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THE
WILTSHIRE
Archaeological and Natural History
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY, A.D. 1853.

VOL. XXV.



DEVIZES:

H. F. BULL, 4, SAINT JOHN STREET.

1891.

THE EDITOR of the *Wiltshire Magazine* desires that it should be distinctly understood that neither he nor the Committee of the *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society* hold themselves in any way answerable for any statements or opinions expressed in the Magazine; for all of which the Authors of the several papers and communications are alone responsible.

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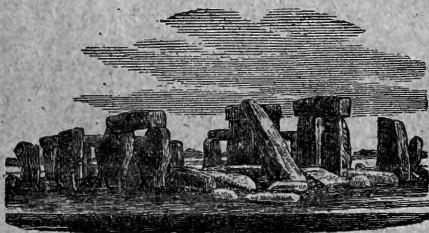
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OF THE

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DEVIZES:

PRINTED AND SOLD FOR THE SOCIETY BY H. F BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.

Price 5s. 6d.—Members Gratis.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight Volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

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, 31, Long Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed, and of whom most of the back Numbers may be had.

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 Secretaries: H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

The Rev. A. C. SMITH will be much obliged to observers of birds in all parts of the county, to forward to him notices of rare occurrences, early arrivals of migrants, or any remarkable facts connected with birds, which may come under their notice.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

Wiltshire—The Topographical Collections of John Aubrey, F.R.S., A.D. 1659—70.

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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

THE THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,¹
HELD AT WESTBURY,
July 31st, August 1st and 2nd, 1889,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY,
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY,
IN THE CHAIR.

THIS was the first occasion on which the Society had selected Westbury as the place of its Annual Meeting. The numbers attending were smaller than they have been at some recent Meetings, but the programme gone through by those who were present was a most enjoyable one, and the weather was everything that could be desired—warm and fine until the close of the third day's excursion, the rain only beginning to fall as the archæologists departed for their homes.

The Right Rev. The President was unfortunately unable to be present at the General Meeting, held in the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock;

¹ For many of the details in the account of this Meeting the Editor is indebted to the columns of the *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette*, the *Trowbridge Chronicle*, and the *Warminster and Westbury Journal*.

and in his absence the chair was taken by Mr. W. H. LAVERTON, who at once called on the Rev. A. C. SMITH to read

THE REPORT,

which was as follows:—

“The Committee has again the satisfaction of reporting the steady progress of the Society, which, though not yet numbering amongst its Members so large a body of Wiltshiremen as it desires to do, yet contains on its books (including, as usual, the Societies with which publications are exchanged) three hundred and seventy-three names—a slight increase since last year.

“We have, however, to lament the loss of several of our Members, and though the list of these is not numerically so long as usual, it contains the names of some whom we could ill afford to spare. Among these we would first mention our late Financial Secretary, Mr. Nott, whose active business habits and whose courtesy and energy in our cause had rendered his services well-nigh invaluable to the Officers of the Society; and it is with most real gratitude, as well as regret, that we call to mind his ready aid, on which we could always rely. In Mr. Meek, again, whose loss has been severely felt by the whole county, we of this Society deplore one of our most valued Officers, who served for a great many years on the Committee and was a Member from the foundation of the Society. Another original Member, who took part in the formation of the Society in 1853, and who was a Vice-President and Member of the Committee from the first, was Mr. H. N. Clarke, long resident at Park Cottage, Devizes, and now very lately deceased. We would also mention with regret the name of the Rev. A. O. Hartley, late Vicar of Steeple Ashton; and there are some few others who have died or left the county, or who, from other causes, have resigned membership.

“As regards finance, as the balance sheet containing the account of last year’s receipts and expenditure has just been placed in the hands of the Members of the Society, it is needless to say more than that while our income is sufficient to cover our annual expenditure with economy, we are not in a condition financially to

incur any extraordinary expense in the way of exploration, restoration, or otherwise, as we are often invited and sometimes expected to do.

“The Library and Museum have been enriched with many donations, several of which are of great value, as illustrating the topography, antiquities, and natural history of the county. Detailed lists of these donations are given at the end of each number of the *Magazine*. For these the Committee desires cordially to thank all the contributors, and at the same time to remind the Members of the Society scattered all over the county how great is the importance of preserving in some Museum, whether at Devizes, Salisbury, or Marlborough, objects which, when scattered and in private hands, are of little value, but are of the highest interest when collected, classified, and arranged for purposes of observation and study. The Committee has again to report very important work carried out by the munificence and under the personal superintendence and direction of the accomplished archæologist, General Pitt-Rivers, whose excavations at Bokerly Dyke, in the extreme south of the county, were recorded in the Report last year. This year the General acceded to the urgent request of the Secretaries, and made a large section through Wansdyke, a little to the north of Old Shepherd’s Shore. This section was scientifically cut under the immediate eye of the General and his three clerks, by a body of a dozen or more labourers, who carried on the work for a fortnight in the spring of this year, when, unfortunately, the weather was exceptionally cold and the wind more than ordinarily keen and cutting. Though nothing was found to indicate the exact date of the throwing up of the Wansdyke, the discovery of some fragments of Samian ware on the original surface of the down beneath the ramparts, in addition to the finding of an iron knife and an iron nail, and the position in which these relics were respectively found, proved to the satisfaction of all who examined them that the work was not pre-Roman, as had generally been supposed. But whether Roman or post-Roman (possibly even Saxon) there is no evidence as yet to show. We rejoice, however, to add that General Pitt-Rivers is not satisfied that the evidence is exhausted, and proposes shortly to make further examination into

this interesting earthwork. We are confident that the Members of the Society generally would desire to join the Committee in cordially thanking the General for this great work of excavation, which he is carrying on entirely at his own expense (for he generously declines any help from the Society), and we shall all await the result of his further researches with no little interest.

“In conclusion the Committee again invites the active co-operation of Members of the Society in all parts of the county, reminding them how very much yet remains to be investigated and brought to light, and what a large field of enquiry yet offers itself on all sides. For though your committee cannot but be aware that the Society has done something towards elucidating some of the obscure details of the history of the county, and calling attention to some branches of its natural history, it is profoundly sensible that it has as yet only touched the border of these subjects, and that there is still a great work to be carried on before we can be said to have mastered the antiquities as well as the natural history and the general history of Wiltshire.”

The Rev. W. P. S. BINGHAM, in proposing the adoption of the Report, said that he hoped that the holding of the Meeting at Westbury would lead to a considerable increase of Members from that neighbourhood. At present, he thought, the Westbury district was not at all adequately represented in the Society. He thought that the thanks of the Meeting were due to Mr. Smith, for the pains and trouble he had taken in the work of the Society during the past year, and in drawing up the Report they had just heard. He also thought that the thanks of the Meeting ought to be conveyed to General Pitt-Rivers, for the very valuable work he had undertaken in the excavation of Wansdyke. Mr. H. J. F. SWAYNE having seconded the motion the Report was carried.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. E. O. BOUVERIE, the whole of the Officers of the Society were re-elected to office.

The CHAIRMAN then called on the Rev. Canon JACKSON to read “Some Notes on Westbury History.” It is needless to say that this paper was listened to with the greatest attention, and that at its conclusion a vote of thanks to Canon Jackson, proposed by the

Chairman, was carried with acclamation by the Meeting. Those who have ever heard one of the veteran Canon's papers know that the singular power he possesses of revivifying even the driest bones of local history by the touch of his own genial humour makes those papers one of the greatest treats of the Annual Meetings of the Society. The paper itself will be found at a later page of the *Magazine*.

MR. SMITH having stated that the Rev. Canon Warre and the Rev. W. P. S. Bingham had consented to act as Local Honorary Secretaries for Melksham and Westbury respectively, proposed that their names should be added to the list of Local Secretaries. This having been seconded by Mr. SWAYNE, and agreed to, the Meeting came to a close, and the Members, under the guidance of the Rev. W. P. S. BINGHAM and Mr. C. E. PONTING, F.S.A., adjourned to the parish Church and examined its architectural details; some few Members paying a visit to the Westbury Iron Works, which by the kindness of Mr. S. Anderson were open for their inspection.

THE DINNER.

At 6 o'clock some thirty Members sat down to the Anniversary Dinner at the Lopes Arms Hotel. The PRESIDENT of the Society, the Bishop of Salisbury, who had arrived shortly before the hour fixed for dinner, occupied the chair—and at the conclusion of dinner proposed as the first toast, "The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," dwelling especially on the late marriage of Princess Louise of Wales and the great interest that had been taken by the whole nation in that event.

The PRESIDENT next proposed the "Health of the Inhabitants of Westbury," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Laverton, who had so kindly taken his place that afternoon. He expressed his regret that he was unable to be present before, more especially as he had missed the pleasure of hearing Canon Jackson's paper, by his absence.

MR. LAVERTON, in responding, expressed the hope that the inhabitants of Westbury would show their appreciation of the Society's

visit to their town by a large attendance at the *Conversazione* to be held that evening.

The next toast proposed by the PRESIDENT was the "Healts of the Local Secretaries, the Rev. W. P. S. Bingham and Mr. C. W. Pinniger." He said that theirs was not an easy position to occupy, and the Society was under great obligation to them for the trouble they had taken to make the Meeting a success.

The Rev. W. P. S. BINGHAM thanked the President for his kind expressions, and the company for the way in which they had received the toast; and alluding to the President's remark that the office he had filled was a difficult one, said that he could not say that he had found it so himself, for Mr. Pinniger had done all the work.

Mr. C. W. PINNIGER also responded, assuring the company that any trouble he had undergone in endeavouring to make successful arrangements for the Meeting and excursions had been a real pleasure to him. His task had been much lightened, too, by the ready assistance lent him by the Local Committee, the General Secretaries, and more especially by the Local Secretary of last year, Mr. Wilkins.

After a vote of thanks to the Bishop, for presiding, proposed by Mr. Laverton, the company dispersed—to meet again at 8 o'clock for

THE CONVERSAZIONE

at the Laverton Institute—which, through the kindness of Mr. Laverton, had been transformed into a drawing-room plentifully furnished with lounges and easy chairs and beautifully decorated with flowers, while a number of curiosities had been also arranged for the inspection of the Members. Refreshments later on were most kindly provided by Mrs. Pinniger and Mrs. E. Smallcombe.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of the Presidential address by the BISHOP, on the subject of "the Roman Conquest of Southern Britain; its character and influence, especially upon our own county." This was a paper full of the most valuable matter, but as it will appear in the *Magazine* its contents need not be further mentioned here.

After a vote of thanks to the President, for his address, proposed

by the Rev. A. C. Smith, the next paper was read by the Rev. W. C. PLENDERLEATH, on "Some further White Horse Jottings," in which, with reference to the Westbury White Horse, he maintained that the balance of evidence was in favour of the tradition which ascribed the origin of the old horse, replaced in 1778 by the present one, to King Alfred on the morrow of his victory over the Danes at Ethandune, in 878. A short discussion followed this paper, the Rev. J. CLARKE expressing his opinion that strong reasons ought to be adduced against the old tradition before they were required to give it up.

The Rev. W. P. S. Bingham read the next paper on "James, Earl of Marlborough, and his successors," connected with Westbury by the fact that he lived at Heywood, and that his handsome monument with effigies of himself and his first wife still stands in the south transept of the parish Church.

Votes of thanks to the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath and the Rev. W. P. S. Bingham, for their excellent papers, brought a pleasant evening to a close.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1st.

About forty Members, and their friends, including the President and Mrs. Wordsworth, took their seats in the breaks provided for the purpose, at 9 o'clock, at the Town Hall, and a start was made for Bratton Camp. On the arrival of the breaks at the bottom of the steep escarpment on the brow of which the camp is situated, the more active members of the party climbed the hill by a shorter path, which afforded those who were botanically inclined an excellent opportunity of observing some of the less common plants of the characteristic down flora of Wiltshire—notably the pretty little yellow *Chlora Perfoliata*. Arrived at the top, the earthworks of the camp¹ were inspected and the magnificent view admired—but only a few minutes halt was made, as the day's programme was a long one and time was getting on. A delightful drive over the downs brought the party to Imber, one of the many Wiltshire

¹ See *Magazine*, vol. xix., p. 134.

villages still remote from railways and the busier haunts of men. Here the five-pinnacled tower and other objects of interest in the Church, ranging in age from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, were well pointed out by Mr. C. E. PONTING, F.S.A., whose notes on this and the other Churches visited during this Excursion will be found at a later page.

The next place visited was West Lavington, where the Rev. Canon Baynham—the Vicar—gave an account of the monuments in the Church, and Mr. Ponting called attention to the various changes in style and design which occurred as the fine edifice was gradually brought to completion through a long period of time.

The study of architecture, combined with the effect of the down air, having by this time greatly predisposed everybody in favour of luncheon, ample justice was done to the refreshments provided by the proprietor of the Lopes Arms, Westbury—after the discussion of which the Members entered the breaks again for the second half of the day's excursion.

The first stoppage was at Little Cheverell Church, which, with the exception of the tower, was entirely re-built in 1850. A few remains of the old Church have, however, been built into the walls of the new building and these were examined before the party drove on to Great Cheverell, where the architectural history of the Church was again explained by Mr. PONTING. On arriving at Erlestoke Park the party left the carriages, and, by the kind permission of Mr. Watson Taylor, proceeded through the lovely walks beside the miniature lakes and cascades, and under the splendid trees for which Erlestoke is famous; the only drawback being that so little time could be spared to dwell on its beauties. After a hasty glance at the beautiful little Church erected in 1880 from the designs of the late Mr. Street, and containing a good east window by Clayton & Bell, the party entered the carriages again and drove on to East Coulston, stopping there for a look at the little Church, with its Norman doorway, built up in the wall, before passing to Edington.

The visit to the magnificent Church of this place, under the personal guidance of Mr. PONTING, who has so ably and carefully directed its restoration during the last few years, was, perhaps, the

most interesting feature of the Westbury Meeting. The Vicar, the Rev. H. CAVE-BROWN-CAVE (who has since died before the completion of the work which was so near his heart), gave an account of the restoration carried on gradually by the Committee, who, at the Bishop's instigation, have been instrumental in preserving this grand, and in many respects unique, example of the transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style, from the ruin which must inevitably have overwhelmed it in a few years if it had not been taken in hand in time. The magnitude of the work made it altogether beyond the power of the parish to raise the necessary funds, and the Committee, feeling that the interest of such a building belonged rather to the county, or indeed to the nation, than to the parish of Edington alone, appealed far and wide for funds, with the result that the most necessary repairs have been executed, though there is much still to be done.

