curious plant. I am writing on the 1st September, and so far I have not seen the deadly *Amanita phalloides* this year, probably owing to the dry August, but the following triple tragedy near Pontoise, not far from Paris, reported by the *Echo de Paris* of the 10th July, 1926, was probably due to this fungus:—"Pontoise, 9 Juillet.—A Haranvilliers, une famille de Polonais, comprenant trois personnes, vient de trouver la mort, empoisonnée par des champignons. Dimanche dernier, ils avaient mangé des champignons cueillis dans les bois environnants. Dès le lendemain, ils furent pris de violentes douleurs et un médecin appelé, diagnostiqua un empoisonnement. Transportés à l'hôpital de Marines, le père, Joseph Krakowska, 32 ans, et le fils, âgé de 3 ans, malgré les soins les plus énergiques, ne tardaient pas à succomber. M^{me} Krakowska, 26 ans survécut quelques jours . . . elle est morte aujourd'hui, de suites du poison."

The smut *Sphacelotheca Hydropiperis* generally appears in autumn in some quantity upon Water Pepper (*Polygonum Hydropiper*) on a ride near Rhododendron Drive, converting the ovary into a dark violet powdery mass. The mildew *Oidium alphitoides* is common on the leaves of sapling oaks near Great Bedwyn in autumn, and I have once or twice seen it on beeches. The origin of this fungus is unknown. It suddenly appeared in an epidemic form in Western Europe in 1907, and spread at least as far as Macedonia. It is usually known as *Oidium alphitoides* in this country, where only the oidial stage is known. The perfect stage is *Microsphaera Alni*, and has been recorded from several countries. Occasionally beech, and more rarely other deciduous trees are attacked.

The fungus ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*), so well-known in medicine

appears to be widely spread near Bedwyn on wild grasses, being most frequent perhaps on the Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*). In recording the fungi below, I have followed the names and arrangement of Mr. Carleton Rea's "*British Basidiomycetæ*" in the main, and I have also used Mr. Ramsbottom's "*A Guide to the Larger British Fungi*," and Vol. IV. of Mr. George Masee's "*British Fungus Flora*"; and Mr. E. W. Swanton, past President of the British Mycological Society, has very kindly named nearly all the plants.

BASIDIOMYCETÆ.

Lepiota excoriata (Schæff.) Fr. Near Savernake Lodge in September; a large plant with a buff-coloured cap, the cuticle cracking into fragments as if drawn inwards from the fringed margin; a common species.

Stropharia squamosa (Pers.) Fr. A group of specimens in Chisbury Wood; a frequent plant with a viscid brown cap, the stem is very scaly below the ring. *S. merdaria* Fr. A few examples in a meadow near Burridge Heath in May; a not uncommon species with yellowish pileus and straw-white tough stem.

Clitocybe inversa (Scop.) Fr. Rhododendron Drive, under coniferous trees; the cap is brick-coloured and brittle, the stem is whitish, and the gills are whitish and become reddish at the edge.

Hygrophorus eburneus (Bull.) Fr. In Haw Wood; entirely shining white, becoming yellowish with age; the cap is very viscid in wet weather; the stem is glutinous, and is rough with squamules at the top. *H. miniatus* Fr. A charming little bright scarlet agaric found in Birch Copse in July; it is a common species growing on heaths, in pastures, and peat bogs.

Tubaria crobulus Fr. Chisbury Wood in September. *T. inquilina* (Fr.) W. G. Sm. A specimen in January in a meadow near Stype, on a branch; this plant is found in gardens all through the winter on bits of stick, etc.

Crepidotus mollis (Schæff.) Fr. A stemless, brown-spored agaric, noticed on trees near St. Katharine's Church, in the Forest, in January.

Russula densifolia (Secr.) Gill. Near Crabtree Common in August. A very distinctive character of this species is that the white flesh turns red when broken and ultimately becomes black, the gills also finally become black when bruised; a not uncommon species. *R. consobrina* var. *sororia* (Larb.) Fr. Some specimens on Reading sand in Wilton Brails on the 10th August. Dark ashy cap with striate margin, and subdistant gills connected by veins; not uncommon. *R. rosacea* (Pers.) Fr. A not unfrequent plant seen in some numbers under beeches in Haw Wood in August. The rosy flesh-coloured cap varies in the intensity of the colour and becomes whitish. The white flesh is reddish under the cuticle, the spores are white, and the taste is acrid. *R. alutacea* (Pers.) Fr. Under beeches in the Grand Avenue at the beginning of August; a big agaric with broad thick gills, reddish stem and sulphur-coloured spores, which generally grows under beeches. *R. vesca* Fr. Large numbers occurred under hazel in Foxbury Wood in August; a curious white or bleached form was noticed with the normal specimens. The cap is slightly wrinkled with veins, and the taste is mild. *R. lutea* var. *vitellina* (Pers.) Bataille. Several specimens of this

uncommon form with egg-yellow cap and saffron gills were noted under beeches in Haw Wood ; it has a strong unpleasant smell.

Lactarius piperatus var. *pergamenus* (Swartz) Quél. Haw Wood ; an infrequent variety differing from the type in the wrinkled pileus, the longer thinner stem, and the adnate horizontal gills. The specific *pergamenus* refers to the parchment-like texture of the cap.

Bolbitius vitellinus (Pers.) Fr. On a layer of straw upon the ground near Bedwyn Brails in some quantity in April ; the egg-yellow, deeply campanulate cap is viscid and smooth, and then becomes furrowed and splits at the margin, and the stem is covered with white, fugacious, mealy flocci ; a not uncommon species.

Marasmius ramealis (Bull.) Fr. Specimens of this little agaric were noticed on a branch in Wilton Brails ; the cap is white with a rufescent disc or centre, and the stem is mealy ; the base of the stem is rufescent, which is an important aid in identification.

Lenzites flaccida (Bull.) Fr. Occurred on a stump near Burridge Heath in April ; the pileus is weaker and more flexible than in its close ally, the very common *Lenzites betulinus*.

Boletus luteus (Linn.) Fr. Bedwyn Brails ; the blackish purple cap is covered with thick gluten, and the stem has a well-marked ring ; it grew in a coniferous plantation. *B. elegans* (Schum.) Fr. Under conifers near Rhododendron Drive ; a beautiful plant with a golden-yellow pileus and a cream-coloured ring ; the first specimens noted this year (1926) in the Rhododendron Drive locality were seen on the 18th June. *B. viscidus* (Linn.) Fr. Coniferous plantation near Stokke Common ; a whitish sticky bolet ; it is also known as *B. laricinus* from generally growing under larches. *B. granulatus* (Linn.) Fr. Bloxham Copse ; the orifices of the pores are granular with the dried brown milk, whence the specific name ; it generally grows under firs and pines. *B. badius* Fr. Bedwyn Brails, etc. ; a large brownish bolet, turning bluish-green instantly when bruised, the cap may grow to nearly six inches in diameter ; apparently not uncommon in the district ; the smell is pleasant, and it is stated in Carleton Rea's "*British Basidiomycetæ*" to be an edible species. *B. piperatus* (Bull.) Fr. The Brails ; an extremely pungent plant springing from a yellow mycelium. *B. variegatus* (Swartz) Fr. A specimen near Rhododendron Drive ; the cap is sprinkled with fasciculate-hairy superficial brown squamules. *B. chrysenteron* (Bull.) Fr. Very common ; may be distinguished from its near relative, *B. subtomentosus* by the reddish cracks in the pileus and by the flesh being reddish under the cuticle. *B. subtomentosus* (Linn.) Fr. Less frequent than the last, but not uncommon ; the cracks in the cap are brownish, and the flesh is brownish under the cuticle ; the uncommon variety, *marginalis* (Boud.), which is more slender and has an almost smooth stem, and the pileus bordered by a pale tomentose zone, was also noted. *B. pruinatus* Fr. A plant near Rhododendron Drive and also in Bedwyn Brails ; an uncommon species, which has light yellow pores and purplish cap covered with a whitish or greyish bloom. *B. edulis* (Bull.) Fr. Near Haw Wood, Rhododendron Drive, etc. ; a large well-known plant with a long swollen stem and brown smooth cap ; the pores are greyish-white and

finally become greenish. It is the *Cépe* of the French, the *Porcino* of the Italians, the *Steinpilz* of the Germans, and is a much valued esculent on the Continent. The *fungi suilli* of Pliny and Martial, so-called because pigs were very fond of them, are usually identified with this species. Mr. J. Ramsbottom in "*A Handbook of the Larger British Fungi*," says it is best for the table just before the tubes become greenish. The tubes should be removed; the stem, if retained, should be cut into thin slices. *B. reticulatus* (Schaeff.) Boud. Haw Wood, Wilton Brails, London Ride; another large fungus (the pileus grows up to six inches in diameter) with greyish-brown, downy cap; the pores are yellowish, and the stout stem is reticulated from apex to base; a not uncommon plant, appearing earlier than its ally, *B. edulis*. I have found it in June in Foxbury Wood. *B. impolitus* Fr. Wilton Brails, Haw Wood, Savernake Forest; a generally uncommon species, apparently fairly frequent in this district. Two features are very characteristic, the yellow ring at the stem apex, and the flesh turning green when bruised. It superficially resembles *B. badius*, but that has a comparatively thin stem. *B. candicans* Fr. A largish, uncommon plant, with sulphur-yellow pores, which instantly turn blue when bruised: the cap is whitish fawn-coloured, and the stem is swollen: it has been noted in three localities near Bedwyn, in one of them it grew at the base of beeches in an avenue between the village and Crofton. *B. satanas* Lenz. A big handsome bolet observed under trees near Crabtree Common, in the Forest, a specimen was also noticed in Bedwyn Brails; the flesh turns red when bruised and then blue, and a blood-red reticulation covers the stem; a rare species of calcareous woods. *B. luridus* (Schaeff.) Fr. Savernake Forest, etc. A common plant; the cap is brown and tomentose, and the flesh turns indigo blue when broken; the orifices of the pores are first vermilion, then orange, *B. versipellis* Fr. A little colony several years in succession at the base of beeches near Haw Wood; a largish, handsome species with bright rufous, tomentose cap, and stem bristling with black squarrose scales; it is a common fungus. *B. scaber* (Bull.) Fr. Also a frequent plant seen in a good many localities; an easily recognized bolet, with long stem, attenuated upwards, and covered with blackish scales. Very common in the Italian markets, where it is known as *porcinello*, or the little pig fungus.

Messrs. R. T. and F. W. Rolfe mention in their fascinating work, "*The Romance of the Fungus World*," that Professor Gisenhagen states that 300,000—350,000 kilos. of *Boletus edulis* and 150,000—180,000 kilos. of *B. scaber* were sold in the summer and autumn of 1901, in the city of Munich, the largest market in the world for wild mushrooms.

Polyporus perennis (Linn.) Fr. A common polypore, one or two examples of which were seen in the woods. *P. lentus* Berk., was noticed, but is apparently rare. *P. squamosus* (Huds.) Fr. Stokke Common, etc.; a fungus common on elm; it is a large, conspicuous species, with broad, adpressed, centrifugal, fuscous scales on the pileus, and a stem blackened at the base. *P. lucidus* Fr. An immature specimen of this very interesting plant was noticed on a beech stump in Wilton Brails; it is generally common at the base and on the roots of trees, and when full grown, the cap and stem are bright red in colour and polished, like red sealing wax. It occurs

from July to April, and the pileus grows to a length of seven, and a breadth of six inches, and has a highly ornamental appearance. This fungus has been found preserved in peat beds in the fens of the eastern counties, and is recorded from the lake-side pile-dwellings of Switzerland and Italy. *P. intybaceus* Fr. was noticed in the Forest, when the British Mycological Society visited Marlborough in 1903. *P. sulphureus* (Bull.) Fr. Near Eight Walks; a large species growing on trees and stumps, with soft cheesy flesh and sulphur yellow tubes. *P. giganteus* (Pers.) Fr. A common and very conspicuous inhabitant of the Forest in autumn, forming large imbricated masses at the foot of beeches, etc. The colour is brown and the flesh is white, becoming black, and is somewhat leathery. Sometimes the masses are over a foot and a half across. *P. betulinus* (Bull.) Fr. Another large, conspicuous fungus growing on birch; it is noticeable on a birch upon the Cadley road; the consistency of the flesh is very tough, and it is sometimes cut into strips and used as razor strops; Mr. A. G. Lowndes, of Marlborough College, noticed it growing on beech at Leigh Hill, it is rare on this host. *P. nodulosus* Fr. On small fallen branches near the Grand Avenue; the orifices of the pores are silvery and glisten like satin. *P. adustus* (Willd.) Fr. A very common fungus on stumps; the pore-openings are greyish, and have a scorched appearance. *P. caesius* (Schr.) Fr. Foxbury Wood and Savernake Forest; a whitish fungus, which becomes bluish when bruised; it is a common species. *P. tephroleucus* Fr. was observed near the Grand Avenue.

Fomes igniarius (Linn.) Fr. On hawthorn by the roadside at Cadley; a hard woody species with dark brown flesh. *F. pomaceus* (Pers.) Big. & Guill., a common pest on plum trees, occurred on a fruit tree in the garden of Ivy House, at Great Bedwyn; its colour is brown or pale red, paler than that of the previous species, of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety. *F. pomaceus* has a great reputation at Haslemere, in Surrey, as a dressing for a swollen face, the fungus being ground down on a nutmeg grater and heated in an oven before application. *F. ferruginosus* (Schr.) Masee. Not infrequent on fallen branches; a bright rust-coloured plant. *F. annosus* Fr. Near Bedwyn Common, and in some quantity in Botley Great Copse; bay brown, then becoming black; the margin is at first white, a distinctive character. *F. applanatus* Karst. A big, common and conspicuous inhabitant of Savernake Forest, a well-known and very noticeable species, forming large imbricated brackets on the tree trunks; the spores, which are abundantly produced, are snuff-coloured, and often deeply tinge the plants situated below. This and *Polyporus lucidus* are placed in *Ganoderma* by Mr. Carleton Rea, a genus, among other characters, possessing a pileus or cap with a resinous laccate crust. This polypore is to be found all the year on the beeches, oaks, and ashes of the Forest.

Poria vaporaria (Pers.) Fr. Occurs under branches lying on the ground; the pores are white, and then become cream-coloured; an important cause of dry rot in houses.

Polystictus versicolor (Linn.) Fr. Very common on stumps; the pileus is marked with variously-coloured zones; the plants are occasionally

infested with green algæ. *P. abietinus* (Dicks) Fr., with ashy-white pileus and violaceous tubes, was noticed upon a felled trunk on the west side of Bedwyn Brails.

Irpex obliquus (Schrad.) Fr. grew on a tree in Birch Copse.

Trametes gibbosa (Pers.) Fr. Frequent on stumps; a rather conspicuous plant, with whitish-grey pileus, and linear pores, which are straight, equal, and from two to eight millimetres long; the consistency of the fungus is very tough and firm. *T. rubescens* (A. & S.) Fr. This not uncommon species, the flesh of which turns red when broken, was gathered in Foxbury Wood, and in July, 1926, I found a few specimens on a stile leading into Webb's Gully Wood.

Daedalea biennis (Bull) Quel. Wilton Brails; a flesh-coloured, not infrequent fungus which is generally known as *Polyporus rufescens*; the pores are labyrinthiform, and are white and then become flesh-coloured. *D. quercina* (Linn.) Fr. A large, tough, and conspicuous species, common on oak stumps. The maze-like structure of the pores of this group gave the genus the name *Daedalea*, in allusion to the famed Cretan labyrinth constructed by Daedalus.

Merulius tremellosus (Schrad.) Fr. In Wilton Brails and near Rhododendron Drive, on stumps; the folds of the gelatinous flesh are pale pinkish in colour; a rather pretty species belonging to the same genus as the well-known Dry Rot (*M. lacrymans*), the fructifications of which have been noted at Shalbourne.

Phlebia merismoides Fr. Another pinkish fungus, not uncommon on stumps and felled timber in the Forest, sometimes growing on moss; it can be found until February.

Coniophora arida Fr. A not infrequent species, sulphur yellow at first and then brownish, and with an subundulate, tubercular hymenium, which was observed on a beech in the Forest.

Fistulina hepatica (Huds.) Fr. The Beefsteak Fungus occurs occasionally on oaks in the Forest and elsewhere; when cut into slices it has the appearance of lean meat, but it is very insipid when eaten. It may attain 30 lbs. in weight, and in wet weather it may reach its full size in a fortnight. It is best for eating when mature, as it is then more tender and less acid. Unlike *Polyporus*, it soon perishes, usually not lasting more than three weeks from its appearance.

Hydnum repandum. A large, pale, buff flesh-coloured plant not uncommon in the Forest; it resembles in shape an agaric or toadstool, but in *Hydnum*, the radiating gills of the agaric are replaced by white or flesh-coloured spines. It is an appreciated edible species, and is eaten everywhere in Italy, and also frequently appears in the market at Nice. *H. zonatum* (Batsch) Fr., brown, tough, and leathery, was gathered in Burridge Heath Plantation; the specific *zonatum* refers to the zoned pileus.

Radulum orbiculare Fr., with whitish spines on a white, then yellowish receptacle, grew on a fallen branch in Foxbury Wood; a common species.

Grandinia farinacea (Pers.) Bourd. & Gaulz. is not infrequent; it grows on dead wood, branches, sticks, and leaves. The white granules are about

1—2 mm. in diameter, and the receptacle is snow-white, and then cream or tan.

Odontia arjuta var. *alutacea* (Fr.) Bourd. & Galz (= *Hydnum alutaceum* Fr.) grew on wood by a pool on the downs near Tidcombe.

Sparassis crispa (Wulf.) Fr., a sponge-like species with compact, flat, plate-like branches, was found at the foot of a conifer near Bedwyn Common.

Stereum hirsutum (Willd) Fr. with yellow hymenium is a very familiar object on stumps, and *S. purpureum* (Pers.) Fr., was also noted; the latter is the cause of the dreaded Silver Leaf disease in fruit trees, and is scheduled under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts of 1877 and 1907. The order requires occupiers of any premises on which plum trees are growing to cut off and destroy by fire on the premises all the dead wood on each plum tree before the 1st April of every year. Where the dead wood extends to the ground the whole tree, including the root, must be burned. An occupier of premises on which trees are growing may also be required to cut off and destroy in like fashion the dead wood of any tree whatsoever on which Silver Leaf is visible. The authorities may enter premises on which they have reason to suspect the presence of trees or bushes to which this order applies.

Hymenochaete rubiginosa (Dicks.) Lév., occurred on a paling near the Kennet and Avon Canal, and also at the base of a gatepost between Bedwyn and Wilton Brails; the hymenium, or spore-bearing surface, is bristly with coloured setae in this plant.

Corticium laeve (Pers) Lév., is common; it grows on trunks, logs, and fallen branches, the cream-coloured hymenium is usually cracked in an areolate manner. The pretty pink *C. roseum* (Pers.) Fr., occurred in Birch Copse under beeches. *C. lacteum* Fr., which is uncommon, was found in Foxbury Wood in February, and *C. lividum* (Pers.) Fr., a bluish-grey species, which is also infrequent, was observed in some quantity on a fallen branch near Bedwyn.

Peniophora quercina (Pers.) Cke., a beautiful plant of a violet colour, grew on a branch in Almshouse Copse, Froxfield.

Cyphella capula (Holmsk.) Fr. A little, whitish, bell-shaped fungus with a stem 2mm. long, found by the side of Rhododendron Drive in March; it is not uncommon and occurs from September to June.

Auricularia mesenterica (Dicks.) Fr. A gelatinous species with strongly veined hymenium, very cartilaginous when dry; it is a common plant, and is found all the year round on logs; Froxfield, Shalbourne, etc.

Hirneola auricula-judae (Linn.) Berk. The well-known Jew's Ear Fungus, common on elder in Savernake Forest; it occurs on elder in Ivy House garden at Great Bedwyn, and is to be found all the year round except in dry weather, when it shrivels up. Its favourite host is the elder, although it occurs rarely on other trees, such as the beech, elm, oak, walnut, and willow. Jew's Ear is a corruption of Judas' Ear, an old tradition, referred to by Shakespeare, stating that Judas Iscariot hanged himself on an elder, hence the popular name. It was formerly used as a remedy for dropsy and sore throats. Gerard says it "is much used against the

inflammations and all other sorenesses of the throat, being boyled in milk, steeped in beere, vinegar, or any other convenient liquor."

Tremella lutescens Pers., with yellowish undulated lobes, is found here and there on stumps, and *T. mesenterica* (Retz.) Fr., with bright orange contorted folds, also occurs, often on the stems and branches of furze bushes. Owing to its conspicuous shining colour, this plant is, in Belgium, sometimes called St. Gudule's Lantern, a pretty tradition connecting it with the female St. Gudule, the patron saint of Brussels, whose lantern, on going to evening mass, continually blown out by the Devil, was perpetually re-lighted by angels. *T. albida* (Huds.) Fr. The whitish lobes are common in the Forest on fallen branches from September to May, and are rather noticeable in wet weather.

Phaeotremella pseudofoliacea Rea. grew on a stump near St. Katharine's Church; the brownish receptacle is very much lobed; it is not uncommon on stumps and posts from May to November.

Exidia glandulosa (Bull.) Fr. A blackish species, not unusual in the Forest on dead branches; the flesh is soft and gelatinous, and it is sometimes known as "Witches' Butter."

Sebacina incrustans (Pers.) Tul. Noke Wood, near the Bath Road, and elsewhere; a curious fungus very similar to run tallow in appearance, incrusting grass, twigs, stems, mosses, leaves, etc. The generic *Sebacina* refers to its greasy consistency. It looks as if it had been poured out from a mould, and then had hardened in all kinds of irregular shapes.

Dacromyces deliquescens (Bull.) Duby. Not uncommon on fallen branches; a little, yellow inconspicuous species growing on dead wood and fallen branches all the year.

Calocera viscosa (Pers.) Fr. Very common on dead branches, and on felled trunks in the Forest, and elsewhere; this pretty little fungus is golden-yellow, and is branched in a manner similar to the antlers of a deer. *C. cornea* (Batsch) Fr. Not branched like the previous species; rather frequent on dead wood.

Cynophallus caninus (Huds.) Fr. On stumps, and among dead leaves; near Rhododendron Drive; in some quantity near the Grand Avenue (A. G. Lowndes).

Phallus impudicus (Linn.) Pers. The well-known Stink-horn; sometimes called wood-witch, or hedge-witch. Very common in shrubberies, and growing on sawdust near Rhododendron Drive. A friend of mine, whose shrubbery adjoined the house, noticing a very unpleasant smell, came to the conclusion that the domestic sanitary arrangements were out of order, but a careful examination proved that adjacent plants of *Phallus impudicus* were the culprits. It is stated by Messrs. R. T. and F. W. Rolfe in their most interesting work, "*The Romance of the Fungus World*," that the spores of this plant are "embedded in a green viscid mucus of powerful carrion-like odour, having a great attraction for flies. So greedily do they devour it that they become almost comatose. Eventually the spores, which are quite unharmed in the bodies of the insects, are deposited, often at a great distance from the parent fungus, in a medium suitable for their germination." The stalk of this plant has been known to elongate six or eight inches in two hours. It is mentioned in a French Flora that this

fungus is sold at Lagny, in France, when it is in the immature or "egg" state, and that cats and wild boars also eat it at this stage. The writer goes on to say that neither man nor animal would eat it in the adult state, the odour is too repugnant.

Lycoperdon giganteum (Batsch) Pers. The Giant Puffball. Near Noke Wood, and in some quantity on the downs near Rivar; a huge species, edible when young, and when the flesh is firm and perfectly white; it must be rejected if the flesh is tinted with yellow. A specimen was found near Bedford, $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and weighing 9lb., but this is dwarfed by an American plant observed in Herkimer County, N.Y., which measured 5ft. 4ins. in its greatest diameter, by 4ft. 6ins. in its least, though its height was only $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. *L. perlatum* var. *lacunosum* (Bull.). An infrequent variety of the common puffball, *Lycoperdon perlatum*, which was found at the top of the Grand Avenue; it has pits on the stem-like base of the peridium, the outer enveloping coat of the fungus. *L. pyriforme* var. *serotinum* (Bon.) Hollós. A number of plants on a stump at Leigh Hill; a variety in which the peridium is broken up into areolae or spaces.

Bovista nigrescens Pers. Some plants near Rhododendron Drive; globose and blackish.

Two species of Earth Star (*Geaster*), one of them, *G. fimbriatus*, were seen by the Mycological Society in 1903, in the Forest, and *Geaster* has been found recently by Marlborough College boys.

Crucibulum vulgare Tul. The little cups of this species were noticed growing on thatch in Great Bedwyn village; the peridiola, the bodies that contain the spores, have the appearance of tiny eggs lying in a nest.

Cyathus striatus (Huds.) Pers. Occasionally on twigs and branches in the Forest.

The Earth Ball, *Scleroderma vulgare* (Hornem.) Fr., is not infrequent on the rides of the Forest in autumn, and *S. verrucosum* (Vaill.) Pers. has also been noted. *S. vulgare* is common in open places in woods from August to November; it is partly immersed in the soil. The odour is strong, rank, and disagreeable, and it can scarcely be termed edible, yet it has often been eaten, sometimes with the mistaken idea that it is a truffle. It is frequently used for the adulteration of *pâté de foie gras*. In its young state it has been named Vegetable Tripe, and it is then perhaps harmless. Sometimes it is attacked by a bolet, *Boletus parasiticus*, as large as or larger than itself, and this in turn may be attacked by the golden-yellow *Hypomyces chrysospermus*.

ASCOMYCETES.

Morchella esculenta Linn. The Morel was noticed in the spring of 1925 under trees near Sadler's Hill, Great Bedwyn, by Miss Hurst. The Morel, the *Morille comestible* of the French, and the *Spugnola gialla* of the Italians, is much esteemed as food; it is used for flavouring soups, sauces, and gravies, and also for ketchup. Morels are readily dried on strings, but should not touch, as this favours the growth of moulds. They grow in bushy places, generally under elms and ashes, in spring and early summer, and prefer a calcareous soil.

Helvella crispa Fr. By the side of Rhododendron Drive; a whitish plant, with convoluted pileus; the stem is hollow, and is deeply ribbed. This species is not uncommon in autumn, in woods, and by damp grassy roadsides near hedges; it is edible but has little flavour. *H. lacunosa* (Afzel.). Under trees in Bedwyn Brails; darker than the previous plant.

Mitruha olivacea (Sacc.). In some quantity on West Leas, Great Bedwyn, in the autumn; a dark-olive club-shaped species.

Geoglossum glabrum (Pers.). Wilton Brails; among grass. Club-shaped, 3—7cm. high, and everywhere blackish.

Leotia lubrica (Pers.). Wilton Brails, and near Rhododendron Drive; the receptacle is yellow-olivaceous-green and slimy; not uncommon in summer and autumn in woods, and in damp bushy places; a curious little plant.

Peziza aurantia (Ed.). A beautiful species, with a bright reddish-orange disc, rather common in the Forest; very fine and conspicuous sometimes in autumn, by the side of Rhododendron Drive; the disc is from 1 to 8cm. broad. *P. onotica* (Fckl.). A pale-yellow largish, ear-shaped, species, growing finely by the side of the Grand Avenue in the Forest. *P. vesiculosa* (Bull.). On sawdust near Rhododendron Drive; a common species, when the fungus is gathered, the spores are elastically projected into the air, and may be distinctly seen as a faint cloud. *P. repanda* (Wahlenb.) Fl. Upsal. p. 466. On a rubbish heap near Rhododendron Drive. *P. Polytrichi* (Schum.). Among moss in a sandy place in Tottenham Park; this little plant, with a deep orange disc, generally grows among moss, especially among species of *Polytrichum*; as far as I remember, in Tottenham Park, it grew with *P. juniperinum*. *P. badia* (Pers.) Obs II., p. 78. Bedwyn Brails; a dark bay brown fungus.

Discina venosa (Sacc.). Bedwyn Brails and Chisbury Wood, appearing in spring; a plant with a strong nitrous scent when crushed.

Humaria jungermanniae (Sacc.). Among liverworts, in Foxbury Wood and at Dod's Down; minute, and of a deep greenish-blue colour; in Foxbury Wood it was associated with the hepatic, *Cephalozia bicuspudata*.

Coryne sarcoides (Tul.). A pretty, purple gregarious species which is rather common in the Forest on felled timber, etc.

Dasyscypha virginea (Fckl.) with a white disc, and *Mollisia cinerea* (Karst.) with a grey one, are not infrequent on dead wood in this district. The latter was noticed in Chisbury Wood in March.

Chlorosplenium aeruginosum (De Not.) occurs in the Forest and stains the wood green; pieces of wood permeated with the mycelium of this species are by no means infrequent, and I have once or twice found the greenish cups of the ascophores; they are much rarer than the myceloid state. The stained wood is, or was, employed as "green oak" in the manufacture of Tunbridge ware.

Bulgaria inquinans Fr. Black, obconic, and of the consistency of gutta percha, it is common on felled timber, etc., in the Forest, and growing gregariously is rather noticeable; the receptacle is rough and scurfy externally.

Helotium aciculare (Pers.). By Rhododendron Drive in October; white,

fragile, and waxy; the stem is 1—2cm. high, and it occurs on decayed stumps near the ground in autumn.

Sclerotinia tuberosa (Fekl.) Symb. Myc., p. 331. This interesting species grows finely in Chisbury Wood in spring; it is parasitic on the Wood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), to the root of which the sclerotium is attached.

Ciboria ochroleuca (Mass.) has been gathered on oak near Great Bedwyn; the black-brown stem is 1—3cm. high, and the cup borne by it is reddish or yellowish-brown, and 2mm. to 1cm. across.

Hypomyces chrysospermus growing on *Boleti* and *Paxillus involutus*, a parasite of a golden-yellow colour, is common in the woods.

Xylaria polymorpha (Grev.). Treacle Bolly at Marlborough (A. G. Lowndes) and elsewhere; the clubs of this pyrenomycete are black, corky, turgid and irregular; a common species on old stumps. *X. hypoxylon* (Grev.). The Candle Snuff Fungus, common everywhere.

Hypoxylon coccineum (Bull.). Very common on beech, and gregarious; it is globose, and about the size of a pea; the plants are pruinose at first and become brownish-vermilion. *H. concentricum* (Grev.). Foxbury Wood, etc., not uncommon on dead and dying timber. Mr. Swanton says that this fungus was carried quite recently by old men in the 'fold' district of West Surrey and Sussex as a charm against cramp. At Haslemere, the little spherical tumours of *H. coccineum*, mentioned above, were carried instead, and were considered equally efficacious. Specimens of these "cramp-balls," as they were called, given to Mr. Swanton by the old villagers, are to be seen in the Haslemere Museum. A moribund tree in Foxbury Wood is covered with the blackish excrescences of this fungus, and is well worth photographing.

Rhytisma acerinum Fr. Abundant on the fallen leaves of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, on which, at Bloxham Copse, I have also noticed *R. punctatum*.

Stegia ilicis Fr. occurs on holly leaves near Bedwyn, and is not uncommon.

The following is from the "*Echo de Paris*" of the 25th August, 1926:—
"Les Champignons Mortels, Berlin, 24 Août. Par suite de l'absorption de champignons vénéneux, 19 personnes atteintes d'empoisonnement ont dû être hospitalisées. Sur ces 19 personnes qui habitent une localité des environs de Berlin, 5 sont décédées et 8 sont dans un état désespéré." Probably, here again, *Amanita phalloides* was the offender. It may be mentioned that the ergot fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*) occurs in this neighbourhood on the Onion Couch Grass (*Arrhenatherum tuberosum*), on the Cock's Foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), and on the Tall Fescue (*Festuca elatior*), as well as on the Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*), and has even been noticed on the Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*).

Some specimens of the pretty, white, and diaphanous agaric, *Omphalia stellata* Fr. were found on a stump in Haw Wood on the 11th September, 1926, and were kindly identified by Mr. W. B. Grove, of Birmingham University.

NOTES ON PURTON TITHE BOOKS.

By S. W. SHAW.

Among the numerous books and papers preserved in the Church Chest in the Priest's Room of Purton Church, are two Tithe Account Books, one dated 1726, and the other 1788.

A perusal of these two volumes throws an interesting sidelight on the agricultural history of a typical Wiltshire village in the 18th century, especially as the period under review is remarkable in the annals of agriculture for several important features.

Among other changes the 18th century witnessed a great number of enclosures, and according to the Report of the Committee on Waste Lands in 1797, nearly 8,000,000 acres had been enclosed since the beginning of the century.

The period also saw the introduction of better methods of farming, a greater knowledge of the rotation of crops, and the cultivation of various new sorts of grasses and root crops, notably the turnip and mangold wurzel.

The two tithe books in question, besides furnishing information as to the incidence and amount of tithes paid, also provide many notes on the value of land, stock raised, crops grown, methods of farming, prices of agricultural commodities, and many other details of a purely domestic character.

Scattered about the pages of both books were slips of paper to the number of 50 or more, providing memoranda of various kinds, much of it relating to the personal and domestic affairs of the Vicar of Purton at the time, the Rev. Richard Glass, who was presented to the living in 1725, his father having been Vicar before him.

On the cover of the Tithe Book of 1726 are written the following words:—
“Vide the last Page but one of this Book concerning the lots of Great Tythes once belonging to the Vicar.”

The entry referred to runs as follows:—

“Decbr ye 23rd, 1728. It was ye misfortune of my father, my predecessor, to succeed a gentlemen from whose executors he could obtain or hear no true account (either by books or otherwise) of ye great Tythes belonging to ye Vicar so yt he and I since have been obliged to find out our great Tythes by enquiry by wch means (I fear) a great many acres will be entirely lost, however, I have set down underneath wt acres now pay Tythe, which are far short of ye acres mentioned in ye Terrier.”