The Members of the Society had every opportunity of judging of the loving care bestowed on every part of the building by Mr. Ponting—from the old glass, so carefully replaced in the transept windows, to the late and curious plaster roof, restored and made secure with great trouble and difficulty, in the nave. It was a privilege to see the building under the guidance of one who knows every stone of it, as he does, and we are happy to say that the paper on this Church read by him at the Salisbury Meeting will, by the courtesy of the Council of the Archæological Institute, be reprinted in the *Magazine*.

After enjoying the welcome refreshment of a cup of tea at the vicarage, by the kind hospitality of the Vicar, a move was made for Westbury, taking Bratton on the way. There was some doubt whether there would be time for this, but happily the programme was adhered to; for, even after Edington, it was generally agreed that Bratton Church, both in its architecture and its situation, was quite one of the most charming things we had seen. Moreover the inhabitants of the village had prepared a welcome for the Society and its President such as we met with nowhere else on our excursions, the bells ringing merrily and numbers of the people turning out to greet their visitors. The little cruciform Church, with its central

tower, is a singularly complete and perfect example of early fifteenth century work ; and its position in the valley, with the long flights of paved steps leading up the hill-side to the houses of the village, is singularly picturesque ; and altogether the visit to Bratton will remain among the pleasantest memories of a very pleasant Excursion.

ARRIVED at Westbury the most was made of the very short time remaining for dinner, before the hour for the *Conversazione* arrived.

THE PRESIDENT, occupying the chair, called on Mr. W. W. RAVENHILL to read his paper on "Some Western Circuit Assize Records of the Seventeenth Century," in which Mr. Ravenhill observed that these records form most valuable sources of information for the future historian of that century.

THE PRESIDENT having conveyed the thanks of the Meeting to Mr. Ravenhill, Mr. W. HEWARD BELL gave a very interesting address, illustrated by several carefully-drawn diagrams, on "The Buried Rocks of Wiltshire," for which he received the warmer thanks, as papers on geological and natural history subjects have been somewhat rare at our Meetings as compared with those which are purely antiquarian and archæological.

A paper by the Rev. W. C. PLENDERLEATH, on "Etymological Interchanges" in that language of Wiltshire, which, in spite of universal education, dies hard ; with a vote of thanks cordially given, brought an instructive evening to a close.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2ND.

The interest of Thursday's Excursion had centred in Church architecture. The interest of Friday's Excursion, on the other hand, was largely found in the domestic architecture of the delightful group of old houses visited during the day.

The party which left the Town Hall at 9, a.m., was considerably reduced in numbers from that of the previous day, many of the Members being unable to stay for the last day's Excursion. The route lay past Heywood House to North Bradley, where the party was received by the Vicar, the Rev. W. A. S. MEREWETHER, who, assisted by MR. PONTING, directed attention to the most remarkable

features of the Church—the fine western tower and the beautiful chapel at the end of the North aisle.

Then on to Cutteridge House, whence, after a short stay, the archæologists walked to the neighbouring Brook House. Here, in what are now used as the stables and cow-houses of the farm-house, is an extremely interesting range of buildings, which, as Mr. PONTING pointed out, formed the domestic offices of an early fifteenth century house of considerable importance; and although they are now put to baser uses, yet they still remain in good preservation—the original walls, floors, and roofs, the windows with their iron grilles, the doorways and fireplaces being still *in situ* and comparatively uninjured. These buildings were the subject of as much discussion as time allowed of, and many of the party would willingly have lingered longer had it not been necessary to continue their journey.

The next item on the programme was Seymour's Court, but before the party arrived there they were hospitably stopped by the way and entertained by Mr. W. R. BROWN, at his shooting lodge. After doing justice to the very welcome refreshments provided, a short drive further brought the party to the charming old manor-house, now—like Brook House—occupied as a farm. Mr. PONTING read the history of the present condition of the building, as far as a hurried examination of it sufficed to reveal it. He pointed out that the back of the house, the very picturesque porch and room over it, with the chimney stacks and one end of the house, were all the work of about the middle of the fifteenth century, whilst the front walls had been re-built, and windows of the period constructed in them at the same time that the house was lengthened in the time of James I.

Continuing on the Somerset side of the border Road Church was soon reached, where the Rev. J. B. MEDLEY gave many interesting details of its history, and Mr. PONTING, as before, described the architecture.

At Beckington—which was the next place visited—luncheon, by general consent, took precedence of sight seeing; after which the interesting Church was examined, and the study of domestic

architecture was happily combined with tea, through the kind hospitality of Mrs. Starky, at Beckington Castle.

Entering the breaks once more on the return journey to Westbury, a halt was made opposite the entirely modern Church of Dilton Marsh—not without protests at the impropriety of wasting time on such a building, protests, which were, however, acknowledged to be unnecessary as soon as the party found themselves in the really striking interior, the style of which is a species of Byzantine used here with singularly good taste and effect.

Old Dilton Church, a picturesque little fifteenth century building lying close beside the railroad, was the last place to be stopped at, and after observing the points of interest about it under our indefatigable architectural guide the party proceeded to Westbury, some to catch the train, others—more fortunate—to the vicarage, where tea was provided by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. BINGHAM.

Notes on the Churches visited by the Society in 1889.

[Prepared (and in part delivered) during the Excursion.]

By C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

Wednesday, July 31st, 1889.

THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS. WESTBURY.

[Mr. Ponting's notes on the structural features of this Church were only intended to supplement the Vicar's description.]

THIS is a cruciform Church of clerestoried nave of four bays with narrow aisles, north and south transepts, chapels on the north and south of the chancel, and a further chapel to the north

of the easternmost bay of the north aisle. There is a south porch and a modern vestry between this and the transept.

Although no Norman work is visible above ground (except, perhaps, parts of the south transept wall), it is almost certain, from the narrowness of the aisles, that the Church stands on Norman foundations. I had been informed that there were Norman remains in the tower, but I have failed to discover them. The nave, aisles, transepts, and tower, appear to have been re-built *circa* 1430, the chapels on the north and south of the chancel some fifty years after, and that against the north aisle later still. The clerestory appears to have been an afterthought, and traces of an earlier roof can be seen on the west face of the tower, but the alteration must have taken place before the Church was completed.

The feature which strikes one at once inside the Church is the way in which the buttresses of the aisles are carried over to support the clerestory and at the same time to form arches to carry the aisle roofs. Another special feature is the richly-groined porch under the west window of the nave, the doorway of which has been mutilated by the head being squared out. There is a stoup by the south door. Stone bench seats are carried all round the Church inside.

The turret staircase to the tower also led to the rood-loft, the exit doorway for which remains. The archways between the transepts and chapels are of the panelled type of which we shall see several examples during our excursion. There is a piscina in the south transept, also a coeval recessed tomb. The two chapels have their original roofs; that on the north has lost its braces, but the corbels which supported them still remain in the east angles and over the arcade. There are niches in the east walls of both chapels; those in the south chapel with their rich canopies appear to be entirely new, but they are presumably copied from original work.

Thursday, August 1st.

CHURCH OF S. GILES. IMBER.

This Church is one of the seven in the county dedicated in the

name of S. Giles; it is simple in plan, having only nave with north and south aisles, chancel, and western tower, but it has many points of great interest.

As is frequently the case, the oldest feature is the font, the bowl of which appears to be Norman work of about the middle of the twelfth century. This would indicate the probability of an older Church than the present one having stood on this site, and this probability receives support from the extreme narrowness of the aisles. The present aisles were built at a time when it was customary to make them of much greater width than before, and that this was not done here is probably due to the foundation lines of a Norman Church having been followed. We may, therefore, fairly assume that a Norman Church with aisles once stood here. The foundations of Norman work—at least down to the middle of the twelfth century—were almost invariably bad, and this doubtless accounts for the re-building of Churches having so often become necessary within so short a time of their original construction. The re-building here began with the side walls and arcades of the nave, which are probably the work of quite the end of the thirteenth century. The west end of the north aisle was most likely built at the same time, for the two buttresses there are of the work of that period.

The great wave of Church building which swept over the country in the fifteenth century did not miss Imber, for at a date not later than 1420 the north and south aisles—with the very usual door in each wall, the square-headed windows in the side walls, and the pointed one in the east end—were re-built and the north porch and tower added. The nave was also re-roofed in the waggon-head form so prevalent in the south-west of England but less commonly met with in this county. This fifteenth century work is bold and massive, and it must have been no slight task in those days to get up to Imber the large quoin and bonding stones which may be seen on the outside. Owing to the peculiar treatment of the turret staircase the tower has *five* corners, and although it has lost a pinnacle it can still claim to possess the same number of pinnacles as many other towers which have been less unfortunate. It will be

seen that the staircase is fair with the east face of the main body of the tower, and is treated as an integral part of it, the parapet and cornice being carried all round.

It is possible that, either during his lifetime, or at his death, the knight, whose effigy lies under the beautiful recessed tomb in the south aisle, was a benefactor to the Church at this time, and the piscina adjoining the tomb indicates a chantry founded for his benefit. There is a recumbent effigy of a second warrior under the last bay of the south nave arcade, his head resting on a cushion supported by angels and his feet upon a lion. His shield bears the three lions rampant, but I believe his identity has not yet been established. [Heralds Visitation, 1620, mentions Rous of—— (Imber) three lions rampant. (Hereford 44.)]

There are a few bits of old glass in the windows of the south aisle and tower, the most noticeable being a representation of our Lord's head, with nimbus, in the upper part of the east window of the chapel at the end of the aisle.

This Church is unusually rich in post-Reformation oak work. The pews and pulpit in the nave and the two benches and two chairs in the chancel are good examples of the earlier work of the seventeenth century. There is a characteristic oval window in the south wall of the aisle—inserted, probably, to light the squire's pew—an interesting relic of the early Georgian era, which should be retained in any restoration, as a mark of history: it will become increasingly valuable as time goes on. The chancel and vestry were erected in 1849, and there is no record of what the old chancel was. The only remains of it are the two carved label terminals, representing a king and a bishop, to be seen inside the vestry.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH. BISHOPS LAVINGTON.

: This Church presents a plan of unusual variety and interest for a village Church—the result of many alterations, some of which are not easy to make out. In the study of it we must bear in mind that it was not the practice at the period we are considering to build

Churches by contract with a penalty on the contractor if he did not complete it in the given time—say twelve or eighteen months. One of the most rapid large works of the kind on record was the erection of our mother Church of Salisbury. The foundation stones were laid in 1220, and although within five years Bishop Richard Poore saw the building sufficiently advanced to admit of service being celebrated in the Lady Chapel, yet it was left to three of his successors to continue the work, which was not ready for consecration until 1258, nor quite completed until 1266 (the tower and spire being added some sixty years after this). Thus the Cathedral took forty-six years to build in spite of the enormous efforts which were made to push on the work and so to remove the disadvantages of the Cathedral being, as it was at Old Sarum, within the precincts of the King's castle.

We know, too, that the Church at Edington was built in nine years, but there also the object was a special one—the formation of a new monastery—and the work was undertaken by a Bishop holding the high civil office of Lord High Chancellor of England.

To return to Bishop's Lavington. We may well believe that in the building of a village Church like this, where perhaps there was much more difficulty in raising the money, the proceedings were much slower, and the style changed during the progress of the work. This will explain the difference in style in different parts of this Church. Thus, the earliest work we have here is the north arcade of the nave: this has vigorously-carved capitals of a distinctly Norman type—there being two patterns of carving on each cap—and was probably erected soon after the middle of the twelfth century; then, turning to the south arcade, although at first sight its capitals would almost appear to be part of a later Church, I am of opinion that this was erected in continuation of that on the north side, and was completed before the end of the twelfth century. These arcades are an interesting study, both have cylindrical columns and arches in two square orders, with labels of a very similar type: the capitals on the north side have the angles notched out so that the abacus follows the line of the arch, and the arches themselves are only slightly pointed—while the capitals on the south side have

the abacus rounded, a distinct advance in style, and the arches are rather more pointed.

The clerestory on both sides appears to have been erected on the completion of the south arcade.

Then, before reaching the chancel, the builders seem to have changed their original design, and decided to have a north transept, so they prepared for it by re-constructing the easternmost bay on that side in the later style then prevailing with a more pointed and chamfered arch, but re-using the label-mould over. This arch and respond (the latter with canted abacus) are coeval with the chancel arch, which, however, has no label. If any proof is needed that the north aisle was shortened to carry out the transept, and that the latter was not originally intended, it may be found in the fact that the clerestory window of that bay is blocked up by the roof on the outside, and that the arch between aisle and transept cuts into the arch of the arcade.

The chancel was next proceeded with (before the erection of the transept), and the four lancet windows, the piscina, and the string course remain of the original features of about 1220—as also the corbel table of the eaves on the north side. The present doorway is a late fourteenth century insertion, and has the carved pateræ of that period, but it probably supplanted an earlier doorway, as the string appears to have been returned over it. The north and east sides of the chancel are new work, and Canon Baynham informs me that a priest's door on the north side was done away with in erecting it. This work appears, however, to be a good copy of the original.

The north transept appears to have been next built, and indicates the dawn of tracery in the north window. The single lancet in the west wall is coeval, whilst that in the east wall is a later insertion. There were, of course, north and south aisles at that time, but the present windows are modern, and it is questionable whether much of the old walls remains.

The Church was not, so far as can be seen, considered complete until this stage had been reached, its erection having thus occupied nearly a century; and this may be taken as a typical, though

perhaps prolonged, example of the method employed in building the Churches of the early Middle Ages.

There are here, as in most cases, many subsequent alterations and additions. At the west end the last bays of the nave arcades were shortened, probably early in the fourteenth century, for the erection of the tower. At that time the tower appears not to have had the aisles continued past it as at present; these were added and the side arches cut through some fifty years later. Traces of a coeval arch may be seen in the east wall of the tower, over the present one.

Buttresses were built on the outside to resist the thrust of these arches, and as it was probably found that the east wall was giving way under the increased weight a new arch was constructed within the previous one, and arches were built across the aisles. A staircase for access was at the same time carried up on the south side, forming a clumsy block on the interior. The tracery of the west window has been renewed.