A list of acres, with in some cases the name of either the owner or the possessor is appended. The total number of acres given amounts to 43½ acres, upon which Great Tithe, that is tithe on corn, grain, hay, and wood, sometimes called Rectorial Tithe was charged.

The question as to what constituted Great Tithe or Small Tithe was in

many cases decided in a purely arbitrary manner, although by an act passed in the reign of Richard II. the tithe was apportioned between the Rector (in most cases the religious house which had become possessed of the living) and the Vicar. Cases, however, are to be found in which the general cultivation of what is usually a Small Tithe has been held sufficient to turn it into a Great Tithe, and the place of sowing has in some instances determined the class to which a subject should belong, for example hops sown in a garden were small, but in a field great tithes (Easterby's *History of Tithes*).

As the payment of tithes in kind was conducive to much waste and expense to the tithe owner, and also produced a certain amount of animosity between the parson and his flock, composition for tithes became a regular practice by agreement between the Vicar and his parishioners.

This method dates back to the reign of Richard I. and may consist of the discharging of certain lands of tithes by the giving to the parson lands in lieu of tithe on produce, or a method of prescription called a "modus decemandi" by which agreed rates are paid instead of the payment in kind.

An interesting note is to be found on the fly-leaf of the Tithe Book of 1788, which runs as follows:—

"Copy of a paper in Mr. Glasse's Tithe Book—on the 10th June, 1741, it was decreed in the High Court of Chancery that there was no modus within the parish of Purton for the tythes of milk and calf, but that the Vicarial Tythes within this Parish, were due in kind, and accordingly a great many persons paid milk in kind to R. Glasse the then Vicar. This suit was generously tried at the sole expense of the Rt. Honble Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, the very worthy patron of this Living.

Witness my hand

Richard Glasse Vicr."

The original of this copy is not to be found in the Tithe Book of 1726, and the payment in kind of tithes as mentioned does not appear in any of the entries in the book.

The following are instances of the payment of Great Tithes, found in both volumes:—

"April 12th, 1726. Jn. Parker 2/- for an acre of Hay in Woodward's Croft."

"1731. Jno. Wells 4/6 Great Tythe of Coohill."

"1734. Edward Read 2/- for the Great Tythe of his ground."

"1738. Edmund Morgan 6/- for 2 acres of Great Tythe in Brimnel."

"1738. Timothy Patey 18/- Great Tythe Bayleys' Ground."

"1738. Jno Jeffries 2 half acres of Great Tythes 3/-."

The question of tithes on wood has been the source of much provocation. In 1344 a Canon was passed at a Synod held under Archbishop Stratford which practically made all wood tithable except trees growing from seed and fir-trees. This was hotly opposed, and the matter remained in dispute till 1872, when the power of the Canon was limited, and great trees, *i.e.*, those of 20 or 30 years' growth were exempted from tithes. The following entry is interesting on this point:—

"W^m Templer, Febyr ye 27th, 1738, for his ground in this parish . . . and looking after ye Tythe wood in Brockus."

A dispute as to the tithes on wood is instanced in an entry dated December the 8th, 1737, where the following note is appended:—

"N.B. Accountable (Mr. Nevel Maskelyne) for wood which he calls for his own use and therefore thinks not Tythable, about 40 or 50 Luggs."

There are numerous accounts of agreements between the Vicar and tithe payers, as to the amount of composition to be paid, which give information as to the value of the tithable object.

"April ye 12th, 1742. It was then agreed upon betwixt Richard Glasse, Vicar of Purton, and Richard Morse, dairyman, yt he, ye said Richd Morse shall pay for wt grounds he rents in this parish two shillings in ye pound for wt he feeds, and sixpence in ye pound for wt he mows for three years at quarterly payments. It is agreed upon yt if ye two parties can't agree as to ye value of ye lands it shall be referd to two indifferent disinterested persons to settle ye value, by whose judmt both parties shall abide."

This agreement is signed by both parties to it, and witnessed by Thomas Flower, who from various accounts in other parts of the book was apparently the Vicar's servant.

A lengthy agreement dated June 2nd, 1736, drawn up between Richard Glasse, Vicar, and John Packer, yeoman, is couched in legal language, and contains some quaint spelling. Tithe is termed "All the Vicarial Tythes or Tenths which shall yearly arise, come and grow, renew, increase, or happen in, upon or out of the estate or estates which the said John Packer now dothe or hereafter shall occupy within the parish of Purton," while the Vicar is termed "the incumbent of the Vicarage of Purton."

There are numerous instances where payment of tithe is made in a lump sum or composition.

"June 2nd, 1735, Mr. Butler pd his Composition by his son for his estate in Braydon 2—10—0."

"May ye 24th, 1736, Widow Hilliard pd her composition 3—3—0."

"Septbr ye 14th, 1736, Richd Large pd his Composition due Lady Day last 2—2—6."

"April ye 27th, 1737, Mr. Glasse did then declare to ye above Robt. Holliday yt he received from him ye above sum (1—13—8) as a composition for his small tythes for one year to Lady day last, and yt ye composition should subsist no longer than he thought fit and that he protested against any modus whatsoever, witness Thos Flower."

"Mr. Herring, March ye 8th, 1737, received from him by way of Lump and Composition . . . 4—0—0."

"April ye 16th, 1730, Memdm. Richd Glasse, Vicar of Purton, did then agree to let to James Hilliard all his small Tythes of ye estate wch he rents of ye Rt. Honble ye Earl of Shaftesbury in this parish, as also ye Tythe of Restals' Bargain with ye Tythe of three Beast Leases and one acre of Great Tithe in Brunnel, and ye said James

Hilliard doth agree to pay for three years from ye date hereof ye sum of three guineas yearly to ye Vicar for his small Tythes (viz.) thirty-one shillings and sixpence at every Michaelmas Day, and thirty-one shillings and sixpence at every Lady day as Witness our hands

R. GLASS, Vicar.

JAMES HILLIARD."

The subject of leases bulks large throughout all the entries in the Tythe Books, and the probability is that Purton was in advance of the general state of agriculture in Wiltshire in the 18th century.

The gradual breaking down of the open field and strip system of holdings, with rights of common, received a great impulse in Purton at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries and the Purton Manors coming into the hands of lay owners are soon disintegrated, giving rise to a numerous body of freeholders which is a distinguishing feature of Purton economic history from the Reformation period onwards.

The common grazing rights appear to have been regulated, and some system adopted, instead of a heterogeneous turning out on the common of the holders' cattle. The smaller holders and those whose pasture land was not sufficient for their own stocks, paid for grazing rights on the lands of other owners, and so there are numerous entries of tithes paid on adjustment. Adjustment tithe is a small or vicarial tithe and is a subject about which there is much uncertainty in the early cases.

On the Tythe Book of 1726 there is a list of persons who paid tithes on leases for the years 1733, 1735, 1736, 1737. An examination of the list of these leaseholders reveals a fairly prosperous agricultural community, and the consideration of the tithes paid on stock confirms this belief.

The following figures are taken from the above four lists :—

- 1733. 51 persons paid for 409 leases.
- 1735. 46 persons paid for 476 leases.
- 1736. 42 persons paid for 434 leases.
- 1737. 39 persons paid for 330 leases.
- 1737/8. 31 persons paid for 342 leases.

In the list of leaseholders of 1737 appears the name Jno. Purton, and a lease is in one case called the Parish Lease, probably a piece of land in the ownership of the Overseers of the Poor.

The internal agricultural economy of Purton at this time with regard to leases on the common seems to have taken the form of allotting a definite area of land for the pasturing of a certain number of cattle, and among the various papers in the Church chest there is a book entitled "William Gile's Book, May 3rd, 1730," giving a list of all persons holding grazing rights on the common, together with the head of cattle placed thereon.

Eighty-two persons are mentioned and the number of leases amounts to 374. The cattle turned in are as follows :—Cows 140, Oxen 55, Yearlings 137, Horses 31, Colts 22.

The following extracts from the Tythe Book give information as to the extent and value of a lease, both enclosed and common.

Tithes paid on leases :—

"April 11th, 1726. Wm. Pealingham, $\frac{1}{2}$ lease, 5d."

"March 27th, 1731. Jno. Wells, 12 leases, 10/-."

"April 8th, 1744. Robt. Holliday, 6 leases, 5/-."

"May 21st, 1735. Mr. Plummer, 5 leases, 4/2."

"August ye 17th, 1736. Mr. Maskelyn pd for 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sumer Leases 11/9, 3 leases stocked by Thos. Newth with milch cows for wch he would pay nothing, and for 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Winter Leases he tendered me half a crown and refused to pay any more."

A note is found later stating that "Mr. Maskelyne pd for his 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ winter leases 8/10."

"March 24th, 1737. Jno Jeffries, 4 winter leases, 1/4."

The value of a lease in the common is found in the following :—

"May ye 17th, 1742. It was then agreed upon between R. Glasse, Vicar of Purton, and John Baker, to pay 2s. in ye pound for wt he feeds, and 6d. in ye pd for wt he mows, for 2 yrs from Lady day last valuing ye comon grounds at 20s. a lease."

"John Horton, Oct. 14th, 1743.

8 Leases fed 12/-

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leases fed 8/9."

The usual tithes on fed land being $\frac{1}{6}$ in the pound, the value of a lease is practically 20s. The rent of a lease is shown in the following :—

"July ye 2nd, 1726. Wm. Masline pd also three pds for ye Rent of five Leases."

"July 1st, 1727. Richard Scutts pd for 12 leases 7—4—0."

"April ye 4th, 1743. All Leases yt are fed or mowed to be valued at twenty shillings a lease a year."

In the Tythe Book of 1788 appears the following entry :—

"Allot^{mt} in Stoke Common in 3 fields (a) 9 acres 5 fed (b) 7 acres 5 fed (c) 10 acres 5 fed, in this ten acre ground one two acres or one lease belonging to Mr. Thos. Dyke only."

Further information on the question of a lease is provided in a document dated December 24th, 1741. This document is one of a number of papers relating to the Poor Law administration in the parish of Purton, and is a signed examination before W. Stanley and R. Freke, two of the Justices of the Peace, of Clement Barnett, labourer, touching his legal settlement in accordance with the Act of Settlement of the reign of Charles II., 1662, entitled "An Act for the better relief of the poor." The paper is here given in full.

"Wilts to wit. The Examination of Clement Barnett, Labourer taken upon oath the 24th day of December, 1741. This Examt. saith he was born in the Parish of Winterborn in the County of Wilts, and that upwards of twenty years ago he was hired a servant to Mr. William Maskeylne, of the Lodg in Braydon, in the Parish of Cricklade St. Sampsons, in whose service this Examt. lived several years, and received for every year his full wages, and when this Examt. left, his said Master Maskelyne, he came to live in the Parish of Purton in the said County, and there dwelled ever since, and further saith he rented at one time by the year fifty shillings of Pasture

Ground belonging to Mr. Robert Moulden, situate in Purton aforesaid, and the same year he rented Three pounds a year of Pasture Ground of Mr. Dyer situate in the said Parish of Purton, and also a dwelling house in the said parish at Twenty-five shillings by the year, and also further saith, that at the time he rented in the said Parish of Purton aforesaid, he rented four cow commons in Purton aforesaid at Twenty shillings each from the third of May to the first day of November following, and this Examt. at the expiration of the said four cow commons as aforesaid, made a fresh contract for four cow commons to feed the same with sheep untill the Lady day following at Three shillings to a Cow Lease, and three sheep to a Cow Lease, and further saith not.

The mark of Clement Barnett.

Sworn before us, W. Stanley, R. Treke.

A curious entry found in a small book of Tithe papers lying loose in the Tithe Book of 1726 must close this article. "April ye 15th, 1734. Then let to Anthony Bath Senr 4 leases at 13s. each to be paid for at Xmas 2—12—0; a bottle of wine if he lets ym for more."





PLATE 1.—Guy's Rift, Slaughterford.

GUYS' RIFT, SLAUGHTERFORD, WILTS: AN EARLY IRON AGE HABITATION.

By T. F. HEWER.

[Reprinted by permission from the *Proceedings of the Spelæological Society*
(of Bristol) for 1924, pp. 229—237.]

While attempting to gain access to a rift at Slaughterford, Wilts, in 1922, Capt. Guy St. Barbe dislodged a quantity of earth in which he found numerous human bones and remains of various domestic animals; he spent some days in carefully collecting all available material and submitted a report to Sir Arthur Keith.

In spite of Capt. St. Barbe's vigilance at this time, some boys visited the spot and removed a large number of bones; fortunately, however, most, if not all, of these found their way to the Devizes Museum.

In the autumn of 1924 Sir Arthur Keith requested the Spelæological Society to assist Captain St. Barbe in the excavation of the site. In January, 1925, the work was begun.

The site consists of a seventy-five foot long vertical rift in the oolite cliff (Plate I.) at the top of a steep slope overlooking the river, 520ft. west of B.M. 198.4, near the Slaughterford Paper Mills, on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map, Wilts, Sheet XIX., S.E.; the site is here marked "Cloud Quarry," but it does not seem to be known by that name at the present day. Extensive quarrying of the oolite along the top of this hill was performed several hundred years ago, and it is said that stone for building Malmesbury Abbey was obtained here.

The rift nowhere reaches the surface of the ground above, as it is covered by 10ft of undisturbed rock. The northern end has been fully exposed by quarrying so that it is impossible to say whether the rift became much wider at that end, what the original entrance was like, or where it was situated. The lower levels of the rock, which are of superior quality, have been undercut, thus producing a cave-like appearance; this is represented by the dotted line on the plan (Fig. 1).

The floor of the rift was some 12ft. above the level of the ground, so that it could only be entered by a somewhat perilous climb up the face of the cliff. Plate I. is a view of the north end of the rift; the trees in the foreground stand within the quarried area; the undercutting at the foot of the cliff and the precarious nature of the overhanging strata are plainly visible.

EXCAVATION.

The material fallen from the end of the rift was sorted and excavation of the undisturbed floor begun; this was attended with great difficulty on account of the darkness and narrowness of the passage, the average width being less than 2ft. The stratification was as follows:—

- (a) Two feet of dark earth, with the débris of countless jackdaws' nests.

- (b) A layer 1ft. deep, containing charcoal, burnt bones, pottery, and human remains, etc.
- (c) Barren clayey soil with loose stones and boulders extending to the ground level.

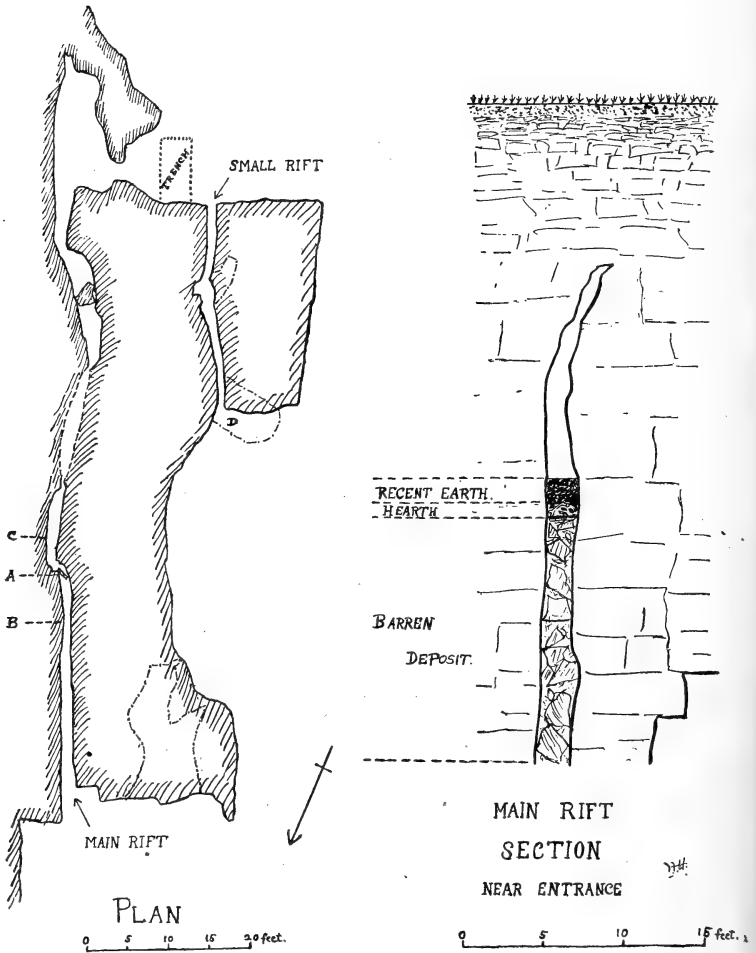


FIG. 1.

A trench was also dug to a depth of 8ft. at the south end of the cliff (Fig. 1); this showed that this end had also been quarried, and no signs of habitation were found.

The main rift could be entered at the south end, but it was not possible to get right through on account of some large boulders with which it was

not safe to interfere. The earth deposit ended at a point 29ft. from the north end (marked C in Fig. 1) so there was no object in attempting to force a passage.

The small rift was explored and opened up at its north end, so that it became possible to crawl through; it was in a "chamber" here (marked D in Fig. 1) that Capt. St. Barbe found some fragments of flint, including a rough blade; similar flints are to be found on the field above the cliff, and, in the absence of any possibility of this part being occupied at any time, they must have fallen in during quarrying operations.

FINDS.

These include those found originally by Capt St. Barbe, those obtained during the excavations, and the bones which were sent to Devizes Museum; for the last I am deeply indebted to the Committee of the Wiltshire Archæological Society who have kindly presented them to the Spelæological Society.

HUMAN REMAINS.

Four adults and three children. It was possible to reconstruct a large part of one of the adult skulls, and it is on this that Mr. L. H. Dudley Buxton has written the report which is published in this issue.

Many other bones, besides skull fragments, were found, but these present no points of particular interest. One of the adults, judging from a mandible which shews signs of absorption, was an old man; the other three were probably middle-aged; the children were aged about four, six, and eleven years respectively, these figures being arrived at by examination of unerupted teeth.

The human bones were found from the entrance of the rift to a point twenty-six feet in (marked A in Fig. 1), where the passage became narrowed, and there was a turn to the left; no daylight penetrates beyond this point. At this corner there was a large flat stone lying obliquely across the passage, and it was under this that the frontal bone and other skull fragments of the eldest of the children were found.

ARTIFACTS.

A few rough pot sherds with charcoal and burnt bones were present in the occupation level for a distance of twenty feet from the entrance (marked B in Fig. 1). Only two pot fragments could be fitted together; they represented part of the brim and side of a vessel three inches in diameter (Fig. 2, No. 1); no part of the base was recognisable. The paste is over three-quarters of an inch thick, coarse and black throughout, containing many white granules and fragments of snail shells; the pot is hand-made and devoid of decoration; the rim is slightly incurved, and the sides slope uniformly inwards without a shoulder; the outside is coated with a thin layer of oolitic mud which has evidently formed since the pot was deposited in the rift.

Rim fragments of two other vessels were found; the first (Fig. 2, No. 2) is of the same material as that just described, but is thicker and belongs to a larger vessel; it bears two faint indented lines, but these do not seem to be part of any scheme of decoration; the rim is incurved, flat on top, and has a slight lip along the inner side. The second fragment (Fig. 2, No. 3)

is of finer material and belongs to a vessel roughly six inches in diameter ; it also is hand-made, of a reddish clay, containing many granules and shell fragments ; there are traces of a horizontal incised line one-eighth of an inch below the rim, marking it off from the body ; the rim is incurved and flat on top. This pot bears some resemblance to a type found at Fifield Bavant, Wilts.

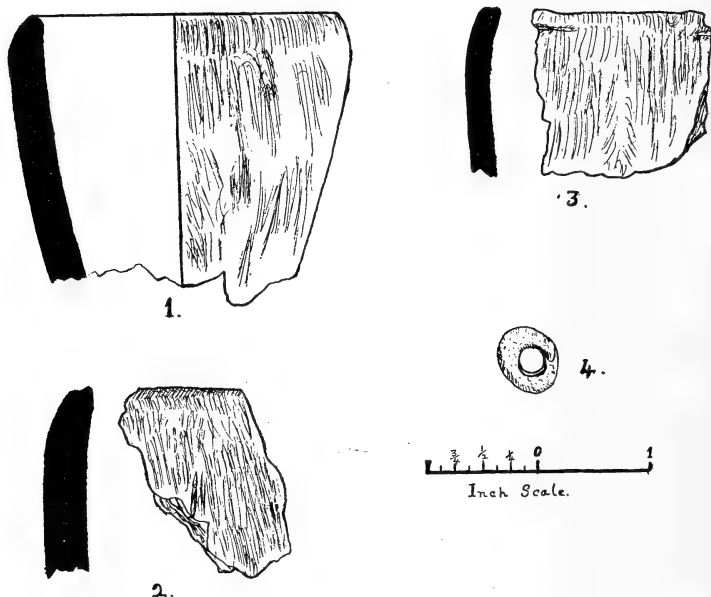


FIG. 2.

A few sherds of another vessel, with a thin layer of red clay on the outside, were also found ; the paste is of the same nature as those described above, but is rather less thick.

All the fragments would appear to be ordinary domestic ware ; they are certainly referable to the Early Iron Age, but whether Hallstatt, or early La Tène, it is difficult to say.

The only other artifact was a chalk bead (Fig. 2, No. 4) which consists of a roughly circular nodule of chalk, flattened unevenly on either side and bored cleanly through the centre.

ANIMAL REMAINS.

A great many bones and teeth of ox, apparently belonging to one individual ; the distal ends of many of the ribs have been cut off by blows with some sharp instrument ; only a few of these shew signs of charring by fire, but the long bones are split longitudinally.

Wild boar and sheep bones are plentiful. Other animals include, badger, weasel and recent voles, mice and shrews, rats and (?) otter.

Several jaws of a large species of dog have been identified by Mr. J. Wilfrid Jackson as being "of the same type as those from Glastonbury Lake Village and the Early Iron Age sites at All Cannings Cross, Fifield Bavant, and Swallowcliffe Down, Wilts; it is the type of *Canis familiaris* described by Rüttimeyer as "House-dog of the Stone Age," and among present day races the type is represented by the hound or by the setter or pointer. There were no "fancy" breeds in prehistoric times, but dogs of general utility to the herdsman and hunter."

The birds do not call for any special notice, as they are such forms as may be living in the district at the present time, *viz.*: Song Thrush, Redwing, Blackbird, Robin, House Martin, House Sparrow, Magpie, Jackdaw, Skylark, Brown Owl, Blackcock, and Pheasant.¹

The molluscan remains include: *Pomatias elegans*, Müll, *Clausilia laminata*, Mont., *Polita cellarina*, Müll., and *Goniodiscus rotundatus*, Müll.

CONCLUSIONS.

The rift represents part of a site occupied by people with an early La Tène or Hallstatt culture. Mr. Buxton's observations upon one of the skulls (*q.v.*) suggests that they may have been descendants of the old Neolithic people.

There is no evidence of a definite burial for any of the human bones, and, on the other hand, there has been no fall of rock within the rift which might suggest that their presence was due to a catastrophe; they certainly did not merely fall into the rift so it is only left to suppose that this was the back of a larger habitation, the major part having been removed by quarrying.

My very grateful thanks are due to Mr. A. Jones, of Manor Farm, Slaughterford, owner of the land, for his kindness and hospitality at all times, and to the Rev. H. E. Ketchley, of Biddestone, for providing labour on two days when the work was particularly difficult.

REPORT ON CALVARIUM FROM GUY'S RIFT, SLAUGHTERFORD, WILTS.

By L. H. DUDLEY BUXTON, M.A., F.S.A.,

Department of Human Anatomy, University Museum, Oxford.

The Calvarium is unfortunately in a very fragmentary condition. I have reason to believe that there has been a considerable amount of warping, probably due to the drying of the fragments, either before or after excavation. This warping seems to occur very frequently when bones are much broken, as the drying proceeds unevenly, and there is no mutual pressure to help in the retention of the original shape.

We are singularly deficient in early Iron age skulls. Even the enormous

¹ Identified by Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S.

collection of British skulls made by Rolleston only includes two complete skulls. Any specimens, however fragmentary, are therefore of great value. Owing to the broken nature of the specimen, in order to avoid excessive handling, I asked Mr. Talbot Rice, research student in this department, to prepare tracings with a diagraph natural size. The figures are reduced from drawings I have made from his tracings. I am much indebted to him for his help.

Although the muscular ridges are slightly developed, and the forehead is smooth, and with only a slight projection in the region of the glabella the general appearance of the Calvarium suggests a male. The age is adult, but I cannot specify further.

Viewed from the side *norma lateralis*, the general appearance is striking. The forehead is high, well developed, and prominent. The vault is evenly curved, and the occiput bulges considerably, giving the Calvarium an elongated appearance when viewed in this aspect.

Seen in *norma verticalis*, that is when looked at from above, owing to the fragmentary nature of the specimen, the figure is slightly misleading. This is due to the fact that so much of the left side of the forehead is missing. The brain case appears to be slightly asymmetrical, a common feature, probably one side is about two millimeters larger than the other. The forehead is broad, showing that, in conjunction with the height already noted, there was considerable frontal development. In cranial form the view from on top accords with that of the lateral view that the skull is definitely long-headed, the cephalic index being probably in the neighbourhood of 73, well within the dolichocephalic group.

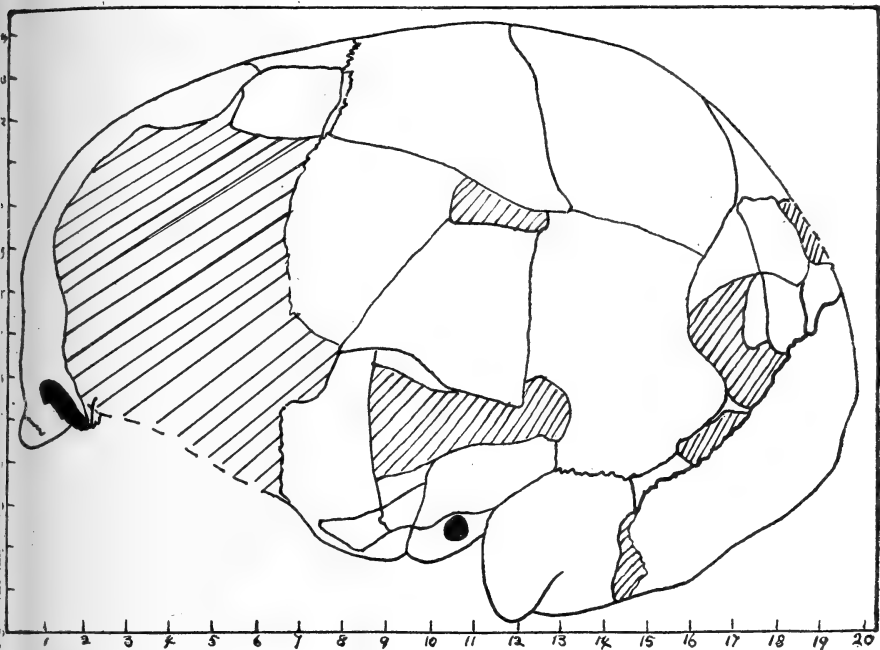
The one absolutely certain Early Iron Age skull in Rolleston's collection, which is perfectly preserved, that from Market Weighton, in Yorkshire, is of exactly the same type, indeed the description I have written above would apply almost word for word to that. A specimen from Sunderland which may possibly be of the same date is of a different type altogether. The most striking feature of the Slaughterford and the Market Weighton skulls is their dissimilarity from the Romano-British specimens. I could parallel them in this latter series, as we have many hundreds from which to choose, but the normal type as represented in some picked at random for my pupils to measure is quite different.

If on the other hand we turn to the older series, the Long Barrow and other Neolithic skulls, the last being unfortunately only a small group, we find that, although often presenting differences, they belong to the same general type.

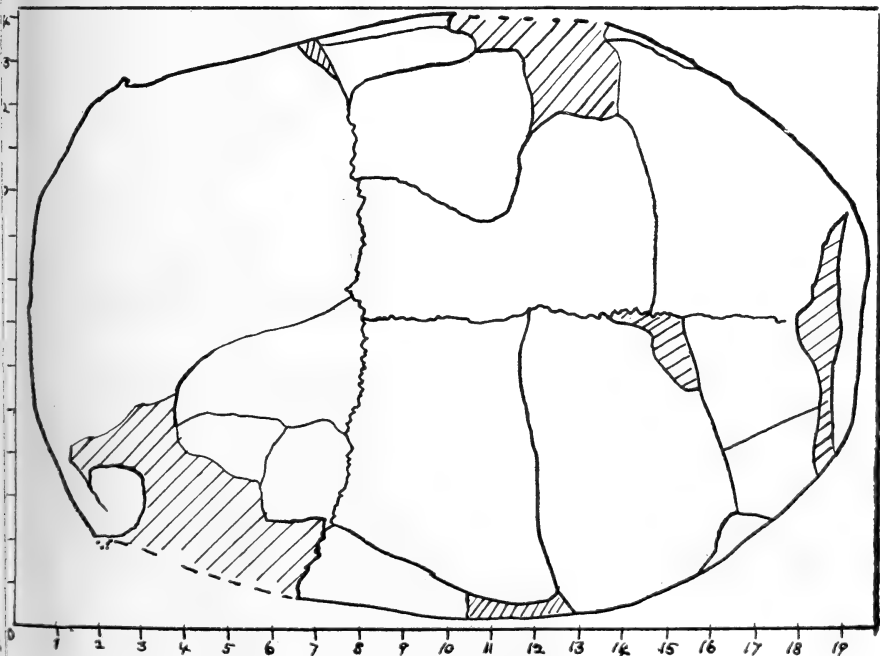
Sir Arthur Keith has pointed out that the so-called River Bed type belongs to the Mediterranean race. There can be little doubt that the specimen before us belongs also to this division of mankind. The point of greatest interest is the contrast between this type and the Romano-British. It is impossible to come to any conclusions on the basis of two skulls, but it seems worthy of note that these two chance specimens should definitely belong to the older type, whereas among the many specimens of the succeeding period one has to search considerably before comparable specimens can be found.

NORMA LATERALIS.

The surrounding lines have been divided into centimetres. They are not a frame like Sir Arthur Keith's Standard frame, but merely a scale.



NORMA VERTICALIS.

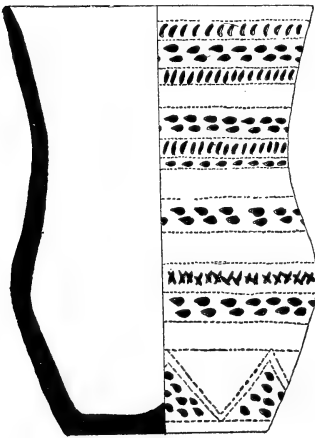


Skull from Guy's Rift, Slaughterford.

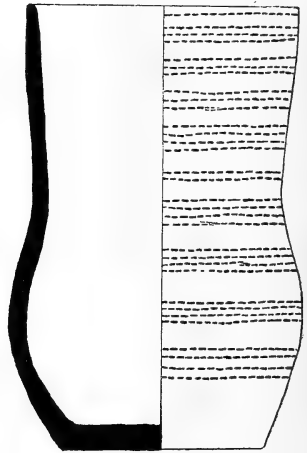
TWO BRONZE AGE BEAKER BURIALS AT NETHERAVON.

By MRS. M. E. CUNNINGTON.

The two drinking cups, or beakers, illustrated, were found during excavation for the foundations of a new aerodrome at Netheravon Flying School in June, 1926. Two graves were found in the chalk about ten yards apart and about three feet deep. One grave contained the crouched skeleton of an aged woman with beaker No. 1; the other the crouched skeleton of a woman about 30 to 40 years of age, and a child about fifteen months old, with beaker No. 2. Nothing else seems to have been found except a large



Beaker No. 1.



Beaker No. 2.

natural flint of peculiar form said to have been lying across the chest of the older woman. The flint is 18 inches long, roughly cylindrical or bar-like, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 2 in. in diameter; at one extremity there is a projection suggestive of a small outstretched forefinger, indeed the whole flint has some resemblance to a long withered human fore-arm, it was found broken in two pieces.

Beaker No. 1, found with the old woman's skeleton, is well made and somewhat elaborately ornamented, the lines being in the usual notched technique. There are four double rows of punch marks shaped like a grain of wheat; two rows on the upper part of the vessel are suggestive of finger nail ornament but were made by a tool; a row of ornament on the lower part consists of slanting strokes partly obliterated by another row of strokes slanting in the opposite direction. The paste, freely mixed with pounded flint, has a black core burnt to a light red and tooled on the surface. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., rim diam. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., base 3 in.

Beaker No. 2, found with the skeletons of the younger woman and child is of a less elegant shape and not so well made. The ornament consists of a series of notched lines alternating with plain tooled zones; the paste is similar to that of No 1. Height 7in., rim diam. 4½in., base 3in.

The two cups and fragments of the three skulls were secured for the Society's Museum through the kind intervention of Squadron-Leader Insall, V.C., M.C., and Captain Dawson, of the School of Aviation, at Netheravon.

The thanks of the Society are due to Sir Arthur Keith for kindly reporting on the remains of the skulls.

REPORT ON THE HUMAN REMAINS FROM NETHERAVON.

BY SIR ARTHUR KEITH, M.D., F.R.C.S., LL.D.

No. 1. The skull and skeleton represent an old woman, sutures closed and teeth worn. The chin and all other parts have the characteristics of the Beaker people. There is a part of her pelvis. One can estimate the original dimensions of the skull: length 188mm., width 145mm., auric height 113mm. The index is only 77, but nevertheless the skull has the markings of the Beaker folk—especially the chin. At the parietal eminence the skull is thick, 8mm., the thickening being, I suspect, due to a senile change.

No. 2. The skull of a woman about 30—40 years of age. The original size cannot now be told, but the lower and upper jaws and the nose are those of the Beaker folk. She has the strong supra-orbital ridges of that race. Most of the teeth have fallen out since burial, but all were apparently sound at the time of death.

No. 3. The skull of a child aged about 15 months. Probably a boy.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE OF PRINTED
MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY
OF WILTSHIRE, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY
UNDER PARISHES.

By THE REV. E. H. GODDARD.

In the *Magazine* for December, 1918, Vol. xl., pp. 209—230, there was printed a short paper on "Existing Materials for Wiltshire Bibliography," in which it was explained that circumstances had placed all the principal collections of notes on this subject, made up to that date, in my hands, and that for many years I had been endeavouring to compress this mass of material into some form in which it might be preserved, and could be consulted. Since then the work has been continued with the result that so far as my own share in it is concerned, it has been carried as far as it is ever likely to be, and it is time that it should be put into a shape in which it can be usefully consulted in the present, and may perhaps be used as the basis of a fuller and more complete catalogue by other workers in the future.

As to its scope, no attempt has been made to deal with any manuscript material, or with maps, prints, drawings, or illustrations. The catalogue has been confined entirely to printed matter, as represented by Books, Pamphlets, Acts of Parliament, Particulars of sale, Articles in Newspapers and Periodicals, and the like. This of course limits the proportions of the material collected, and to some extent its usefulness, but even so the two sections of the "Bibliography" have attained a volume which entirely forbids any idea of printing it, even if it were complete enough to warrant such an intention, and that it certainly is not, for its compiler has never had the advantages which the neighbourhood of a great reference library would have afforded him.

The larger section of the collection is that which deals with the writings of 1700 to 1800 authors who may be reckoned as belonging to this county by right of birth, residence, or office. All writings of the authors known to the compiler, on whatever subject, have been noted and are entered on loose sheets of paper of foolscap size, under the author's name, arranged in alphabetical order in twelve drawers (two "nests" of six drawers each) in the Society's library, so that any author's works can be referred to at once without difficulty. In all cases where the book or article has passed through my own hands the full title page verbatim with particulars as to size, number of pages, illustrations, &c., is given. The references to separate books, editions, or articles, noted in this section were reckoned in 1918 to number just under 15,000, and they have been added to since that considerably.

The other section of the collection is that dealing with the printed material available for the History or Topography, using that word in its widest sense as including the Natural History, Agriculture, Geology, &c., both of the County as a whole, and of each Parish separately, has also been

arranged alphabetically and is contained in six drawers in the Society's Library. On these sheets the full title, &c., of each item has been entered as in the case of the preceding section. It seemed, however, desirable to condense, correct, and rearrange the contents of these sheets in a form which can be more readily consulted by any one who wishes to know what has been printed about any particular parish in the county. In this final form, which has now been typewritten and bound up in five volumes containing 1088 pages, which will be placed in the library, only so much of the title page of each item has been given as will suffice to identify it clearly, together with its date, size, and number of pages, and where the Society's library possesses a copy of the work, the letters D.M. (Devizes Museum) are added. To give the entire title page, as has been done on the loose sheets, would have occupied too much space in the typewritten volumes. The weakest side of the catalogue is probably that concerned with Genealogy, Family History, and Records, but it lays no claim to be even approximately complete on any side. The main sources from which it was compiled have been already mentioned in detail in the previous article referred to above. It remains only to record here my indebtedness to the late Mr. John Sadler who up to the day before his death was engaged in reading the MS. of the Catalogue and adding thereto a large number of references, more especially of Wiltshire Acts of Parliament. Only two typed copies of this Catalogue have been made, one for the Society's Library at Devizes whilst the second will go to some other public library.

Throughout the Catalogue :—

W.A.M.= *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*.

D.M.= Devizes Museum Library.

Sal. Lib.= Salisbury Public Library.

In the case of Avebury and Stonehenge, the items (numbering 947 mentioned in W. Jerome Harrison's voluminous "Bibliography of the Great Stone Monuments of Wiltshire," *W.A.M.*, xxxii, pp. 1—169 (Dec. 1901), have not been repeated in this Catalogue.

WILTS OBITUARY.

Aaron Watson, died June 26th, aged 75, at Lacock. Buried at Bowden Hill. Born in Derbyshire, 1850, he spent his life in journalism. Beginning as the editor of a Manchester weekly paper, he shortly afterwards started, wrote, and published *The Newcastle Critic*. This led to his appointment as assistant editor of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* and he continued on the staff until in 1880 he migrated to London and wrote for the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Magazine of Art*. Later he joined the staff of the *Evening News* and for a while edited *The Echo*. Going back to the north he edited the *Shields Daily Gazette*, *The Northern Weekly Leader*, and the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, one after the other, returning to London as correspondent of the *Bradford Daily Observer*. He was vice-president of the Institute of Journalists in 1885, and its hon. secretary 1894—5, attended the World's Press Congress at St. Louis in 1904 as a British delegate, and again at San Francisco as delegate and correspondent of *The Times*. After

his retirement to Lacock, where he died, he took an active part in local politics, as a fighting Liberal, being elected chairman of the Chippenham Divisional Liberal Executive. He married, 1871, Phoebe, d. of John Gibling, of Norwich, who died in 1915, and leaves three sons, all three occupying high places in journalism, and one daughter. He was a J.P. for Northumberland, and a member of the first County Council.

Obit. notice *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 1st, 1926.

He was the author of:—

Brown Studies (Essays). 1885.

Waifs and Strays, with verses Grave and Gay. 1886.

For Lust of Gold, a Romance. 1890.

More Waifs and Strays.

F.C.G., a Sketch.

A Medley of History, Anecdote and Reminiscence. 1907.

Tennyson (The People's Books). 1912.

A Great Labour Leader. 1908.

Papers on Fishery Questions.

History of the Savage Club (perhaps his most important work),

The Story of Lacock Abbey [Printed in instalments in the *Wiltshire Gazette* in Feb., March, and April, 1923, noticed *W.A.M.*, xlii., 384—386].

A Newspaper Man's Memories, with 16 illustrations. London. Hutchinson & Co., 1925. 8vo., pp. 324 [noticed *W.A.M.*, xliii., 241].

He was also joint author of **The Marquis of Carabas**, a novel; **The Royal River and Rivers of Great Britain**, and he concluded the unfinished **Autobiography of Thomas Burt**.

He was also a large contributor to many Reviews.

Samuel William Farmer. died July 9th, 1926, aged 78. Cremated and buried at Little Bedwyn. Son of James Farmer, of Market Lavington. Educated at the Spa School, Melksham, he studied at Aberdeen for the medical profession, but in consequence of lung trouble settled down as a farmer at Easterton Hill Farm. Mr. Farmer was a very remarkable man, ". . . He began farming in a small way with very little capital: he died a reputedly wealthy man. His success was due to great energy, sound judgment, bold initiative, and general force of character." He was not a typical farmer, "farming only appealed to him as a means of making money." To succeed in what he undertook was his hobby. Figures and calculations were his recreation." After his marriage with Miss Redman, of Coulston, he rented Little Bedwyn Manor Farm, which he afterwards purchased and lived at until his death. Here he proved that milk could be profitably produced on an arable farm. About 1880, in the bad times, he took Collingbourne and Grafton Farms in partnership with his half-brother, W. B. Gauntlett, and started large dairies there. In 1885 he entered into partnership with Mr. F. Stratton, at the Manningfords, and in 1889 they rented also Cuttenham, Hilcot, and Charlton Farms. In 1892 he took Rushall and part of Wilsford, and later on Horton, Norton Bavant, Bishopstrow, Patney, and Puckshipton. On all these farms milk was produced on a very large scale. He also rented Ham and Enford Farms, and

for a few years had in addition a large holding at Henley on Thames. At the height of his career he controlled the management of 25,000 acres of land and over 2,000 cows. "For many years he had the reputation of being a hard, close man; probably he was then . . . in later life he became a very generous contributor to any object that appealed to him . . . It was his contribution of £3,000 that made the extension scheme at Saver-nake Hospital possible." He was a governor and a benefactor of the Dauntsey School; a trustee of Somerset Hospital at Froxfield, and of the Broad Town Charity; a J.P. for Wilts since 1907; an original Alderman of the County Council, and vice-chairman of the County Rate Basis Com-mittee, where his very special knowledge of all assessment matters was of great value. He was for 30 years churchwarden of Little Bedwyn. He left a gross estate of £404,330 chiefly to charities.

Long obit. notice with portrait, *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 15th; *Wiltshire Times*, July 16th, 1926.

Mrs. Frances Darbshire, of Elms Cross, Bradford-on-Avon, died July 4th, 1926, aged 49. She had never recovered from her husband's (Mr. Charles William Darbshire, Liberal M.P. for the Westbury Division in 1922 and 1923) death at Singapore during a voyage round the world in June, 1925. She was an ardent politician, an excellent speaker, and it was largely through her help that her husband won the seat. After his death she was asked to contest more than one constituency, but declined. She had won the affection and regard of the Liberal women of the Division in a remarkable degree.

Long obit. notice and portrait, *Wiltshire Times*, July 10th, 1926,

William Tiptaft Young, died July 15th, 1926, aged 64. He farmed at Ludgershall, and afterwards at Herridge, Collingbourne King-ton, and later at Spitalcroft, Devizes. Retired to live at Claremont, Littleton Panell. J.P. for Wilts, 1918, and for some time chairman of the Rural District Council. He leaves two sons, William Douglas and Cecil Herbert, and a daughter.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 22nd, 1926.

Col. Charles Richard Luce, V.D., D.L., died Oct. 7th, 1926, aged 97. Buried in Malmesbury Cemetery. Born March 26th, 1829, son of Thomas Luce, who was M.P. for Malmesbury 1852—59. Educated at Fairfield Moravian School, Manchester. He succeeded his father as manager of the Wilts and Dorset Bank, at Malmesbury, and was also a director of the bank for 35 years until its amalgamation with Lloyds Bank in 1913. He also succeeded his father in the ownership of the Mill and Abbey Brewery, Malmesbury, a large business which he sold in 1912 to the Stroud Brewery Company. He stood as Liberal candidate for Malmesbury at the 1881 election but was defeated by Col. C. W. Miles. He subsequently became a Liberal Unionist. He was the first Mayor of the Borough under the new Corporation in 1886, 7, and 8. He qualified as J.P. for Wilts in 1876. He joined the Malmesbury Company of Volunteers as Lieutenant in 1859, and served with the 2nd Volunteer Battalion until 1889, commanding

the Battalion as Colonel for seven years. An earnest churchman he acted as churchwarden of St. Mary's, Westport, for many years, paid the whole cost of re-seating the Church, and contributed £200 towards the purchase of the Parish Room in Silver Street. He was a most generous donor to the Cottage Hospital funds, and in many other ways. The *Wiltshire Gazette* said of him that by his death Malmesbury had lost "its most aged, popular, and respected inhabitant." He married, 1861, a daughter of Harman Visger, a Bristol merchant. Of his sons, Lieut. W. C. Luce died in the S. African War, and his eldest son, Edward, died in 1887. Two sons survive him; Major-General Sir Richard Harman Luce, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S., Conservative member for Derby, Assistant Director of Medical Services, 1915; and Vice-Adm. John Luce, C.B. His only daughter married Mr. Norman Maclean, a Cambridge professor.

Obit notices: *N. Wilts Herald*, Oct. 8th, with portrait: *Wiltshire Gazette*, October 14th, 1926.

WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views, in any way connected with the county, to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits appearing in the newspapers.]

Report of the Marlborough College Nat. Hist. Society for 1925. The botanical section reports that the total number of species noted in the 10 miles radius is now 845. *Lepidium draba*, *Utricularia*, *Hieracium Bauhini*, together with four new "species" of *Viola*, and twelve of *Rubus* have recently been found. Of birds it is noted that the Corncrake is completely absent, the Coal Tit is uncommon, and the Tree Sparrow fairly plentiful. Mr. Peirson is convinced that the Curlew nests in the neighbourhood. In the entomological section amongst thirteen new species of Hymenoptera are the first two females of *Andrena congruens* taken in Britain. Mr. H. C. Brentnall has a paper on "The Manor of Rockley," in which he records that Rockley, in N. S. Wales was so called by Captain Watson Augustus Steel, a native of the Wiltshire Rockley, who called a grant of 4,000 acres made to him in 1828 by this name. Alfred of Marlborough is mentioned in Domesday as holding Rockley, but Mr. Brentnall thinks that there must have been two manors from the time of Domesday downwards. The descent of Alfred's manor can be traced through the Ewyas family to that of Tregoze, thence to Will de Grandisson, the Pateshull family, Roger Beauchamp of Bletso, and by an heiress to Oliver St. John, and the St. John's of Lydiard Tregoze held it

apparently till the beginning of the 19th century. But in 1222 the King grants timber from Savernake Forest to Hugh de Kilpec for the rebuilding of his two houses at Rokele, and in 1244 the King assigns the Manor of "Roclegh" to the widow of Hugh de Kilpec. Mr. Brentnall believes that there were two holdings at Rockley, the chief manor and a smaller manor, and discusses this complicated question in the light of such records and Inquisitions as are available, which are here quoted at length. By the 19th century the two holdings seem to have coalesced into one, held by the Baskervilles of Ricardstone in Winterbourne Bassett. Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart., of Ashton Court, Som., bought it in 1820, and his family held it until 1855, when it was sold to W. T. Tanner, whose son, Will. Tanner, sold it in 1911 to H. de H. Whatton, the present owner. Some account of a trial in 1853 on the lines of the more famous and later Tichborne trial, which aroused great interest at the time, is quoted from a rare pamphlet in which the whole history of the case is given. One Thomas Provis claimed on the strength of a series of forged documents to be the son of Sir Hugh Smyth, and the rightful claimant to the estates and the baronetcy. The Manor Rolls of Rockley have disappeared and are believed to have perished in a fire at Salisbury. The next paper is one on "Cow Bridge," with a good photograph of the old three-arched red brick bridge probably built by Lord Hertford between 1718 and 1723, when the castle grounds were enlarged, and the course of the road across the river altered. A portion of Stukeley's "Prospect of Marlborough from the south, 1723" (*Itin. Cur.* Vol. II.) is reproduced showing the old bridge. The writer, apparently the editor, Mr. L. G. Peirson, regards the date 1723 as that when the sketch was completed, possibly recording conditions, as of C. House incomplete, which prevailed at a somewhat earlier date. A photograph of the new two-arched bridge of reinforced concrete built in 1925, quite comely in itself, faces that of the old bridge. The name of the earlier bridge in Elizabethan times was Cole Bridge, which later became Cow Bridge, but to the College it has always been "Ducks Bridge." "The Risings of the Rockley Bourn," by L. G. Peirson, collects the data as carefully recorded since 1904, in connection with the rainfall and the prevalence of wind, to both of which the rising of the Bourn is popularly attributed, but no conclusion is reached. Probably the most valuable paper, in this very good number, is "Cyclops of the Marlborough District," by A. G. Lowndes. The total number of species of these "Water Fleas" known in Britain is 30, and of these no less than 17 have been identified in the Marlborough district and are here elaborately described, and their specific distinctions, in most cases only to be determined under the microscope, are illustrated in seven plates. As there is no up-to-date work on the British Cyclopidæ this paper represents original work of permanent value. A paper on local Fungi by C. P. Hurst, and a note with a plate of flint "Gravers" from near Marlborough complete the number.

Joan à Gore Church. *The Dauntseian* (Dauntsey School Magazine) had an article by W. K. L. entitled "Pages from local History," reprinted in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of May 8th, 1926, which contained an account of the village and Church of "St. Joan à Gore." A great fire some

250 to 300 years ago destroyed the entire village and the inhabitants took refuge at Market Lavington, as West Lavington would not receive them. "With the passage of time the Church and buildings of this unfortunate village completely disappeared, so completely that no one knew where they were situated. . . . Some 50 years ago Mr. Stratton, who occupied the farm, discovered the foundations of St. Joan à Gore Church, while digging in a belt of trees at the back of the farm house. The remains, consisting of the outline of the building, were clearly distinguishable, and the nave, chancel and south porch were traced out without difficulty. It appeared that this gentleman took some care of the discovery, for he fenced it round and planted shrubs about it. But the farm in time passed to other owners, and no trace of the Church now remains. The gentleman who gave this information (apparently Mr. Sainsbury) saw the outline shortly after it was unearthed."

Abiri and Stonehenge. "Abiri or Avebury, in Hebrew signifying the 'Potentes,' the 'Mighty Ones,' the 'Sun and Moon.'" "The Hele (Greek helios *The Sun*) Stone" and other choice items of information are to be found with two illustrations, "Sunrise at Stonehenge" and "Abiri restored," in a short article in *The National Message and Banner*, apparently an Anglo-Israelite publication, Feb. 20th, 1926.

Trowbridge round about 1750. A series of articles by W. G. Addison, in *Wiltshire Times*, May 8th, 15th, 22nd, 1926, has a number of interesting notes, such as the meeting at the George Inn in 1751 of a committee to raise voluntary subscriptions (100 promised, but not all paid!) to provide 33 lamps and maintain them. What was "Bulgins Castle" so often mentioned in the accounts as adjoining the churchyard?

Malmesbury Abbey Church, Proposed Renovations. *The Times* of April 20th, 1926, had a short notice, and the *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 22nd, a much longer account of the various works for which an appeal for £12,000 was about to be launched. The *Wiltshire Gazette* of July 15th, 1926, has also a very full account of the meeting at Malmesbury on July 8th, 1926, at which the appeal was formally launched, and of the speeches then made. The most important works of renovation proposed are as follows. When the western tower fell *cir.* 1550 it destroyed completely the three western bays of the nave, and broke in the roof and vaulting of the next two bays eastwards. The ceiling of these two bays was later on reconstructed in plaster upon a wooden frame in exact imitation of the remaining stone vaulting, indeed so close was the copy that the majority of visitors to the Abbey never realised that the ceiling of these bays was of plaster at all. The wooden foundation of this plaster work has now become decayed, and the whole is in imminent danger of falling. The authorities of the Abbey Church have decided to reconstruct the vaulting of these two bays in stone in harmony with that of the rest of the Church. At present the bases of the fine Norman arcades are buried 18in. under ground, and their proportions thereby greatly spoiled. It

is proposed therefore to lower the floor to its original level, in connection with a new scheme for heating the building. The organ, built by Abraham Jordan in 1714, is at present placed on the modern "Norman" stone screen and gallery at the west end of the nave. It is proposed to remove this gallery which blocks the west end of the nave, and to remove the organ, carefully preserving its fine case, to the chapel at the east end of the north aisle now used as a vestry. At the same time the present poor modern wooden pews with cast iron ornamentation would be replaced by chairs, and it is intended, by the erection of oak screens, new choir stalls, pulpit, &c., to make the east end more worthy of the Church than it is at present, doing away with the existing deal and cast iron fittings. The mural tablets on the great Norman Columns are to be retained in their positions. The font and King Athelstan's monument are to be moved. The works will be in Mr. Brakspear's hands and have been passed by the Diocesan Advisory Committee. Up to the present something over £2,000 has come in.

The earliest Washington Portrait. Lawrence Washington, of Garsdon. By W. Roberts. *The Connoisseur*, June, 1926, vol. lxxv., pp. 67—73.

The portrait is of Laurence Washington, son of Sir Lawrence Washington, of Garsdon. He married Eleanor, second daughter of William Gyse, of Elmore. He was sheriff of Wilts in 1650, and was elected with Sir Francis H. Lee, of Ditchley, one of the members for Malmesbury in 1661, but died in that year and was succeeded by Philip Howard, of Charlton. His widow married secondly Sir William Pargiter, of Gretworth, and provided the handsome Communion vessels still in use at Garsdon, by a bequest in her will of £30 in 1687. This Communion set has been reproduced for use in the Cathedral Church of St. John, New York. The portrait here illustrated was at Raynham Hall, Norfolk, the seat of the Townshend family, having descended from Elizabeth, Lady Ferrers, daughter of Laurence Washington, to her great-great-granddaughter, who married George, 1st Marquis Townshend. The portrait was sold at Christies in 1904. It has upon it the Washington arms (stars and stripes). It is suggested that it was painted by Cornelius Johnson (or Janssens). In addition to the portrait, there are illustrations of Garsdon Manor House; Sir Lawrence Washington's Monument in Garsdon Church, with the Washington arms upon it (enlarged); the Washington arms and crest formerly at Garsdon Manor, belonging to the Woody family; the brass of Robert and Eliz. Washington in Brington Church, Northants; and the Garsdon Communion set.

Some old Houses of Devises, No. 30, Long Street, By Ed. Kite, and Woolmore Farmhouse: its Builders and later Owners. By Col. R. W. Awdry.

The notices of these two articles in *W.A.M.*, xliii., p. 374 (June, 1926), omit to state that they appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, the latter on March 18th, the former on March 25th, 1926.

The Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Salisbury, 1926. By J. M. J. Fletcher). **A Handbook for Pilgrims.** Price 3d. Issued by authority of the Dean and Chapter. Pamphlet, 7½in. × 4¾in. pp. 16. Two plates: Part of St. Osmund's Shrine; Choir and Sanctuary; and cut of diminutive effigy of 13th cent. Bishop (erroneously spoken of as the Boy Bishop).

A short note on the history of the diocese and the foundation of the Cathedral is given at the beginning and then the visitor is taken round the building, and the monuments and other objects of interest are pointed out to him and he is told as much about them as in the great majority of cases he wants to know, and what is more the information he receives is wholly accurate and up-to-date. An excellent three pennyworth.

Dewponds, by M. K. S. Edwards. A short article in *Country Life*, May 29th, 1926, pp. 735—6, with five good photographs of Wiltshire Dewponds, and some account of the process of making them.

Studies in the Corallian Lamellibranch Fauna of Oxford, Berks, and Wilts. By W. J. Arkell, F.G.S., I. Limidæ. extracted from *Geological Mag.*, vol. lxiii., pp. 193—210. May, 1926. Three plates.

Geology and Palæontology have most unhappily gone out of fashion of late years, and Mr. Arkell is one of the all too few geological workers in Wiltshire. Moreover he has set himself an almost heart-breaking task. He begins his paper thus "A glance at the exhibited collections in any of our leading museums, such as the British Museum, the Geological Survey Museum, or the Oxford University Museum, shows that the naming and identification of many of the Mesozoic fossils is in a very unsatisfactory state. The private collector or the student who becomes thoroughly familiar with fauna of his own district and then goes to these museums to classify and identify it will usually come away with many misconceptions. He finds moreover that the various museums contradict one another. . . . The student who finds cause for anxiety in the showcases of the museums will find chaos when he obtains access to the locked drawers underneath. The mass of raw material secreted in these drawers would provide many workers with a lifetime's research." Mr. Arkell has undertaken to straighten out this tangle for a single genus. So far as the Wiltshire beds are concerned those of Highworth are most in evidence, though Seend, Westbrook, Tockenham, and Hilmarton are also mentioned.

The Story of St. Boniface College, Warminster.

A short history of the principal events in the life of the college from 1860, when it was opened, to the present day, is given in *St. Boniface College, at Home and Abroad.* Michaelmas Term, 1925, pp. 3—4; Lent Term, 1926, pp. 3—5; and Trinity Term, 1926, pp. 5—7.

Ancient British Agriculture in the South and

West. By E. A. Rawlence. A paper read at the meeting of the Surveyors' Institution at Salisbury and partly printed in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 8th, 1926. Mr. Rawlence for the Pre-Roman conditions in agriculture depends chiefly on Dr. Clay's discoveries at Fyfield Bavant and Swallowcliffe, and follows this up by a good description of the Common Field system introduced by the Saxons, and of the great changes brought about by the dearth of labour caused by the Black Death. He ends by dwelling on the two great necessities of chalking or marling, and drainage, both nowadays to a large extent unpractised. Of the former "He remembered his father telling him that in his early days gangs of gipsies used to go about with teams of donkeys to whom large wicker panniers were attached with flap-board bottoms. These gipsies would then sink shallow wells in the centre of a field to be chalked, fill the panniers, and then lead the donkey out and drop the flap. Thus heaps of chalk would be deposited all over field at intervals. The sides of these wells gradually fell in and filled up leaving a shallow hole which the plough could easily pass through."

Wexcombe, Mr. A. J. Hosier's Farm. Under the heading "Open-air Milk Farm. Wiltshire Farmer's new system," *The Times*, July 26th, 1926, has an article describing the success of a novel system under which Mr. Hosier has 500 cattle of which 180 are cows in milk on 1,000 acres of high down land. The cows are out summer and winter and never come near the farm yard or the cowshed, not even coming in to be milked, for the milking shed (on wheels) comes to them instead.

Wiltshire Barns. "Concerning some Barns. Wiltshire examples."

By Miss M. K. Swayne Edwards, a short article in *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 21st, 1926, mentioning several Wiltshire barns, with two good illustrations of Bradford-on-Avon and Tisbury Barns, and a poor one of what remains of that at Wulfhall.

Folk Song and Locality. Alfred Williams has a short article in *Wiltshire Times*, August 26th, 1926, on the subject of Folk Song in Wiltshire and along the Upper Thames. He notices that at three separate points on the latter in 1914 he heard a version of "Of all the Brave Birds," which was printed in the play "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," in 1609, and in 1914 aged men of the Thames side were still singing songs celebrating the campaign of Marlborough in the Netherlands, 1702—1704, and others dealing with the American War of Independence, and the French wars at the end of the 18th century *e.g.*, "Rodney so Bold," recalling the defeat of the French fleet off Sta Lucia in 1782.

Trowbridge. The Parish and its Poor. An interesting article by W. G. Addison in *Wiltshire Times*, August 26th, 1926,

describes the lengths to which overseers and other parish officials went in the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries to prove that paupers were "settled" in other parishes rather than in their own. In 1832 in the dispute between Trowbridge and Road over the settlement of Thomas Higdon, Mr. Elijah Bush ran up a bill of £32, and that between North Bradley and Trowbridge in 1751 over the curious case of Joanna West cost £18 3s. 0d. This complicated case is described at some length, as also is that of William Gunstone born in 1798 at Westbury, whose "settlement" was disputed between that parish and Berkeley, in Somerset.

Some Villages of North Wilts. By J. Lee Osborn. Illustrated. Printed and Published by the Cirencester Newspaper Co. 1926. Cr. 8vo., pp. 4 + 83. Eight illustrations: Great Somerford War Memorial, Jacobean House, and Church; Bremhill Church, Garsden Manor House, Lydiard Millicent Church, Ashton Keynes Village and Cross, and Church. The parishes dealt with are Great and Little Somerford, Dauntsey, Brinkworth, Charlton, Garsdon, Crudwell, Hankerton, Oaksey, Lydiard Tregoze, and Lydiard Millicent, Ashton Keynes and Somerford Keynes. All these articles are reprinted from the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard* and have already been noticed in the *Magazine* as they appeared. The Church in each case is the principal subject of each article, and the architecture is well described by Mr. Lee Osborn, who knows what he is talking about. It is well that these articles should be reprinted in this handy and useful form.

Stowford, in Wingfield. By Sir Alfred Welby. An interesting article in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 16th, 1926, tracing the descent from the Conquest, when it was granted to the Bishop of Coutances, of the Manor including a mill afterwards known as Stowford. This afterwards became the property of Keynsham Abbey, founded by Will, Earl of Gloucester, in 1170. In 1458 the Abbot granted a lease of a messuage called Stowford, two water mills there being under one roof. These two mills were later on altered into four fulling mills, which were leased in 1494 by Abbott John Graunt "to William Clevelode of Stowford, clotheman"; whose memorial brass is in possession of Mr. Herbert Clarke, lately of Trull House, Wingfield, whose father acquired it, probably at some so-called restoration of Wingfield Church; it is 14½ in. long by 2 in. broad inscribed in two lines "Pray for the Soule of Thomas Cleflode on / whoys soule Jhu have mercy. Amen."

The notice of this brass is interesting, as no mention of it is made by Kite in his *Brasses of Wiltshire*, published in 1860, and it was obviously unknown to him. It seems a pity that it should not be restored to the Church to which it probably belonged. The descent of the property is traced through

Thomas Bailey, of Trowbridge, 1438, who married the daughter of Will Clevelode, and his son Christopher, who also owned the advowson of Wingfield, and married Maud, daughter of Thomas Horton, of Iford. His heiress, Rebecca, married first Henry Longe, of Whaddon, whose son, Walter, was created a Baronet in 1661. The present owner is Sir Vincent Caillard. A good photograph of the picturesque three-gabled house mentioned in the records as "The Message," separate from the Mill House, shows the Tudor front added about 1543 to the earlier house which contains traceried windows of late 14th or 15th century date.

Letters to young Fly-Fishers. By Sir George Aston ("George Southcote"). London: Philip Allan & Co. [1926]. Cr. 8vo., pp. xiii. + 154, Eight illustrations from photographs of which the first six are of the River Avon at Woodford, in the neighbourhood of Court House, where the book was written, and the boy who figures in three of these is the author's son. Much of the advice on Dry-Fly Fishing applies in the first place to the Avon.

Devizes, "La Rewe." The now extinct name of a Devizes suburb. By Ed. Kite. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 23rd, 1926. "La Rewe" is mentioned in a deed of 1302, and "La Reustrete, near Southbroom," in another of 1309, and land in "Southbroom and La Rewe" is noted as granted to the Bishop of Salisbury in an Inquisition of 1329. Mr. Kite identifies "Le. Rewe" with the suburb now known as Wick, in Latin "Viculus," which name in many instances he says denotes Roman occupation. In support of this he notes that it is in the Southbroom and Wick district that such Roman remains as have been found at Devizes, have occurred, such as the pottery and other objects found at Pans Lane, now in the Museum. He also notes that traces of a Roman villa have been found at Wick, in Lacock, and that Heddington Wick has also produced Roman objects. (He might have added Hannington Wick also). At Southbroom, as mentioned in *Philosophical Transactions*, xxii., No. 268, p. 758, in 1699 was found a blue earthen vessel, 10in. high, containing several hundred Roman coins, mostly copper, some of mixed metal, and others washed with silver. What became of them is not recorded. Mr. Kite gives an account of the 21 bronze figures of "Penates" dug up in a two-handed Amphora in 1714, by a gardener named William Cadby on the site of an old house on the Green, of which eight are now in the British Museum.

Trowbridge. The *Wiltshire Times*, Oct. 9th, 1926, contains a note by James Rodway recalling the days of his youth in Trowbridge, in which he mentions the rhyme current sixty years ago.

Trowbridge steeple, long and leetle,
 Dirty town and shabby people.

And the nicknames "Trowbridge Knobs," "Bradford Gudgeons," "Hilper-ton Tie-downs," and "Bradley Donkeys."

Some Wiltshire Place Names. A short article by Miss M. K. Swayne Edwards in *Wiltshire Times*, Sept. 4th, 1926.

A week-end on the Kennet. *Country Life*, June 19th, 1926.
 A good article by Stephen Gwynn on Dry and Wet Fly-fishing at Saver-nake from Durnsford Mill, comparing the Kennet with Irish rivers.

Guide to Malmesbury Abbey. Price Sixpence.
Malmesbury. [1925.] J. Riddick. Pamphlet 8vo., pp. 8.
 Compiled by C. E. P., with a plan and eight good process illustrations, views of the Abbey Church from North, and N. East, the South Porch, and Interior looking West, K. Athelstan's Tomb, the Font, the Old Fire Engine, and the Market Cross. The letterpress gives a good deal of information, but might be amended on one or two points. To call the font "Saxon" is somewhat absurd, and to suggest as one possible use for the so-called "Watching Chamber" that the Abbot from this point of vantage was able to keep an eye on his monks is not much better.

Old English Cottages. Vanishing relics. Some Wiltshire examples. By Alfred Williams. The *Wiltshire Times*, May 22nd, 1926, has an interesting article advocating the restoration of old cottages rather than their destruction. The writer has especially in mind the old cottages built mostly of chalk or sarsen between Clyffe Pypard and the Uffington White Horse. Mr. Williams describes how the chalk (Lower Chalk) was quarried out in large masses and piled in heaps which were covered or thatched to keep off the rain, and were then left for the winter to be "weathered." The softer blocks were disintegrated by the frost but those that survived were fit for outside walling. For interior use no such test was necessary. Neither chalk nor sarsen is used nowadays, the latter has the reputation of "sweating" in the wall, and sarsen houses are said to be cold and damp. This is true also of walls of block chalk though Mr. Williams does not say so. He remarks on the large size of the rooms both up and downstairs in many of the late 16th and 17th century cottages as opposed to the much smaller and worse built cottages of the 18th century, many of them built by squatters on the waste beside the roads. "A curious rule was to the effect that if one desirous of building a cottage could only manage to raise a hearth of stones and boil a gammon of bacon upon it, no other person could deprive him of his right to the place." There are good process illustrations of a row of thatched cottages in the street at Erlestoke now destroyed, two cottages at Bratton, and two of the timber-framed houses of Keevil.