The next addition was the Dauntsey Chapel, erected outside the south aisle, opposite the transept, about 1430. It is probable that this chapel did not originally communicate with the Church, for the present archway between it and the aisle is an elliptic one of Elizabethan character, built of chalk or clunch, the soffit being enriched with an ornament formed by four Ds united within a square panel; the same device appears in some post-Reformation glass in the west window here, which has been made up together with older glass in which the chalice appears. It is doubtless intended as the initial of either the Dauntsey or Danvers family, or both, for they were united at this time. The former entrance to the chapel was by a doorway in the west wall, now built up. An arch is carried across from this chapel to support the clerestory.

There is a Perpendicular recessed tomb, with the effigy of an unknown individual, and good later monuments which have been described by the Vicar.

The last addition to the plan was the Beckett Chapel, erected on the south side of the chancel towards the end of the fifteenth century—about 1480. This must have been a richly-ornamented work. The windows are all square-headed, but well traceried; the

one on the east is placed out of the centre to accommodate a niche on the north side of it. There are also traces of another niche, with its corbel, in the south wall and a good piscina preserved intact below it. The archway communicating with the aisle has been removed and a modern window substituted. The corbel table of the thirteenth century chancel has been carried round the chapel as a cornice mould. At about the time of the erection of this chapel an upper stage was added to the tower, carried on the north and south sides on arches thrown across within the walls of the previous structure, as though to reduce its plan from an oblong to a square.

There is an iron-bound oak chest in this chapel with the three locks as enjoined by the 84th Canon of 1603.

All the roofs of the Church are modern.

S. PETER'S. LITTLE CHEVERELL.

This Church was re-built, with the exception of the tower, in 1850, but several features of interest have been preserved, although it is to be regretted that they have been so scraped as to make it difficult at first sight to say whether they are original, or good copies; on comparing them with the new work, however, the difficulty disappears. These reinstated features consist of the outer and inner doorways of the porch, the chancel arch, the vestry window, the priest's door, and the bowl of the font—all late fourteenth century in date. The priest's door is a beautiful feature with ogee arch, and has suffered less than the others.

The tower is a remarkable structure of early fifteenth century date; it has vertical wall-faces without weatherings or string-courses to divide it into stages: the buttresses are massive and good, but beyond a west window of three lights; with a doorway under, it has no openings on either side (if we except the small slits on the north and east). There is a singular corbel over the west window, with rich oak-leaf foliage, and probably intended in lieu of a niche, to support a figure of S. Peter. The original parapet or roof has disappeared and a modern slated one has taken its place.

S. PETER'S. GREAT CHEVERELL.

This Church, like the last, is dedicated to S. Peter. It consists of nave with south porch, chancel and western tower, with a chapel on the south side of the nave and a modern vestry.

The side walls of the chancel are of early thirteenth century date, and the facing is a good though unusually late specimen of flint-work laid in herring-bone pattern. The lancets in the north and south walls of the chancel are original; the other window on the south side, the priest's door, and the piscina are Perpendicular insertions. The recessed tomb in the north wall of the chancel is coeval with the earlier work and is probably that of the founder or some great benefactor of the Church. It may, possibly, however, have been the Easter Sepulchre. The east wall has been rebuilt.

The nave, porch and chapel are coeval, and were erected in the best period of the Perpendicular—about 1460. All the windows are square-headed, with good mouldings and tracery. Both nave and chapel have their original roofs, that of the nave being of the waggon-head or barrel-vault form, like the one at Imber, with plaster-panels, the ribs being moulded and having carved bosses at the intersections. The roof of the chapel is of flat span form, richer and more massive, the timbers being moulded and the bosses carved. The inscription "W.S. 1699" on the east boss has no reference to the date of the structure. The window and other features at the east end have been destroyed to give access to the modern vestry.

The tower appears to have been added after the nave was built, but it is very little later in style.

The font is a modern one; it would be interesting to know what has become of the old one. There are some late memorial inscriptions cut on the outside of the east wall of the chapel.

EAST COULSTON.

This is one of the three Churches in Wiltshire dedicated in the name of S. Thomas à Becket; and it is of earlier foundation than any other Church in to-day's programme. It consists of nave and chancel with a chapel on the north side of the latter.

On the south side of the nave there is a good specimen of a

Norman doorway of about 1120, apparently *in situ*, with carved caps (the shafts are missing), the opening square, and the tympanum over it plain. The caps of the chancel arch are coeval with it, but the restorer has mistaken the Norman volutes for owls, and has given them wings and feathers!

There is a fifteenth century doorway in the north wall of the nave, with a stoup, and the buttress at the north-west angle is of about the same date.

The chancel dates from early in the fourteenth century, but only parts of the windows on the south side and the piscina remain.

The chapel was added about the middle of the fifteenth century, and the piscina in the east jamb of the arch shows it to have been a chantry. The window on the north has had its sill raised and its head rebuilt in a square form, the old label being affixed over it in a quite original fashion. The angle buttresses and plinth of this part are good work.

There is a nice piece of seventeenth century wood carving of "Grinling Gibbons" type in the lectern.

[A full account of *Edington Church* will appear at a later page of the *Magazine*.]

CHURCH OF S. JAMES. BRATTON.

This is a perfect model of the cruciform village Church—a minster on a small scale: and although there is evidence of a part of the work being earlier yet it underwent such an entire remodelling early in the fifteenth century that it may be taken as representing the idea then prevailing of what such a Church should be, for it has had no additions, and no subsequent structural alterations other than the re-building of the chancel within recent years.

The Church consists of nave of two bays with north and south aisles and clerestory; north and south transepts and chancel, with

a tower at the crossing: there are three doorways, one in the west wall and one in the north and south walls of the aisles, near the east end, that on the south having a porch.

The east walls of the transepts are evidently parts of an earlier Church, for they are built of rubble masonry instead of wrought stone like the rest, and they have no plinths (the connection of the later work with them is clearly distinguishable on the outside), but they had new parapets and buttresses added when the great re-modelling took place at about 1400.

The walls of the porch are also older, probably late twelfth or early thirteenth century work, and they originally supported a roof of stone, carried on moulded ribs—one of these ribs remains over the outer doorway, and traces of another can be seen over the inner doorway, which, if retained, would have interfered with the fifteenth century niche, and to make room for this it was probably removed. The line of the stone roof is also visible on the outside gable and the old label terminals have been re-used for the later label. The re-modelling of the porch took place after that of the south transept.

To return to my description of the Church as re-modelled. It will be seen that, whilst the design is perfect, the work is also of the most solid and complete description—the whole of the re-built walls are faced inside and outside with wrought stone, the tower is divided into four stages in height, the two lower ones being open to the interior and ceiled with a groined vault; and light is admitted to the crossing by windows in the north and south sides above the transept roofs. The corbels supporting the angle ribs are carved to represent kings and bishops alternately. The four piers of the tower rest on stone bench-tables (which were probably the only seats then used in the Church), but the bases are otherwise identical with those of the nave arcade.

The usual intention of transepts appears to have been to afford more east wall space for altars, and that they were in this case used as chapels is shewn by the four later niches, or reredos, inserted in the wall of the north transept, and the piscina in that of the south. There were no windows in these east walls, for the one now existing in the latter is a modern insertion. The roof of the north transept

was carried on four corbels with carved heads, whilst the corbels in the south transept are plain. All roofs throughout the Church are new.

The position of the turret staircase is placed so as to be available for access to the upper stages of the tower, and also to the rood-loft; and in re-building the chancel the position of the exit door has very properly been retained. This turret is carried up on the outside above the tower, and capped with a spire, making a most picturesque feature.

The jambs of the west window of the nave are carried down to the ground inside, and the filling-in below the window sill, with the door, are of later date; in making this alteration it was apparently intended to erect a porch, for the bases on the outside are returned, but the intention was probably never carried into effect. The position of the north and south doorways, so far eastward in the aisles, is unusual—that on the south was fixed by the older porch, which came, perhaps, about in the centre of the original Church (supposing it to have been without a central tower), whilst I think that on the north may be also accounted for. Before I visited this Church I was quite expecting to find that the great work which had within a comparatively recent time been carried out in the neighbouring parish of Edington, had made its influence felt here; and whilst my expectation was not realized as regards the details of mouldings, arches, and tracery (which had kept pace with the changes which had taken place during the forty or fifty years which intervened), I attribute one or two peculiarities in the general arrangement of the design to the noble example which the builders had before their eyes; and I cannot help thinking it is this that led to the placing of a doorway in such an unusual position in the north aisle; but while its use as the monks' entrance at Edington is manifest, no such reason can be assigned for it here. Then, the adoption of the cruciform plan in so small a Church must, surely, be more the result of example than necessity!

The bowl of the font is Norman, and probably coeval with the earlier Church, parts of which we have noticed as still remaining; and the base is of the date of the re-modelling of the Church.

Friday, August 2nd.

THE CHURCH OF S. NICHOLAS. NORTH BRADLEY.

The plan of this Church shows some variation from the usual type. It has a clerestoried nave with north and south aisles and chancel in the ordinary way, but the position of the chapels is unusual—that on the north occupying the easternmost bay of the arcade, stopping the aisle and forming a kind of transept; whilst the south chapel, besides covering the corresponding space to that on the north, is carried on eastward against the wall of the chancel, and has a second (though late) archway opening into it; the result of this arrangement is very pleasing.

The nave arcade of three bays is apparently fourteenth century work (although the re-facing of the stonework introduces some doubt), and the south chapel is about the same date.

A complete re-modelling of the Church—a frequent process at this time—was commenced about eighty years later. First a clerestory was added to the nave, the north chapel was built, then the chancel, aisles and porch were re-built and the tower added at the west end.

The design of the north chapel is very remarkable—the founder's tomb in the north wall is treated on the inside as a recessed bay, and, with its separate diagonal buttresses and pinnacles and richly-panelled plinth on the outside, makes a charming feature. The slab has the incised effigy of Emma, mother of Archbishop Stafford, dated 1446. The original oak roof exists (it is profusely ornamented with carving, though almost, if not entirely, without heraldry), and the piscina remains in the respond of the arch.

The south chapel, also, has the old roof, but it is more simple in design than the last. There is no trace of niche or piscina here. (A fine old chest with three locks stands in this aisle.)

The chancel has its original windows in the side walls, but the east window is new; the coeval sedilia are of plain character, with square heads. The panelled archways communicating with the south chapel from the chancel and south aisle were doubtless inserted

when the chancel and aisles were built, as also the similar one between the north aisle and chapel.

The font is a very fine example of Perpendicular work. It is of large size and octagonal, the four cardinal panels have the emblems of the evangelists, and the diagonal sides are enriched with those of the Passion. The porch has had its roof altered in pitch, but the original can be traced.

The Church has a noble tower, well designed and substantially built, with the stair-turret well pronounced and carried up for the full height. The buttresses have diagonal shafts continued above the top weathering, as though intended to carry pinnacles, but they end in grotesque gargoyles at the cornice level in a very abrupt manner. The angle pinnacles have been lost.

In a glass case in the vestry are an ancient chalice and paten of pewter, the former much crushed, perhaps of the fourteenth century, which were found during the restoration of the Church in 1863 in a coffin formed out of a hollowed tree, under the arch on the south side of the chancel.

[15th June, 1548. Amongst the list of chantry furniture bought (in one lot) by Thomas Chafyn, of Mere, are the following:—

The Chauntre in the parish of North Bradley.		
Imprimis—	A chalyce of sylver wayng viii ounce	} xij ^d .
Item.	One old torn vestment of dornysse	
„	One altar cloth of no valewe	
„	One corporas with j old case	
„	One bell wayng half a hundred	

The vestments do not seem to have been of such great value that we need regret the evident bargain made by Mr. Chafyn, but it would be interesting to know what the bell was—perhaps the sanctus.]

ROAD CHURCH.

This Church appears to have been built all at one time (about the middle of the fifteenth century), excepting the tower, which is somewhat more debased. The plan consists of nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, western tower, and chancel with north chapel.

The nave arcades are well designed and the archway into the chapel is similar to them; the capitals of both are surmounted by a pretty carved cresting. The roof and the inner arches of the clerestory windows are modern. The stairs to the rood loft have been removed, but the doorways remain, and a puzzling appearance is given to the upper one by building a piece of the window tracery across it. For some reason nearly all the original window tracery of this Church has been taken out, and a stack of it, covered with ivy, exists in the churchyard: I presume the new work which takes its place has been copied from the old. A piscina in the north aisle indicates the existence of an altar in front of the archway opening into the chapel, and there is a squint looking into the chancel, but *not* towards the high altar—the same may be said of the one on the south side. There was an altar also in the south aisle, the piscina of which remains, and there is a recessed altar-tomb in the south wall coeval with the Church. There are the remains of, apparently, a stoup built in here. A piece of fresco, with a kneeling female figure (probably representing the Annunciation) has been carefully preserved on the south wall, and there is a pretty little niche with colour near it remaining *in situ* further westward. Both aisles retain their original roofs of trussed-rafter form, but it will be observed that the windows of the south are richer than those of the north; those at the east and west ends have pointed heads, and the tracery of the square-headed side windows is more varied. At the west end are the remains of a doorway which, probably, previously led to a staircase for access to the roof, which was closed by the addition of the tower.

The archway into the tower is of the same panelled kind as those we saw at North Bradley, and the lower stage is vaulted in stone. The staircase doorway is unusually good.

The chancel has been much altered, and the two-bay arcade between it and the chapel is apparently new. The piscina and one window in the south wall are original work, but the other and the east window are new.

The side windows of the chapel have been less interfered with than any others in the Church, but the east window here also is new.

The bits of shafts and an early coffin lid built in over the door point to the conclusion that a Norman Church stood on this site.

The porch has the original roof and ogee inner doorway with the old hinges, but the outer doorway is new. The font is probably coeval with the Church.

CHURCH OF S. GREGORY. BECKINGTON.

This is a Church of the written history of which I know nothing but what has been given to us by Mr. Medley. I have nothing to add to this but what can be gathered from the stones of the building itself; and from these we may trace many of the alterations which the Church has undergone, and which make it so extremely interesting. This interest has been well preserved in a very careful restoration.

In the first place I may say that we have here only the second piece of pure Norman work which we have seen during our excursions, and it is somewhat remarkable that we should have journeyed for two days within our own county of Wiltshire and yet have to go over its borders to find any complete part of a Church older than the middle of the twelfth century. The tower of this Church is of Norman date for its full height, although it was re-modelled in the fifteenth century by adding angle-buttresses, staircase, and parapet, and by the insertion of the west window and the archway into the nave (which, by the way, is of the same panelled type as those we saw at North Bradley and Road), and by vaulting the lower stage in stone.

It is not easy to account for the arch above the west window, but it is part of the original work, and at first sight it seems to suggest there having been some erection to the west of the tower, as at Netheravon, but the string below, and the absence of traces of the side walls contradict this, and the character of the arch is that of a relieving arch. There are also traces of windows in the north and south sides. Like many other Norman towers this appears to have had insufficient foundations, hence the necessity for the buttresses added in the fifteenth century and the somewhat clumsy excrescence against the north wall. There are remains of the Norman work in

the chancel, which we shall see presently, and there are fragments built up in the aisle walls, but not *in situ*. The pitch of the roof of the early nave can be traced on the east face of the tower.

The body of the Church appears to have been entirely re-built at about the middle of the fifteenth century—the nave, with clerestory, aisles, and north and south porches being of that date, and the hand of the designer of Road Church can be traced here in the columns of the arcades with the same crested capitals. There are squints in an unusual position on the east wall of the nave on each side of the chancel arch, their direction being towards the high altar. The original sanctus bell-cot remains on the east gable of the nave. The rood-screen has disappeared, but there are pronounced evidences of its having existed, and the two corbels in the east wall probably indicate its level. The Church having been rebuilt at the time when rood-screens were coming more into use the staircase for access was made a part of the plan, and the inconvenient arrangement usually met with where the rood-screen and stairs were inserted is avoided. The staircase is made quite a feature here, and is carried up the full height of the arch wall; it starts from the north aisle and has a doorway opening out on to the loft, which probably existed over the side altar there; a second door—the use of which is not apparent—looks into the chancel; and a third, higher up, afforded access to the principal loft across the chancel arch, whence the staircase is continued on to the roof. There are the usual accessories of side altars at the end of each aisle, the south aisle having a piscina, with shelf, in the south wall, and an aumbry in the east wall—also a squint pointing in the direction of the high altar. The remains in the north aisle comprise a niche and part of the reredos in the east wall, besides the piscina.

There is a curious instance in this Church of how the old builders got over a mistake in setting out their work: the windows of the aisle are not properly arranged to correspond with the bays of the arcade, so that the roof-principals cut into the heads of the windows—a position in which it would seem to be impossible to get a corbel; and more prosaic people might have done away with the brace altogether in such a case. But these old builders were above such

an expedient, and put in the corbel by the side of the window, twisting the grotesque round and across it sufficiently far to catch the bottom of the brace, altogether ignoring the fact that by such means its practical value is lost.

The north porch formerly had a room over it, with a turret staircase for access, the upper and lower doors of which remain. The floor has been removed and the roof (which is the original one) brought down below the top of the doorway. This was probably a watching chamber, and the opening through the aisle wall can be traced. On the outside there is also evidence of the lowering of the walls and roof, but the niche in the gable has not been disturbed.

In the chancel there are two recessed altar tombs in the north wall, which were originally flush with the face of it, there being a projection on the outside to admit of the depth of the recess; the easternmost one appears to have been converted into a canopied tomb at a later date, but the sides of the added portion look as though they were not worked for their present position. This contains two figures, supposed to represent John and Margaret de Ereleigh, 1380—1400. The other has a single female figure, put at 1360—1370, probably one of their daughters. The brass in the floor commemorates John St. Maur and his wife Elizabeth, 1485. There are two sedilia and a piscina with shelf in the south wall of the sanctuary. The roof and east window are modern. The remains of the Norman chancel, to which I referred, are distinctly traceable in the herring-bone masonry near the floor and part of a window over it, cut into when the archway into the chapel was formed.

The chapel on the south side of the chancel appears to have been added late in the fifteenth century, and part of an earlier buttress weathering is seen in the angle. It is chiefly remarkable for the large extent of window surface, the east window being of four lights and the south window of six lights. There is a rude niche, formed of rough masonry, also the remains of an aumbry, in the east wall and a doorway exists in the south wall; the roof is a poor one of the seventeenth century. The brass in the floor is to John and Edith Compton, the former of whom died in 1515, and might have been

the founder. The arms of the Longs (the lion rampant) figure on a brass in the north jamb of this arch.

The font is of very unusual form, consisting of a large octagonal bowl and base with a central shaft and eight small shafts around it, all of Purbeck. It looks like the work of the twelfth century.

An Elizabethan tablet, bearing the Royal arms and the inscription "E. R. 1574—God save the Queen" is well preserved in the south aisle.

THE CHURCH OF S. MARY. OLD DILTON.

This very picturesque little Church is a happy termination to our two days' excursion, and it will fully repay close investigation, for there are many points of extreme interest in it which are not apparent at first sight.

The Church was built, late in the fifteenth century, with a nave, north aisle, chancel, and south porch, and there is no trace of earlier work. (I do not know whether the list of rectors goes back farther than this, or whether there is any other evidence of a Church having stood here before the present one.)

There was never any tower, but instead of it a charming bell-cot was erected upon the west gable; this is octagonal in plan—the west cardinal face is supported on a buttress carried up the centre of the wall outside, and the east face is corbelled over inside; the sides are filled by perforated stone panels. The bell-cot is surmounted by a stone spire, and instead of a parapet the blocking course above the moulded cornice is crenellated.

There were probably no windows in the west end, but the original windows in the Church which still exist are:—One of three lights in the south wall of the nave, three of three lights in the north wall of the nave, and one of two lights in the south wall of the chancel. The rest, for some reason not apparent, were removed, and two new ones inserted in the west wall when the vestry and gallery were erected on the south of the chancel in the debased Gothic of the seventeenth century.

The porch itself remains almost untouched, and there is the usual door opposite in the north wall. The inner door of the porch has

an awkward-looking arch, with the remains of a segmental label and its terminals over; but on looking at the north door we see that the peculiar form of the arch is due to the cusping having been cut away. The remains of a niche—probably for a figure of Our Lady, to whom the Church is dedicated—exist over the door. The porch has the moulded oak ribs of its original roof, but the ridge-piece is missing. Even the door and its hinges are old. The outer doorway of the porch has the pointed arch under a square label, which is so common in late Perpendicular work.

The nave arcade is of a peculiar type, but it was not constructed as we now see it, and some of its peculiarity disappears on closer inspection. The arches are panelled (the panelling being without cusping), and the ribs die out on to the face of the pillars; these latter were merely square piers, without caps or even an abacus mould. This simple form seems to have offended the eye of some more modern guardian of the Church, who (probably when the other alterations were made) pared off the angles to give the piers more the appearance of ordinary columns.

I have no doubt that there was a chancel arch of similar kind, for there are no projecting responds: this, however, has disappeared, possibly improved away; but I think it is more likely that it fell, owing to the spreading of the abutments, for there are evidences everywhere of defective foundations—the south wall is going out and the nave arcade inclining northwards to an extent which should receive consideration.

Further evidence of the chancel arch being the full width of the chancel is afforded by the lower part of the rood-screen, which remains intact, and apparently *in situ*, on the south side of the gangway: this has been cut off at the middle rail, and the mortices and pins of the upper stage can be seen. This rail has a broad flat member, which contained carving planted in, as at Edington, so that we may conclude the screen was a rich one. There are many pieces of it—mullions, &c.—used as supports to the seats (two or three being in one pew in the north aisle), and I have no doubt the removal of the more modern pews would reveal sufficient evidence for the entire restoration of the screen.

Adjoining the part of the screen may be seen the roughly-cut poppy-head of one of the chancel stalls, and another (better carved) is in the pew I before mentioned. There are many of the original benches in the Church, probably nearly enough to seat the nave, so that I believe this little Church could be almost entirely re-fitted with its old fifteenth century oak-work. It will be noticed, also, that there are parts of the front framing in the large pews on the north side of the chancel, and in the one in the aisle; also that the panelled sinking in the bench ends is, like that of the aisle arches, without cusping.

It is probable that the original roof of the nave remains above the plaster ceiling, for the waggon-head form is hardly that of such a roof as would have been put on in more recent times.

The chancel has its priest's door on the south side.

The font is the original one, but *sadly* scraped, and on a new plinth. It is a very nice example of the font of the period and of good size. I am glad that the other stonework of the Church has not suffered the fate of this.

There are bits of old glass in the old south window of the nave, and amongst the devices are the initials R. H. coupled by a cord; the Tudor flower and a cock—the latter probably heraldic.

There are some pieces of Jacobean pewing, and also some of oak-work still later—all well worth taking care of. The rest of the pews, also the pulpit and desk are of deal.

Probably at the end of the seventeenth or early in the eighteenth century the addition to the north of the chancel was erected—a vestry of two stories, both being open to the chancel, and the upper being intended for use as a gallery. The east window and others I have referred to were probably added at the same time.

It will be seen that the east gable of the nave has been made up in a temporary manner, and slated, since the removal of the chancel arch and the wall over it.

Westbury

Under the Plain.

By the Rev. CANON J. E. JACKSON, F.S.A.¹

IN the programme of our proceedings the paper now about to be read was announced as "Some Notes of Westbury History," simply because its full history down to A.D. 1830 was written in the late Sir Richard C. Hoare's magnificent work on South Wiltshire. The authors of county histories are, and must be, always largely assisted; and the best assistants are those who belong to and reside in the particular district described, being able to supply local information, and having opportunity of access to documents in private hands, without which nothing can be done with accuracy. Sir Richard was helped, in such portions as related to modern times, by Mr. Richard Harris, of Dilton; in his account of ancient times and families by the officers in charge of the public records in London. Such works as his are, no doubt, noble additions to our literature, but, unfortunately, it requires a nobility of purse to buy them. They are very costly, and, thanks to our American friends who love to trace their connection with the families and places of the old country, and so have raised the market price enormously, such works are getting quite out of the reach of ordinary folk—who accordingly are not much the better for them. Now, one of your fellow-townsmen, Mr. Michael, has, to his great credit, taken pains to present you with the main outline and substance of the more splendid publication, at a price and in a form which bear a strange contrast with the more expensive work—a modest little pamphlet, price twopence. But observe the result. Where one person can buy Sir Richard, thousands can buy Mr. Michael. At the railway stalls among his little publications I observed one with which, as it

¹ Read at the Meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society at Westbury, July 31st, 1889.

was compiled chiefly from something of my own writing, he has done me the honour to connect my name. Some people might feel mortified at seeing their handiwork, or rather the spinning of their brains, offered at such a very insignificant figure. On the contrary, this was exactly what I was pleased to see: because, the very object of our Society was from the first, and is now, not to keep our information to ourselves, or hide it in volumes which nobody can buy, but to put county history and other archæological subjects into a cheaper form, to popularize and diffuse it, to encourage a taste for it, and enable people of the humblest class to take more interest in the places they live in, by knowing who had been there before them, who built this house or Church, what changes there have been, and so forth—things of which they are generally quite ignorant. I have told the story before, but as a specimen of popular acquaintance with the history of a place it will bear telling again. Visiting Glastonbury Abbey some years ago, though not altogether unacquainted with its history, I thought myself in duty bound to get all the information I could from the cicerone of the ruins. The regular official happening to be ill, or, at any rate, not forthcoming, an old post-boy (an animal hardly known, except by tradition, to the present generation) hanging about the gate offered his services, assuring me that he knew all about it quite well. So, in the course of our tour, I asked him, for fun, who was it that built up this old place? He had not got his lesson quite pat, so he scratched his head, and said he'd heard tell it wur Oliver Crummell. "Well, then," said I, "who knocked it about in this way?" "Oh! [then another scratch] why that wur Willum Norman."

A cheap account, then, of Westbury being now within very easy reach, and other gentlemen being about to address you upon the Church, the geology of the district, &c., I propose to make only a few remarks on one or two of the more prominent points of the subject, with, first, a slight sketch of the general history, for the benefit of those who may not happen to have invested twopence in Mr. Michael.

There is no other Westbury in Wiltshire, but there are several places of the same name in England, some of them in counties

adjoining Wiltshire: and as it lies under the northern escarpment of Salisbury Plain it used to be called "Westbury under the Plain" to distinguish it more particularly from Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, and Westbury-upon-Severn, both in Gloucestershire, as well as from Westbury, near Wells, in Co. Somerset.

One peculiarity is that, whereas all the other hundreds in the county contain, more or less, many parishes, the hundred of Westbury consists of only one—the parish of Westbury. It is very large, somewhere about thirty miles round, the town being nearly in the centre. For those who may wish to take so long a walk, there is for their guidance an old Perambulation deed, taken three hundred years ago, which describes the parish boundaries with a very curious minuteness. It includes several smaller places, villages and hamlets, as Bratton, Westbury Leigh, Dilton, Heywood, &c. Of the most ancient inhabitants there are vestiges in plenty, both above and underground. On the downs above Bratton are the oldest, the usual tumuli or burial mounds, and the great earthwork called Bratton Castle. There are also traces of the Romans, and, after them, of the Romanised Britons. Wherever the name of *Ridge* or *Street* occurs in a country place, it is probable that something Roman is not far off: and so it is here. There are, as is well known, four or five principal highways called Roman (though some of them are suspected to be really older), traversing the whole length of Britain in various directions; but there were by-ways as well as highways, and these are now to be discovered by local observers. The Romans were at very great pains and cost in making their roads: some were paved, others made with gravel or stone, but generally raised above the level of the ground so as to present a slight ridge. Ridge is a common country people's name for an old Roman way; one in Yorkshire, a very perfect specimen, goes, in the dialect of that county, by the name of the Roman "rig." Now that name occurs here at several places, in one continuous line. You have first, simply, *Ridge* (*Rudge*, as they call it), *Hawkridge*, *Coteridge*, *Storridge*, *Bremridge*, and *Norridge* (*i.e.*, *North Ridge*): and you have also *Short Street*; all contiguous: so that there can be little doubt about a Roman by-way having gone along there, though where it came

from, or led to, may not be now very evident. Under ground in different places all along that side of the parish numerous coins and fragments of pottery have turned up: many at Ham, a large open tract north-west of the town. Tradition has it that old Westbury stood there, and that it was battered (our friend Oliver Cromwell again) from Bratton Camp. Sir R. C. Hoare was told by a quarryman that in a little piece of ground, then lately ploughed up, called Compton's Plot, was the well of the old town, into which all the valuables had been thrown. In the field between that plot and Heywood the same man had assisted in digging up the foundations of a large building of well-hewn stone; and another labourer spoke of a tessellated pavement found near the well. Cinerary urns have been unearthed at the Iron Works¹; at Highsomley many Roman relics; and in Mr. Phipps's garden at Charlcote, where I happened some time ago to see the men making new flower-beds, the earth appeared to be almost black and strewed thickly with fragments of pottery as if it had been an ancient cemetery. There is no record of the state of things here in the days of these Roman roads and tessellated pavements, nor does anything appear to be known about it till we come towards the end of the Saxon period, when the whole belonged to the Crown. By degrees, in Norman times, certain portions were granted to monasteries and to the Cathedral of Old Sarum: the rest was disposed of to the laity. But the monasteries did not get so large a share in this as in neighbouring parishes. Whilst the house of Bonhommes at Edington possessed the greater