Amesbury. Historic and Prehistoric. By John Soul. Printed by the *Salisbury Times* Company, 1926. Pamphlet, 8in. × 4½in., pp. 40. These notes are reprinted from the *Salisbury Times* in which they appeared in nine instalments between July 16th and Sept. 17th, 1926. Prehistoric conditions and finds, the legendary and historical beginnings of the Abbey, its charters, royal visitors, and dissolution, the traces of the monastic buildings between the existing house and the Church, which is throughout assumed to be that of the Monastery, and the successive owners of the Abbey lands are touched on. The value of the notes consists chiefly in those dealing with post-suppression times and more particularly in the still more modern events in the history of Amesbury. The chief events in the lives of successive owners are mentioned; Edward Duke of Somerset, his son Edward Baron Beauchamp and Earl of Hertford, Sir Will. Seymour, 2nd son of Lord Beauchamp, who after his first marriage to Lady Arabella Stuart and her death became Marquis of Hertford, and by his second marriage with Frances Devereaux joined the two estates of Amesbury Priors and Amesbury Earls. In 1660 Lord John Seymour succeeded, dying in 1676. Lord Thomas Bruce was the next owner, his son Charles selling the property to Henry Boyle, afterwards Lord Carleton, after whom the avenue called "Lord's Walk" is named. He also planted three avenues of limes in the park, and dying in 1735 was succeeded by his nephew Charles, 3rd Duke of Queensberry, who married Lady Catherine Hyde, the patroness of the poet Gay. The additions and alterations to the house and grounds under the 3rd and 4th Dukes, are usefully gone into at considerable length. From 1794 to 1800 the mansion was occupied by the English Canonesses of St. Augustine expelled from Louvain by the French, who on leaving Amesbury went to Spettisbury, in Dorset. William Douglas, 4th Duke of Queensberry, dying 1810, was succeeded by Archibald James Edward, 1st Baron Douglas. In 1824 the estate was purchased by Sir Edmund Antrobus, 1st Baronet, and on his death in 1826 it passed to his nephew, Sir Edmund, 2nd Baronet, who very largely rebuilt the house. He died 1871 and his son, Sir Edmund, 3rd Baronet, succeeded. On his death in 1899 his son, Sir Edmund, 4th Baronet, succeeded. On his death the present owner, Sir Cosmo Gordon Antrobus, 5th Baronet, succeeded. There are useful notes on a number of field and other place names in the parish. The various owners of Stonehenge from 1620 downwards are mentioned. Notes indeed on all sorts of matters seem to have been jotted down by the writer just as they occurred to him, without any particular order or sequence, most of them quite worth preserving but in the absence of an index somewhat difficult to sort out.

Some Annals of the Borough of Devizes (Volume II.). Being a series of extracts from the Corporation Records, 1791 to 1835. By B. Howard Cunnington, F.S.A. Scot. Devizes. Geo. Simpson & Co. 1926. Royal 8vo., cloth, pp. IV. + 292. Price to subscribers, 18/6.

Capt. Cunnington in this volume carries on his extracts from the Corporation records from 1790, where Vol. I. ended, to 1835, the date of the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. Additional extracts from the earlier records omitted in Vol. I. are also given. A good deal of space is occupied with loyal addresses presented apparently on every available occasion. In 1895 Mr. Baldwin's plans for the new Town Hall were carried out at a cost of £2156 15s. 6d., and a leaden case containing an engraved plate of brass, etc., in a stone cheese-shaped box, was built into the bay of the building, and when the bay threatened to collapse in 1922, the said stone box was found and opened, and a fresh brass plate was added and the whole was again built into the new foundations of the bay.

In 1806 it was ordered that the Market Cross be pulled down. In 1807 the Kennet and Avon Canal was navigable from Pewsey to Devizes. There are continual notices of townsmen who having been elected Capital Burgesses refused to serve as such and were duly fined £30. Indeed the Corporation must have found these fines quite a considerable source of income. In 1810 there was an incipient mutiny in the 2nd Wilts Local Militia quartered in Devizes that caused the hasty calling out of troops of yeomanry from all over the county, their colonel, Lord Bruce, dashing in his barouche and four, in which he had travelled down from London all night, to take the command. The militia were so impressed that they yielded without fighting, the ringleader got 200 lashes and the matter ended. In the same year Mr. Hugh Lavington is ordered to substitute tiles or slates for thatch on his houses in Bridewell Street. In 1812 the Mayor's allowance was raised from £40 to £60; in 1823 to £80; and in 1829 to £100 a year.

At the peace celebrations in 1814 every member of a benefit club who walked in the procession received 1/- from the Corporation—the clubs were:—The Independent, The Royal Oak, The King's Arms, and The Hare and Hounds. In 1814 Lord Sidmouth erected the Market Cross, and the existing inscriptions were placed on it at his suggestion. The accounts of Ruth Pierce's death from the Inquisition on her, and from the *Gloucester Journal* of February 6th, 1753, are given. The Gas Works were established in 1826. In 1829 the annual income of the Corporation was £282 and the expenditure £190. There is a curious entry in 1830 for which Captain Cunnington can find no explanation—"Mr. Smith and Mr. Sylvester attended with crowns of laurel, that ceremony observed in the swearing in of all other Burgesses, having been omitted in their case, and it being considered an antient custom never abolished."

In 1831 the Corporation petitioned against the Reform Bill and protested that no charge of bribery or corruption had ever been brought against them.

In 1833 an exhaustive report of the Municipal Charities is given.

Amongst the extracts supplementary to those given in Vol. I. from the earlier records are many interesting items. Vagrant beggars are continually ordered to be whipped and "demitted" (sent away), women as well as men. In 1551 Clement Shorte is put in the pillory for "pykynge of a porsse," and in 1559 another offender had his ear nailed to the pillory "being taken a cuttinge of a purse."

In 1596 a "Hewe and Cry" was made for the apprehension of two persons. Two years earlier John Deane, sadler, was committed to ward for calling William Erwood, Bayliffe, "Scut, Scabb, Coulebearer, and other approbious words."

In 1584 seven persons are fined 6d. each for "losinge of Syvices on Whitsunday last past."

In 1585 Richard Palmer, who had stolen 20 sheep skins was sentenced to be "stripped down to the waste and then (on Thursday) to be whipped rownd about the Market Place to the ensample of all other malefactors and offenders."

In 1593 Richard Truslowe, executor of John Truslowe, of Avebury, Gent., distributed in St. John's Church £5, as part of a legacy left by him to the poor. In 1594 John Prittle, baker, of Seend, had six loaves confiscated and distributed to the poor as being under weight.

Appendix C gives extracts from the Records of the Meetings of the Devizes Improvement Trustees set up by the Act of 21 George III., 1780. In the next year four night watchmen were appointed at 6d. a night, and 90 lamps for the streets and three watch boxes at a cost of £147 7s. 3½d. were provided at the expense of James Sutton, of New Park.

In 1788 the Clerke is ordered to give "public notice that all drivers of carriages passing and repassing up and down the street called the Brittox and all other streets within the Borough, be requested to incline to the left-hand side of the said streets."

In 1805 and 1806 some tons of "Season Stones" (Sarsens) from Avebury are bought for paving.

In 1824 elaborate arrangements are made in case of fire, and three years later six fire hooks with other appliances are bought. Later still in 1893 a new fire engine was bought.

Appendix D gives the various oaths of allegiance taken by the Mayor and Justices. Appendix E gives extracts from the "Devizes Borough Sessions Book," 1790—1819.

Capt. Cunnington states that there were 48 public whippings in Devizes between 1800 and 1836, nine of which occurred in 1803. During the first half of the 19th century there were 118 public and 674 private whippings in Wiltshire ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The prices of wheat between June, 1797, and July, 1800, are recorded in one of the Corporation Books.

A list of the names of Innholders and their houses in 1819 is given.

A number of other appendices deal with the Watch Committee reports; Devizes Divisional Sessions; Proceedings in the Court of Record, 1754—1813; Yearly Rents of the Borough; Corporation Receipts and Expenditure, 1785—1835; Wiltshire Fire Insurance Companies, 1784 to 1806. Mr. Edward Kite's report on the History of Royal Grants of Property to the Corporation, especially the properties of Chantries, etc.: the Diary of George Sloper, 1753—1810, which was printed in the *Wiltshire Gazette*; and a few other matters.

The volume ends with a summary of the results of the enquiries made by Capt. Cunnington into the right of Devizes, and some other

Boroughs to use the title of "Royal Boroughs." This title seems to have been officially applied to Devizes since 1910 on several occasions, but it is clear that that Borough has no right to use the title nor have any other Boroughs in England except Windsor and Kensington, both of which have the express authority of the Sovereign to do so. There is a useful index to the contents of the volume which is excellently printed and got up, and Capt. Cunnington is to be congratulated on the completion of his arduous labour of love.

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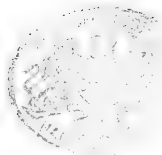
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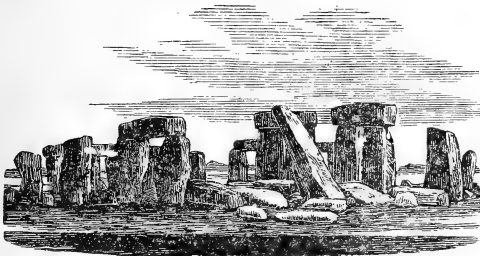
SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY

A. D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”—*Ovid.*

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VOL. XLIII.

CORSHAM.

By HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A.

The tract of land that now forms the parish of Corsham is practically the southernmost end of the great oolitic range of the Cotswolds and its height above the river valleys rendered the site suitable for human habitation from the earliest times; though later cultivation has obliterated all evidence of such inhabitants, except a tumulus just behind Hartham House.

In Roman days one of the great military roads, that from Bath to Silchester, ran the whole length of this tract of land and afterwards formed the southern boundary of the parish; but, in spite of its proximity to Bath, Corsham cannot boast of any other evidence of that race. In Saxon days the road was disused and a ditch was thrown up along its course which from then till now has borne the name of Wansditch or Wansdyke. This ditch was apparently made as a boundary between the kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex.

It may be remembered that during the time of the heptarchy the Saxons were always at war with their neighbours, but after the seven kingdoms were united in the person of King Egbert they settled down into a quiet and peaceable folk, who loved their homes and gained prosperity by the cultivation of their lands. To them we owe, not only the name of Corsham,¹ but most of our country institutions and customs; they introduced what was afterwards called the feudal system, whereby the king nominally owned the whole country, having under him the great nobles and under them the lesser owners: all of whom held their lands by service to the overlord, and he of the king: churches were built near the lord's houses, and were richly endowed; manors were formed and divided the one from the other; so

¹ Corsham is said (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxi. 667) to have received its name from a Celtic river name, but at Corsham there is no river and surely the obvious derivation is the ton of Cossa or Corsa.

many were grouped into hundreds and the hundreds into counties. The boundaries then made were virtually the same as they remain to-day.

The manor of Corsham belonged directly to the king and in consequence was known as ancient demesne; it was apparently given by the Confessor to his brother-in-law Tostig, the fourth son of Earl Godwin, who, owing to his murderous villainies was expelled the country and his lands reverted to the king.¹

The church of Corsham had been so liberally endowed that its possessions formed a second manor, though apparently held as a member of the king's manor.

In 1066, when William of Normandy conquered Saxon England, Corsham fell to his share as ancient demesne, and he gave the church manor to his newly founded abbey of St. Stephen's at Caen.²

In 1085 was compiled, for taxation purposes, that wonderful survey called Domesday Book, wherein is recorded that

“The king holds Cosseham. Earl Tosti held it in the time of King Edward. There are 34 hides, but it renders geld for 18 hides. The land is 50 carucates. In demesne are 11 hides and there are 7 carucates and 10 serfs. There are 65 villans and 48 coscets and 9 cottars with 38 carucates. There are 2 mills worth 8/6, and 32 acres of meadow and 1 hide of pasture and 2 miles of wood in length and breadth.

This manor with its appendages pays 30 pounds by weight. The English, however, value it at 31 pounds by tale.

The abbey of St. Stephen of Caen holds the church of this manor with 2 hides of land.³ The land is 5 carucates. This is held by 3 villans with 6 coscets. It is worth £7.

Edgar holds the church of Paveshou which adjoins the manor and his father held it. It is worth 5 shillings.”⁴

In the same record are no less than six distinct holdings under the name of Hartham, part of which is now in the parish of Corsham.

The manor of Corsham was after granted on a term of years or lives to first one person and then another, but in 1242 a more important grant was made. In that year King Henry III. gave this manor *inter alia* to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall,⁵ and to this Earl Corsham owes its peculiar privileges.

The Earl granted the manor of Corsham to the customary tenants of the manor, but the exact date is not known. The original grant is among the manor deeds and bears an impression of the Earl's seal, though slightly damaged (Plate II.). It recites that

We Richard earl of Cornwall concede and by our present writing confirm for us and our heirs to our customary tenants of our manor of Corsham the whole of our manor of Corsham with rents, demesne lands, meadows, feedings and pastures to the same belonging, saving

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage* (1675) i. 4. ² *Mon. Ang.* (1846) vi. 1070.

³ In the Exon Domesday this is returned at 2½ hides.

⁴ *Domesday Book for Wilts* (1865), 11. ⁵ *Rot. Claus.* 26 H. III. p. i, m. 8.

to us the third part of Myntemedede which the said customary tenants mow, carry and garner at their expense, also our fish stews, parks, warren and all pleas, perquisites and escheats that are due to us and our heirs, to have and to hold to the said customary tenants and their successors of us and our heirs for ever for the annual rent of 110 marks¹ to be paid to the bailiff of our said manor in two terms of the year namely in the octave of Easter 55 marks and in the octave of St Michael 55 marks for all services and demands to us and our heirs particularly excepting to us everything as aforementioned, and we ordain that the said our customary tenants are for ever quit of tallage, view of frankpledge and all other customs belonging to us and our heirs. The said our customary tenants agree for themselves and their successors that if they hold not to the same covenant according to the present writing that all their tenements which they hold of us shall revert without question to us and our heirs if by them it be found that the said form of this writing be not held, also we wish and concede that if the same our customary tenants of the said manor of Corsham come to rebel against the form of this writing that our bailiff, for the time being, shall have power to distrain them by land and cattle for all the abovesaid according to the terms of this writing fully observed. And to these things the testimony of this writing we have fixed our seal. These to witness dom. Richard de Turry, dom. Sampson de la Bokye, dom. Henry Crok, dom. Philip de Eya, Walter Gilun, then bailiff, Martin of Hortham, dom. Gilbert prior of Corsham, Richard de Cumberwell, Ralph then vicar of Corsham, and others.

This writing was inspected and confirmed by letters patent on 1st July, 1332, by King Edward III.; on 12th February, 1446, by King Henry VI.; on 24th May, 1511, by King Henry VIII.; on 8th November, 1550, by King Edward VI.; and on 11th May, 1571, by Queen Elizabeth. The originals of these inspections have been carefully preserved and retain the great seal of England of the respective sovereigns.

The actual manor being disposed of to the tenants it remains to follow the story of the 110 marks and the demesne lands reserved to the use of the Earl.

These passed at his death (1272) to his son Edmund and on his death in 1300 reverted to the king as next heir, at which time an inquisition was held at Corsham when the property was found to consist of a capital messuage with two small gardens, worth 12d. a year; the third part of Mintesmead which contains 1½a. and was worth 2s. a year; there was also a fish stew worth 12d.; a park called Estpark in which were six wild beasts,

¹ The 110 marks was at this time or earlier assessed upon the ancient holdings of the manor, and was regularly paid until after the grant of the lordship of the manor to Paul Methuen in 1770. The lists of these lords' rents remain for 1649, 1676, and 1763.

worth £4 10s. ; also another park called Westpark in which were wild beasts, worth 13s. 4d. ; and there were there two water mills worth 106s. 8d by the year ; also there were certain fairs on the feast of St. Bartholomew, worth 40s. ; and the pleas and perquisites of the courts of Corsham were worth with fines, reliefs, and heriots £10.¹

King Edward I. then gave the lordship, rent, and demesne lands to his daughter Mary, who had become a nun of Fontevrault and was then in the house of Ambresbury.² The princess afterwards exchanged Corsham for the manor of Swayneston, in the Isle of Wight³ and the king then gave Corsham to his favourite Peter de Gaveston,⁴ whom he had made Earl of Cornwall, as parcel of that earldom. Gaveston was beheaded in 1313, when Princess Mary re-exchanged Swayneston for Corsham⁵ which she held till her death in 1332 when it again reverted to the crown.

Again the property was farmed to various persons.

In 1346 the king (Edward III.) and the queen spent the summer between Corsham and Marlborough.

In 1353 the lordship, rent, and lands of Corsham were granted to Princess Isabel for life⁶ and on her death in 1394 a number of grants were made out of the rents of the manor to many of her personal attendants including her physician.⁷

In 1408 Corsham was given to Queen Joan as part of her dower⁸ and from that time until the death of Henry VIII's last queen it formed part of the dower of the queens of England and in consequence is sometimes known as Corsham Reginae.

Queen Elizabeth retained the lordship of the manor in her own hands for some years, but in 1572 granted *inter alia* the two parks, fish ponds, warrens, and advowson of the church, to her favourite, Sir Christopher Hatton, in consideration of £4761.⁹

Shortly after Hatton became so impoverished that he was forced to sell Corsham and other estates.

This sale resulted in the Corsham estate coming into the hands of Thomas Smyth, who was a Corsham man, and had made a huge fortune out of the farm of the customs of the port of London. He gave his Corsham estate to his third son Henry during his lifetime, and spent his remaining years in Kent.

It would be confusing and merely a list of names and dates to follow the descent of the various parcels of the manor for the next 150 years. The manor itself was in the hands of the tenants, the lands reserved by Earl

¹ *Wilts I.P.M.* for Ed. I. (1908) 263. ² *Rot. Pat.* 30 E. I. m. 14.

³ *Rot. Pat.* 1 E. II. p. i, m. 10. ⁴ *Rot. Pat.* 3 E. II. m. 37.

⁵ *Rot. Pat.* 8 E. II. p. i, m. 27. ⁶ *Rot. Pat.* 27 E. III. p. ii, m. 3.

⁷ *Rot. Pat.* 2 R. II. p. 1 m. 28. ⁸ *Rot. Pat.* 9 H. IV. p. 2, m. 22.

⁹ *Lett. Pat.* 12. vij. 14 Eliz.

Richard were in the hands of one set of grantees ; the yearly rent and perquisites of the court were leased to others, and the actual lordship was in the hands of the crown but more often than not leased with the rent.

This went on till 1770, when the whole of the three parcels were reunited in the hands of Paul Methuen, of Bradford. He bought the estate that comprised the East park (the West park had already been alienated),¹ the fish ponds and warren in 1745 ; and the yearly rent, the perquisites, and actual lordship of the manor were granted to him by the king after an Act of Parliament had been passed for that purpose.

From this period the lordship of the manor and the lands reserved by the Earl of Cornwall, the annual rent, and the perquisites of the court, have passed from father to son, and are now in the hands of the present Lord Methuen.

CORSHAM HOUSE.

Though it is obvious that there must have been a dwelling place for the grantees of the manor after the conquest, the first actual reference to a house occurs in 1230 when, after the grant of the manor to Ralph son of Nicholas, the king ordered him to have 25 oaks from the forest of Chippenham and a like number from the forest of Melksham for his buildings at Corsham.² A further grant of 20 oaks from these forests was made to him for his guest-house.³

In 1244, two years after the manor was given to Richard Earl of Cornwall, he had a grant of 4 oaks from the forest of Melksham for the repair of his barn at Corsham⁴ and this was followed two years later by the grant of 20 oaks for the construction of his house.⁵ As already stated it was described as a capital messuage with two small gardens on the death of his son in 1300.

The next reference to the house was in 1335, when the demesne lands were farmed to William of Horwode, when the king ordered him to spend £50 from the issues of the manor on the construction of a new hall⁶ and this was followed by a second order to spend a further £50 on the same hall.⁷

No further reference to the building has been met with until Leland's visit about 1541 when he records that at Corsham.

¹ It passed with the demesne property until the death of Henry Smyth in 1605, when it went to his son Thomas. In 1656 it was conveyed as "all those enclosed grounds called the West Park and the lodge therein standing with the appurtenances containing 70 acres," to John Danvers, of Monks. It was sold by the Danvers to Arthur Eastmead, the owner of Pockeridge, in 1674. The area can still be traced, and is bounded by stone walls, the north-west side being against Park Lane, in Pickwick.

² *Rot. Claus.* 14 H. III. m. 14. ³ *Rot. Claus.* 15 H. III. m. 18.

⁴ *Rot. Claus.* 28 H. III. m. 13. ⁵ *Rot. Claus.* 30 H. III. m. 1.

⁶ *Rot. Claus.* 8 E. III. m. 35. ⁷ *Rot. Claus.* 8 E. III. m. 12.

be ruines of an old maner place and thereby a park, wont to be yndowage to the Quenes of Englande. Mr. Baynton yn Quene Anne's dayes pullid downe by licens a peace of this house sumwhat to help his buildings at Bromeham.¹

Twenty years later the house was in hopeless ruin and on 11th September, 1562, an inquisition was taken to enquire into its condition; when the jurors found that

the manor house of the lady the queen is much ruined and that nothing remains beyond the walls of a certain chapel, which chapel was shorn of stone called the freestone by John Bonham Knight, who died in the time of King Edward VI., late King of England, to build the lodge of the same and that the same existed, one old house Anglice an old gatehouse and one old stable to the same adjoining on the west side and one small tenement to the same adjoining on the east side and the caretaker of the same occupies it, and that the land on which the manor house is situated contains by estimation two acres.

When the property was obtained by Thomas Smythe he began to build a new house, apparently to the north of the site of the old one, and this was finished according to a date stone on the present building in 1582.

In 1602 Thomas Smythe's son Henry sold the property to Sir Edward Hungerford, of Rowden,² and went to live in a smaller house called Southerwicks.⁴ At this time a survey of the estate was made when the house was described as

A faire stronge howse, newly built with freestone, having a hall and ij. parlors at each end thereof, wainscotted; a greate chamber and long gallery, verie faire; and diverse other roomes, parte wainscotted; a faire new built gatehouse and stable with stone, glazed and covered with slatt with loftes over them; ij. faire green courts with a high wall about them coped with freestone; a fountaine in the middest of the garden; and a still-howse and banketting house, with cisters and condytes⁵ to convey the water to every office in ye howse. All which cost the buildyng £4000; and standeth in a parke which is

¹ Leland's *Itinerary* (1746), ii. 27. ² In Parish Chest.

³ Abstract of title in possession of Lord Methuen.

⁴ Court Book, 26. iii. 3 Jac.

⁵ The water supply was obtained from a well to the north-west of the house on land belonging to one William Adlam, he at the Court held 8. ix. 44 Eliz. surrendered a parcel of the meadow called Conduit Close upon which the conduit house was built for conveying water to the capital messuage called the Place with free ingress, regress, and egress across the close from and to the said house to repair the same and the water courses and conduit pipes, to Sir Edward Hungerford, Kt.

enclosed about with a stone wall conteyning cxxviij. acres of verie good meadowe and pasture.¹

The gate-house was probably destroyed at the Rebellion and the stables were rebuilt at the end of the seventeenth century, otherwise the house itself does not seem to have been altered.²

After the property was bought by Paul Methuen, of Bradford, in 1746 he intended to make considerable alterations to the house, but nothing was done for some years.

The first alteration was the re-facing of the north front by a facade in the Georgian manner, and apparently at the same time the whole of the main part of the house was cleared out to form a vast hall with staircases at each end and galleries along the side walls.³

In 1757 Sir Paul Methuen, the son of John Methuen, the ambassador, died, leaving his cousin, Paul Methuen, of Corsham, heir to his estate and collection of pictures, subject to the proviso that rooms suitable for their reception should be provided.

Further alterations to the house were then made under the direction of Lancelot Brown, and consisted of the addition of a wing on the east side containing a picture gallery, and a corresponding wing on the west side to balance the south front: the south ends of both wings were copied from the earlier ones of Customer Smyth.

Paul Methuen died in 1795, and was succeeded by his son, Paul Cobb Methuen.

Humphrey Repton, the famous landscape gardener, was called in to report upon improvements to be made in the park, and incidentally says:—

The south front of Corsham is of the style called Queen Elizabeth's Gothic. The north front was Grecian architecture and consequently at the time Mr. Brown altered the east front a question arose whether this new building should accord with the north or south front. This I think was very properly determined in favour of the former . . . but Mr. Brown with great judgement copied the old character in the ends of the new building because it was made a part of the original front (Plate III. 1).

It is now proposed to add an entire new range of buildings to the north side of Corsham and here a new question arises. What style of architecture ought to be adopted, whether it ought to accord with the original style of the south or with the east front which was evidently built to agree with the north front now about to be destroyed.⁴

¹ Copy in the parish chest from the papers at Longleat.

² This is shown by drawings in the possession of Lord Methuen dated 1756.

³ The Georgian front was erected between 1748 and 1756, and was merely a casing of the back wall of the hall as shown by the drawings last referred to. The hall is shown in this condition in the plan illustrating *Corsham House* by John Britton, 1806.

⁴ *Corsham Court*, Lord Methuen (1924), 37.

These works were undertaken principally with the intention of assembling the whole collection of Sir Paul's pictures together.

The new front was designed by Joseph Nash in the gothic manner, and consisted of

an eating-room, a saloon and a music room; the eating room is 36ft. × 24ft. by 18ft. high; the saloon is in the middle and is an octagon, 40ft. in diameter and 24ft. high, commanding a beautiful view of the lawn and water; the music-room is the easternmost and is 36ft. × 24ft. by 18ft. high, the ceiling is covered and enriched with a very large guillochis, the openings of which are of plate glass and afford an upper light which, in all cases, is the best for pictures; these three rooms are *en suite* and communicate by means of the music-room with the grand picture gallery, leading to the drawing-room, state bedroom, and dressing-room.¹

The present Lord Methuen writes:—"The comfortable old house was converted into a mansion built apparently for show, domestic comfort being entirely disregarded. The interior work was in a style both tawdry and commonplace, and the material used was so indifferent that my grandfather was forced in 1844 to completely reconstruct that portion of the house built by Mr. Nash and build an entirely new north front, the architect being Mr. Bellamy. The house was not only bitterly cold, but so damp that Mr. Waagen (1835) . . . considered the pictures would in a few years have been ruined."²

The present house therefore consists of Customer Smythe's house in the middle and inner parts of the side wings; the east and west sides of Lancelot Brown, the former remodelled by Nash, who added the octagonal turrets; and the north front by Bellamy, who also did away with the vast hall, converting the ground floor into an entrance lobby and two rooms, with bedrooms on the floor above.

THE MANOR.

The manor of Corsham, which was given to the customary tenants by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, included the whole of the parish, save Hartham, the rectory manor, and the demesne lands, together with a tithing in Stratton St. Margaret, near Swindon, and Pitters Farm, now in the parish of Pewsham. It was divided into eight tithings, namely, Corsham or the Town tithing, Pickwick, Woodlands, Meere, Gastard, Little tithing, Easton, and Stratton.

In addition to the privileges arising from the grant of Earl Richard, the tenants also enjoyed the rights of tenants of ancient demesne. These important rights were acknowledged by the common laws and consisted chiefly of the power of punishment by stocks and pillory, pit and gallows, exemption of tallage or military service due to the king, from exactions by knights of the shire, and the exemption from serving on juries outside the manor.

This manor, like most others, had customs of its own, but unlike others

¹ *Corsham Court*, Lord Methuen (1924), 39. ² *Ibid.*, 40.

these customs were in operation until last year (1925). The original customs are contained in 27 articles and the earliest copy that is known is in the Tropenell Cartulary of 1464.¹ They were begun to be transcribed in the court book of the second year of Queen Elizabeth, but were not completed. They are, however, contained at length in the court book containing the proceedings of the court held on the 3rd October, 1687.

The courts of the manor were :—

THE COURT LEET WITH VIEW OF FRANKPLEDGE was held once a year, generally in October, and was presided over by the foreman of the jury, at which the tythingmen were appointed, the jury of twelve was sworn, and the constables and aletaster were selected. The court formerly tried all offences in civil matters brought before it.

THE COURT BARON was held at various times as necessary, at which the customary tenants surrendered, and were admitted to their holdings, paid quit rents, and all business relating to their tenure was conducted through the homage. The steward of the lord presided and attended in the lord's interest.

THE THREE WEEKEN COURT was held, as its name implies, every three weeks, and formerly conducted the trial of all criminal and civil offences within the liberty.

THE CORONER'S COURT is still held as occasion arises and is presided over by the bailiff or coroner and there should be twelve jurymen appointed from twenty-four persons who are called. The proceedings of such a court held on the 5th October, in the 36th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, may be mentioned as they caused considerable interest at the time owing to the position of the people implicated, and are thus recorded :—

Before William Snelling, coroner of our Lady the Queen within the liberty of her town of Cossam, on view of the body of Henry Long, Esq., there lying dead, on the oath of twelve men, presented that a certain Henry Danvers, late of Cirencester, Kt., and others not having the fear of God before their eyes, did on the 4th October, between the hours of 11 and 12 of the same day, at Cossam, with force of arms, viz., swords, &c., did assault the aforesaid Henry Long, and the aforesaid Danvers voluntarily, feloniously, and of malice prepense, did discharge in and upon the said Long, a certain engine called a dagge, worth 6/8, charged with powder and bullet of lead, which Danvers had in his right hand, and inflict a mortal wound upon the upper part of the body of Long, under the left breast, of which he instantly died, and that immediately after the felony they all fled.²

It is elsewhere recorded that :—

The said wilful murder was executed upon Henry Long, gent, sitting at his dinner in the company of Sir Walter Longe, Kt., his brother, Anthony Mildmay, Thomas Snell, Henry Smyth, Esquires, Justices of her Majesty's peace for the said county of Wilts; and divers

¹ *Tropenell Cartulary* (1908), i. 51. ² *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* i. 320.

other gents, at one Chamberlayne's house in Corsham, within the same county, by Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, knights, and their followers to the number of seventeen or eighteen persons, in most riotous manner appointed for that most foul fact, on Friday, 4th October, 1594."¹

Matters dealt with at the other courts are interesting : for fighting with weapons, if blood was drawn, the penalty was 9d. and the weapons were confiscated ; ladies of unsound character were generally placed in the stocks and for a second offence were publicly whipped ; other ladies who were too fond of using their tongue were placed in the cucking-stool and conveyed for immersion in the nearest pond, that at the top of Monks Lane being one of the usual places; drunkards were put in the stocks, sometimes for six hours ; and for breaking down fences the culprits were whipped. On one occasion an inhabitant erected a cottage on less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre of ground, contrary to the orders of the Court Leet, and he had promptly to pull it down again. No one was allowed to water horses or other cattle at any of the public wells in the parish. At one time it was ordered that no cottager was to make two fires at once in his house under a penalty of 40/-.²

The bailiff and tenants sometimes had trouble in maintaining their rights.

In 1665 the exemption of tenants from sitting on juries outside the manor came before the high courts. One William Snelling, of Pickwick, had been summoned to attend on the jury of the assizes held at Warminster in that year, he refused to appear and was fined accordingly. It was shown that he held his lands, and none other in the county, of the manor of Corsham, and according to the custom of that manor should not have been summoned to the assizes, whereupon that being proved he was dismissed from the court and his fine returned.³

There was a great dispute in 1692, when Dame Dorothy Long held the lease of the lordship of the manor.

The bailiff, as he and his predecessors had always done, mowed the third part of Minty Mead, carried the hay and housed it for the lord, according to the grant of the Earl of Cornwall, and he incidentally made something out of the transaction, as he was perfectly entitled to do. Also it belonged to his office to keep the fairs and receive the the profits, for which he and his predecessors paid the crown or the lord 20/- yearly.

The lady, wishing to claim what she considered her rights, insisted on the bailiff rendering an account of his profits for the mowing of Minty Mead and of the fairs, or she would appoint someone else. This demand, as it had not been the custom, he refused. The year following, the lady caused her servants to mow the mead, when, after they had finished and gone home, the bailiff entered the mead and carried off the hay, and as no one was there claimed that it was done in a peaceable manner. The matter was referred to counsel, who gave it as his opinion that the entry by the lady was

¹ *Wilts Arch. Mag.* i. 311. ² Court Books for Eliz. and Jac. I.

³ Lett. pat. 28. xi. 20 C. II.

unlawful, and that the removal by the bailiff was lawful, but that she cannot displace the bailiff; and if there is any further trouble he is advised not to go to club law.¹

THE MARKET.

In 1285, Edmund, the son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, procured from the king the privilege for the tenants of the manor of holding a weekly market on Friday,² but this was altered in 1302 to Thursday, by the request of Princess Mary.³

On the establishment of a market, if not before, a cross would be erected, and this stood in the open space at the west end of Church Street, which was apparently larger than it is now and included the area of the market hall, if not also that of the building between it and Prior's Lane.

The repair of this cross is mentioned more than once in the records of the courts, and in 1615 Johane Rolphe, widow, left in her will 40/- towards building a covering over the market cross for the benefit of the market.⁴

The shambles consisted of a pentise on the north side of the church house and the rents were received by the churchwardens for standing in the pentise.⁵

The market cross was standing until 1776, when in the night time came John Dalmer and John Evans with others and pulled down the cross with violence and so damaged the materials that it could not be replaced. In consequence of which the feoffees, who had constantly repaired the cross, called a meeting of the parish to be held in the church, when it was decided that the steward of the manor should demand of Dalmer and Evans the sum of £30, as a satisfaction for the damage perpetrated by them, and expend that sum on the erection of some other building on or near the site of the cross for the same purpose.⁶

In 1783 a new market hall was erected at the expense of Paul Methuen and was a spacious building having five open arches towards the street, with a pediment over the middle bearing the Methuen arms (Plate III. 2).

In 1815 it was suggested and approved by the vestry that the open arches be closed up and the interior fitted as a Sunday school: an indignation meeting was then held at which it was resolved that,

The market house be not inclosed, forasmuch as it would not only be greatly detrimental to the interest of the parish, but illegal as every person is undoubtedly entitled to the use of the said market house for exposing his commodities and wares to public sale, under the

¹ Copy of opinion by Sergeant Darnel in possession of Mr. W. H. Barrett.

² *Rot. Cart.* 13 E.I. m. 32. ³ *Rot. Cart.* 30 E.I. m. 31.

⁴ Corsham Wills, 1615. ⁵ Churchwardens' Accounts, 1624—1652.

⁶ Contemporary statement of the case in possession of Mr. W. H. Barrett.

charter granted in the thirteenth year of King Edward I. for a weekly market on Wednesday.¹

The market gradually fell into disuse and the hall was only occupied by a few permanent stalls. In 1882 the building was raised a story to form the present town-hall; but the old arches, though filled in, were left standing and the old cornice, pediment and coat of arms were re-fixed at a higher level.