¹ In April, 1881, the late Mr. Henry Cunnington wrote to the *Devizes Gazette*: "The workmen engaged at the Westbury Iron Works have just discovered, about two feet under the surface of the soil, a cinerary urn, about eight inches high, containing the burnt bones of a young person about sixteen years of age. In the mouth of this urn another smaller one was placed, to prevent the earth from falling in on the interment. What is very remarkable, on taking out the contents of the lower urn, a very fine coin of Constantine's was found at the bottom, amongst the ashes. The coin is a bronze, and was struck in London. On the obverse is the head of Constantine, laureated. Inscription: Emperor Constantine, Pius, Felix, Augustus. Reverse: Mars marching to the right, with shield and spear. Inscription: Mars, the defender of the country; under the figure P.L.N. Pecunia Londinensis), showing that the coin was struck in London. Both the urns are in fine condition, and will shortly be placed in the Devizes Museum."

part of that parish, and the nuns of the convent of Romsey in Hampshire had all Steeple Ashton, a comparatively small part of Westbury fell into ecclesiastical hands—what is called the Parsonage Manor was bestowed by King Henry II. upon Sarum for the maintenance of the Precentor. A manor that had belonged to Bishop Waltham, of Salisbury (1388-1395), and afterwards to the alien priory of Steventon, in Berkshire, being confiscated (as the lands of alien priories often were), was given by Richard II. to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, to whose successors, the Dean and Chapter there, it now belongs. Monkton Farleigh Priory, near Bath, had the part still called Leigh Priors. Edington Monastery had land at Bratton and Bremridge—the rest, as I have said, was granted or sold to persons of influence, and in this way the one original great manor got cut up into a number of estates. The history becomes then very complicated, and not interesting to a general audience. Instead of passing on in the simple way from father to son, the properties had soon to be divided between co-heiresses—each of whom carried away her moiety into another family. In a generation or two more co-heiresses appeared, and then there was a fresh sub-division of the first moiety, and so on; so that what with moieties, semi-moieties, and demi-semi-moieties, Westbury territorial history is somewhat of a labyrinth, abounding, however, in old aristocratic names, such as St. Maur, Maudit, Stafford, Arundell, which, I believe, still survive as the names of different portions of land about the parish. In course of years many of these sub-divisions became re-united by successive purchases, centreing chiefly in the Phipps family, of which a large part has recently passed into the hands of Mr. Laverton. All the previous changes are given in detail in Sir Richard Hoare's history. For the present purpose it will be enough to select one or two of the most important: before doing which I have a note or two about the town itself.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

The earliest mention we have of Westbury as a borough returning members to Parliament is in the year 1446-7 (27th of Henry VI.).

Its obtaining that privilege is accounted for in the same way as in the case of Calne, Wootton Bassett, Chippenham, and others. They were all Crown property, and the Crown took good care to strengthen its own position by bestowing the privilege on places under its immediate control. The members for Westbury have been from the first, upon the whole, taken from among Wiltshire families in the immediate neighbourhood, and in one of these instances Westbury borough is distinguished as having been the first in which bribery was detected. The offender was Mr. Thomas Long, of the Semington branch of that family, but owner of a manor within the parish of Westbury, who, in 1571 (14 Eliz.), was refused admittance to the House on the ground of having paid to the mayor four pounds to obtain the seat.¹ Among strangers wholly unconnected with the place who have been returned as members, Westbury may boast of two very eminent public men, Sir William Blackstone, the famous author of that standard work, the Commentaries on the Laws of England; the other, the late Sir Robert Peel. There was also another M.P. for Westbury who deserves notice, Capt. Matthew Mitchell, R.N., who died in 1747. He had been a companion of Commodore (afterwards Lord) Anson in his voyage round the world in 1741, as commandant of *The Gloucester*. This unfortunate ship, having been driven by bad weather far from the rest, narrowly escaped destruction, was lost for a considerable time, and when recovered was found with most of her crew dead, and the captain nearly so, from starvation. The story is given in Anson's voyage.

¹ W. Prynne mentions this as the first precedent he could find for the Commons beginning to seclude one another upon pretence of undue elections and returns. The case is thus described by Oldfield:—"14 Eliz. May 9, 1571. Thomas Longe [Prynne prints Lucy, by mistake] gent. who was returned for this borough, and who was deemed not of sufficient capacity to serve in Parliament confessed that he had given Anthony Garlande, Mayor of Westbury, and one Watts of the same town, the sum of four pounds for that place and room of burgessship: And it was ordered by the House that the said Garlande and Watts should immediately repay the said Thomas Longe the said four pounds, and also that a fine of £20 be, by *this House* assessed upon the Corporation of the said town to the Queen's Majesty's use for the said lewd and slanderous attempt." [Oldfield's Parliamentary History, vol. v., p. 141.]

CLERGY.¹

Of the ill-endowed vicars of the parish we have a list for five hundred and fifty years, or thereabouts, but I do not see among them the names of any persons of what may be called national reputation, so that where nothing is known there is nothing to be told. But every one must have observed how soon, how very soon, names that made, perhaps, considerable noise in the country in their day, slip out of memory when their day is over. Unless they have left some abiding mark whereby posterity may be reminded of their having once existed, the biography is summed up in the three entries of a parish register—born, married, and died, if even so much as that. It is so (according to Hamlet) with persons of more importance than the modest vicars of a country parish: "There is hope that a great man's memory may outlive his life half a year, but by our Lady he must build Churches then, or else shall he suffer not thinking on." But Time which so mercilessly devours most things has kindly spared us a few crumbs concerning two of the older vicars of this parish. One was

PHILIP HUNTON.

A man of good learning and abilities, who, after being schoolmaster at Abury, was appointed in the Commonwealth period to be minister first at Devizes, then at Heytesbury, and lastly at Westbury. Whilst he was here he was appointed one of the commissioners for Wilts for ejecting from their livings those of the clergy who in the good pleasure of the Puritanical party were considered to be "scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient." He afterwards published a treatise on monarchy, in which his views gave such offence to the

¹ There is a singular entry relating to the Church property here, in Domesday Book, at which time the whole lay manor belonged to the Crown. The land belonging to the Church was nearly two hundred acres: held, says the record, by "*clericolus quidam*." The late Canon Rich Jones, in his edition of the Wilts Domesday (p. 14), observes that "by *clericolus* the scribe meant *clericulus*: a word explained by Ducange to mean a junior clerk or a choir-boy" (both of which interpretations seem highly inapplicable), "but it is difficult to say what is the exact meaning of the word in this passage."

orthodox University of Oxford that they condemned it in Convocation, and ordered it to be publicly burnt in the schools quadrangle.¹

JOHN PARADISE.

The other vicar, also a Commonwealth man, minister of Westbury, who survives in a printed publication, was a native of the county, of whom it is particularly recorded, as something extraordinary, though not so now-a-days, that he was so dexterous in writing shorthand as to be able to take down, word for word, a whole sermon from the mouth of any preacher. On the Restoration he conformed, and preached as earnestly for the King as he had formerly done for the Commonwealth. His shorthand notes from discourses of the previous complexion could scarcely have been of much use to him. The one discourse by which his memory lives was preached at Westbury on 30th January, 1661. It has the odd title of "*Hadad-rimmon*, or England's mourning for Regicide, preached at Westbury on a solemn Fast for the Horrid Murder of K. Charles I. of glorious memory." The name of Hadad-rimmon occurs only once in the Bible, in the twelfth chapter of Zechariah:—"In that day shall there be a great mourning in Jerusalem, as the mourning of Hadad-rimmon in the valley of Megiddo": alluding to a place of that

¹ Antony Wood, in his account of Mr. Hunton in "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," says that this treatise on monarchy was in great vogue among many persons of Commonwealth and Levelling principles, but that the offence specially taken to it at Oxford arose from its assertion that the sovereignty of England lay in the "*Three Estates, the King, Lords, and Commons*." That is still the general idea of the "*Three Estates*," but strictly speaking, it is incorrect. The Crown is not one of the *estates* of the realm. In the heading of the now disused service for the 5th of November, in the Prayer Book, the case is stated correctly: "*A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the happy Deliverance of King James and the three Estates of England*." The collects of that service are still more explicit: "*The King and the Estates of the Realm, viz., The Nobility, Clergy, and Commons assembled in Parliament*." Master Hunton designedly omitted the clergy. The year 1683 was an awkward time to make such an omission, because the Established Clergy having been for many years, in the Commonwealth period, shelved and ejected, had lately recovered their position at the Restoration of Charles II., and for them to be then proclaimed, by one of their own order, as no longer one of the *estates* of the realm, was intolerable in the ears of Oxford divines, who accordingly showed their sense of the indignity by putting the Vicar of Westbury's book into the fire.

name where the good King Josiah was slain (II. Kings, xxiii., 27). The object of this discourse was to rouse the slumbering loyalty of Westbury. How far it was successful may be questionable. According to modern ideas, a ponderous discourse filling fifty-two pages of close small print, requiring, if properly delivered, at least three hours of attention, instead of rousing the slumbering loyalty of a congregation would be more likely to have a different effect and send them to keep company with their loyalty.¹

I will now say a few words about one or two of the principal old families and their places of residence within the parish.

BROOK HOUSE, OR HALL.

The most important of the old families who owned large estates here seems to have been the Pavely family, of Brook House. They were here for about two hundred and fifty years, from Henry I. to Edward III., and during all that time their estate passed through successive Walters and Reginalds from father to son. The name does not seem to have made much figure in the general history of England at that period: and what is known about them is just what is in most cases known about ancient families from deeds relating to property that happen not to have been destroyed. They were sheriffs, commissioners for the Crown in county business, such as levies of militia, perambulations of Royal forests, and the like. One was a judge, another a prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem: some appear to have been Religious men, as in the south transept of the Church, where they had a chantry chapel, there are, or once were, in a niche in the wall, monumental stones with crosses carved upon them. The devices and arms of Pavely are found upon neighbouring Churches, implying contributions towards those buildings. One of the old documents from which we glean their

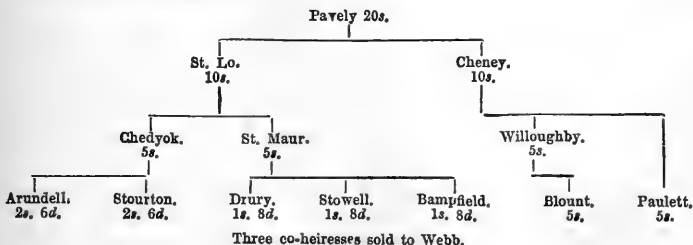
¹ The full title of this dreary discourse was "HADADRIMMON, Sive *Threnodia Anglicana ob Regicidium*: A Sermon on David's Humiliation for Cutting off the ROYAL ROBE, and Detestation of Cutting off the ROYAL HEAD of the LORD'S ANOINTED. Preached Jan. 30, 1660; Being a Solemn Fast for the *Horrid Murther* of KING CHARLES I. of glorious memory. At WESTBURY, in the County of WILTS. By JOHN PARADISE, Preacher of the Word there."

history is rather curious. It is a formal deed in Latin, a sort of letters patent, proclaiming (as such documents begin) to all the faithful in Christ that Walter Pavely binds himself to supply Roger Marmion every Christmas as long as he (Marmion) lives with a furred robe after the pattern of that worn by the *other Esquires* in attendance upon him. In consideration of which dignity Marmion was to give up any claim he might have to a certain one hundred acres of land, and pay one mark of silver every year. A train of young Marmions in furred robes in attendance upon him gives one an idea of the dignity of the chief esquire of Westbury in those days. The formal grant of an annual dress, secured by a solemn document, was quite a common custom then. In many of what are called the wardrobe accounts of the Royal household we find legal documents regularly drawn up in Latin and registered, in which are prescribed most carefully how many yards of cloth or silk, fur, ermine or rabbit skins, as the case might be, were to be used for such and such an officer. The last male heir of the Pavely family died in 1361, and left two coheireses, Alice and Joan: and here begins the splitting up of estates which I alluded to before: with which, however, we must deal very briefly. Alice married, and left three daughters co-heireses of her share; and one of those daughters married and left two more co-heireses: so that in course of time Alice's original half of the Brooke House cake got cut up into very thin slices indeed. The story of the descent from her is simply a labyrinth of pedigree. It is enough to say that to Alice Pavely's original moiety belonged whatever lands in Westbury were afterwards found belonging to, or bearing the names of St. Loe, Chedyock, St. Maur, Arundell, Stowell or Drury. Joan, the other co-heiress of Pavely, married a Cheyney, and her moiety was not subjected to so many subdivisions. It was divided only once, between a Willoughby and a Paulet, Marquis of Winchester. The Willoughby share passed by marriage to Blount, Lord Mountjoy, so that ultimately half the original Pavely property belonged to the two families of Blount and Paulett.¹ What house of residence

¹ The following table will explain, better than a long verbal detail, how the

there may have been for the elder sister Alice Pavely's representatives I cannot say: but of Joan's representatives we know that Brook House (which stood where Brook House Farm now stands) was theirs. Of that house we have some account. Leland visited it in his tour, in the reign of Henry VIII. He says, "From Steple Ashton to Brook Haule by woody ground. There was of very auncient tyme an old Manor Place where Brook Haule now is, and part of it yet apperith. But the new building that is there is of the creating of the Lord Steward unto K. Hen. VII. [the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, I believe]. The windows be full of rudders (device). *Peradventure* it was his badge or token of the Admiral. There is a fayr Park but no great thing. In it be a great number of very fair and fine grand okes apt to sele houses." John Aubrey, a hundred years after Leland, saw and describes it as "a very great and stately old house. The Hall great and open with very old windows—but only one coat of Pavely was left." In the parlour, chapel and canopy chamber, he found and copied twenty coats of arms. "The rudders everywhere." These have been drawn and published in the volume called "Wiltshire Collections." The ship's rudder, so frequent as a device, does not, however, appear to have been as Leland "*peradventured*" peculiar to the Willoughby family, but rather to their predecessors the Cheyneys; for it is found in Edington Church on a little chantry chapel, of a date many years before the Willoughbys succeeded to Brook. Of the Cheney family of Brook little is left except the chantry just mentioned, which

original property of Pavely became ultimately subdivided. Suppose it, when entire, to be represented by 20*s*.



is built between two of the columns that divide the nave from the south aisle. They were among the earliest patrons of Bishop William of Edington, the founder of that fine old monastic Church, and no doubt assisted him in the work.