The southernmost arch of the market contained the blind-house or lock-up and its little window of two lights still remains in the south wall. The stocks stood immediately outside² and disappeared apparently when the new hall was erected.

FAIRS

Fairs were formerly held on the 8th March and the 11th September and as no licence for their institution has been met with they were probably of very early origin.

The autumn fair is mentioned in the inquisition taken after the death of Earl Edmund in 1300, as certain fairs in the feast of St. Bartholomew and they are worth (to the lord) 40s. St. Bartholomew's day is the 24th August and after the change of the kalendar in 1751 the fair continued to be held on old St. Bartholomew's day, eleven days after the new reckoning. The village revel was usually held on the day of the patron saint of the church, so this autumn fair was the successor of the revel of earlier days.

This fair was done away with in the last century, and in consequence of the March fair becoming little more than a circus it was abolished about 1895.

THE RECTORY MANOR.

As already stated there is in Corsham a second manor known as the rectory manor, which embraces the two hides of land which were returned at Domesday as belonging to St. Stephen's abbey, at Caen; but subsequently given by King Henry I. to the abbey of Marmoutier by Tours.³

This manor was valued at 40 marks and as it belonged to an alien house in France it was liable to be seized by the king when at war with that country. During these times the property was put out at farm and the king should have received the rent. In consequence of none being received for some years there was a law suit in 1344—45 between the king and the prior of Tickford, in Buckinghamshire, who claimed the church of Corsham as part of his priory; but as the prior only paid 50 marks for the farm of his priory it was obvious that the claim could not be established.⁴ The

¹ Vestry Minute Book I. The charter of 13 E. I., says the market was to be on Friday and this was altered to Thursday, but when it was again altered to Wednesday is not known.

² These are shown in an old print (Plate III. 2).

³ *Rot. Pat.* 10 E. III. p. 2, m. 80., *Inspeximus.*

⁴ *Rot. Claus.* 19 E. III. p. 1, m. 17 d.

result was that the prior should be allowed to hold the church of Corsham if he paid up the arrears and 40 marks for it yearly in future.¹

In 1408 the rectory manor, during the war with France, as well as the king's manor, were given in dower to Queen Joan.²

In the second year of the reign of king Henry V. all alien possessions were given into the king's hand by act of parliament³: but as the rectory manor was of the dower of the queen it could not be claimed by the crown until after her death. However the reversion was given by the king to his newly founded abbey of St. Saviour and St. Bridget of Syon, in Middlesex⁴: but in spite of this, king Henry VI. granted the church to his newly founded college of St. Nicholas, in Cambridge,⁵ though Syon had actually come into possession on the death of the queen in 1437.⁶ After considerable dispute the college relinquished all claim to the property,⁷ which remained in the hands of Syon till the suppression of that monastery in 1538, when the rectory manor again reverted to the king.

In 1572 the queen separated the advowson of the living from the Rectory and gave it to Sir Christopher Hatton,⁸ after which it passed with the demesne property until it came into the hands of Paul Methuen, in 1745, and has since remained in the hands of his successors.

The rectory had a different story: at the suppression it remained in the hands of Richard Bellott, the farmer of the manor under the abbess of Syon, who held it in lease for a term of years and left house-room in the manor-house or parsonage for his wife, Alice, "during the terme of the lease thereof."⁹

A fresh lease was made by the queen with Bellott's son-in-law, John Smyth, who died about 1570.¹⁰ It is next found included in the property of Henry Smyth, nephew of John, and was then stated to be held "of her Majestie by lease of one life, who is now about 38 years of age, and 50 years in reversion after that life at the yearly rent of £26 13s. 4d."¹¹

Though the term of this lease had not expired, it was granted in 1608 to two men who were, presumably, mortgagees for the Smith family,¹² and it actually came into the hands of Thomas Smith, the son of Henry, in 1626. It was divided on the death of Richard, the grandson of Thomas, in 1685, between his two sisters, Letitia and Dorothy.

These two ladies, though both married, left no issue, and demised their shares to their half-brother, George Downes; after whose death, in 1738,

¹ *Rot. Claus.* 19 E. III. p. 1, m. 6. ² *Rot. Pat.* 9 H. IV. p. 2, m. 15.

³ *Mon. Ang.* VI. 986. ⁴ *Rot. Cart.* 2 H. V. p. 2, m. 28.

⁵ *Rot. Pat.* 20 H. VI. p. 4, m. 3. ⁶ *Rot. Pat.* 16 H. VI. p. 2, m. 14.

⁷ *Rot. Claus.* 1 E. IV. and *Rot. Pat.* 1 E. IV. p. 5, m. 14.

⁸ *Let. pat.* 12. vij. 14 Eliz. ⁹ *Corsham Wills*, 1558. ¹⁰ *P.C.C. Syon*, 36.

¹¹ *Survey of Henry Smyth's Lands*, v.p. 516, ante.

¹² *Let. pat.* 8. xj. 1608, to Francis Phelipps and Richard Moore.

the Rectory manor was sold to Robert Neale, of Corsham.¹ It remained in the Neale family until 1857, when it was again sold, and was bought by Mr., afterwards Sir, Gabriel Goldney, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Harold Robinson.

The rectory manor had a bailiff of its own whose office was to take surrenders of the tenants of that manor and perform all other offices that belonged to a court baron and nothing else. The customs of the rectory tenants were the same as those of the king's manor, and they owed their suit and service at the king's court, and were eligible for all the offices of that manor.² In the rectory manor were twelve yards land.

In connection with the rectory manor was a house known as the parsonage, which was of considerable size, and was equally divided to form separate residences for the co-heiresses of Richard Smith in 1701.³ This house was sold by Robert Neale in 1776 to one Henry Pullen or Pulleine, of Bath, who immediately pulled down the old house and erected the present house, called "the Priory," in its stead.⁴ This was bought by the second Lord Methuen in 1851.

In consequence of the church of Corsham being given to a foreign abbey, it has been stated by even such authorities as Tanner and Dugdale that there was one, if not two, alien priories at Corsham. There were certainly men of Marmoutiers here in 1244,⁵ and the leader called himself prior of Corsham,⁶ but it was in no sense a regular priory or cell. After the alien possessions were taken into the king's hand in 1294 there were not even men of Marmoutier at Corsham.

The statement that there was a nunnery on the site of the Methuen Arms has even less foundation in fact, and may be dismissed as pure imagination.

THE CHURCH.

Had there been no mention of a church in Domesday Book the building itself clearly shows that there was a Saxon church on this site, by the narrowness of the nave, the thinness of the walls, and the fact that the walls of the tower, before it was destroyed, were no thicker than those of the nave.

In Norman days aisles were added to the nave, and the church was lengthened westward by the addition of another bay. At the end of the twelfth century a new chancel seems to have been built, larger transepts were erected, and the second stage of the tower was either added or re-built.

In the thirteenth century the special veneration of our Lady became general, and even the smallest churches had new chapels erected in her

¹ Abstract of title of Rectory Manor, in possession of the lay rector.

² Document in possession of Mr. W. H. Barrett.

³ Abstract of title of Rectory Manor and in possession of the lay rector.

⁴ Title deeds of "the Priory" in possession of the Lord Methuen.

⁵ *Rot. Pat.* 21. H. III. m. 9.

⁶ Grant of manor by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, v.p. 512, ante.

honour. At Corsham such a chapel was built at this time on the north side of the chancel, and a little window that was originally in its west gable, still shows at the end of the north aisle.

In the early years of the fourteenth century a large north aisle was added, in place of the narrow Norman one, and this was extended eastward to include the site of the north transept. The old Norman north doorway was re-set in the new wall. The windows of this aisle are so like the clerestory windows in the abbey church of Malmesbury that they must have been wrought by the same masons. Quite at the end of the century the south aisle was re-built and the tower was raised another story.

In the fifteenth century there were no fewer than five different sections of building operations. The first was the insertion of the present window in the west gable with the curious little turret to the south. The second was the Lady chapel (Plate V. 1), re-built by Thomas Tropenell, of Chalfield and Neston. He erected a magnificent altar tomb (Plate V. 2) therein during his lifetime to receive the remains of himself and his wife; he endowed the chapel with a charge of ten marks on his estate, two oxen, and two cows,¹ to maintain a priest to celebrate therein as long as the bones of himself and Margaret his wife should rest there; also he left for the chapel three suits of vestments, a silver gilt pax, two silver candlesticks, a silver chalice, two sets of silk altar cloths, a missal bound in red leather, and a breviary.² The third work was the lengthening of the chancel one bay to the east. The fourth work was the building of a large chapel, on the south side of the chancel, embracing the area of the south transept; and the fifth work was the erection of the present south porch in place of an older one.

When these works were completed the church consisted of a Lady chapel, a south chapel including the area of the south transept, a central tower and spire, a nave with aisles, of which that on the north included the area of the north transept, and a south porch (Plate IV. 1 and 2).

In 1631³ Dame Margaret Hungerford, the founder of the almshouses, added a gallery in the south aisle, to light which two dormers were inserted in the roof and a staircase of access embellished with the arms of her family, was added on the east side of the porch.

In 1810 the steeple was pronounced to be in a most dangerous and dilapidated state and the upper part was taken down.

In 1813 a committee was appointed to consider the best means of repairing and improving the church and reported that as the necessary repairs could not be done for less than £2,500 they recommended the acceptance of an offer made by Mr. Methuen to erect a new church.

Two years later the remains of the spire were taken down, buttresses were erected to the north wall, a gallery was put in the north aisle, and

¹ These charges were willed 19th December, 1514, by Ann, the widow of Christopher Tropenell, the son of Thomas, to be maintained by her executors. (P.C.C. Holder, 36).

² P.C.C., Milles, 7. ³ Date on the staircase.

one of the columns on either side of the church was removed, throwing two arches into one, to obtain a better view from the galleries.

In 1848 it was stated that the accommodation in the present church was insufficient for the parish and that suitable accommodation could only be obtained by the erection of a new church. Fortunately it was found impracticable to raise the necessary funds "seeing that the fabric of the ancient parish church is not ruinous or sufficiently unsound"; after which it was proposed to remove the central tower and do other works. The removal of the central tower was then abandoned and considerable opposition was made to the re-seating and removal of a gallery but this was overcome by a visit from the chancellor who granted a faculty in 1851 for re-seating the church and removal of the gallery over the pulpit.¹

In 1874 the church underwent the process called restoration; it was no doubt sadly in need of repair and the whole building was filled with galleries, some of them very unsightly; but in addition to doing what was necessary, the central tower, which had been threatened before, was taken down and a new one was erected on the south side of the church, and the Methuen pew was built on the north side.

THE CONSISTORY. At the east end of the south chapel is a small room of the same date as the chapel itself, now used as a vestry, and over it is a gallery with a richly decorated front, approached by a circular stair. This was where the consistory court of the vicar was held. A consistory, or peculiar, was a privilege conferred on very few places, and nothing is known of the origin of this at Corsham, but it was under the concurrent jurisdiction of the bishop of Salisbury and the archdeacon of Wilts.² The advantages of possessing a peculiar were, the exemption from visitation and consequent fees for the archdeacon, the power of testamentary and sometimes of matrimonial jurisdiction; so that the vicar was virtually a bishop in his own parish.

Peculiars were abolished in 1857, and at that time there was a book of wills at Corsham, dating from 1712, which was sent to Salisbury, and is now at Somerset House with the other wills from Salisbury. In connection with the peculiar the vicar of Corsham possessed a seal, and that last used was oval in shape with the device of three budding trees in the middle and a legend round the edge of *ANTIQUA ECCLESIA DE CORSHAM*; it was apparently made for Latimer Crosse, who was vicar from 1713—19.³

REGISTERS. The registers of births, marriages, and deaths, have been regularly kept since 1563, and are contained in 15 volumes, up to 1851. In one is a register of pews, beginning in 1710, from which it appears that the pews were bought and sold, made and repaired, as copyhold property, with the consent of the vicar and churchwardens who always witnessed the sale.

¹ Vestry Minute Books of the various dates.

² *Arch. Journal*, lvj. 115.

³ There was an older seal of somewhat similar character, but only imperfect impressions have been met with, which was used by Humphrey Paget (1587—1638), and as the earliest extant will proved in this court is dated 27. ix. 1462 there must have been still earlier seals.

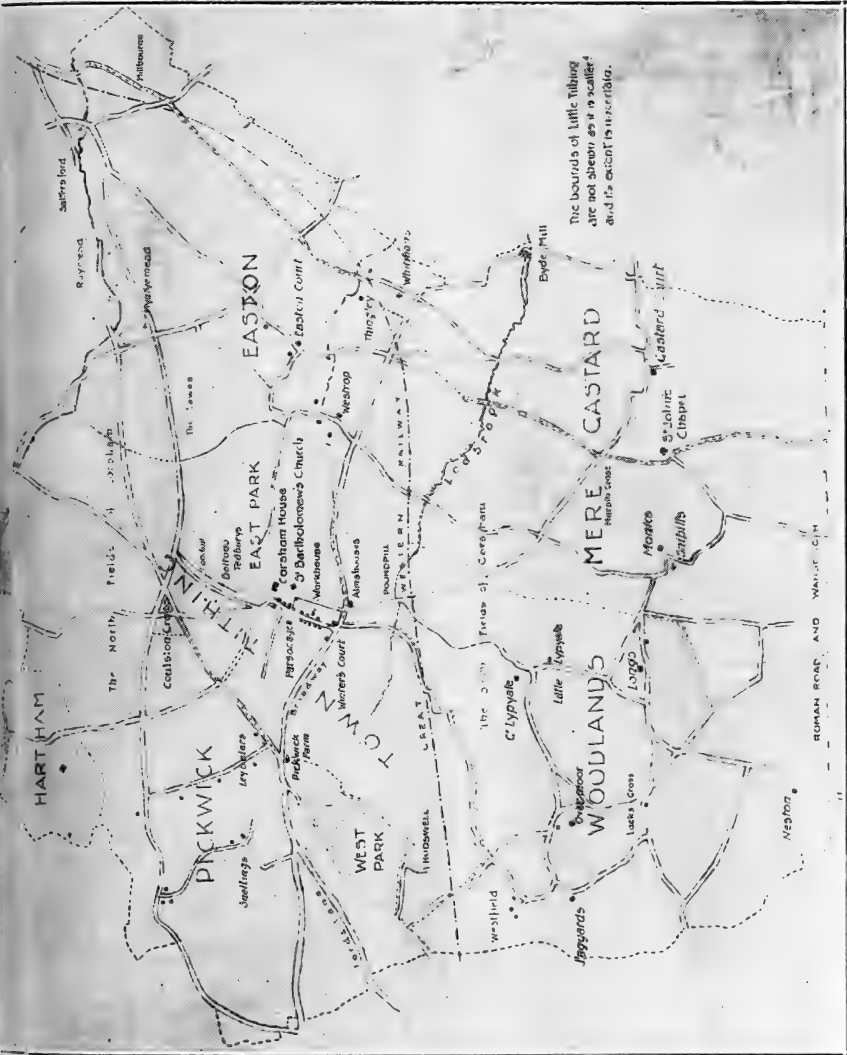


PLATE I.—Map of Corsham showing Tithings.

PLATE II.



[Original Grant by Richard, Earl of Cornwall.



(1).—Corsham Court. South Front.



(2).—Old Market House, Corsham.



(1).—Corsham Church. S. side before 1874.



(2).—Corsham Church. Interior before 1874.



PLATE V.



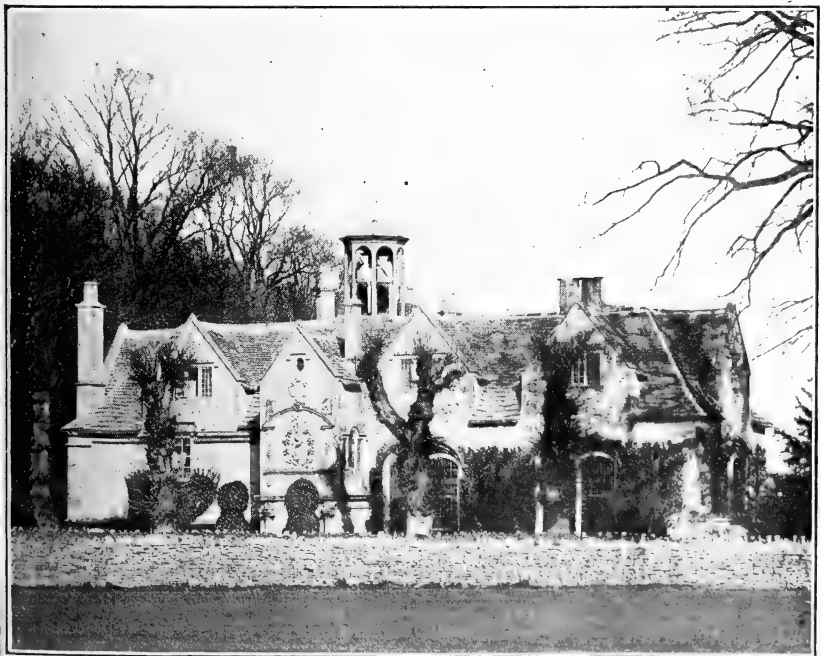
(1).—Corsham Church. Screen in front of Lady Chapel.



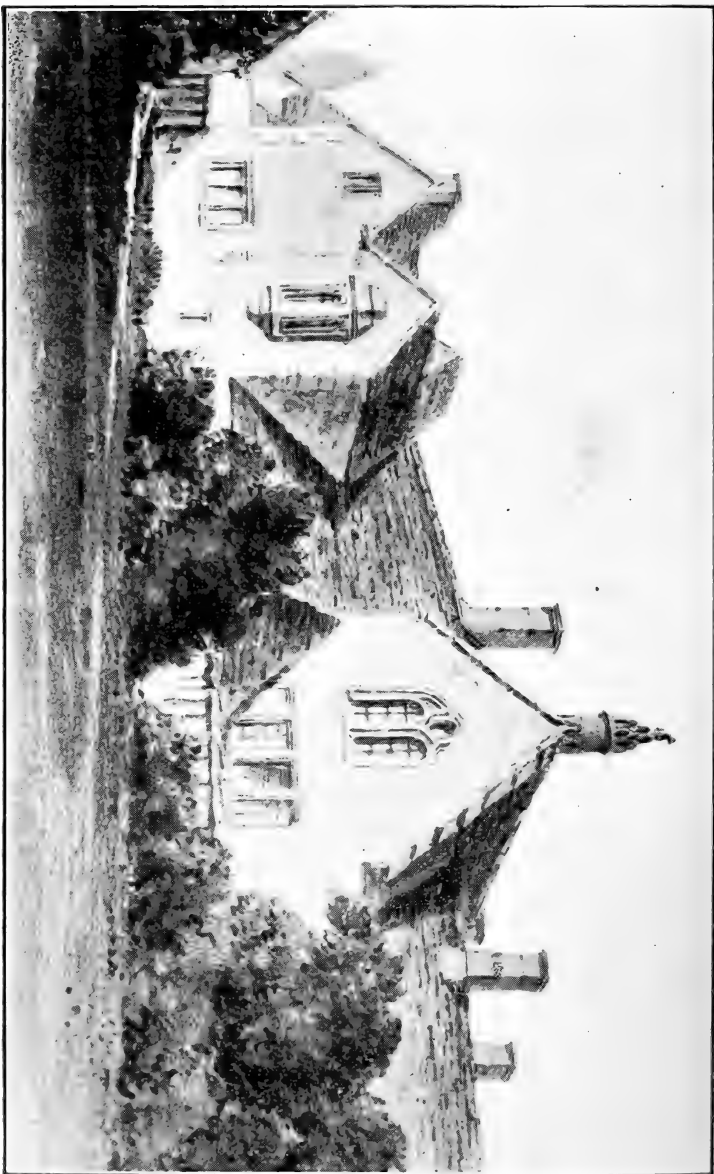
(2).—Corsham Church. Thomas Tropenell's Monument.



(1).—Corsham. The W. Gable of the old Poor House.

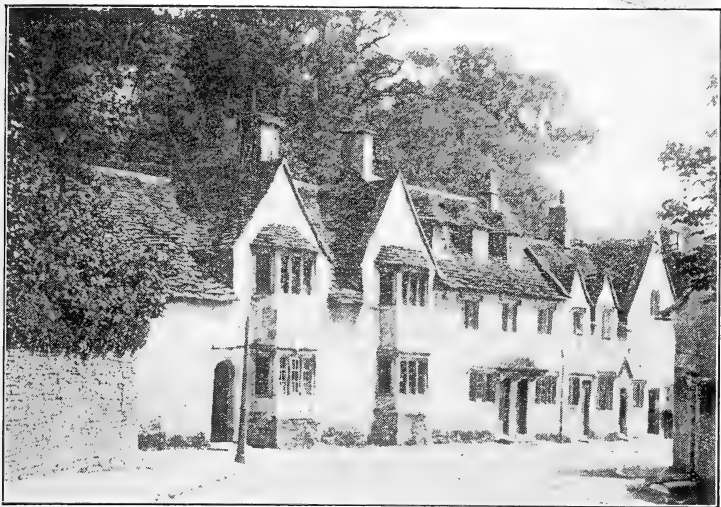


(2).—Corsham. The Hungerford Almshouses.



Winter's Court, Corsham (Buckler Collection, Devizes Museum.)

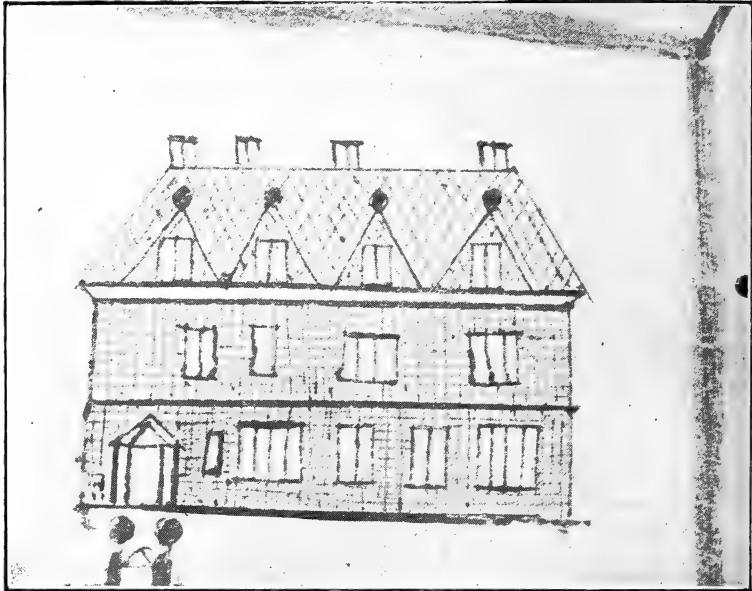
PLATE VIII.



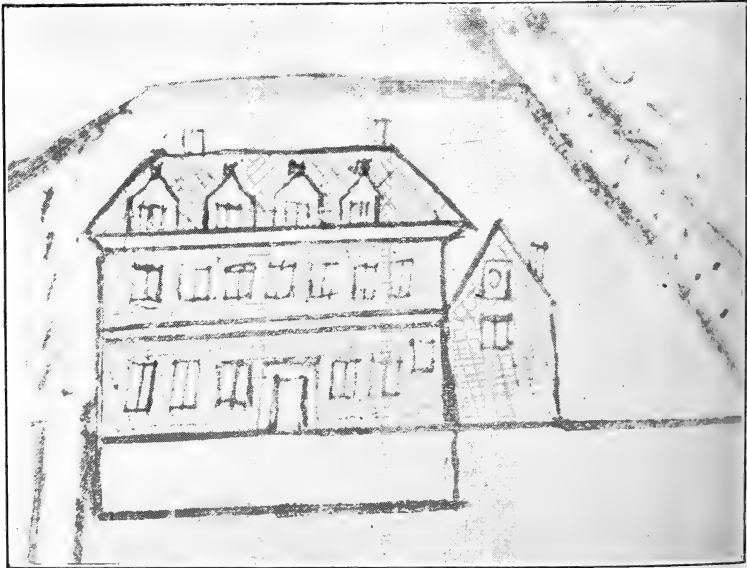
(1).—"Tedburys," Corsham.



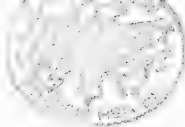
(2).—Pickwick Farm, Corsham.



(1).—Lyceter's, Corsham.



(2).—Snelling's, Corsham.



(1).—Easton Farm, Corsham.



(2).—Jaggards, Corsham.

PLATE XI.



(1).—Long's, Corsham.



(2).—Gastard Court, Corsham.

CHAINED BOOKS. There are still two chained books belonging to the church, which were ordered by the archbishop in 1602 to be set up in churches; they are both bound alike in stamped leather and still retain their original chains whereby they were fixed to desks for the laity to read. One is Bishop Jewell's works published in 1611, and the other is the third volume of Foxe's Book of Martyrs, of the edition of 1631—32.

CHURCH CHEST. The church chest of the seventeenth century has recently been replaced in the church; it is made of oak planks, some of which are 4in. thick, and bound together with iron straps. It had three locks, one of the keys of which was kept by the vicar and the others by the churchwardens; one lock has been cut out which shows that the key was lost on some occasion when it was urgent to open the chest.

CHURCH PLATE. There is a number of pieces of church plate but none is very ancient, and the only piece of any archæological interest is a silver paten, 8½in. in diameter, of the date 1719, given by the vicar, Latimer Crosse.

THE BELLS. The earliest reference to the bells is in an inventory of church goods made in the first year of King Edward VI. when there were five.

The 4th bell was re-cast at Potterne in 1608 and the casting was witnessed by the churchwardens.

The tenor bell was re-cast in 1611 and the rest were apparently re-hung on a new frame. The bellhanger and Thomas Moxham, the smith, were each paid 44s., from which it is not unreasonable to suppose that this bell was re-cast at Corsham by Moxham.

In 1752 the six bells were out of repair and a contract was entered into with James Burrows, of Devizes, to re-cast them but this was so badly done that they had to be again re-cast. A fresh contract was made with Thomas Bilbee, of Chewstoke, for £50, the bells having to be delivered to him and brought back again by the churchwardens.¹

The 6th, 4th, 3rd, and 1st of this ring still remain. The 5th bell was re-cast by James Wells, of Aldbourne, in 1820 and it and the 2nd bell were re-cast again in 1902.

THE VESTRY.

In former days the vestry was an important institution in a parish, every parishioner had a right to attend the meetings: it was presided over by the vicar, the churchwardens were his executive, and there was a clerk to keep the records. The existing minute books at Corsham do not begin until 1794, but even these show the importance of the matters that had to be dealt with; which, in addition to those connected with the church, were virtually what the district council and board of guardians now have to transact.

The meetings began in the vestry of the church and were usually adjourned to the "Pack Horse" inn, which seems formerly to have been the

¹ Churchwardens' accounts for the respective years.

church house,¹ wherein the church ales and other parochial meetings were wont to be held.

All the roads in the parish, not governed by the turnpike trusts, were in the charge of the vestry, who appointed a surveyor to look after them, and in 1831 a foreman was appointed at a wage of 10s. a week, the labourers with children received 7s. a week, and single men 5s.

There was a public fire engine as early as 1810 when it was ordered to be taken out and used at least once in three months.

The whole charge of the poor was in the hands of the vestry, as was also the poor house. The vestry had the power to levy rates for the relief of the poor, the maintenance of the highways and for the upkeep of the church.

It is not known when the paupers were first housed in a poor-house ; but in 1728² a new poor-house or workhouse was provided at a cost of over £400 by converting four cottages on the east side of the High Street to that purpose. This house was used until 1836 when "it appeared expedient that a new workhouse for the Chippenham Union should be built in a airy situation in preference to purchasing those at Corsham and Lacock" and the old poorhouse was then transformed back again into cottages.³

The price of bread was apparently fixed by the vestry, and this varied from 8½ to 7½ lbs. for a shilling, but in 1795 owing to the scarcity of wheat it was admissible to admix one third part of barley.

The care of the poor was farmed out to a contractor but this abuse was done away with about 1798. The poor-house children when old enough were put out to a trade. In 1799 it was resolved that the poor in the poor-house shall be employed in spinning and weaving, and the year following a master and mistress of the poor-house were appointed at £12 a year, and were to receive 2d. out of every shilling of the earnings of the inmates.

In 1832 a sum of £200 was ordered to be borrowed for helping paupers to emigrate and 16 men, 10 women, and 27 children were selected for assistance. They were conveyed to Bristol in two covered waggons where someone was appointed to meet them, purchase any small things they required, and see them safely on board their ship.⁴

¹ The Pack Horse, now adjoining the Town Hall, is in the rectory manor. The church house was near the market cross (Ch. wdns. acc. 1638) and 8d. a year was paid to the king's manor in connexion with the church house for new rent which was obviously for the encroachment of the pentise, already referred to, on the lord's waste.

² Rectory court book of that date.

³ These stand at right angles to the street on the south side of the "Royal Oak" hotel and still retain an ornamental gable that was put up when they were made into the poor-house (Plate VI. 1.). They are the successors of a house belonging to 1½ virgates of land in the rectory manor and were parcel of the original endowment of the feoffee charity.

⁴ Vestry minute books of the respective dates.

CHARITIES.

Considering the former prosperity of Corsham there are very few charities in connection with the church ; but there are some, and one is an important one.

FEOFFEE. This latter is known as the Feoffee charity or our Lady's lands. The origin of the endowment is not known, but in the survey of chantries in 1549 it is recited that it consisted of

Landis gyven by ffeoffente to the ffynding of a preeste within the parishe church of Cosseham for ever, that William Lewys of the age of lx yeres stypendarye.

The rents of the tenautis . . . yerely to be paid iiiij^{li}. xx^d. whereof reprinted for an yerely rent goynge out of the premisses to the quenes manor of Cosseham vij. s^o viij^d and so remaynyth clere, lxxiiiij^s. j^d.

Memorandum, the said Incumbent is a verely honest man, albeit not able to serve a cure by reason of his age, and furthermore a verely poore man and hath none other lyvinge be syde the said chauntrye.

Also the sayd parisshe of Cosseham is a great parisshe wherein be Dlxvij people which receive the blessed Communion and no preeste beside the vicar to help in administracon of the sacramentis savinge the said stypendary preeste ; which landes were gyven for that intente bicause the vicarage is so small a lyvinge that he is not able to hyre a preeste to help hym.¹

In consequence of the peculiar manner in which the endowment was held it could not be claimed by the crown as that of an ordinary chantry and in consequence a commission was appointed, when it was found that the lands were copyhold of the two manors and that the revenue was spent

“to suche uses and intentes as they thought most convenyent for the welth of the said parisshe and not to the fynding of any priest.”

It was therefore ordered that

“his maiesties hand shalbe removed from the possession of the said messuages, landes, tenementes, and other premises ontill better matter shalbe shewed in the said Courte of the Kynges highnes in that behalfe.”²

This was inspected and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in 1571,³ but in spite of this she tried to dispose of the property in one of her generous grants in 1574,⁴ but as the tenants of the feoffees refused to move an action was brought against them, when it was found that the queen had no power to demise the property.⁵ From that time the feoffees have been left in possession but they took care in all subsequent surrenders of the premises to specify that the use of the income was for the repair of the church and the implements thereof, the relief of the poor, and the repair of decayed bridges in the liberty.

¹ P.R.O. Chantry Certs. Wilts 58, No. 44.

² Lett. pat. 10. v. 8 E. VI.

³ Lett. pat. 10. v. 13 Eliz.

⁴ Lett. pat. 22. ix. 17 Eliz.

⁵ Lett. pat. 1. vij. 18 Eliz.

In 1894 the charity was taken out of the hands of the feoffees and vested in the parish council, which has to pay one-third of the income to the vicar and churchwardens for the repair of the church.¹

MRS. ROLPH'S CHARITY. Mrs. Johan Rolphe, widow, made her will in 1615, and left the sum of £10 to the overseers of the poor of the parish of Cosham "to remayne for evermore whole in a stoke . . . for the benefitte of the poore"² This gift was confirmed by an indenture between the overseers and churchwardens and their successors in those offices,³ but has long since been lost sight of.

WILLIAM MOXHAM'S CHARITY. William Moxham, of Corsham, yeoman, left in his will in 1621 "the sum of ten powndes of lawfull English money to remayne in stocke for ever in the hands of the churchwardens of Corsham and in the hands of the overseers of the poore of the same pariche by them and by their successors successively from yeare to yeare to be kept and to bee duely employed to the best use of the poore of the same parishe for ever."⁴

This charity has also disappeared.

KIRBY'S CHARITY. Richard Kirby bequeathed in his will 9. viii. 1672, the unexpired term in a public house in Dublin, after the death of his brother and his heirs, to the intent that the rent thereof should be laid out in purchasing lands in Corsham and that the profits of those lands should be divided between eight decayed poor of the parish of Corsham as Sir Edward Hungerford, the bailiff of Corsham, and others should deem fit.⁵

LADY JAMES CHARITY. Dame Ann James, who was a co-heiress of Edward Goddard, of Hartham, by her will dated 16. vi. 1798, bequeathed £1000 to the poor of Corsham, Pickwick, and Biddestone, but the execution of her will not being completed until 1815, the interest had amounted to £590. This sum with the capital was paid into the bank in the name of the accountant-general in trust and the interest was to be applied by the vicars, churchwardens, and overseers of the parishes of Corsham and Biddestone in purchasing coal to be distributed to the poor of those parishes.⁶

THE ALMSHOUSES. Dame Margaret, the widow of Sir Edward Hungerford, the owner of the Corsham House property at the Rebellion, purchased land at the town's end⁷ and erected thereon a free school and almshouse, which was finished in 1668: she willed that from her estate of Stanton St. Quintin there shall be paid each year the sum of £20 for the master of her school, the sum of £30 to the six poor people in her almshouse, and a further sum of £10 out of which gowns for the poor people should be found and the remainder kept in stock for the repair of the premises.