WILLOUGHBY.

By marriage with one of the two co-heiresses of Cheney, Brook came to Sir William Willoughby (of a junior branch of Willoughby D' Eresby), who was created baron by Henry VII. with the annex of "de Broke" to his name. His grandson, Edward, died leaving no male issue, so the estate was divided between Edward's two sisters, one of whom married Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and the other W. Paulet, Marquis of Winchester; and the title fell into abeyance. But the grandson, Edward, left a daughter, who married Sir Fulke Greville, ennobled as Lord Beauchamp of Broke. He, again, leaving no son, his daughter married Sir Richard Verney, who, being raised to the peerage, adopted the old title of Willoughby de Broke, by which the Verney Family still continues to be represented in the House of Lords.¹

BLOUNT, LORD MOUNTJOY.

By marriage with one of the two co-heiresses of Willoughby, Brook was next the property of Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy. The family of Blount was a widely-spread one, and produced many remarkable men. Their history is published in a large volume, which, in that department of literature, bears a high reputation. William, Lord Mountjoy, the father of Charles, who obtained Brook by marriage, had filled several high offices under Henry VII. and

¹ The Harleian MS. No. 433, p. 486, mentions that "Brooke and Southwick were granted to Edmund Ratcliffe, late *traitor* Willoughby." The explanation of this is, that Sir Robert Willoughby the second and last baron was one of those who favoured Henry, Earl of Richmond, and conspired under Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, to bring him to the throne, in opposition to King Richard III. Stafford was beheaded, the rest fled abroad, but soon returned, and were successful sharers in the Battle of Bosworth. (*Dugdale's Baronage.*) Southwick, in the adjoining parish of North Bradley, had belonged to the Cheney family, and by marriage of an heiress had passed to the Willoughbys.

VIII. He had for his preceptor the celebrated Erasmus, from whom he acquired that taste for letters for which the Court was then remarkable. Erasmus says, in one of his letters, that he looked upon England as his own country by adoption, and desires to serve it as much as his own native country. He often describes himself as charmed with it, especially with the flourishing state of learning and the number of learned men. He observes that it was the peculiar distinction of England that the nobility and men about the Court were conspicuous for the culture of the sciences; that there was among them more rational conversation both on religious and secular matters than in all the schools and monasteries in the country. It was to William, Lord Mountjoy, that Erasmus had dedicated his large folio work, the collection of proverbs, called "*Adagia Erasmi*," but the father happening to die the very year the work came out Erasmus wrote a supplementary dedication to the son, Charles, Lord Mountjoy, then of Brook, of whom he speaks as a person no less elegantly accomplished than the father. It is, therefore, not unlikely that Erasmus may, in one of his many visits to England, have been a guest at Brook House.¹ Charles, Lord Mountjoy, was a soldier engaged in the wars with France. Whilst there, not unmindful of the special uncertainty of a soldier's life, he made a will, which, under the circumstances, is so remarkable that it must not be passed over in these notes of Westbury history. Though a soldier, and busy in the rough work of war, he did not forget the parish in which he was now a large owner of land. He did that which in these days so boastful of enlightenment, so many people are striving to undo, or rather prevent, he made provision for the religious education of the young in Westbury; and although, as will be perceived, he belonged to the faith which is not now the national one, still, with a single exception, there is nothing in his instructions but what might be usefully adopted at the present time. His will runs thus:—"Also I will that for the space of two years after my decease a godly and discreet man may be chosen to

¹ An ancient volume of Erasmus's Commentary is still preserved in Westbury Church, fastened to a desk by a chain.

edify the youth of Westbury under the Plain with two lectures, whereof the first lecture to be *every* day in the morning ordained for the *catechising* of children, that they thereby may be perfectly instructed to know what they profess in their baptism: in their Pater-noster how to pray: in their Ave-Maria to know how our Lord ought to be honoured, and in the ten commandments: and that he who may be reader shall not only read unto them, but also appose¹ them [*i.e.*, question them] as they do in matters of grammar. The second lecture to be within the same parish at afternoon four times in the week; *i.e.*, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, to them that come; wherein chiefly to be declared, the duties of subjects to their king and magistrates, for maintenance of good order and obeysance, not only for fear but for conscience, with Scriptures divine, and profane² policies [meaning secular teaching] consonant thereunto; also increpation [*i.e.*, condemnation] of vice; with their texts of Scripture; and for the performance thereof the Reader to have xx marks by the year."

Brook Hall is said to have been bought from the Blounts by the Hungerford family.

PENLEIGH

belonged anciently to the Fitzwarrens, of whom one was knight of the shire in A.D. 1300. In one of the windows there are some of the coats of arms of the Hungerfords.

BREMIDGE.

This manor, with the advowson of the Heywood Chantry in Westbury Church, belonged to the Marmions, afterwards to Sir Philip Fitzwaryn and his wife, Constance, who granted it to Edington Monastery in exchange for Highway Manor, near Calne.

¹ In Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Westbury, p. 27, this word is accidentally misprinted "*oppose*." To appose is an old University term formerly used in schools at Oxford, when two scholars tried to puzzle one another by questions. This "*Exercise*" was called "*Appositions*." We still retain the word in a mutilated form when we say such and such a person was *posed*.

² By "*profane*" he only meant "*other than religious*," *i.e.*, secular instruction. In Heb. xii., 16, Esau is called a profane person, not meaning blasphemous, but non-religious.

It could not have been of much benefit to the Edington brethren, for they had to pay out of it £10 a year, or thirty nobles, to Sarum Cathedral, leaving only 13s. 4*d.*, or two nobles, for themselves. I mention the amount emphatically in nobles, as it suggests an interesting discovery at Bremridge. The name is properly Bremel ridge, and Bremel is simply our old acquaintance the bramble: the same that gave its name to Bremhill, and we are to presume that at both places the ground was more open and rough, and favourable to its growth.¹ On the farm here belonging to Mr. Charles Phipps some workmen making alterations in the house, in the year 1877, came upon a hoard of thirty-two gold coins, piled one upon another, as if they had been packed in some case of wood or leather, which had perished. The workmen, ignorant of the law, proceeded forthwith to appropriate the spoil, but being informed that such gold treasure-trove belongs neither to the finder nor even to the landlord, disgorged it. The coins were shown to the late Dr. Baron, of Upton Scudamore, who took much interest in ascertaining what they were, and published a full account of them, with plates, both in the *Archæologia* and in the *Wiltshire Magazine*. He describes them as gold nobles of the reigns of Edward III. and his son, Richard II., and, therefore, deposited not before Richard. One peculiarity is that some of them were coined in England, bearing the English King's name on them, and some in Flanders, bearing the name of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy and Count of Flanders. This, as Dr. Baron observes, confirms the historical fact (and this is one of the principal uses of old coins) that Edward III. in his struggle with France did all in his power to secure the alliance with Flanders, one important step towards his purpose being the making the coinage of England and Flanders international. Another interesting circumstance connected with these coins is that on one side of some of them is a ship with the King standing in it, crowned, and on the other side a legend or inscription round the margin, in Latin, taken from Luke iv., verse 30:—"JESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT." [*Jesus passing through the midst of them went his way.*] The first gold nobles were issued soon after a

¹ See Vol. xxi., 121.

great naval victory at Helvoetsluys, in which fight the French ships were drawn up in line chained together. Edward seeing this, had recourse to a stratagem. He steered off as if in flight. The French loosed their ships to pursue. Edward then suddenly turned about, and dashing through the centre of the French, broke the line and won the day. It might be thought that the application of the text of Scripture savoured rather of boldness, or worse: but, no doubt, it was used religiously. Many members of the Government in those days were high ecclesiastics, who would not quote Scripture carelessly, and it was certainly intended that the victory should be regarded as a providential deliverance from overwhelming numbers. The gold noble got its name from its handsome appearance and purity of metal. The market value is said to be 20s., but that is increased to any amount, even to fabulous prices, by the rarity of a coin. Only a few weeks ago, what is called the Pattern Crown of Charles II., of which only two specimens are known to be in existence, fetched the stupendous sum of £500. The Bremridge nobles were sent up to the Treasury, according to law. Two or three specimens only were detained for the National Museum, the rest were returned with the request that the workmen might receive suitable compensation. There is no fear, therefore, of anyone being shabbily treated by the Crown officers, so that it is the best way always to obey the law, for there is a heavy penalty if any infringement of it in this point is discovered. I may add that if the number of thirty-two nobles was really all that were found it is singular that this was precisely the annual sum of thirty due from Bremridge to the Cathedral of Sarum and two to the landlord. We may suppose, therefore, that the tenant had got the money ready and was actually going to pay when some disturbance or other induced him to hide it, and that some accident having happened to himself it was never recovered.

CHALFORD.

A correspondent acquainted with this part of the parish, between Westbury and Westbury Leigh, says that "there used to be here an old place of meeting of the magistrates, and that the house, now

a private dwelling and shop, has in its front a stone on which is the following: "Here is a stone stand in the wall, to testify this is Whitehall, I.H.M. 1704." At the back still exists the place formerly used as cells, and in the house itself is a capacious cellar, which tradition affirms was for the use of the justices. In 1790 it was the property of Lord Abingdon, and was known as "The Council House." ¹

¹The same "correspondent" gives the following account of a singular discovery of coins at this place: "At the bottom of the hill coming from Westbury, and just at the angle caused by the junction of the road that leads from Ball's Water, stood an old house known as the 'George Inn.' In its latter days, some fifty years ago, it had fallen into decay. At one time it had been a place of some importance, and was in fact a large building. As people failed to get a living there it remained unoccupied and gradually tumbled down, till it became in such a ruinous state that it was demolished and the woodwork stored away in a shed near at hand. This shed was not fastened; consequently those cottagers living near made free use of the *debris* to burn or for any other purpose. Some forty-five years since a man still residing in Chalford, was returning home—the period of the year was about Christmas time—and as he passed the place where the old George Inn had stood, he picked up a piece of wood about six feet long. The finder carried the wood to his cottage only a few yards off, and it being too long to burn took a saw to cut it in pieces. He, however, failed to do so as the wood was too hard. He then noticed a mortice, and thinking the tool would bite in that place he again essayed to cut the piece, but the saw stopped half-way through. Enraged at his failure the man took the wood up by one end and held it over his head and brought the other end violently on the stone floor, causing the piece to fracture just at the part half sawed through, and out rolled ninety-nine gold coins. The man, frightened, ran out of the house, and the news quickly spreading, the neighbours flocked in to inspect the pieces, which had been collected on a plate. An old pensioner, who was looked on as an oracle, declared the coins to be worthless, and the finder offered to take a sovereign for the lot. They had been wrapped in a piece of rag and laid in a roll in a hollow that had been scooped out of the wood, and a piece nailed down on them; it was in this part that the finder attempted to saw, and one of the coins was found to have been partly cut through by the tool. The same evening, or the next day after the discovery, a man who employed the finder, obtained from him all the money on the understanding that a full account should be given of it, and said he to the finder: 'May my right arm wither if I fail to give you the full value.' From that hour till now the finder has never had a penny, and it is said and believed, too, that the arm of the man who had the coins actually did wither; in fact he was never after in possession of the use of his arm."

HEYWOOD.

This place, on the northern side of the parish, is more connected than the rest of it with the names of men of eminence who have filled high public offices, more especially as distinguished members of the legal profession, for it has been the home of three judges, besides a Governor of the Province of B^om^bay. In early days, before family names were settled, men, especially the clergy, were known by their Christian name with that of the place of which they were natives. By degrees the name of the place became the family name. This was the case with William of Wickham, and William of Edington, both Bishops of Winchester; and here of William of Westbury. He was of a family possessed of property in this and neighbouring parishes, and he rose to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry IV. He and his father built a chantry chapel on the north side of the Church, which he endowed with lands, and then desired to be buried in it. In the inquisition taken upon his death Heywood is mentioned as part of his estates. The second judge, owner and occupier of Heywood, was James Ley Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1620, created by Charles I., Earl of Marlborough. His biography is given succinctly on his monument in the Church, and some account of him and his family is to be the subject of a paper from one of our colleagues. The third, whom, indeed, I need hardly name where he is so well known, and known to be not less distinguished than any of his predecessors, is the Right Hon. Lord Justice Lopes. Another eminent lawyer, the late Lord Chancellor Bethel, paid your town the compliment of taking it for his title, but he was not a native, for he was born at Bradford, son of Dr. Bethel, a well-known physician there at the beginning of this century: nor am I aware that Lord Westbury had any kind of connection with this town, but Bradford being already the title of one of the peers of the realm, he adopted Westbury as the nearest to it in the same county. Before Heywood became the property of the family of Ludlow, from which the present owner derived it, it belonged to and was the residence of William Phipps, Governor of Bombay, who died in 1748. An interesting relic is preserved at the house, the identical tablet of wood

brought from the house at Vevay, on the Lake of Geneva, inhabited during his banishment by the celebrated Parliamentary General, Edmund Ludlow. On the tablet are the words, "*Omne solum forti patria.*" "Any land is a home to a brave-hearted man."

DILTON.

Dilton, within this parish, and ecclesiastically attached to the vicarage, has a little old Church, with a small crocketed spire, close by the railway on the line towards Warminster. Dilton had formerly, what many parishes used to have, a Church house: one kept solely for parish meetings and business. This was built by the parishioners at their own cost on a piece of ground nigh to the Church which they held on a ninety-nine years' lease from Edington Monastery. There was also in Dilton a field called "The Sanctuary," which belonged to the Knights Templars, or Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. This order had a small branch establishment at Ansty, in South Wilts, called "The Commandery of Ansty," which was endowed with bits of land here and there all about the county.

Dilton Marsh is a different hamlet a little way off, and has a Church, a vicar, and parish officers of its own. The manor house called Dilton Court was no part of the great Pavely estate, but together with Bratton belonged very anciently to the families of Marmion and Dauntsey.

DAUNTSEY.