She made 45 orders for the government of the foundation some of which are interesting.

The poor people had to lay in a stock of fuel at Michaelmas; they were to have three yards of broadcloth each third year for a gown, on the left

¹ *Charities Report*, 1904. 15, 16.

² Corsham Wills, 1615.

³ Indenture in parish chest dated 13. iv. 16 Jac. I.

⁴ Corsham Wills, 1621.

⁵ *Charities Report*, 1904. 5.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 3.

⁷ Court Book, 19. iii. 1665.

sleeve whereof each should have sewn a silver badge with the crest of the foundress ; that they should, if able, constantly attend church, twice on Sundays and on week days whenever there should be a lecture ; they should receive the Holy Communion three times a year at least, and for every such default, save by sickness, should forfeit 12d. ; they should come to church together in their gowns and sit in the place appointed ; that they be present twice every week day at prayers in the schoolroom ; that they must at their own costs amend windows, casements, doors, locks, and chimneys and everything belonging to their part, and that they weed their own gardens and help cleanse what was common. That the two women in the west (? east) end of the almshouse should attend any sick person from Corsham House, and that the woman next the school house should be at the command of the master, and that the house where Jane Angle then lived should be for a man and his wife, which man should make clean the free-school and they were to be each rewarded for these respective services. That if any of the poor people have any income or pension falling to them to the value of £5 a year or more they should remove from the almshouse.

That the schoolmaster should go to church with the poor people and see that they go and return together ; that he should visit the poor people in their sickness, and when his leisure should best permit instruct them in religion, especially in the articles of the Christian faith, the Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments, and exhort them to live holily and righteously. Also that in consideration of the yearly stipend he should, during the life of the foundress, teach so many scholars without any salary as she should recommend, and after her death 10 poor children ; that he keep in repair at his own cost the windows, casements, doors, and chimneys, to all housing allotted to his use ; that he should twice a year, at Lady Day and Michaelmas, in the chapel of the schoolhouse read over these ordinances in the presence of the poor people.¹

The first master was the vicar, Edward Wells, as recorded on his monument in the church.

The buildings (Plate VI. 2), except for a re-arrangement of the master's house in the eighteenth century, remain virtually as Dame Margaret built them. They are in the form of the letter L, of which the long stroke is to the north, and contains six houses, and the short stroke to the west contains the master's house and the free-school. The house is entered through a stone porch, on the front of which is a fine achievement of the lady's arms and beneath is an inscription recording the foundation as follows :—

1668.

This freeschoole and almshouse was founded
and endowed by the Lady Margaret
Hungerford relict of S^r Edw^d Hungerford
Kn^t of the Hon^{ble} order of the Bath Daughter
and Coheire of Will^m Halliday Alderman
of London and Susan his wife Daughter
of S^r Henry Row Kn^t and Alderman and
Lord Major (*sic*) of London.

¹ *Charities' Report*, 1904, p. 1, 2.

The inscription and arms are repeated in the middle of the north front. There is a detached building to the south of the school for stabling and offices, and now used as the parish room.

In the Charity Report of 1834 it was stated that no boys had been taught in the school for 40 years, but that the master at that time was willing to teach 10 children which were to be appointed according to the regulations.¹ This was apparently not done and the charity was conducted in an irregular way until 1894, when a new scheme was formed by the Charity Commissioners and the master's stipend was to be paid in awards to children in the elementary schools of the parish.

ANCIENT CHAPELS.

In a large parish, like Corsham, it is usual to find one or more chapels, either of a private nature or chapels of ease to the parish church, and though none has left any remains above ground there is documentary evidence of three of the former and one of the latter in Corsham.

PAVESHOU. At Domesday there was a church at Paveshou, which adjoined the manor, held by Edgar, a Saxon, and his father before him, and it was worth 6/-.² This was obviously a church and not a chapel in connection with a private house. Its site has not been identified, but it was probably at Pittars, or St. Peter's Farm, now in the modern parish of Pewsham.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL. In 1428 there was a chapel of St. John Baptist attached to a holding of 1½ virgates in Gastard tithing, which was surrendered in 1453 to Thomas Tropenell, of Neston, who re-surrendered the land, but kept the chapel with a close of one acre.³ He seems to have restored it to its proper use and it remained in the hands of his successors until 1637, though it had doubtlessly been desecrated many years before. In that year it was surrendered by Sir William Eyre to one Walter Helps who converted it into cottages.⁴ It was at the top of Velly Hill.

THE PARSONAGE. There was a chapel in the Rectory manor house or Parsonage, as "the chapel-end" and "the two chapel chambers" are mentioned in the division of that house in 1701.⁵

CORSHAM HOUSE. There was also a chapel in the old house which preceded the present Corsham House, which is referred to in the inquisition of 1562,⁶ when its walls were standing though shorn of their freestone.

MILLS.

At Domesday, as already shown, there were two mills in the manor worth 8/6, and in 1300 these mills are again referred to as two water mills worth 106s. 8d. by the year, but are at farm in the hands of the tenants but the lord shall find the large timber for the repair of the same.⁷

¹ *Charities Report*, 1904, p. 3.

² *Dom. Wilts* 11.

³ *Tropenell Cartulary*, i. 22. ⁴ Court Book. ⁵ Rectory Manor Deeds.

⁶ Vide p. 516 ante.

⁷ *I.P.M. Wilts* (1908) 263.

In the middle of the 18th century it is stated that there were evidences of a mill on Lodbrook water, near Thingley Bridge, and if this was the case it was doubtless the site of one of the Domesday mills. This mill was apparently taken down in the time of King Edward III., when one Bettering, of Thingley, is stated to have made Byde mill or Betterings mill on his own ground,¹ and it is obvious that this brook could not have served two mills. The new mill was claimed by the king and remained in the hands of the crown until the time of King James I. when he granted the water mill with all its appurtenances in Corsham parish to Edward Ferris and Francis Phelps, of London, subject to the yearly rent of 26s. 8d.² In the 18th century Bide mill was surrendered as ordinary copyhold land.

The site of the second mill is difficult to trace and it must have disappeared at an early date. There are still indications of a mill leet behind the house of what is now called Court Farm, at Thingley, which may mark its site.

The farm at the extreme north-east angle of the parish bears the name of Millbourne, which suggests that a mill stood at some time on Pudding brook which flows past this farm.

ANCIENT HOLDINGS.

One of the most interesting features in Corsham at the present time is the number of old houses distributed over the parish; but before considering the reason of these it will be necessary to go back to Saxon times.

It has already been stated that to the Saxons we owe most of our country institutions, the feudal tenure of land, and the divisions of manors, hundreds, and counties. Counties were alluded to in the laws of King Ina (701), and hundreds are of even earlier origin as the names of the majority of those in Wiltshire show that the hundred court was held at some specified place which was not even a village. The ancient town of Malmesbury was originally in two hundreds which is hardly likely to have occurred if the town was in existence when the hundreds were formed. Manors, though the actual name is French, certainly existed long before the Conquest with their attendant courts.

A manor consisted of three types of land, demesne lands held by the lord, enclosed lands, and common lands.

Land measures are also of Saxon origin, and manors were generally computed in hides, thus at Corsham were 34 hides of which 11 hides were in demesne. A hide varied in extent apparently in consequence of the nature of the land; but may be reckoned for practical purposes at about 128 acres. The enclosed lands held by the tenants were computed in virgates or yards land, one yard land being $\frac{1}{4}$ hide; and cotsettles, one cotsettle being $\frac{1}{4}$ -virgate.

These enclosed lands were held at Domesday by villans who were later called virgators from the nature of their holding; and cosets who similarly

¹ *Tropnell Cartulary*, i. 29.

² Lett. Pat. 30. ix. 1609.

became cotsettlors. Both classes were free tenants holding their lands of the lord by customary services.¹

At Corsham at Domesday were 65 villans and 48 coscets,² and these occur again in 1300 as 62 virgates of land of villanage in Corsham and 9 virgators likewise of villanage in Stratton, and there were also 46 customars who were apparently the same as the coscets.³

About 1600 there were in the king's manor, excluding Stratton, 70 virgates of land but no return was made of the cotsettle holdings except 3½ cotsetties belonging to our Lady's lands.⁴

The first list of lords' rents that remains (1649)⁵ shows that there were 111 customary tenants in Corsham and 9 in Stratton, but the villans and coscets were not definitely separated, though by calculation the respective numbers agree very closely with the Domesday survey,

The land reckoned in virgates and cotsetties in Corsham did not include all the common lands but were distinct if not actually enclosed holdings in themselves and each had a house which was called a headhold.

The surrender of any part of a holding was allowed, but until the house itself was disposed of the headhold remained nominally intact and was computed for the purpose of fines and heriots at its original land value.⁶

Certain headholds were grouped together to form tithings, these at first should have, as the name implies, contained ten holdings; but the list of lords' rents referred to above shows that the number of headholds and virgates varied considerably in the various tithings. The formation of tithings was obviously for the purpose of mutual protection and most of the headholds in the respective tithings, besides being adjacent to each other, were usually along the line of ancient roads.

A great number of these headholds has been swept away and even the sites of some cannot be identified. On the other hand a number remains and it is interesting to remember that in these cases the spot where they stand has been the site of a human habitation for over a thousand years. In spite of the antiquity of the site of the house in only some half-dozen cases is any building remaining earlier than the seventeenth century, which is apparently due to the prosperity of the district, consequent upon the wool trade, which enabled their respective owners to build new houses from time to time as the mode of living changed.

Some of the most important of these headholds which are still represented by houses on their site are:—

TOWN TITHING.

WINTERS' COURT, belonging to one yard land, was from the early years

¹ At Domesday was a third class called cottars who were said to have held from the lord as a loan for life, but there were only nine of these in Corsham and they do not appear later.

² *Dom. Wilts* 11.

³ *I.P.M. Wilts* Ed. I. 264.

⁴ Roll of the customs of the Manor c. 1608, in possession of Sir F. H. Goldney, Bt.

⁵ P.R.O. Parl Surveys, Wilts 35.

⁶ Customs of the Manor.

of the fifteenth century in the hands of the Nott family, who also owned other property in the parish. Edward Nott died in 1732, when it went to his sister Elizabeth, the widow of one Webber, who was succeeded about 1771 by her daughter Christian, after whose death it was surrendered to Paul Methuen in 1779. It was a public house in 1608, and known as the Red Lion in 1637. The old medieval house was standing in 1805¹ (Plate VII.), but must have been taken down shortly after to make way for the present Methuen Arms Hotel.

TEDBURYS. The northernmost house on the east side of the High Street belonged to $\frac{1}{2}$ yard land, which was owned by a family of Humphrey in 1560, whose heiress married (1) Philip Smyth, of Thingley, (2) William Hancorne, and (3) William Tedbury. The Tedburys began to build the present house in 1632, when it was presented that William Tedbury had encroached on the lord's waste and over the street by making part of his house further out than he had the right to do, which encroachment was obviously made by the two bay windows (Plate VIII. 1). His builder was one William Bollen, who lived in a house in Church Street, now removed. Widow Tedbury died after 1647, when the property passed to John Wallis, who received the surrender in reversion some years before. It was afterwards sold to Richard Fowell, the vicar, in 1735, and was bought from his descendents by Paul Methuen in 1777.

BOLTONS. On the opposite side of the street is the oldest house now remaining in Corsham tithing, and dates from the fifteenth century. It belonged to $\frac{1}{2}$ yard land which at the end of the reign of King Henry VIII. was owned by a family of Bolton, otherwise Tomson, who were in possession till 1597, when it was surrendered to Lawrence Kington, who in 1606 surrendered it to William Moxham, in whose family it remained till it passed through a daughter to John Wilshire, after whose death it went to Grace Hampton, widow, a daughter of his sister, and in 1762 her son sold it to Paul Methuen.

PICKWICK TITHING.

PICKWICK FARM. This holding contained one virgate of land, the house of which has for many years been called the "Manor House," and contains some work of the fourteenth century. In the early days of Queen Elizabeth it was in the hands of one of the branches of the Keynes family; they seem to have got into financial difficulties and surrendered the house in 1639 to William Wastfield. His family came to Corsham in the latter years of Queen Elizabeth and gradually acquired a considerable estate in the manor.

The present house appears to have been built by the first William Wastfield, after the Restoration, and is on a more ambitious scale than most of the virgate houses (Plate VIII. 2). The second William built the dining room block in 1711. The property remained with the Wastfields until about 1774 when it was surrendered to Robert Neale, of Corsham, in whose family it remained until recent times, when after a series of short tenures

¹ Buckler Collection, Devizes Museum.

it now belongs to Mrs. Harold Brakspear. There are remains of a square dove house in the garden, which was in existence in 1637.

LEYCETERS. This holding also contained one yard land and was held by a family of Leyceter until 1614 when it was surrendered to the Sadlers who held it till 1611; when, after sundry surrenders, it came in 1691 into the hands of Edward Bayly, at whose death a survey was made of his property whereon is a sketch of the house as it then appeared (Plate IX. 1). It afterwards passed to Thomas Bennett and the Rev. John Law Willis, who pulled down the old house and erected the present one further to the west (1794—1799). It then passed through various hands and now belongs to Sir Frederick H. Goldney, Bt.

SNELLINGS. This holding of one yard land and another in Easton of one and a half yards land belonged to a family of Snelling. They appear to have lost money and all the estate was dispersed. This house was surrendered in 1678 to Edward Bayley and is also shown on the survey of his lands, from which it would seem that the house was rebuilt by him (Plate IX. 2).¹ The facade now remains at the back of the house now erroneously called "Guyers." It passed to the Bennetts and was surrendered to the Dickinsons and was parcel of the Hartham estate until bought a few years ago by Captain Handford.

MERE TITHING.

MONKS. The estate now called Monks is formed of six ancient headholds, namely the virgates of Monks, Boys, Goods, and Snippets, and the half virgates of Capps and Whores. In 1357 Monks belonged to a family of that name, it was surrendered to Thomas Tropenell, of Neston, in 1463,² passed to his descendents, the Eyres, whose representatives surrendered it in 1616 to John Danvers, of Sherston parva, who bought Snippets in 1600; in whose family both holdings remained till 1711, when they were surrendered to Caleb Dickinson, and were in 1865 bought by Mr. Gabriel Goldney. The present house was erected by the Dickinsons about 1780.

EASTON TITHING.

EASTON COURT. The holding, now called Easton Court Farm, consists of two and a half virgates formed of three ancient headholds, Brays, Thurs-ton, and Osbornes. It was in the hands of a family of Hulbert in the early years of Queen Elizabeth and remained with the same family till 1800 when it was surrendered to Thomas Bruges. It afterwards belonged to Walter Long, Esq., and was bought by the late Lord Methuen. The house has a fifteenth century chimney and apparently an open timber roof of the same date over the hall. There is a cross wing at the higher end of the hall of the sixteenth century (Plate X. 1).

WESTROP. The house of this holding is of the seventeenth century, and has three good fireplaces of that date; it belonged to two virgates of land owned by a family of Balden or Baldwyn from the early years of Queen Elizabeth to 1689. It was surrendered shortly after to William

¹ Map on vellum in possession of Mr. W. H. Barrett.

² *Trop. Cart.* I. 49.

Guy in whose family it remained until the beginning of the last century and now belongs to Lord Methuen.

WOODLANDS TITHING.

NESTON. This estate was built up by Thomas Tropenell (1436—1461) by the acquisition of various old headholds that adjoined one another, namely, Eyres in Neston and 1 virgate, Colyns and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, Deraunts and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, Coppys and $\frac{1}{2}$ cotsettle, and Comyns and $\frac{1}{2}$ cotsettle. He also acquired sundry closes adjoining.¹ This estate passed by his great grand-daughter, Anne, to the Eyres and remained in that family till 1692, when it passed with their heiress, Jane, to the Hanhams who held it until 1790 when Sir William Hanham surrendered it to trustees who sold it to John Fuller.

Tropenell built a new house at Neston between 1442 and 1453,² and Wm. Eyre in 1675 removed certain coats of arms of stained glass from the Lady chapel in Corsham church to the windows of the great parlour.³ Before 1680 150 acres were walled round to form a park. The present house was built by John Fuller shortly after he acquired the property.

JAGGARDS. This interesting house belongs to a holding of two virgates and has the distinction of having the earliest extant reference to it of any of the ancient holdings, namely, at an inquisition at Chippenham on Monday after the feast of Holy Cross, 1340, it was found that "it would be no damage to the king or any others to allow Cicely who was wife of Andrew le Goude to enfeoff Henry of Cosham with one messuage and two virgates of land, six acres of meadow, and five acres of wood in Cosham. The premises being held of the King as of the manor of Cosham by service of paying 14s. 5d. yearly to that manor."⁴ The property referred to is identified by the rent of 14s. 5d. which is that payable by the holder of the two virgates now called Jaggards.

In the early days of Queen Elizabeth the premises belonged to the family of Kyneton or Kington and remained with them till 1766 when it passed to a distant relative Jane, wife of John Shore, of Warminster, from whom it went to the Leirs and was sold in 1866 to John Bird Fuller.

Part of the house contains a Tudor wing but the main block was built by Richard Kington (1641—1680) as is shown by the initials R. K. and I. K., 1657, on the fireplace in the drawing room (Plate X. 2). There is a large square dovehouse in the grounds.

LYPYATE. The holding now called Great Lypyate contained one virgate of land, and was in the hands of the Hancock family in the fifteenth century with whom it remained till 1764 when it was surrendered to Paul Methuen. The house is mostly of the seventeenth century and contains a contemporary staircase.

The holding now called Little Lypyate also contained one virgate of land ; from the beginning of the fourteenth century it was in the hands of a family who took their name from the place ;⁵ it passed before 1453 to the Keynes

¹ *Trop. Cart.* I. 5—28.² *Ibid* I. 12.³ *Wilts Coll.* 81.⁴ *I.P.M.* Ed. III. 141.⁵ *Trop. Cart.* I. 39—45.

with whom it remained till 1603 when it was surrendered to John Thrift. His great grandson, Edward, surrendered it to William Gibbons, and it was surrendered in 1696 to the Hulberts of the Ridge, in whose family it remained until the middle of the last century. The house is mostly of the seventeenth century.

OVERMORE. This house belongs to one virgate of land and dates mostly from the seventeenth century ; adjoining it is a barn with a gable studded with pigeon holes. In the early years of Queen Elizabeth it was in the possession of a family of West, who surrendered it in 1609 to the Longs, who held it till 1677, when it was surrendered to Sir George Speke, of Hazelbury, and passed with that property to George Petty, who surrendered it in 1697 to Samuel Edwards, of Horton, in whose family it remained till 1913.

LONGS. This fine house of the early years of the seventeenth century (Plate XI. 1) belonged to a half virgate of land. In the early years of Queen Elizabeth it was in the hands of a family of Keynes, but was surrendered by them in 1597 to Osmund Bushnell, in whose family it remained till 1694, when it was surrendered to William Mountjoy, of Biddeston. In 1738, it was surrendered to Richard Hancock, of Nethermore. It then passed through various hands and was surrendered in 1861 to John Bird Fuller, of Neston.

GASTARD TITHING.

GASTARD COURT. This house dates mostly from the seventeenth century, though it possibly retains portions of earlier work (Plate XI. 2). It belonged to $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of land, and was in the hands of the Jones family in 1560, but passed with their heiress in 1605 to Richard Sherfield, and he and his wife surrendered it in 1631 to Tristram Colborne, and it stayed with that family till 1744 when it was bought by Edward Mitchell in whose family it remained till 1876 when it was surrendered to Robert Fowler, of Elmgrove.

WHITMANS. This important holding was in early days two holdings of one virgate but united before 1389. Owing to the felony of John Whitman before that date it was granted by the lord to sundry persons whom upon the appearance of Walter Whitman, the son of John, were deseized, and Walter surrendered to John Pypyng and Alice, his wife, who surrendered to Thomas Tropenell. when there was an inquisition as to ownership, and judgment was given in the favour of Tropenell in 1454.¹ It passed with the Tropenell estates to the Eyres, and after various surrenders it came in 1670 to William Hulbert and Martha, his wife, in whose family it remained till the beginning of the last century when it was surrendered to Robert Neale. It is now represented by two fields of about seven acres.

LITTLE TITHING.

This tithing is made up of various parcels in different parts of the manor and includes the detached portion of the manor called Pittars, now in the parish of Pewsham. It is suggested that this tithing originated with the

¹ *Trop. Cart.* I. 29—38.

property described in 1300 as belonging to Robert of Gatesturd, a free tenant who held 3 virgates of land by socage, paying for the same 40s. per annum and that he shall give heriot relief when it shall happen and shall make suit at the court of Cosham from three weeks to three weeks.¹

PITTARS. In this detached holding was apparently the church of Paveshou, of Domesday, but no further record of it has occurred. The holding was computed at two half-virgates, so it was originally of two headholds. In 1567 it belonged to one Roger Fynemore, who surrendered it to his daughter Mary who had married Michael Ernle, and it has remained in the hands of that family and their descendants until a few years ago.

THINGLEY. This holding, now called the Court Farm, was in the hands of the Smyth family in the early years of Queen Elizabeth and remained in their hands until 1734, when Catharine Smith, who had married William Dawes, surrendered the property to Robert Neale.²

In conclusion the writer wishes to tender his grateful thanks to:—Field-Marshal the Lord Methuen, for ready access to the valuable documents in his possession; to Mrs. Harold Robinson, for the same privilege with those of the Rectory manor; to the officers of the Court Leet of Corsham, for access to the court books, and most particularly to Mr. W. H. Barrett, of Chippenham. Mr. Barrett has for many years spent much time and labour in collecting every detail he could find bearing upon the history of Corsham, and has now placed the whole of his valuable collection at the disposal of the writer, on the understanding that when the opportunity offers he shall publish in detail that which is now summarized in this paper, an obligation he will be only too glad to fulfil as soon as the necessary funds for such a publication are available.

¹ *I.P.M.* Ed. I. 264. Little tything contained only three virgates for which the lord's rent was 47s. 11d.

² The information given in connexion with the various ancient holdings is taken from the Court Books of the respective dates unless otherwise stated.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON THE EARLY IRON AGE VILLAGE ON SWALLOWCLIFFE DOWN.¹

By R. C. C. CLAY, F.S.A.

During 1926 the inhabited site on Swallowcliffe Down was carefully searched for more pits both by sounding with a heavy rammer and by testing the depth of the surface mould with a fork. Seven in all were found, and there is very little likelihood of more having been overlooked. They were discovered in different parts of the village, and conformed with the types found in 1924. The number of pits opened at Swallowcliffe Down and the neighbouring and contemporary village at Fifield Bavant is now 207.

PIT No. 94.

Situated between Nos. 29 and 31. Very slight depression on the surface. Roughly circular in section. Depth 5ft. 4in., width from 4ft. 3in. to 4ft. 6in. The filling was composed of mould, black earthy flint rubble, and then earthy chalk rubble. Walls well preserved and the floor flat, smooth, and covered by no black deposit or puddled lining. Animal bones, charcoal, and pottery scanty. The following objects were found:—several chalk loom weights at depths varying from 2ft. to 4ft., a bone gouge and antler ferrule at 2ft. 6in., six chalk sling bullets in a small flat-bottomed recess in the wall at 3ft. 6in., two iron knives, a blue glass bead, and a miniature pottery vessel at 4ft.

PIT No. 95.

Situated seven yards south-east of No. 71. Slight depression on the surface. Roughly circular. Depth 7ft. 3in., width varied from 4ft. 7in. to 5ft. 6in. The filling was mould, black earthy flint rubble, and earthy chalk rubble. A quantity of small fragments of many different pots were found, and many pieces of sandstone. Walls good, and the floor flat and smooth. No black earth on the floor. The only object an antler comb at a depth of 2ft. 6in.

PIT No. 96.

No surface indications of this pit, which was 14 yards west of No. 89 and 11 yards from the fence. Roughly circular in outline. Depth 4ft. 8in., width 5ft. 3in. to 5ft. 8in. The filling was mould, earthy flint, and chalk rubble. Walls and floor very good. A piece of bronze was found at 2ft. 6in.

PIT No. 97.

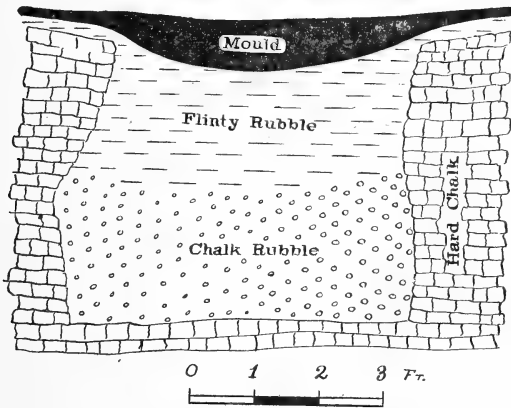
Situated 10 yards north of No. 96. No depression over pit. Oval in section. Depth 3ft. 6in., width from 2ft. to 3ft. The filling was mould, dark soil with charcoal and pot-boilers, and earthy chalk rubble. The floor was

¹ For previous report see *W.A.M.*, xliii., 59—93.

composed of a layer of tabular flints. No doubt the difficulty experienced in attempting to remove them had caused the pit maker to desist from going deeper. The oval shape of the pit may also indicate interrupted work, although there is no doubt that it was utilised, as the large amount of pottery and animal bones testify. The latter were chiefly those of sheep but some were of birds. Two loom-weights of chalk were found at 2ft.

PIT No. 98.

The depth of mould was the only indication of the presence of this pit, for there was no depression and it did not "sound." Situated 10 yards



Section of Pit No. 98, Swallowcliffe Down.

south of No. 80. An irregular circle in outline. Depth 5ft. 7in., width 4ft. 9in. to 5ft. 5in. Walls and floor well preserved and regular. At a height of 18in. above the latter there was a "made" floor of blocks of sandstone laid down and grouted in with chalk rubble. Some of these slabs had previously been used as hearths. There were few animal bones but much charcoal and sandstone fragments. Close beneath the turf were several pieces of a well-baked pot ornamented with horizontal rows of stab marks and zones of diagonal shallow grooves.

PIT No. 99.

Situated between Nos. 41 and 16. Over this pit the grass was more luxuriant, but there was only a very slight depression. It was decidedly beehived—narrower at the top—and the entrance was on the north-west. Roughly circular. The filling was mould, and earthy flint rubble. Walls well preserved and the floor flat and smooth. Animal bones, charcoal, and sandstone fragments were present in fair quantities. The objects found were a bone needle at 1ft. 6in., a piece of iron slag, and a fragment of twisted bronze wire on the floor.

PIT No. 100.

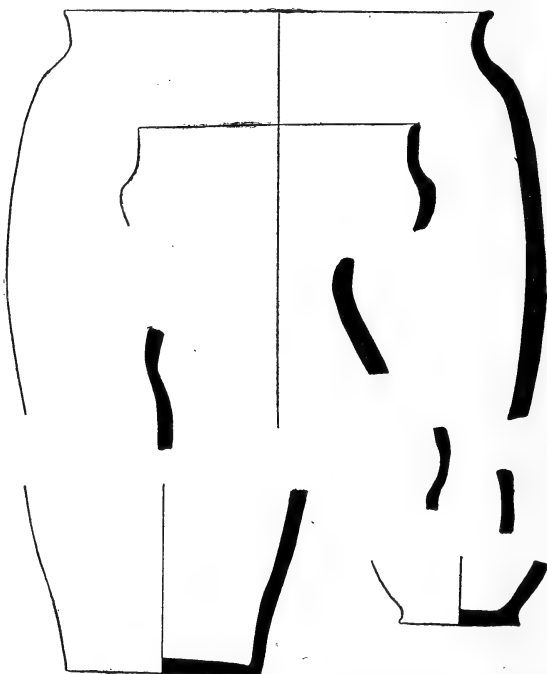
Lies 10 yards west of No. 97. There was a slight depression over this pit, but no difference in the verdure of the grass. Very circular in shape with straight walls. The filling was mould, clean chalk rubble, and then earthy rubble consisting chiefly of charcoal, pot-boilers, and burnt sandstone. Animal bones and pottery scanty. Depth 3ft., width 2ft. 10in. A spoon-shaped object of bone was found at a depth of 2ft. 6in.

PIT No. 101.

Situated 15 yards west of No. 95. A rough circle in outline. Depth 3ft. 6ins., width 3ft. 5in. to 3ft. 8in. No surface indications. The filling below the mould was earthy flint rubble. Beyond a few pieces of pottery, animal bones, and charcoal, nothing was found in this pit.

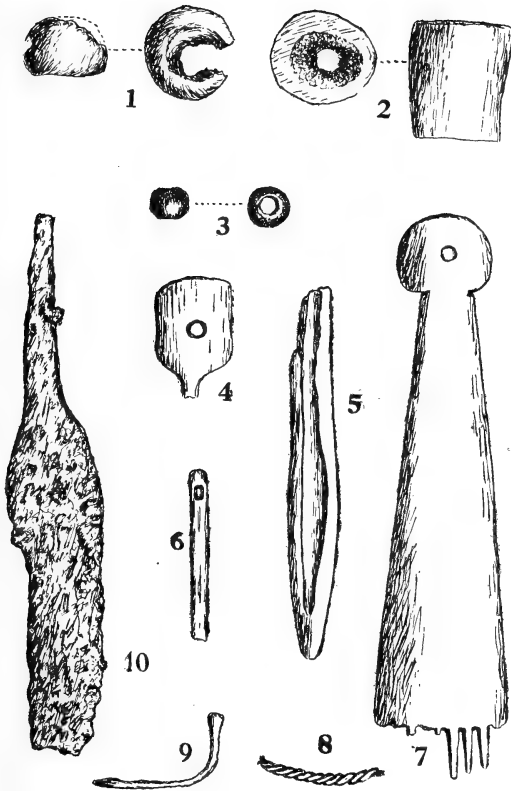
POTTERY.

The finds of pottery were comparatively small, and no complete vessels could be restored from the fragments. From No. 97 almost half-a-pot was



Pottery Vessels from Pits on Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{2}$.

reconstructed from 18 shards. The vessel was a dark brick-red in colour, with roughly tooled surface, high shoulder, curving sides, well baked, and with a paste very similar to that of a modern flowerpot. Most of the other



Objects from Early Iron Age Pits, Swallowcliffe Down. $\frac{1}{2}$.

[N.B.—No. 1 is inadvertently drawn here upside down.]

fragments belonged to vessels of the common Swallowcliffe type, that is flat rim, almost straight neck, and high shoulder. Contrary to our usual experience, no pieces of haematited ware were discovered. No bead rims were found, and nothing that could be ascribed to the Romano-British period.

OBJECTS OF BRONZE.

Fig. 9 (A. 10).¹ A bent piece of bronze wire with swelling at one end, the other end missing. Probably the remains of a penannular brooch. Found in No. 96.

Fig. 8 (A. 11). Fragment of bronze found in No. 29 consisting of four strands of wire twisted together and showing a curve the diameter of which is 5in. This diameter, presuming that the curve of the fragment had not been flattened when broken, suggests that it was part of a torque and not of a bracelet, although the thickness of the cord, 3mm., rather indicates the latter. Twisted bracelets, however, are uncommon at this period, whereas the torques are usually twisted. There is in the British Museum a twisted bracelet from the La Tene I. cemetery at Marson, in France.

OBJECTS OF BONE AND ANTLER.

Fig. 7 (B. 71). Weaving comb of antler conforming to Glastonbury type 2. Sides straight and converging to a rounded and perforated terminal at the base. It is unornamented. There were originally nine teeth, of which three remain. They are worn at the tips, and on the underside show transverse grooves caused by use (compare B. 27, *W.A.M.* xliii). The lateral surfaces are also rounded and polished in an irregular manner as if by use. The teeth are widely separated and the interdental notches are square. Length 148mm. Width at dentated end 33mm. Width of terminal enlargement 25mm. Diam. of perforation 5mm. Found in No. 95.

Fig. 7 (B. 72). Bone gouge. All Cannings type? Base missing. Point rounded by much use. Sides not squared. Found in No. 94.

Fig. 2 (B. 73). Ferrule, oval in section, consisting of a short length of antler, shaped with a knife and then polished. The ends which are also polished show evidence of having been cut with a saw. The operation of removing the cancellous tissue by boring has been commenced from both ends but not completed. Similar objects have been found at All Cannings and at Glastonbury. Length 50mm. Found in No. 94.

Fig. 6 (B. 74). Bone needle of Glastonbury Type A. Point missing. The eye is a wide oval and has been made by drilling a hole through from one side, and then enlarging it by drilling holes from both sides on the lower edge of the first hole. There is no swelling of the head, the top being slightly rounded. The sides taper from the head to the point. Shaft flat oval in section. Length of specimen 45mm. Width at eye 5mm. Length of shaft above eye 6mm. Found in No. 99.

¹ The figures in brackets (A. 10) (B. 71), etc., are in continuation of those given in the first report of the excavations, *W.A.M.*, xliii., 59-93, and are those under which the objects are catalogued in the Museum.

Fig. 4 (B. 75). A spatula-shaped object of bone similar to those found at All Cannings (Figs 24—30, Pl. 6). The tang has been broken. The head is roughly rectangular with straight parallel sides and convex edge and base. Formed from a piece of split rib, with the outer surface polished. The edge has been sharpened by being bevelled off on the under side by grinding. Perforated in the centre by a hole bored from both sides. Total length of head 25mm. Width of head 19mm. Diameter of perforation 4mm. Found in No. 100.