The Dauntsey family was one of the very oldest in this parish, and I think that it must have been from them that were derived by a succession of marriages the estates that in the last century belonged to the Earl of Abingdon. There is a parish in North Wilts of the name of Dauntsey which belonged to them, and they had also large property at West Lavington.¹ Now, the Dauntseys of Dauntsey

¹ The name of Dauntsey, of Lavington, after being extinct for some hundreds of years, has been lately brought into very prominent notice in such a way that the county is not likely to lose sight of it again. Under the will of a William Dauntsey, a native of Lavington, who died some four hundred years ago, a very large sum of money has been offered by the Mercers' Company in London, to which certain property of his in London had been bequeathed, with certain conditions, towards the establishment of a school.

in North Wilts, ended in an heiress, who married Sir John Danvers. The heiress of Danvers married Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, and the heiress of Lee married the first Earl of Abingdon. In the year 1651 all the burgage houses in Westbury certainly belonged to Sir John Danvers, who held his court here, and the Earls of Abingdon certainly resided at Lavington, at a mansion now destroyed, famous in its day for fine gardens, &c., so that putting all these links together it seems highly probable that the Abingdon estates came to that family through the chain of descent now suggested. Sir R. C. Hoare mentions the property as theirs, but gives no account of the way in which it came to them. I know of no other way of connecting the Earls of Abingdon, an Oxfordshire family, with Westbury.

CHALCOTE.

Chalcote, so far back as 1364, belonged to the then great family of Maudit, whose name still survives in North Wilts, attached to the parish of Somerford. Whether they lived here or not I cannot say. They had larger possessions at Fonthill and elsewhere, especially at Warminster, where they were lords paramount, and where, if anywhere, their residence would most likely have been. The heiress of Maudit married Sir Henry Green, one of the faithful adherents of King Richard II.¹ He defended Bristol Castle for the King, but being betrayed by Bolingbroke (afterwards King Henry IV.) was beheaded with the rest.

In later times Chalcote passed through various hands till towards the end of last century it became the property of a gentleman whose name, being honourably connected with English literature, must not be passed over now, for he was a native of Westbury, Bryan Edwards, author of an able and accurate history of the British Colonies in the West Indies. He was born in 1743. His father had some small property in this parish, but died in difficulties. The

¹ "Ourself and Bushey, Bagot there and *Green*." [Shakspeare, Richard II. act I., scene 4.] In the second act, scene 2, Sir Henry appears on the stage and brings to Queen Isabel the news of Bolingbroke having landed at Ravenspurg.

mother had a wealthy brother in the West Indies, Mr. Zachary Bailey, who took the family under his protection and educated young Edwards. The education was entirely in the English language: for it was rather later in life that he began the usual Latin, in which he says he made no great progress for he found it "inexpressibly disgusting." He was fond of writing, and, strange to say, ventured upon turning Horace into English verse: but it was only after he had got somebody else to translate the "inexpressibly disgusting" into English for him. Ultimately he became rich by succeeding to some property, came home, sat in Parliament for Grampond, and died in 1800. He purchased Chalcote, but shortly before his death sold it to a younger brother. He was the means of ejecting from the West Indies Dr. Wolcott, the famous Peter Pindar, who was in that country doing mischief by some furious poetry.¹

WHITE HORSE.

I cannot bring to a close the few notes of Westbury history now strung together without saying a few words upon that which is, in one sense, the most conspicuous object in the parish; to get a hasty sight of which the heads of young and old press towards the carriage window as the train approaches Westbury railway station. In the old coaching days we used to have more time for seeing whatever was worth looking at along the line of the turnpike roads. In these days of flying locomotion we can see nothing but our book or newspaper; the journey is almost a dead blank, for no sooner does a Church or other object come in sight than it is out of sight again directly: something like the flash described in *Midsummer Night's Dream*:—

"Brief as the lightning in the collied night
That in a spleen unfolds both heaven and earth,
And 'ere a man hath power to say, Behold!
The jaws of darkness have devour'd it up.

But at Wantage and at Westbury we are disappointed if the weather is too foggy to let us see the White Horse. There is,

¹ *Gent. Mag.*, 1800, Part 2, pp. 702, 793.

however, another kind of fog, always surrounding these objects, through which it is by no means easy to see one's way : and that is, their real history. Our friend Mr. Plenderleath is the White Horse champion, and has taken the subject under his special protection in an interesting little book, which probably many of you may have read. He has a whole team of them to deal with, for there are, I believe, no less than eight in the county of Wilts alone, besides one or two in the North of England : and I see by the programme that he has something more to say about them. There are only two out of our eight that have any claim to antiquity : the two I have just mentioned ; and even of these two the one on Bratton Hill is only a second edition, the original figure, which was of more antique shape, having been destroyed by a land agent a little more than a hundred years ago. All the rest are not old horses, but only young colts, set up to prance on the hill sides, some of them within the memory of man. Some years ago one of our farmers was asking me about these things, what they meant ? I told him the little I knew, how old some were said to be : but as to the one at Marlborough I did not know how old that one was. " Oh," said he, " I can tell 'ee that, for I helped to make him. We boys at Mr. Gresley's school worked at it." One opinion, perhaps the one most generally held, about the old white horses, is that they were cut out upon the turf to commemorate a great victory ; and it is certainly a historical fact that King Alfred did win a battle against the Danes, at Ashdown, near the Berkshire white horse. And it is also a historical fact that he did defeat them again at another place called *Æthandun*, which is interpreted by many archæologists to be your Edington. It is entirely beyond the limits of this paper to go into all the details of the discussion to which this has given rise : for there are no less than six places that compete for the honour of being the very identical spot on which Alfred crushed for a time the power of the Danes in this country. What makes it so difficult to decide the point is, that every one of those places has a name sufficiently like *Æthandun*, and, further, every one of them has also a strong hill fortress close at hand to which the defeated might have fled, as in the history of the event, written at the time, they

are said to have done. If I may presume to imitate a well-known passage in one of Cicero's orations, in which he sums up the various places that competed for the glory of having been Homer's birth-place, I may say that Camden, Sir Richard Hoare, and others place Æthandun beyond all doubt at Edington, near Westbury; Milner is clamorous for Heddington, near Calne; Whitaker of Manchester, Beke, and Thurnam, insist upon Yatton Down, near Chippenham, where, moreover, the late Mr. Poulett Scrope actually built a tower, with an inscription, to put an end to all strife. Barker maintains it was at Edington, near Hungerford. Other Berkshire antiquaries vociferate for Yattenden, in Berkshire; and latest of all comes Bishop Clifford, of Clifton, contending, and with very strong argument indeed—that it was neither in Wilts, nor in Berks, but at Edington, near Bridgwater, in Somersetshire. Now I am sure that if five eminent counsel were each to take up one of these cases they would severally be able to produce such overwhelming reasons in favour of each to perplex and bewilder you that you would bounce out of the situation as King James I. did, after hearing first one and then another, by declaring that they were every one of them right. But as that cannot be, and as only one can be right, though it is not for me to venture to pronounce which that is, I do feel obliged to say that I cannot understand how it could possibly have been at your Edington. It would take a deal of time to go through all the *pros* and *cons* of this much-agitated question: so I will just say a few words why your Edington does not appear to me to fit the case. The names for Alfred's resting-places in his advance from the Isle of Athelney must be conjectures in every one of the six competing explanations; but, in that which brings him to your Edington, his stages and quarters for the night are not only conjectures, but wholly unfitted to the circumstances. You all know Brixton Deverel, a little way beyond Warminster, and Cley Hill. Well, according to this theory, Alfred, having passed one night with his army at Brixton, set off as soon as it was light, reached Cley Hill, and passed the next night there. Now the distance from Brixton to Cley Hill, as the crow flies, is just four miles, by the road say five or six. It seems highly improbable

that a commander-in-chief, anxious to pounce unexpectedly on an enemy, should occupy a whole day from dawn to get over five or six miles, and then go to sleep again within sight of his enemy at Bratton. Moreover, if the Danish general, being in Bratton Camp, saw that Alfred and his army had reached Cley Hill, and were close upon him, he would surely never have come out of his stronghold on the hill, but would have kept snug behind his rampart, and let Alfred turn him out if he could. And there is another circumstance which has always stood in the way of accepting your Edington as the place. Soon after the battle, Alfred prevailed upon the Danish leader to change his faith and be publicly baptized in a Church, which was done. Was it in Edington or Bratton Church? In neither; but at Aller. Now Aller, in Somersetshire, is the nearest Church to that other Edington at which Bishop Clifford fixes the Battle of *Æthandun*. There is certainly no white horse there; nor, according to another, and a rather increasing number of archæologists, was there any reason to expect one; because, according to their opinion, these ancient figures of horses in conspicuous places had nothing whatever to do with any battles in the time of King Alfred, but had been displayed on the hill side, weather-beaten, scoured or unscoured, as the case might be, for centuries before Alfred was born. These writers consider them to have been emblems connected with the superstitious religion of the old Britons. On the original rudely-cut horse at Bratton there was a crescent attached to the horse: and it is very remarkable that a crescent accompanies the figure of a rudely-cut horse upon ancient British coins. Dr. Phené, a learned foreigner, in writing upon these subjects tells us, in one of his papers, just issued, that he has made them almost the sole study of his life; for he has spent no less than thirty years in travelling all over the world to search for and examine these strange emblems of animals. They are most frequently found in earthworks, mounds, and banks, heaped up in the shape of an elephant, dragon, serpent, or the like. He assigns to them all a strange religious origin, and very great antiquity. I lately read in some magazine article (the reference to which I have unfortunately mislaid) that in a work on "*Travels in Central America*," the author mentions his

having seen on an island in the mysterious lake of Peten, the figure of a white horse, which the people called "Tzimin chak"—chak in their language signifying white.

So you see, with so many conflicting opinions, we are still very far from knowing the real history of our most perplexing Wiltshire antiquities; but the world is not yet exhausted, enormous tracts of country, hundreds of islands, are yet absolutely unexplored. It is impossible to say what in these days of fresh emigration and ransacking of the globe may not come to light. Perhaps in some cannibal island, eight thousand miles under our feet, may yet turn up the key to that other great riddle on Salisbury Plain—Stonehenge.

White Horse Jottings.

By the Rev. W. C. PLENDERLEATH.

THE following paper contains the substance of sundry jottings as to the White Horses of our county which I have put together since I addressed the Society upon the subject at Trowbridge, in 1872.¹

We are all acquainted with the venerable Wiltshire tradition which asserts that the Westbury Horse, as it existed up to the year 1778, was cut out by King Alfred in Easter, 878, on the morrow of the victory of Ethandune. I know that this tradition is now discredited: I should be astonished if it were not so. For finality is a thing which cannot I fear, be predicated of any branch of human knowledge. And I have even heard of persons so depraved as to say that whenever an unusually positive assertion is made by scientists of any description the one only thing of which we may be sure is that the exact reverse will be asserted with equal positiveness a little later. I remember that a great many years ago when large excavations were going on upon the Palatine Hill, at Rome, the then

¹ *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. xiv., p. 12.

Minister of Public Works thought that it would be an excellent plan to put up notice-boards to give visitors some information as to the various buildings that were being unearthed. Only it happened unluckily that he could not quite make up his mind to which of the conflicting schools of topography he would give his credence. And so it came to pass that you would one day pass along a road, and read to the right, "This is the Temple of Apollo," and to the left, "This is the House of the Slaves of Tiberius." And the next day you would find these boards removed, and other boards put in their place, assuring you with equal dogmatism, "These are the Baths of Livia": "These are the Cænacula of the Palace of Augustus!"

Well now, as regards our Westbury White Horse. Honestly, I do not see why the traditional history of its origin should not be the true one. And my idea is that, wherever a definite tradition exists as to the occurrence of any historical event, such tradition ought to be upheld; unless, on the one hand, there is some inherent evidence of its impossibility; or, on the other hand, some fresh facts have come to light establishing, beyond all reasonable doubt, the greater probability of some rival theory. Furthermore, that, in holding the balance between two conflicting theories, tradition should be allowed considerable weight.

You will remember that King Alfred had come to the throne eight years previously, on the death of his brother Æthelred, and that he had for some time been dogged persistently by an evil fate. He had in the first year of his reign been worsted by the Danes in no less than eight or nine encounters, and had eventually been driven to compound with them by a money payment for their departure from Wessex. From this time he seems to have remained quiet, recruiting his forces, until in 875 he felt himself strong enough to resume hostilities. For a long time fortune was still adverse, and at the beginning of 878 we find the Danes encamped in force at Chippenham, and Alfred reduced to flight. Then came the period of his residence at Athelney, during which he was alternately occupied in raising troops and (as a certain time-honoured legend informs us) toasting cakes, and occasionally letting them burn; until in May, he determined to make another bold stroke for the kingdom,

and, as his faithful chronicler informs us, "rode to the stone Ægbryhta, which is the eastern part of the forest that is called Selwood, but in Latin *Petra Magna*, in British Coit-maur."

And now comes the difficulty. We have accepted the cakes, but some of our greatest authorities find it difficult to digest the stone, or at any rate to convert it into such good honest historical pabulum as to be able to say exactly where it stood, or perhaps still stands. For a long time it was largely believed that the name of Brixton Deverell indicated its position, Brixton seeming a very probable corruption of Ecbryt's stone. But, as all philologers know, there is no such conclusive argument against a derivation as its *primâ facie* probability, even as you know that the one thimble upon the race-course table under which the pea is not, is the one under which you thought that with your own eyes you saw it placed! And a learned member of this Society, in an article published in the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine* some fifteen years ago,¹ suggested as a more probable site for this Petra Ecbryghti that whereupon stands an ancient stone called in Andrews and Dury's Map of Wilts "Redbridge Stone," on the Fairford estate. This stone may be seen in a small plantation on the left hand of the railway cutting, about a mile from the Westbury Station, on the way towards Frome, and projecting somewhere about two or three feet from the ground.

After describing the enthusiasm with which King Alfred was received at this trysting-place, the Chronicle proceeds to tell us that he there encamped for one night: then went on at dawn of the next day to a place called Æglea, where he spent another night.

Now where was Æglea? It has been variously conjectured to have been either Cley Hill, or else Buckley (now generally spelled Bugley), which are respectively a mile and a half and one mile to the west of Warminster; or, on the other hand, to have been somewhere on the borders of Berkshire, in a place subsequently known as the Hundred of Æglei, some thirty miles from Westbury. And it has been suggested as against the claims of the two former sites that they are too near to the place of encampment of the pre-

¹ Vol. xiii., pp. 108, 9.

vious night, which was only some four or five miles off (as the crow flies), if we identify it with Brixton, or a mile further if we take it to have been at the Redbridge Stone. It has been also pointed out on very high authority that one great secret of King Alfred's success, like that of Napoleon and of many other distinguished generals, lay in the rapidity of his forced marches. There is no doubt some force in this objection: still I cannot think that it is conclusive. It must be remembered that there were no telegraphs or war correspondents in those days to tell generals the exact whereabouts of the opposing armies, and it may not have been until he got to Ecbyr's stone that the King found that he had fixed upon a place of rendezvous so very near to the encampment of the enemy upon Bratton Hill.