At All Cannings 50% of these objects were perforated in the head. One side of the perforation in B. 75 shows some slight signs of having been worn away, and the side of the head opposite the perforation bears similar marks. These objects were certainly not spoons—the edge being the business part. They would have been efficient only against soft material, and the edge suggests that they were employed as chisels. Probably they were used to shape down the sides of large pots, some of which display marks that appear to have been caused by knives, but might very well have been caused by these implements. They could have been hafted in a split-stick handle, the tang being driven into the cleft and the ends of the stick secured by a thin sinew passing through the perforation and going round the head from side to side. It is interesting to note that the bone "spoons" from the Victoria Cave, Settle (*Collectanea Antiqua*, 1., Pl. xxx., Fig. I., and *B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, Fig. 53) have perforated heads, but they differ from the Iron Age examples by having a spoon-shaped head instead of a rectangular one.

OBJECTS OF IRON.

Fig. 10 (C. 44). Iron knife with point missing. The blade slopes gradually to the tang, which is flat, slightly curved and square ended. Total length 138mm. Length of tang 50mm. Max. width of blade 25mm. Found in No. 94.

(C. 45). Portion of small iron knife with point of blade and tip of tang missing. Found in No. 94.

OBJECTS OF CHALK.

(D. 31). Length 48mm. Max. width 32mm.

(D. 32). Length 51mm. Max. width 35mm.

(D. 33). Length 46mm. Max. width 33mm.

(D. 34). Length 47mm. Max. width 34mm.

(D. 35). Length 48mm. Max. width 32mm.

(D. 36). Length 53mm. Max. width 33mm.

These six spindle-shaped sling bullets were found together on the flat bottom of a small recess in No. 94 at a depth of 3ft. 6ins. below ground level. They have been shaped with a knife.

OBJECTS OF BAKED CLAY.

Fig. 1 (E. 5). Very small vessel of baked clay. The base is missing, but from the slope of the rounded sides it can be inferred that it was more or

ess flat. There is no marked rim, the sides curling over into the circular interior which appears to have been shaped by pressing the tip of a small finger into the clay. It shows no signs of having been exposed to any great heat, and so cannot have functioned as a crucible. Height approximately 16mm. Width 24mm. Diameter of interior 14mm. Compare a slightly larger object from Glastonbury (D. 57. Vol. I., p. 308). Found in No. 94.

OBJECTS OF GLASS.

Fig. 13 (F. 5). A bead of dark blue cobalt glass, 8mm. in height and 11mm. in diameter. Very similar to (F. 2). Found in No. 94.

It has been suggested that these pits at Swallowcliffe and the neighbouring village of Fifield Bavant were storage pits only, and that from their dimensions they were unsuitable for habitation. During the careful investigation of any site, the excavators learn by intuition facts which are often difficult of clear exposition on paper, but in this instance there are a few concrete data which help to prove that the intuitive assumptions are well founded.

Certain pits were undoubtedly habitation pits, and others were storage pits pure and simple. In the case of twin pits there was, as a rule, no hesitation in stating that one was used for storage and one for habitation. The habitation pit often possessed seats and large or small recesses in the walls, and had hearths on the floor—in one instance with the pot still standing on the hearth. Animal bones were sometimes lying on heaps of charcoal. The orderly arrangement of implements in the corners as if carefully put aside after use, and the layers of debris in the Fifield Bavant pits beneath the collapsed and charred roof, all point to actual dwelling in these pits. The storage pit was often larger and contained no darker soil above the floor, and as a rule little or no pottery. It had no recesses in the walls and its contents consisted of chalky rubble or animal bones in profusion. Pit No. 89 with its long sloping passage way on the north, resembling the Esquimaux "Igloo," and seat on the south side was certainly used as a dwelling. All primitive peoples rest in the squatting position, and in this country the so called "squatting facet" on the lower end of the tibia is frequently met with in prehistoric skeletons. Four of us on cold days have had our tea at the bottom of these pits and have not been unduly cramped for room although we sat with our knees fully flexed and not in the squatting position. One of us, 13 stones in weight, just managed to lie crouched up in one of the large flat-bottomed recesses in No. 21 at Fifield Bavant. It is probable that for the sake of warmth and shelter the inhabitants of these villages, ignorant as they were of more comfortable abodes, tolerated the somewhat cramped conditions in the pits. The fact that there were twin and triple pits connected by means of narrow openings through their adjoining walls, and that the bottoms of these openings were always at least two feet above the level of the pit floors is a strong argument against their all being intended for storage purposes. It is without doubt much easier, if more room is needed for storage, to enlarge a pit than to make connecting pits; and pits fitted with open connections could not be filled above the level of the base of the openings.

THE MOLLUSCA.

Mr. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., and Mr. B. B. Woodward, F.L.S., have kindly examined for me some samples of dirt from the floors of the pits. The following species of Mollusca have been identified:—*Limax arborum* (Bouch. Chant), *Vitrina crystallina* (Mull.), *Vitrina pellucida* (Mull.), *Arion* sp., *Hygromia hispida* (Linn.), *Helix nemoralis* (Linn.), *Helicella cellaria* (Mull.), *Fruticicola hispida* (Linn.), *Vallonia excentrica* (Sterk.), *Vallonia costata* (Mull.), *Cochlicopa lubrica* (Mull.). “These shells indicate a scrub growth or coarse herbage.”

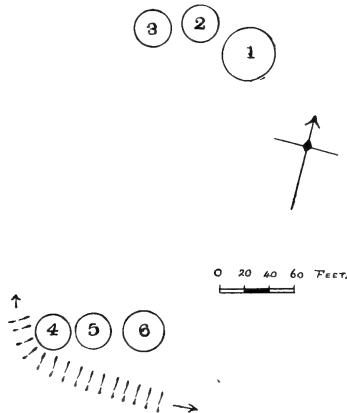
[All the objects found have been placed in the Devizes Museum.]

THE BARROWS ON MARLEYCOMBE HILL, BOWERCHALKE (1926).¹

By R. C. C. CLAY, F.S.A.

Marleycombe Hill towers above the village of Bowerchalke, lying at the foot of its steep northern escarpment, while to the south it falls gently to Oakley Down. Rising to 690 feet, its bold projection makes it a conspicuous feature of the landscape.

In Goddard's *List of the Prehistoric, Roman and Pagan Saxon Antiquities of Wilts*,² we find "Barrows 1—4. On Marleycombe Hill, half-mile S.W. of Bowerchalke Church, N. of the Ox-Drove, O.M. 70 S.W. shows three barrows (1—3) close together and one (4) to the south of them. A.W. Stations VIII., IX., shows seven barrows here close together." The present report is concerned only with the barrows, and so the lynchets, earthworks, and prehistoric roads that make the hill so interesting are left to be dealt with on another occasion.



The Barrows on Marleycombe Hill, Bowerchalke.

The mounds do not lie in a group as depicted in Hoare's map, but in two lines of three, more or less parallel and taking a direction of east to west, with an isolated mound to the south-west, near the corner of the fence. Unlike the northern three, the barrows to the south form a perfectly straight line, and excavation has proved that all the latter are contemporary. It has, naturally, been supposed that barrows, the centres of which are directly

¹ All the urns found are in the Society's Museum at Devizes.

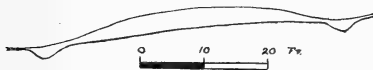
² *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., p. 153.

in line, were erected at the same time, or at any rate in the same period, and the Marleycombe barrows prove that sometimes at least this is true. For the purpose of description the barrows will be numbered from 1 to 6, beginning with the most easterly of the northern line, and taking the southern line from west to east. The remaining mound, as will be detailed later, proved to be not a barrow.

Unfortunately, all these barrows had been rifled by treasure hunters or collectors. This made accurate plans of the excavations impossible, but the re-opening of the barrows was not labour in vain. About 70 years ago a Mr. Burroughs excavated one of them, and is said to have found a skeleton and a bronze "spear," which was given to the Blackmore Museum but cannot now be traced. In a footnote to the description of the Stonehenge Urn¹ a statement is made that "an urn very similar in design, with one band running round the shoulder and six raised bands running from this to the base of the vessel, was found in a barrow at Bowerchalke in 1883, and is now in the Salisbury Museum. It measures 15½ in. in height by 11½ in. diameter at the top." This urn could very well have come from Barrows 2, 4, or 5, at Marleycombe. Unfortunately, it appears to have been lost.

BARROW 1.

This barrow was the largest and measured 45 feet from ditch to ditch. Like the others of this northern line it stood on a slope. There were signs that it had been opened before, but no indications that it had ever been ploughed over, although the texture of the grass round it showed that the plough had been at work right up to the edge of the ditch.



Barrow 1.—Marleycombe Hill, Bowerchalke.

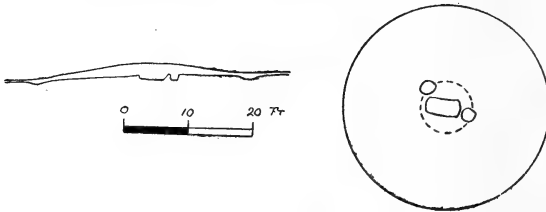
A trench was cut through from the south-east. Romano-British pottery was found under the turf over the ditch. In the barrow mould and on the turf line were discovered fragments of beaker pottery, and a fragment of the side and base of a flat bottomed vessel the paste and texture of which were similar in every respect to that of bowls from Windmill Hill and Layer 4 at Chelm's Coombe, Cheddar. There were also in the barrow mould burnt flints, a large piece of sandstone that had evidently been used as a hearth, and a sarsen pebble that had been much bruised at both ends. The barrow earth on the south and east sides was very dark in colour and no doubt consisted of the top soil scraped up from a spot in the vicinity on which there was habitation in the beaker period. Above the centre the earth had been disturbed, and remains of a skeleton in small fragments, and pieces of beaker, were found immediately under the turf and reaching right down to the natural chalk. There was no cist. The beaker fragments appeared

¹ *Cat. Stourhead Coll.*, No. 257.

to belong to one vessel, but the presence of three humeri indicates that there must have been two skeletons.

BARROW 2.

There were surface indications that this barrow had been dug into from the west. It was situated close to and to the west of Barrow I.



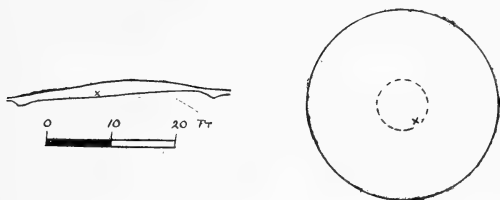
Barrow 2.—Marleycombe Hill, Bowerchalke.

From the south-east a trench was cut through the mound and afterwards enlarged at the centre so that a large area was cleared. The ditch was shallow and flat bottomed and the barrow mould had not spread over it on the north although the ground on which the barrow stood sloped in that direction. One small fragment of beaker pottery with punch mark ornamentation was found within the old turf-line half way along the barrow. Around and over the centre was a large mass of flints mixed with earth, the flints reaching to the turf-line of the barrow, which had evidently been disturbed not very long ago. There were three cists beneath this heap of stones. A long cist measuring 5ft. 4in. by 2ft. lay in the absolute centre of the barrow, its long axis being nearly east and west. It formerly contained an adult skeleton of which a few bones remained but no traces of a beaker or other grave furniture. Its depth beneath the hard chalk level was 8 ins. To the south of it and separated from it by a thin partition of undisturbed chalk was a circular basin-shaped cist, 8½ ins. deep and 15 ins. in diameter at the top. It contained no ashes or burnt bones, and we can only surmise that it contained an urn that had stood upright and had been taken out entire. Close to the north-east corner of the long cist was another circular and basin-shaped cist, the barrier between the two having been broken down by the previous treasure hunters. The bottom of this cist however was flatter than that of the other. In it were much burnt bones and ashes, and the sides of the cist showed signs of having been scorched by the hot ashes from an inverted urn. The bones were those of an adult and some of them were incompletely burnt, an unusual feature in cremations. Several pieces of pottery were found in this cist and just round it (Fig. 1). The barrow mould consisted of earthy flint rubble with a small amount of added chalk, except near the centre where the flints were found. The third cist was 19 ins. in diameter and 9 ins. deep.

BARROW 3.

This barrow like the last contained a large central cairn of flints. It had

been opened at some distant time for the heap of flints that reached to the surface was covered with a thick layer of turf. This cairn covered a circle



Barrow 3.—Marleycombe Hill, Bowerchalke.

of roughly 12ft. diameter. There was no sign of a central burial and no cist. If there had been a skeleton lying on the bare chalk without a cist as in Barrow 1 there would still have been a few small bones left, the difficulty and uselessness of removing all the phalanges and sesamoid bones being great. There were also no signs of ashes, charcoal, or pottery. Possibly the barrow openers had found under the cairn an urn in the upright position and unbroken and had taken it out intact without spilling any of its contents. On the eastern side of the cairn and on the edge of the former excavated area was found an urn (Fig. 2) of the barrel-shaped type in an inverted position, most of the sides and bottom of which had disintegrated. It contained no charcoal or burnt bones, but there is no doubt that it had never been disturbed for the rim rested on the top of the natural chalk in position although roots had grown into and through the pottery, breaking it. The tight packing of the stones and dirt around it, forming a kind of cist, were evidently in the same position as when the urn was buried. Even if the urn had been discovered previously and the contents scooped out, yet some of the ashes would have been displaced; and no ashes, or bones, or fragments of pottery were found anywhere near the centre. There was no other secondary burial. In the barrow mould near the ditch to the south there was a small fragment of beaker with its characteristic ornament. There were also a few pieces of sandstone, and a few calcined flints, showing that the top soil scooped up to make the barrow was obtained at a site on which the beaker folk lived. This place would naturally not be far distant.

BARROW 4.

This was the most westerly of the upper line of barrows. As seen in the plan the entrenchment at this point made a sharp curve so as to skirt the barrow and was therefore later in date. The weathering of the sides of this trench had destroyed the wide barrow ditch on the south and west sides, while on the north the plough had transformed the edge of the

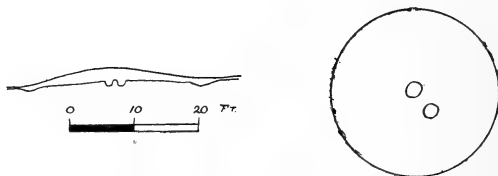


Barrow 4.—Marleycombe Hill, Bowerchalke.

barrow into a negative lynchet. It was only on the east that the barrow ditch was intact. Like others of this group the barrow was not so high as it appeared to be, the soil for the barrow having been obtained from just beyond its edges and consequently the level of the surrounding ground had been lowered. The barrow was built on a deep layer of clay with flints and the barrow trench had not reached the chalk beneath. There were surface indications of a former opening of this barrow. Excavation showed that an urn had been removed from a central cist 19in. deep and 2ft. in diameter. It contained ashes and the remains of the cremation of an adult. A piece of sandstone was found in the barrow earth.

BARROW 5.

This barrow appeared to be higher than it really was on account of the top soil having been scooped up from close around it, forming a broad shelving trench very similar to those found at Woodminton.¹ The fact that the top soil was of clay with flints of considerable depth made the removal of the upper soil easy work for the barrow builders. It may be that barrows that are primarily of finger-tipped urn date are characterised by low mounds standing in broad basin-shaped ditches that make the barrows appear higher than they really are. The result of ploughing around the barrows emphasises their height still more.



Barrow 5.—Marleycombe Hill, Bowerchalke.

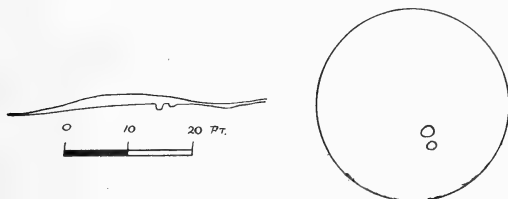
The barrow had previously been opened in the centre and apparently an urn removed intact, for a cist was found in the dead centre, with its sides cut away on three parts of its circumference. There were no signs of burnt bones or charcoal, and so we are forced to the conclusion that the urn stood upright. A few feet to the south of the centre, and just beyond the area previously disturbed, there was a well-cut cist 16in. deep and 17in. in diameter at the top with slightly basined bottom. It contained two urns. One (Fig. 4) on the south side of the cist had originally stood upright, and contained the cremated bones of a child. It had been crushed and pushed aside to make room for the burial of a second urn (Fig. 3) that was found almost intact and inverted. In this second urn were the remains of the the burnt bones of an adult. With the bones were several large pieces of charcoal.

The central cist was formerly circular in outline and about two feet in diameter. Its bottom was 3ft. 4in. below the top of the barrow. The barrow earth contained several flint flakes and pieces of sandstone, one of which had been used as a rubber. There were no calcined flints.

¹ *W.A.M.*, xliii. p. 313.

BARROW 6.

The flatness of the top of this barrow suggested that it had been opened previously, but the gorse bushes growing on it made it impossible to be certain. More than half this barrow was thoroughly excavated.



Barrow 6.—Marleycombe Hill, Bowerchalke.

The barrow earth consisted of clay with flints, the flints being of unusually large size and very numerous. It was fairly easy to distinguish the old top soil beneath the barrow earth on account of its lighter colour and greater firmness. Excavation proved, however, that beneath this former top soil and lying on the undisturbed chalk was a thin stratum of darker material containing fragments of charcoal and a few flint flakes. No doubt it represented an older inhabited floor. Possibly this floor was of beaker age and contemporary with the beaker floor that must have been situated around the sites of the northern line of barrows, for there were found in each of them fragments of beakers and pot boilers and pieces of sandstone. The upper line of barrows, all apparently of Deverill-Rimbury date, might have been raised upon a site that had been cultivated since beaker days. A few pieces of sandstone were found in the barrow earth of this barrow as well as a few flakes.

An urn (Fig. 5) of the barrel type was found in a basin-shaped cist 5ft. to the south-south-east of the centre of the barrow. The cist reached through the old top soil to the top of the chalk, that is to say 9in. below the floor of the barrow, and 2ft. beneath the barrow turf. The urn was inverted, telescoped, and badly damaged by the weight of the soil. It contained ashes and the cremated remains of a slender adult, but no objects. With the ashes were several calcined flints which probably had been raked up from the ground with the ashes after the body had been burnt. On the west of this cist and close to it was a smaller cist cut in the old top soil but not reaching to the underlying chalk. It contained a few burnt bones and ashes but no fragments of pottery.

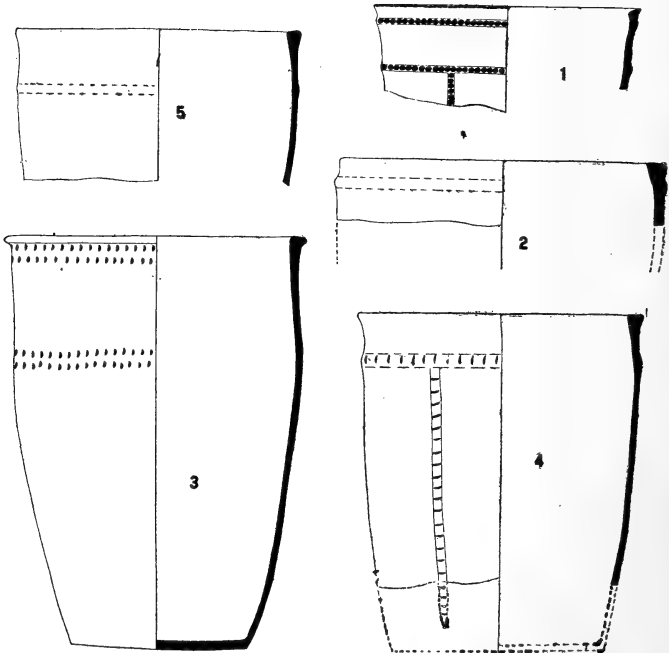
There was certainly no central burial: none at least within 5ft. of the centre, and considering the small size of this barrow, the urn that was found must be considered the primary one. The ditch was shallow and broad, and, as usual with the southern line of barrows and with those of a similar age on Woodminton Down, the top soil had been thoroughly scraped up from close round to form the mound, so that the barrow had the appearance of being higher than it actually was and of standing in a basin-shaped depression. If the barrow had been opened previously the

excavators would surely have left behind a few ashes if they had found an urn, and a few phalanges and other bones if they had chanced on a skeleton.

THE MOUND TO THE SOUTH-WEST.

This irregular mound is not a barrow although it is marked as such on the O.S. maps and by Hoare. On three sides it appears to be circular and very much like a low barrow, but when viewed from the east it tails off to the south and runs into an indefinite ridge that may be the remains of a lynchet. The mound is probably the corner of a lynchet that has been altered by ploughing in prehistoric times. The soil of which it is composed is clay with flints, the latter being both numerous and large. In the deeper layers of this mound, that is to say, at a depth of just over a foot, were several pieces of beaker closely associated with some good flint flakes and scrapers and traces of charcoal. This implies a beaker floor during the construction of the lynchet, the associated pottery and flints being too numerous and localized to have been carried down by the plough during cultivation at a date later than their deposition. One fragment of sandstone was associated with the beaker pottery. No ditch could be found, and the mound did not appear from its construction to have been a barrow.

THE POTTERY.



Urns from Barrows on Marleycombe Hill, Bowerchalke.

Fig. I. Barrel Urn from Cist C, Barrow 2. Dark brown in colour with rough surface. Paste black and gritty. The rim is of a form not commonly met with in urns of this type; it is bevelled inwards, and in this respect resembles many urns of the collared variety. The inner edge of the bevelled rim is rough and uneven. The outer edge is ornamented with a line of small oval markings 3 mm. wide. They resemble small finger tip impressions but could not have been made in this way. They were probably caused by the impression of some blunt bone or wooden implement. Half-an-inch below the lip is a raised fillet or band running round the vessel and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness. On it are depressions that could have been caused by the impression of the tip of a small finger. These marks are circular, do not show the imprint of the nail and are $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in diameter. An inch and a half below the fillet is another parallel to it and similar in dimensions and design. From it drop vertical moulded ribs similar to the horizontal ones. From the small size of the restored portion of this urn it is impossible to estimate either the number of vertical ribs or their distance apart. It is certain however that they were not closer together than $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The walls average $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness. It may be compared with Urn 40, Barrow 24, Handley Hill.¹

Fig. 2. Fragments of urn from Barrow 3. Diameter at rim $18\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Thickness of rim $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Average thickness of walls $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Barrel-shaped urn with expanded and flattened rim beneath which runs a plain low horizontal moulding. Dark brown in colour, badly baked and gritty. Compare an urn from Woodminton Down.²

Fig. 3. Barrel urn from Barrow 5. Height $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diam. at rim $12\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Diam. of base $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Thickness of rim $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. Thickness of base $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Average thickness of walls $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Rim expanded, slightly everted and flat-topped. Dark brown in colour, badly baked, friable and gritty. Below the lip the walls fall almost straight, indicating a rudimentary neck. They then widen out at the remains of a shoulder and afterwards slope inwards with a slight curve to meet a flat base. Immediately beneath the lip there is a double line of finger nail impressions and a second double line of similar marks $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. below the rim at the widest part of the vessel. The latter rows do not follow a straight course, but pursue a meandering path coinciding with the widest diameter. Compare an urn from Littleton Down, Blandford.³

Fig. 4. Urn from the same cist as Fig. 3. Barrel type with expanded rim, slightly concave neck. Dark brown in colour with smoothed outer surface. Badly baked and very gritty. Height approximately 14 ins. Diam. at rim $11\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Thickness of rim $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Average thickness of walls $\frac{1}{4}$ in. At the greatest diameter a slight moulded fillet encircles the vessel. Below this the sides have a gentle convex curve downwards. Four vertical moulded ribs hang from the horizontal one. They as well as the latter are

¹ Abercromby II. Fig. 383. *Ex. Cranborne Chase*, iv. 166.

² *W.A.M.* xliii. p. 320. Plate II. fig. 6.

³ *The Barrow Diggers*. plate viii., fig. 1.

ornamented with finger nail impressions $\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart on the average. Compare an urn from Tarrant Monkton, Dorset.¹

Fig. 5. Found in Barrow 6. Barrel urn with expanded and flat-topped rim. From the rim the sides slope with a gentle curve to the base. Rim unornamented. Two-and-a-half inches beneath the lip a plain moulded fillet runs round the urn. Diam. of rim $11\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Width of rim $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Average thickness of walls $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Dark brown in colour. Very badly baked. Only a small quantity of grit in the paste. Very similar to Fig. 2.

These barrows raise some interesting problems which can be satisfactorily solved only when the earthwork has been investigated and more trial trenches dug in the vicinity. The presence of beaker fragments, pot-boilers, pieces of sandstone and black soil in Barrows 1, 2, and 3 suggest that there was a beaker settlement close by, for it can be assumed that the top soil used in the construction of these barrows was gathered from their immediate neighbourhood. A few trial trenches, however, have revealed no definite evidence of this and the signs of habitation appear to spread over most of the northern crest of the hill. The results of the excavations indicate that Barrows 1, 2, and 3, can be ascribed to the Early Bronze Age, whereas the Barrows 4, 5, and 6, are considerably later and belong to a period when iron was already in use. The question of the dating of the barrel-shaped, finger-tipped cinerary urns has been dealt with in the report on the Woodminton Barrows. Barrows 4, 5, and 6, seem to have been constructed on ground that had been cultivated subsequently to the time of the beaker habitation on the hill, for the cists were cut into a deep layer of top soil composed of clay with flints beneath which were found flakes and charcoal that were presumably remains of the beaker floor. In other words the barrows were placed on or near positive lynchets. Subsequent ploughing in historic times reached up to the barrows and to a certain extent has altered their outlines. The presence of beaker pottery closely associated with flint flakes and implements and charcoal and sandstone fragments low down in the corner lynchet that has been styled a barrow hitherto, suggests that the celtic field system of cultivation had its origin not later than the end of the beaker period.

Samples of the first siltings of the ditch of Barrow 1 have been examined by Mr. A. S. Kennard, F.L.S., for Mollusca, and the following species identified:—*Vitrea Crystallina* (Mull.), *Arion* sp., *Goniodiscus rotundatus* (Mull.), *Carychium minimum* (Mull.). These, Mr. Kennard states, indicate a damp climate.

As an appendix to the report on the Woodminton Group of Barrows,² there was a list of the localities where urns of the Barrel, Bucket, and Globular types have been found, and a distribution map with symbols to indicate the different types of urns. To bring this list up-to-date Marleycombe Hill should be added. Another example, the first from Kent, has lately been discovered at Tankerton, and an extensive urnfield at Pokesdown, Bournemouth, half-mile N.E. of the one previously recorded, is now being excavated.

¹ Abercromby II. Fig. 380.

² *W.A.M.*, xliii, p. 313.

WILTS OBITUARY.

Rev. the Hon. Canon Bertrand Pleydell Bouverie, died Nov. 7th, 1926, aged 81. Buried at Pewsey. Born at Longford Castle, 3rd son of Jacob, 4th Earl of Radnor, April 23rd, 1845. Educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. 1869, M.A. 1872, Deacon 1869, Priest 1870 (Worc.). Curate of Halesowen, 1869—70; Rector of Stanton St. Quintin, 1870—80; Rector of Pewsey, 1880—1910; Rural Dean of Pewsey, 1887—1910; Canon and Preb. of Salisbury, 1894; Chaplain of St. Michael's, Beaulieu, 1913—19. In 1910 he resigned the living of Pewsey and retired, living at first at the Grange, All Cannings, and from 1919 at Bournemouth, where he died. He was a Trustee of Somerset Hospital at Froxfield and of the Broad Town Charity, J.P. for Wilts, and a member of the District Council. He married, 1870, Lady Constance Jane, daughter of the 3rd Earl Nelson, who predeceased him. They had no children. A man of very considerable artistic gifts, Pewsey Church is full of his work as a wood carver and painter. The altar rails, the four figures of the evangelists in the reredos, the central panel of the reredos of the side altar s. of the chancel, the organ screen, the statue of St. John the Baptist in the porch, the font cover, the sounding board of the pulpit, the mural paintings, the finely worked altar frontal are all the work of his hands. In secular matters he was the leader and prime mover in all matters for the welfare and advantage of Pewsey. Outside of his own parish he was most widely known for his work on behalf of the Wiltshire Friendly Society, for which as president's representative he spoke at meetings all over the county, and took a prominent part in the administration of the society, attending the weekly meetings of the sub-committee at Devizes with great regularity.

Long obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 11th, 1926; *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Dec., 1926.

The Rev. John Wilfred Royds Brocklebank, died Nov. 13th, 1926, aged 57. Son of Thomas Brocklebank, of the Roscote, Cheshire, and Wateringbury Place, Kent. Educated privately and at Christ Church, Oxford. B.A. 1892, M.A. 1900, Deacon 1895, Priest 1896 (Wakefield). Curate of Almondbury, 1895—1901; Assistant Chaplain Railway Mission, Diocese of Grahamstown, 1901—4; Curate of St John's, Warminster, 1905—12; Vicar of Longbridge Deverill, 1912. In October, 1926, there was an exhibition of his water colour drawings in London, chiefly the result of a recent six months' stay in S. Africa. *The Times* in an obituary notice Nov. 18th, 1926, said "His enthusiasm for art received early encouragement, for both his father and his uncle possessed notable collections of pictures, including many fine water colours by Turner, Peter de Wint, and Copley Fielding. Mr. Brocklebank had a number of these drawings in his own possession, but he was also a discriminating patron of modern art. . . . His beautiful little Church at Longbridge Deverill

is a proof of how much can be done by an incumbent of knowledge and taste to bring back the devotional atmosphere to a building which has suffered at the hands of Iconoclasts."

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Dec., 1926.

William Bowle Gauntlett, died Oct. 23rd, 1926, aged 91. Buried at Collingbourne Kingston. Only son of George Gauntlett, of Market Lavington, on whose death his mother married Mr. Farmer, of Lavington, and became the mother of Samuel Farmer, who died July 9th, 1926. These half-brothers in after life became the partners in perhaps the largest agricultural business ever under one management in Wiltshire. He lived successively at Market Lavington, the Grange at Easterton, the Old Market House at Market Lavington, Eastcot Farm, and lastly, about 1881, removed to Brunton House, Collingbourne Kingston, where he lived until his death. After this Brunton House Farm, Southgrove Farm, Green Farm, and East Grafton Manor Farm, were all under the control of "W. B. Gauntlett & Co." He was throughout his life an ardent advocate of total abstinence. He married Jacintha Madeline Glass-Turner, who survives him, and there were seven sons and six daughters of the marriage. He was J.P. for Wilts.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, October 28th, 1926.

Isabel Drury, died Feb. 14th, 1926. Buried at Brookwood Cemetery. Daughter of the late Archdeacon Henry Drury, Vicar of Bremhill. She went to S. Africa comparatively late in life at first as Lady Warden of St. Anne's Diocesan High School for Dutch and English Girls in Natal, and, later on, accompanied by her life-long companion, servant, and friend, Jane Andrews, to the then little known districts of Southern Rhodesia as a pioneer missionary amongst the natives, at first at St. Faith's Mission and afterwards at the Church of the Epiphany at Rusape, in the Makoni district, where they accomplished a remarkable work among the native women and girls. She had of late lived at Windsor.

Obit notices, *Rhodesia Church Magazine*; *Windsor, Eton, & Slough* (paper); Feb. 19th, 1926.

Rev. William Henderson, died suddenly Dec. 4th, 1926, aged 68 (?). Educated St. Cath. Coll., Cambridge. B.A., 1889, M.A. 1894, Deacon 1890, Priest 1891 (Worc.) Curate of Cradley, 1890—93; St. Michael, Coventry, 1894—95; Hodnet, 1897—98; Corsham, 1898—1903; Rector of Kingston Deverill and Vicar of Monkton Deverill, 1903, until his death.

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Jan., 1927.

Lt.-Col. Laurence St. John Brodrick, died November, 1926. Son of Rev. Alan Brodrick, for 34 years Rector of Broughton Gifford. He served in India and the S. African War, and during the Great War he commanded the Scottish Horse in France. Died from a riding accident at Brighton.

Vice-Admiral Sir Lawrence Power, died January 20th, 1927. Buried at Corsham Cemetery. Born at Bramley, Surrey, May 7th, 1864. Son of Rev. Henry Bolton Power, Vicar. He lived at Court Hill, Potterne, 1923—26, when he moved to the Old Vicarage, Corsham, where he died. He was promoted Rear-Admiral Dec. 1916, and early in 1917 filled the new post of Admiral Director of Dockyards and Repairs in which he did most valuable and strenuous service during the war. Promoted Vice-Admiral 1920 and remained at the Admiralty until 1923. C.B. 1916, C.V.O. 1917, K.C.B. 1921. Promoted Admiral retired 1925.

The Times had a long notice of his distinguished career, as also the *Wiltshire Gazette* of January 27th, 1927.

Rev. Robert Baskerville Maurice, died January, 1927. Buried at Preshute. Son of Dr. J. B. Maurice of Marlborough. Educated Lincoln Coll., Oxford. B.A. 1892, M.A. 1895 Deacon and Priest 1897 Cant. Curate of St. Peter in Thanet, 1897—98; Assistant Master Stone House School, Broadstairs, 1895—1908; Curate of Bramshott, 1909—14; Havant, 1914—15; Leatherhead, 1916—19. During the war he put his great knowledge of mechanics at the service of the government at first as mechanic and afterwards secretary and moving spirit of the Motor Loan Committee for assisting fishermen to instal motor engines in their boats.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 27th, 1927.

Arthur Henry Cosford, died Jan. 25th, 1927, aged 44. Born at Northampton. Served his articles on a local paper, and became district reporter in the Fen district. Joined staff of *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*. Became editor of *Cambridge Chronicle*, and *Exeter Flying Post*, and afterwards the *Rugby Observer*. He then joined the staff of the *Birmingham Gazette* until in 1921 he came to Swindon as editor manager of the *Evening Advertiser* and *Swindon Advertiser* and subsequently of the *N. Wilts Herald* as well.

Obit. notice with portrait *N. Wilts Herald*, Jan. 28th, 1927.

WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views, in any way connected with the county, to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits appearing in the newspapers.]

The Mystery of Wansdyke. Being the record of research and investigation in the field by Albany F. Major, O.B.E., F.S.A., and Edward J. Burrow, F.R.G.S., with 112 drawings and 100 plans. Cheltenham: Ed. J. Burrow & Co. 1926.

4to., cloth, pp. viii + 200. 750 copies printed.

Mr. Burrow introduces this book in these words:—"The lamented death of my collaborator and friend, Albany Major, F.S.A., during the final stages of the production of this book, throws upon me the sole responsibility for its completion and publication, without the aid of one whose life's work is largely summed up by the records now finally recorded in 'The Mystery of Wansdyke.'" In 1925 the two collaborators together surveyed the whole course of the Dyke except a small portion of the eastern end, as well as the many ditches, banks, and earthworks, in its immediate neighbourhood, and these are all set out in large scale maps accompanying the plans reduced from the ordnance survey of the whole of its course, as well as that of the "Southern Branch" which Albany Major believed ran to Ludgershall Castle. Of this "Southern Branch" Mr. Burrow says:—"Following the plan which Albany Major had arranged with me, I have not only traced and illustrated the generally acknowledged course of Wansdyke from Portishead to Inkpen Beacon, but have also traversed the alleged southern branch, running, as he believed, from Burridge Heath, west of Great Bedwyn, to Ludgershall Castle, and have made drawings along this section, in places where Albany Major considered he saw visible evidence in favour of his theory. But I am bound to say, after careful investigation of the rather scanty sections of earthworks—quite unconnected and generally differing greatly in section and construction—that I am unable to substantiate the theory that this was a southern branch of Wansdyke at all. It is true that Wansdyke does continue a short distance southward from Burridge Heath . . . also that there is a quite imposing earthwork and ditch at Scots Poor, but there seems no reason for connecting these earthworks, and in any case, there are so many tracks and ditches and enclosures in the district concerned, that it would be totally impossible to decide which were

related to Wansdyke and which were not. In fact any one of these earthworks might be claimed as being a section of the dyke with equal reasonableness. . . . Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, who has carefully investigated this matter has come to the same conclusion." As to the dyke as a whole Mr. Albany Major writes :—"Archæologists who have dealt with Wansdyke have acted generally on the assumption that it is a single work constructed at one time with one object. They judge it by the enormous size it attains in Wiltshire on the downs south of Avebury . . . or by the best preserved and most imposing sections in Somerset. Where it has disappeared they look for traces of something similar. My studies of the work, however, have driven me to the conclusion that Wansdyke is a composite work, made up of sections belonging to different periods and varying in size and construction, which were subsequently linked together." He points out that in Wiltshire the ditch consists of three sections, that coinciding with the Roman road at the western end, the great ditch running from Morgans Hill to Savernake Forest where it is lost, and the slighter work on the further side of the forest running to Inkpen Beacon. The only important camp connected with the dyke is that of Chisbury. "In Somerset, however, Wansdyke, instead of consisting of a single bank and ditch, serves rather as a connecting link between a series of camps and minor earthworks." The large camps are Bathampton, Stantonbury, Maes Knoll, and Ashton Park, and part of the line is "a continuous series of earthwork enclosures and scarped lines through which it is difficult to trace a definite line of dyke." It is this Somerset portion of the supposed line of the dyke, with the numerous earthworks and ditches near it which Mr. Albany Major himself spent most time on, and most carefully and exactly describes in this volume. The portion of the Wiltshire line from Bath to Morgans Hill was left to Mr. Burrows to follow and describe.

As to the date and purpose of Wansdyke Mr. Albany Major says truly :—"In the present state of our knowledge there is scarcely any ground upon which theories can be built." He, however, points out that the Wiltshire part of the dyke seems intended to close the gap between the Kennet branch of the Thames valley on the east and the Avon valley on the west or the forest lands that bordered them, and that it was obviously intended as a defence against attack from the north, if it was a defensive work at all. "There are at least two periods during the Roman occupation when it might have been thought advisable to fortify the gap, the troublous years A.D. 181—87, when both walls were lost for a time and a great part of the country overrun, and the still more disastrous years A.D. 367—8, when . . . raiders of the enemy penetrated as far south as Kent and to the gates of London." As to the Saxon theories of Major Godsal he says, "Major Godsal's theory of the making of Wansdyke by Ceawlin (A.D. 556—577) rests on the assumption that "we know for certain that this region—*i.e.*, the whole of Dorsetshire and the greater part of Wiltshire and Somersetshire—was settled up by clans of Saxons between the battle of Beranbury in A.D. 556 and the Battle of Deorham in 577." There is no archæological and not a scrap of any other evidence to support this assumption and a great deal to be said against it. In the absence of evidence Major Godsal's

view must remain in the limbo of theories that rest on theory alone." As to the possibility of the dyke being thrown up by the Britons after the Romans had left, as a defence against the Saxons, he dismisses it because "there never was a time when all along the line of Wansdyke the Briton was on the south and the Saxon was on the north." But is it impossible that the reason why Saxon cemeteries in Wiltshire have only occurred either in the extreme north or the extreme south of the county and not at all on Salisbury Plain and central Wilts, is that the Romano Britons of what was then a densely populated district, held out against the Saxons almost throughout the Pagan period, and that the danger was from the Saxon advance westwards by the Thames valley rather than from Old Sarum and the south? This might account for the defensive line towards the north.

But the work which Mr. Albany Major set himself to accomplish was not to support this or that theory but to survey and describe the dyke from one end to the other, and that work he accomplished so fully with the assistance of Mr. Burrows' excellent wash sketches of the present actual condition of the dyke or its supposed line at 112 different points, that on that side of the subject there can be little more to say, and this book must always remain the chief authority upon it.

There are a number of appendices filling 70 pages with extracts from the most representative writers on Wansdyke, General Pitt Rivers, Sir R. C. Hoare, the Rev. W. Phelps (*Hist. and Antiquities of Somerset*), Rev. Samuel Meyer (*Memoirs of Bristol*), Will. Barrett, F.S.A. (*Hist. and Antiq. of the City of Bristol*), Rev. John Skinner (*Memoir on Camalodunum*, Chap. III.), James Tunstall (*Rambles about Bath and its Neighbourhood*), and John Rutter (*Delineations of the N.W. Division of the County of Somerset*). There are also "Notes on Bokerley Dyke and Grims Ditch," by E. J. Burrows. A list of subscribers and an index complete the volume.

Studies in the Corallian Lamellibranch Fauna of Oxford, Berks, and Wilts. By **W. J. Arkell, B.A., B.Sc., F.G.S.** *Geological Mag.*, Vol. LXIII, pp. 534—55. December, 1926. Four plates.

This is a continuation from p. 210 of the same volume, of the author's laborious work in disentangling and identifying the various species and subspecies of oolitic fossils, in this case the Pectinidæ at present masquerading under sometimes half-a-dozen or more different names in the works of Continental and English Geologists. Specimens from Highworth, Hilmarton, Calne, and Seend are mentioned.

A Wiltshire Parson and his Friends. The correspondence of William Lisle Bowles, together with four hitherto unidentified reviews by Coleridge, edited by Garland Greever. London, Constable & Co., 1926, 10s. 6d. net.

Cloth 8vo. pp. xv. + 207. This book owes its existence to the discovery by its editor as Sheldon Fellow of Harvard University, of the majority of the letters here printed in the Library of Pentre Mawr, near Abergelle, N. Wales, where they were placed by the Poet's niece Mrs. Jones-Bateman

(Marianne Burlton). To these a number of letters from other sources have been added. The volume begins with a sketch of "The life of W. L. Bowles 1762—1850," extending to only 11 pages, but the editor tells us that he proposes to publish "a formal Biography," when he has time to revise "the dissertation on Bowles which I prepared during my candidacy for the Ph. D. degree at Harvard."

Will. Thomas Bowles, father of the Wiltshire Parson, was Vicar of Uphill and Brean (Som.) 1769 until his death in 1786, but he lived part of the year at Shaftesbury, where his son attended School at Barton Hill House, and for a short time had "a course of instruction at Strasbourg." Elected Scholar of Winchester College 1775, he remained there from 1776 to 1781, and owed much to the influence of Joseph Warton, headmaster. He gained a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, and the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse, taking his B.A. degree in 1786 and M.A. in 1792. His first publication, a volume of fourteen sonnets, suggested by his travels on the Rhine and in Switzerland was published in 1789 and by 1805 had gone through nine editions. In 1788 he was ordained to the curacy of East Knoyle and lived with his widowed mother in a cottage at Donhead St. Mary, still called "Burltons." In 1795 he became Rector of Cricklade, and in 1797 Rector of Dumbleton, but still continued curate of Knoyle, and in 1797 married Magdalen, daughter of his Rector, Dr. Charles Wake. In 1804 he became Vicar of Bremhill until he resigned the living in 1845 shortly after the death of his wife, and retired to Salisbury where he lingered on until his death April 7th, 1850. At Bremhill he became a constant visitor at Bowood and on terms of intimacy with Crabbe at Trowbridge and Tom Moore at Sloperton Cottage. Of his character, after giving one or two of the multitudinous stories of his eccentricities, Dr. Greever sums up thus, "He knew many of the leading personages of his time and while these men sometimes laughed at him a little, sometimes pitied him, there can be no question that in nearly all cases they genuinely liked him." A chapter is devoted to his literary works. "Bowles produced a vast amount of work in prose and verse. Much of it was frankly ephemeral. Of even the more ambitious works only two are remembered, and they but dimly: the *Sonnets* and the criticisms relative to Pope. The irreparable verdict of mankind has excluded Bowles from the list of great writers. This does not mean, however, that he is without significance. He is one of the transitional writers who bridged the chasm between two centuries and two opposing movements in literature. As such he will always have an interest for scholars. But he deserves far closer attention because he is possibly the most conspicuous example of all time of the lesser poet who has influenced men of consummate genius." "As a critic he does not rank high, yet he had a large share in bringing about the reaction against Pope, and in formulating the literary ideals of his generation." "Bowles as a poet is chiefly notable as an influence. He affected Southey, Lamb, and Wordsworth, and the impression made upon Coleridge is one of the marvels of literature." The next chapter deals with Bowles' relations with Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Wordsworth, Southey, Crabbe and Moore, Sheridan and Rogers, the Lansdownes, Byron, and Caroline Bowles. The remainder

of the book is taken up with letters from Bowles to the above, and to others, and from them to him and to Mrs. Bowles, some bearing on literary subjects, and some merely notes of invitation to Bowood, or short letters of no special interest. Long notice in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 11th, 1926.

Incumbents of the Salisbury Churches during the period of the Commonwealth. By the Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher, F.R. Hist. S. Canon of Salisbury. 1926. Pamphlet 8vo., pp. 19. Reprinted from *Salisbury Times*, September 24th, October 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, 1926.

This excellent series of papers contains accounts of John Conant, Incumbent of St. Thomas'; Stanley Gower, Rector of St. Martins'; William Eyre, Minister of St. Thomas' and St. Martin's; William Troughton, Minister of St. Martin's; John Strickland, Rector of St. Edmund's; and Faithful Tate Minister of the Close. The chief events of the lives of each with a list of their writings, if any, and any interesting facts connected with their incumbencies are given. John Conant lived in the North Canonry in the Close, from which Canon Osborne had been ejected. The House is thus described in a M.S. survey of the Close in 1649, now in the Diocesan Registry, "This Howse hath for its entrance a Great Gate and conteyneth a large Hall, a kitchen with a lowe Gallery, and a high Gallery about 80 foot long and 9 foot broad, two larders, two woodhouses, a pantry waynescoted, three cellers, two waynescoted Parlors, a Buttery, 12 Chambers, whereof 4 are waynescoted, eight other rooms besides Garretts, a Stable conteyneing sixe Bays of building, two Gardens with an orchard conteyneing one Acre all wch are worth per annum xviiijli." Another house in the Close described in the same survey, is that in the N.W. corner, next door to the Choir School, now occupied by Mrs. Webb. "One large Hall waynescoted about 10 foot high, two Butteryes, a Celler, a handsome Kitchen, a wash howse, a Larder, a wood howse, a Bakehowse, two little Colehowses, over wch are, one wide Roome with an earthen Floare, and a little Roome within the same, a great decayed room anciently a Chappell and a little room within it, one square lodging roome, and a little room within it. At the other end of the Hall are two handson large Parlors waynescoted about, one other little Parlor with a Closet haveing a Chimney within it. Two Chambers waynescoted some eight foot high. Fowre little lodging Chambers. A large Study for books and a little waynescoted Studdy within that, two Gardens, and a large Orchard severed by a high stone wall, one plot of ground adjoyneing to the sayd Orchard both wch contain per estim. one acre. One stable one hey loft and a Coach Howse conteyneing five bayes of building all worth per annum xvi li."

St. Thomas à Becket, Box, a Fete, Rudloe House, July 24th, 1926. Official Guide. Pamphlet 8vo., pp. 32, contains portrait of Rev. Geo. Forster, Vicar, and three process views of the Church, exterior N.E., interior, and Hazelbury Chapel, also pp. 15-26 Historical Notes by A. Shaw Mellor. It is noted that the original dedication of the Church as late as 1373, is proved by an inquisition held in that

year, to have been the Assumption of the B.V.M. and not St. Thomas à Becket. In 1646 there are entries in the registers of twenty people who died of the plague between April 11th and June 13th of that year, and were all buried near their own homes, and not in the churchyard, for fear of infection. There are short notes on the Church. The Terrier of Vicarage property, tithes, etc., in 1672 is printed at length. The account of Phyllis Joy, who in 1765 invented a story of having been bitten by a mad cat at S. Wraxall is entertaining. The overseer at once commandeered a horse and man to take her to Bristol to be "dipped in salt water there," but this was not what Phyllis wanted, and she excused herself. On this the overseer became suspicious and detained her in custody, on which she confessed that the marks of the bite on her leg were as a matter of fact made by herself with a pin. There is also a note on the case of Walter Bushnell, Vicar in 1656, and the true story (according to the Vicar) of the death of John Thrift in the Church tower in 1646. Altogether an unusually useful "Programme."

The first Civilisation of England. By W. J. Perry,

pp. 9—34, the opening essay in *England and the World, Essays arranged and edited by F. S. Marvin, 1925.* Large 8vo.

Avebury was of the Neolithic Age, Stonehenge of the Bronze Age. Avebury was also the "centre of life in England in those early days." As Hippisley Cox has shown in "The Green Roads of England," trackways from all over England converge at Avebury. Avebury was the ceremonial centre of all England. In the next age Stonehenge succeeded to its pre-eminence. The Long Barrow and Megalithic people were men of Mediterranean stock who came from Spain and Portugal, and they came to seek tin and lead, Whitby jet (which they took back with them to Spain) and gold, and they set up stone circles in mining districts in Shropshire and Derbyshire. It is true that we have no evidence that Neolithic people knew anything of metal implements, but that is no proof that they had none, they could not have built Avebury without them. The rock-cut tombs of Egypt were the inspiration of Megalithic civilisation as a whole, and were the origin of the Passage Dolmens. The Cretans were the great seafaring folk of the time, and they exploited the countries of Western Europe for tin and other products. "In the Bronze Age England was under the direct influence of culture emanating from Crete and Egypt." The segmented paste beads found in the barrows are those of the 18th and 19th Dynasties of Egypt and must have reached Spain and other western countries between 1600 and 1200 B.C. Moreover the amber disc with gold border found in the Manton Barrow was precisely like one found at Knossos in Crete in a tomb dating 1500—1400 B.C. "This evidence coupled with that derived from the beads and also from the chalk downs of the Wolds, is emphatic in suggesting a strong influence from Crete during the period of the Bronze Age about 1500 B.C., which corresponds with the 18th Dynasty in Egypt. The evidence therefore suggests that the two main phases of early civilisation in England depended primarily for their inspiration upon Egypt of the 12th and 18th Dynasties."

This is the argument of the article—but it is a large edifice to build on the beads and the Manton disc. After all no one supposes that the presence of Venetian beads in large numbers in Coomassie fifty years ago argued an Italian origin for the “civilisation” of West Africa at that time.

The Saxon Conquest. In an article by R. G. Collingwood, “Britain and the Roman Empire,” in *England and the World, Essays arranged and edited by F. S. Marvin, 1926*, the question of the Saxon conquest of Wiltshire is discussed. “It is impossible to believe that the Romano-British population simply disappeared. . . . The only hypothesis that seems credible, when all the archæological evidence is taken together, is that there was a period during which two populations lived side by side in England, a Celtic population, once Romanized, but now showing hardly any traces of its old civilisation, and a population of English settlers. In some districts these two populations dwelt in distinct regions, the British on the uplands and the English along the river banks. This was certainly the case in Wessex, and very likely elsewhere.” As to the date of Wansdyke it is suggested that it may have been thrown up by a West Welsh confederacy resisting a West Saxon advance after the siege of Mons Badonicus A.D. 516.

Warminster. The Story of St. Boniface College (continued). *St. Boniface College at Home and Abroad.* Michaelmas Term, 1926, pp. 3—5.

Highworth and its Neighbourhood. A short History and Guide. By H. R. Hopkins. Highworth. Printed by R. W. Saunders, Vorda Press, 1926. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo., pp. 17. Price 6d. Three poor photographs of the now destroyed Tithe Barn. This small pamphlet has a useful note on the birds of the neighbourhood by Mr. O. Arkell, a very slight historical sketch, some notes on the Church, Church plate, etc., village industries, and other matters, rather indiscriminately strung together. The annual schedule of children’s games for the first six months of the year:—January, hoops; February, marbles and buttons; March, tops; April, skipping; May, rounders; June, hopscotch; appears to be immutable. Another interesting note is that of a drinking cup of horn, one of a set presented to the ringers in 1790.

Great Bedwyn and its Memorials. By W. Maurice Adams. Printed in *Marlborough Times*, June 5th, 1925, to February 5th, 1926. This is chiefly an account of the Church and more particularly of the many monuments and monumental inscriptions it contains. These latter are in most cases given in full, together with some account of the persons whom they commemorate and their genealogical connections with the Seymour family. In a good many cases this information is condensed from that already given by the author in “Wulfhall Memories.” There are many references to, and extracts from, the parish registers.

East Grafton. More items of local history. By W. Maurice Adams. Printed in *Marlborough Times*, Feb. 12th to April 2nd, 1926. Contains a good deal of information on the history of that parish formed out of Great Bedwyn in 1844, and the building of the Church there in 1842—43, its consecration in 1844, and the successive Vicars who have held the living from that time to this, together with the monumental inscriptions in the Church, and notes on various parishioners, especially members of the Cave-Browne and Selve families, and the successive tenants of the Manor and Green Farms. Various interesting jottings are given. The spot where the Pax was found in the hedge of "Chapel Meadow," the "Old Farm" buildings now destroyed, "Great and Little Alleys," "Stubbed Park," "Pills Pond," "The Timber Yard," "The small chapel formed at Wexcombe," "Pyper's Barn," "Batt's Farm," &c., all come in for mention, together with interesting legends such as that of Mr. Thomas Hayward's money, which consisting entirely of sovereigns, took a waggon and four horses to convey it from one bank to another.

"At Edington." Short anonymous article on Church and Monastery in *Bristol Diocesan Review*, September, 1925.

St. Thomas's Bridge and Harnham Bridge, Salisbury. A short note on the bridges by Miss M. K. Swayne Edwards, with a good process view of the former. *Wiltshire Times*, October 30th, 1926.

Avon India Rubber Company. Its small beginnings and early vicissitudes. By Major R. F. Fuller, managing director. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 14th, 1926. Started in 1886 as a private partnership entitled Browne & Margetson at Limpley Stoke, it was removed to what was formerly a cloth factory at Melksham, and in 1890 became a private limited company, employing twenty men. In 1897 Mr. George Fuller placed the business on a sound financial footing and Mr. R. F. Fuller became assistant to the managing director, and in 1898 took over the management with Mr. Swanborough. The new chimney was built in 1903. The number of hands in 1895 was forty.

Salisbury. By Peregrinus. *Guardian*, Feb. 12th, 1926, one of a series of articles on "English Cathedral Cities." Process view of Cathedral Spire from the Palace Gardens. The writer dwells on the evils wrought by Wyatt's destructions in the interior, and the resulting "bleak correctness" (a happy description) of its present state. "Few cathedrals to my mind more need the gold and bright colours which were the ornament of a medieval cathedral: I dislike the gaspipe effect of the Purbeck marble columns, and the whole atmosphere of cold and grey remoteness is out of keeping with the feeling of the building." Discussing the claims of the post-reformation Bishops to fame, "Peregrinus" sets Bishop John Wordsworth in the front rank. "I should be inclined myself to say that the late John Wordsworth was a greater man, and a better theologian, and a more

representative Anglican than either the author of the *Apology* (Jewell) or the author of the *History of our own Times* (Gilbert Burnet)." The writer finds larger congregations at the Sunday services and "less good music" than in any other cathedral visited.

Salisbury, South Wilts, and Blackmore Museum. Annual Report for 1925—1926.

The outstanding features of this report are all of them due to the generosity of Mr. William Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham. His donations towards the new gallery to be called by his name amount now to £2,600 with £400 additional for cases, and it is hoped that this addition, which will give 50% more space to the museum, will be completed next year. In addition Mr. Wyndham has given £100 to the Lecture Theatre, £100 to the Life Members' Endowment Fund, and £1060 in addition to a previous donation of £800 to form a permanent Specimen Fund. With this most substantial help the re-casing and arrangement of the fine bird collection has been carried forward another stage. It is noted also that the late Mr. Henry Gregory who had been Hon. Curator of Entomology for many years has left the whole of his own extensive Entomological collections to the Museum. Thus the activities of the Salisbury Museum during the year have been distinctly on the side of natural history.

Heytesbury House. Catalogue of the contents of the Mansion. English Furniture, Pictures, Plate, Porcelain, Library, &c. Hampton & Sons, by order of the Exors. of Margaret Lady Heytesbury, deceased. Sale on April 27th, 1926, and four following days. 4to., 6 plates, pp. 124.

Downland Man. By H. J. Massingham. With an introduction by Professor G. Eliot Smith. Jonathan Cape. 1926.

8vo., pp. 422, 51 illustrations of which 25 concern Wiltshire, and three maps, of which one shows the Megalithic environment of Avebury. Of the Wiltshire illustrations several are reproductions of Hoare's plates, but there are in addition good photographs of a Stonehenge trilithon, West Kennet Long Barrow, Pit Dwellings on Martinsell Hill, Adam's Grave, Giant's Grave on Martinsell, White Barrow and Silver Barrow at Tilshead, Terraces at Battlesbury, and of Cley Hill, Bratton Castle Ramparts and Long Barrow, Foreground and Rampart of Battlesbury, Old Sarum, and Junipers on Yarnbury rampart.

The whole of the first part of the book deals chiefly with prehistoric Wiltshire, with Avebury, Silbury, the Long and the Round Barrows and the Camps, and its general attitude can be judged from the following extract:—"Trust your eyes, take no books on your journey, and you cannot fail to be struck by the extraordinary resemblance between the more massive hill top camps . . . with the Avebury vallum (*sic.*) . . . I am certain that if any of my readers were to spend a fortnight's holiday

getting his eye in with the greater earthworks (and a grander holiday does not exist) he or she would settle the shortsighted fumbling dubieties of professional archæology over this problem for ever. Trust to archæology alone and you are lost in inextricable confusion; trust to your own proper sense of values and it will not fail you. The æsthetic insight common to us all, however overlaid by meaner things, is no useless drawing-room faculty here, it is of practical service and will enable you to decipher the story of 'prehistoric' England, where the study of books alone will give you nothing but mental dyspepsia." This quotation gives a fair idea of the writer's standpoint. From the first page to the last he never loses an opportunity of pouring contempt on what he calls "orthodox archæology." Hoare finds favour in his eyes, but he would scrap the whole of the archæological work done in Wiltshire since his days, as a mere blind leading of the blind. The man in the street is above all things to abjure "the books" and to use his own "common sense" as his only guide. He will then at once perceive that the "orthodox" division of prehistory into the Neolithic, the Bronze, and the Early Iron Ages have no foundation in fact but is a fond thing vainly invented by "the archæologists," and that the lamp of truth is in the sole keeping of the "London University School," and of Messrs. Eliot Smith, Perry, and Rivers. Of these prophets the two first are quoted on every other page. Everything has to be made to fit in with the great discovery by these writers of the "archaic civilisation" which taking its rise in the valley of the Nile spread in the Neolithic period practically over the whole world, carrying with it the knowledge of metals, the cultivation of corn, and the practice of megalithic building. This was the golden age of the world. Egypt handed on the torch to Crete, and Crete to Spain, and Spain to Britain. The segmented imitation Egyptian paste beads in Devizes Museum are proofs, not of trade with Egypt, but of the settlement in Britain—the peaceful settlement—of colonists from Spain bringing the arts of Egypt with them, building Avebury as the religious and commercial capital of Britain, laying out the trackways to Dorset, to Mendip, to Devon and Cornwall, to the Cotswolds and Oxfordshire, and further north to Derbyshire, each and all of them mining districts, tin and copper in Devon and Cornwall, shale (for bracelets and beads) in Dorset, lead in Mendip and Derbyshire, ochre in the Cotswolds, and iron in Oxfordshire. It was for the sake of the metals that the Neolithic people came here. It is true that we have no *evidence* that they knew anything of metals except gold, no iron, or lead, or, until the dawn of the Bronze Age, copper, but that is easily accounted for—they set such value on these "life givers" that they exported the whole of the produce of their mines and kept none for themselves. That is the explanation of the absence of metal objects in the Long Barrows. To carry on these immense mining operations a great population had to be maintained, and the food to support them was grown on the Wiltshire Downs and on the other chalk districts of England, largely apparently on the lynchets of the hillsides, which were obviously formed for this purpose, whilst the grain when it was harvested was stored in the great so-called camps which were not designed as places of defence in war, for there was no such thing as war in those happy days (Neolithic arrowheads were really

only made for ornament and ceremonial use), but as granaries which had a certain element of sacredness about them, and were therefore surrounded by their great ditches and ramparts, as Avebury is by its ditch. To anyone who looks at the great line of camps from Warminster to Wylye, Bratton, Battlesbury, Scratchbury, and Yarnbury it should be obvious that they were placed there as granaries to supply the miners of Mendip!

The writer sums up his idea of the earthworks (the great camps) thus:—“The conception of the earthwork, then, was religious, and building in earth was a substitute for building in stone. I have also noted certain secondary uses for it, which as time went on, no doubt absorbed and supplanted the primary one. The earthworks were stations of communication and connecting links between groups of megaliths and mining and dwelling centres; they were closely inter-related with the terraces, barrows, and trackways; they were the shelters, resorts, summer residences, sanctuaries, both of agricultural and industrial districts, they were the habit of civilised hill peoples who in India and Spain, on the Zambesi, and the Wiltshire Downs lived their lives and wrote their histories upon high places.” But why these prodigious defences if there were no war and no enemy to defend yourself from? There seems to be no explanation of this. The picture is of a sort of garden of Eden, until the Celts, the villains of the story, appeared somewhere about the middle of the Bronze Age, B.C. 1000, when the bronze dagger had grown into the sword and the spearhead first appears. From this moment war began, the Fall of Man resulted from it, and the “archaic civilisation” degenerated into the savagery of the later Bronze and early Iron Ages. And this is what happened all over the world. Yet the whole body of modern scientific Archæologists, Anthropologists, and Ethnologists, are, the writer sadly acknowledges, still wedded to the “Darwinian” doctrine of social progress, and of the gradual evolution of human society from the lower to the higher stages, which as he holds is the exact contradiction of the truth.

The writer seems to have walked over much of the Wiltshire ground and to have a keen sense of the charm of the downs, the scenery, the birds, and the flowers, but of the details of Wiltshire Archæology he seems to have but slight knowledge. The stones of the outer circle of Stonehenge were placed “close together” he says. The vallum at Avebury, he asserts, stands 80ft. or 100ft. above the floor of the ditch, whereas its real perpendicular height is about 40ft. “Sarsen,” is it appears the name for all megaliths. The chambered long barrows he notes rightly are all round Avebury or on the Berkshire Downs, and he adds “This circumstance has nothing to do with the abundance of Sarsen stones on the Marlborough Downs since there are just as many or almost as many in the Stonehenge area.” Can anything be more contrary to the facts than this?

The lead mines of Mendip are pointed to as one of the principal inducements which brought “the children of the Sun” to Wiltshire and led to the building of Avebury in the Neolithic Age, and much is made of the great population which must then have been at work on Mendip. He has not one particle of evidence that lead was ever mined at all in Britain in Neolithic times, and still less that iron was either known or mined, yet this

is cheerfully *assumed* and lead and copper and gold and iron mines are declared to be the chief object which attracted the Iberian or Ægean colonists to our shores. Stone circles and long barrows always, he says, mark mining districts, Avebury is the centre of a "Flint mining," Rollright of an Iron mining district. Silbury is a pyramid, a royal tomb, and is Neolithic as Avebury is, he decides, and this seems to strike him as a most happy discovery, never guessed at by anyone before. He is never tired of girding at the division into Neolithic and Bronze periods, they were both the same period, and so far from the Bronze being an advance on the Neolithic; it was a period of decadence. The Neolithic was the Real Golden Age, when civilisation came ready-made from Egypt, with a knowledge of agriculture and all the metals! His main contention is that this period of Neolithic civilisation did not begin until about 2000 or 1800 B.C., when the Megalithic builders arrived from Spain, having already established themselves there as colonists from Crete or the mainland of the Ægean, that they were the builders of the Chambered Long Barrows, whose plan closely resembles that of the rock-cut tombs of Spain, which he argues were themselves derived from the tombs of the 12th Dynasty in Egypt. Trade routes he will have nothing to do with because archæologists believe in them, but at the same time he states that flints and bronze implements were collected along the south coast to be exported from convenient harbours. He makes great play with the evidence of the overlapping of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages as destructive of the theories of modern Archæology, as though the fact was ever denied by anyone who knows anything on the subject. As to the great camps there is nothing whatever to show that they are of Neolithic age, and the result of such excavations as have been made of recent years points rather to the Early Iron Age as the period of their construction, whilst lesser earthworks like Knapp Hill and Windmill Hill, which seem to be really of Neolithic date, are of an entirely different plan and construction. Is there anything then in the "Diffusionist" theory which, in spite of the extravagance with which it is set forth in this book, seems of possible value for the "Orthodox Archæologist"? Just this, perhaps, that the Megalithic builders may have reached Britain from Spain, and that they had come to Spain from the Ægean, from Crete, and originally from Egypt.

ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Museum.

- Presented by DR. R. C. C. CLAY: Objects from Early Iron Age Pits at Swallowcliffe—antler comb, minute pottery cup (?), bone objects, needle, &c., fragments of bronze armlets (?), blue glass bead.
- „ „ PROFESSOR FLINDERS PETRIE through MR. A. D. PASSMORE: Certain worked flints and fragments of deer horn, &c., found during the excavations in Silbury Hill in 1922.
- „ „ MR. W. E. V. YOUNG, of Ebbesbourne Wake: Fine oval-shaped “knife” of white flint, surface and edges partially ground. 4in. × 2½in. Found on ploughed ground near the “The Old King Barrows,” Amesbury.
- „ „ CAPT. ANTHONY SPICER: Fabricator of white flint; arrow-head of grey flint, long and narrow, of the single winged or one barbed type, length 2in.; very small scraper of grey flint, ¾in. × ½in.; “Knife” of grey flint. All found at Spye Park, but the grey and white flints not on the same site.
- „ „ MR. A. SHAW MELLOR: Objects found under the floor of Box School. Child’s thimble and small paper knife of bone or ivory; japanned iron match box; an eight-sided ivory? teetotum or top for playing games, with T.P.H.D.A.E. 9 roughly scratched on the facets with one left blank, diam. 1½in. [On original four-sided tops P signifies “put down,” H.=“half,” T.=“take all.”]

Library.

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- „ „ MR. A. SHAW MELLOR: “St. Thomas à Becket, Box. Fête, July 24th, 1926. Official guide. [Contains much local information.]
- „ „ THE EARL OF KERRY: Deed. Ld. Seymour of Trowbridge, lands there 1653.
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- " " MISS DARTNELL: Amesbury Deanery Magazine. 1926.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. W. J. ARKELL, F.G.S.: "Studies in the Corallian Lamellibranch Fauna of Oxford, Berks, and Wilts. *Geolog. Mag.*, Dec., 1926.
- " " THE AUTHOR, REV. H. G. O. KENDALL: "Eoliths from Braydon and elsewhere." 1926. From *Proc. Cotswold Nat. Field Club*.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MRS. H. R. HOPKINS: "Highworth and its Neighbourhood." Pamphlet. 1926.
- " " CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON: "The British Museum Quarterly," 1926; "Devizes Almanack," 1776; "The Mystery of Wansdyke," by E. J. Burrow, 1926; Wiltshire Pamphlets.
- " " MR. J. J. SLADE: "A few memoranda of the Social Book Club meeting at Devizes, from 1824 to 1854." "History of the Dauntsey Charity showing how the Charity Commissioners and the City Companies rob the poor," by W. Saunders; "Adventures of Mr. Obadiah and Mrs. Tabitha Truelove"; "Articles of Association of the Devizes Grammar School Company," 1859; "Devizes Almanack," 1778; "The Dauntsey Charity, Charity Commissioners' scheme, and West Lavington Dauntsey Charity Committee's counter scheme."
- " " THE COMPILER, REV. E. H. GODDARD: "A Bibliographical Catalogue of Printed Materials for the History of Wiltshire—arranged under parishes." Typed and bound, five volumes, 4to.; "Life of Bishop John Wordsworth," 1915.
- " " MRS. BUXTON: A number of old deeds and papers connected with Tockenham, Brinkworth, Hilmarton, &c.
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