For now comes a very noteworthy part of the history. On the morrow after the encampment at Æglea, King Alfred "came at dawn," says the chronicler, "to a place that is called Ethandunum, where fiercely warring against the whole army of the Pagans, he at last gained the victory, overthrew them with very great slaughter, and pursued them even to their stronghold, where he boldly encamped with all his army."

And now you see the importance of this question of the position of Æglea. If Æglea be in Berkshire, Ethandunum cannot be Edington, in Wiltshire, as we have all been accustomed to believe it to be, but another place, not far from Hungerford, which bears the same name, or perchance Yattendon, near East Ilsley, in the same county. Let me hasten to assure you that there does appear to me to be very strong testimony in favour of our Edington; and that notwithstanding a conflicting tradition, of which I was told some years ago by a learned Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, who had come down some while previously to visit our White Horse. This gentleman informed me that when first he visited Bratton he was accompanied by a local guide, who informed him that the Battle of Waterloo had been fought in that place, and that on that occasion the cart tracks had "run down full of blood!"

Putting aside, however, this counter-tradition, notwithstanding its element of circumstantiality, I will venture to assume that it was on Bratton Down that Alfred sat down to besiege the Danes, who

were entrenched in that long encampment with double ramparts, of which we can still see traces on the top of the hill. The siege is said to have lasted for fourteen days, at the end of which time the Danes surrendered at discretion. And then, doubtless, the question arose of placing some monument to commemorate so important a victory.

Now, seven years previously, Alfred, who was then Commander-in-Chief under his brother, Ethelred, had defeated the Danes in the great battle of Ashdown, and had (if our traditions be trustworthy) commemorated that event by cutting the first of the white horses on the side of Uffington Hill, in Berkshire. What more likely than that he should now proceed to mark this still more signal and important victory in a similar manner,—or, I may add, that the iconographic powers of his artists should have so increased as you may judge by looking “on this picture and on that”? [See figs. 1 and 2, pp. 66 and 67]. For this second animal is, I think we may venture to say, a good deal more like a horse and a good deal less like a crocodile than the former. And it is indeed possible, for a reason which I shall presently proceed to shew you, that his proportions may have approached originally even nearer to such as would commend themselves to General FitzWygram or to the Master of the Beaufort Hunt.

But more than a century, alas! has passed away since mortal eye has looked upon this memorial of Alfred's victory. For in 1778 a wretch of the name of Gee, who was steward to Lord Abingdon, came down to survey that nobleman's estates in the parish of Westbury, and conceived the idea of immortalizing his name by “re-modelling” the White Horse—much as some of our restorers have in times past “re-modelled” those dingy old Raffaelles and Lionardos and Guercinos in too many English galleries, and given them such nice clean flesh tints and such beautiful black eyebrows, and such charming pink lips!

The drawing upon p. 67 is enlarged from one given in Gough's Camden, which was made only six years before its destruction. It faces, as you will see, to what heralds and numismatologists would call the sinister side, whereas Mr. Gee's horse faces to dexter. And

considering that in the vast majority of ancient coins the former is the position shewn, I was at first inclined to fancy that this irresponsible individual must have absolutely destroyed the old horse before beginning to cut the new one. I had, indeed, ventured to state the question even more strongly than this, and in my paper at Trowbridge I said that in *no* British coin did a horse ever face to dexter. But it was pointed out to me some years ago that this was a mistake, and I have subsequently seen in the British Museum several coins showing horses thus facing, though they are in an exceedingly small minority.

I imagine, therefore, that King Alfred did, for some reason or other, cut his horse in this unusual position; and that the fact of its being shewn in the normal one in Gough's plate is due to the carelessness of the engraver, who simply re-produced upon his block the drawing sent to him, not thinking that such a detail as the right or left facing of a turf figure was a matter of the least moment. And I am the more inclined to this view as I have, over and over again, in engravings both old and new, seen drivers represented with the reins in their right hands and the whips in their left; or a troop of cavalry boldly sweeping on in line, every one of whom held his weapon after the fashion of that renowned warrior, Caius Mutius the left-handed.

Nor, indeed, are engravers the only folk that seem to be unable to distinguish between their right hands and their left. There is a remarkably pretty picture in one of the art exhibitions in London this year representing a mediæval company of ladies and gentlemen going out a-hawking, and all of them without exception carrying their hawks on the right wrist! Now this is, unfortunately, an absolutely impossible position, for the left wrist, being protected by a gauntlet, while the right is not, is the only one upon which the hawk could possibly be carried. A wrist less strongly guarded would be scratched and torn by the bird's talons to the very bone. And accordingly you may have noted that amongst the innumerable instances in which we find a human hand or arm represented in heraldry, the solitary exception to the rule that this must be the right limb is when a hawk is shewn to be thereon carried. I presume,

therefore, that the artist, who has taken so great pains to represent this gay cavalcade, has simply failed to take the small additional trouble of enquiring of some practical falconer upon which wrist the hawk was carried; or else has considered this question entirely unworthy of consideration.

Apropos of heraldry, I may give you one more instance of *incuria*, derived from this science. Not only is the right arm, with the above-named exception, the only one borne single in heraldry, but beasts are always represented as walking, and birds flying, and fish swimming to dexter. On a shield, however, under the roof of the Bayntun Chapel, in Bromham Church the roaches in the arms of the old Wiltshire family of Roches are represented as naiant to sinister—and that by a sculptor who must have been in other respects a remarkably careful and painstaking person.

To return, however, to our White Horse. You will notice in my drawings that the new horse (Fig. 3, p. 67) is represented as very much taller in proportion to his length than the old one. But this is accounted for by the fact that my horse is drawn in plane projection, whereas that of Gough is shewn foreshortened by perspective, as we gather from his letterpress, in which he says that the figure measures 100ft. in length by nearly as much in height. Allowing for these diversities in the mode of delineation, it would have been by no means difficult to evolve the one figure out of the other without any undue expenditure of trouble on the part of the ignorant destroyer.

Mr Gee's horse, I may add, was repaired, and the outlines practically re-cut, about the year 1853. My drawing was made from a survey in 1870, since which time some further re-formations have, I believe, taken place. I remember that before the latter works were begun some one was good enough to write and ask me, as he knew that I was interested in the horses, whether there was any objection to the outlining of the figure with kerb stones—much in the same way as (I am informed) the long man of Wilmington has been with white bricks. I am afraid that my reply was conceived in somewhat the spirit of Dr. Abernethy, who, when a hypochondriac patient asked him whether she "might eat an oyster,"

replied "Oh, yes, Madam, by all means, shells and all!" Mr. Gee's horse appeared to me to enjoy the same security against injury causable by restoration as did Juvenal's traveller against loss by robbers when his purse was already empty!

But now I must proceed to give you two or three short jottings which I have made with regard to the other horses of our county since I last addressed the Society upon the subject. The Broad Hinton horse I have discovered to have been cut in 1838, with a view of commemorating the coronation of our present Queen, and not three years earlier, as I had been previously informed. Its architect, Mr. Robert Eatwell, only died as recently as 1884.

The name of the author of the Broadtown horse has also come to light, and with it a very remarkable theory of his as to the genesis of turf-horses generally, which is deserving of record. Mr. William Simmonds, who in 1864 was resident at Littleton Farm, cut it out in some of the grass-land attached to that property, but told my informant a few years ago that he never meant it to remain in its present size. His intention was, he said, to enlarge it by degrees, as that was the way that all horses were made! It certainly is the way in which Nature makes horses: but there do appear to be difficulties in the way of applying a similar rule to any turf figures, save rectilinear ones, which Mr. Simmonds does not seem to have contemplated.

Another piece of information I have obtained which had previously eluded me in the most curious manner. I had long known that a horse had been cut out on Roundway Hill in the year 1845, but, although the date was so recent, I had never by any of my numerous enquiries been able to ascertain exactly where it was situated, or any of the circumstances of its construction. At last, about four or five years ago, I got a letter from a gentleman of the name of Barrey, then resident in Hampshire, informing me that this horse was cut by the shoemakers of Devizes at Whitsuntide, 1845, and that it was for years afterwards known as the "Snob's Horse." The word *snob*, I may add, is used in more than one provincial dialect for a shoemaker's journeyman, and appears in the form of *snab* in Lowland Scotch for an apprentice to that trade. It must, I have no doubt,

be connected with the modern verb to *snub*, which comes from a very old English word *sneap*, apparently of Scandinavian origin, and meaning to pinch or nip. But why the junior members of this particular calling should be supposed to be more pinched, nipped, or snubbed, than those of other like callings, I am unable to say.

I will conclude my jottings by adverting briefly to the well-known animal mounds in America, which may be said to bear a certain sort of analogy to our various incised figures, though not a very close one. These are of considerable number, and occur chiefly (though by no means exclusively) in the States of Wisconsin and Ohio. They vary in height above the soil from 2ft. to 6ft., and the largest of them is stated to be 300ft. in length. They represent not only alligators, buffaloes, beavers, &c., but also men, birds, and other objects, one of which looks exactly like a barbed arrow-head. Mr. Lapham, to whose work on the Antiquities of Wisconsin I am indebted for the outlines of Figs. 5 and 6, does not doubt but that they were all constructed by the Indians, and are of the character of totems. Dr. Phené, however, who has carefully investigated the subject, is of opinion that some of them were meant to represent deities, while others were sepulchral, and some, again, intended as landmarks. A few typical forms are given on p. 68. Of these the alligator mound (Fig. 4) measures 250ft. \times 120ft., not including the heap of calcined stones projecting from the body. The beaver mound (Fig. 5), 140ft. \times 45ft. And the buffalo mound (Fig. 6), 108ft. \times 52ft. I may add that these mounds are represented as white upon black in my woodcuts for clearness' sake, but that it is not intended to convey thereby the idea that they are differentiated in point of colour from the surrounding surface in the way that our white horses are, this not being, so far as I am aware, the case.

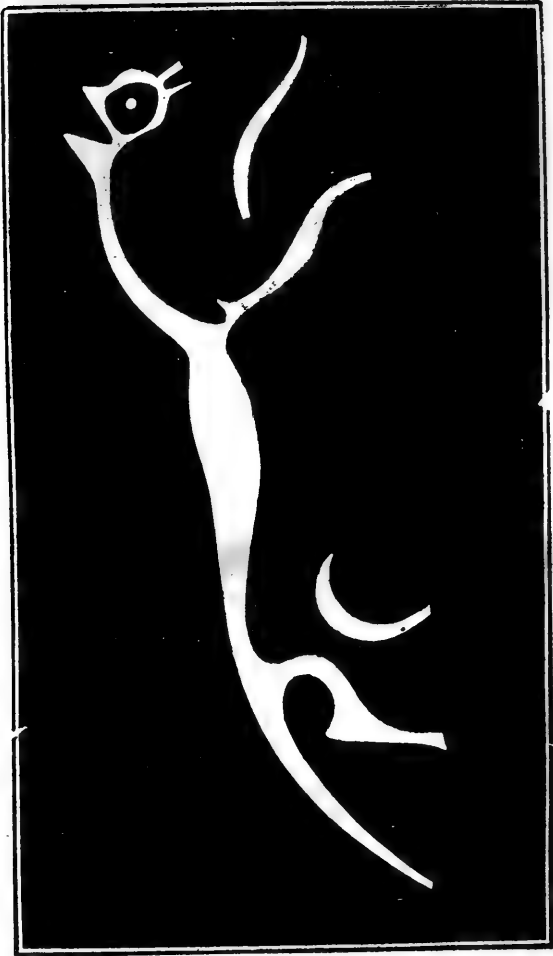


Fig. 1.—The Uffington Horse.



Fig. 2.—The Old Westbury Horse.



Fig. 3.—The Modern Westbury Horse.

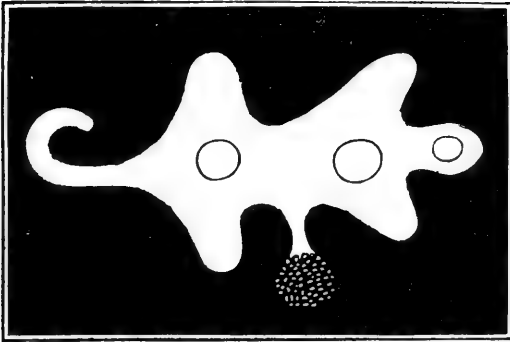


Fig. 4.—The Alligator Mound, Granville, Ohio, U.S.A.

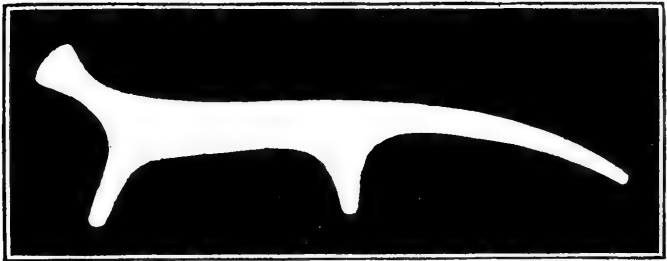


Fig. 5.—The Beaver Mound, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

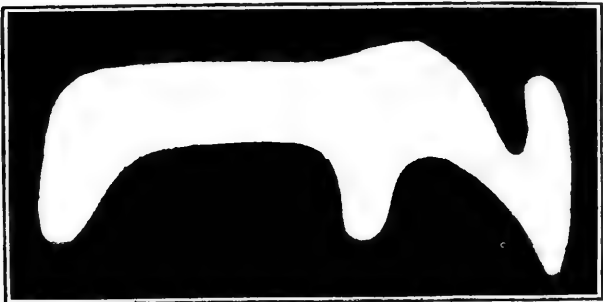


Fig. 6.—The Buffalo Mound, Honey Creek, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Some Western Circuit Assize Records of the Seventeenth Century.

By W. W. RAVENHILL.

TWELVE years ago, when our Society held its Meeting at Warminster, I had the pleasure of bringing under notice the records of our Assizes, and I was able to give several extracts from them which attracted some interest. It may be remembered that these consisted, not only of commissions, precepts, calendars, and indictments, but also of four volumes of the orders of the Judges of Assize, extending from A.D. 1629 to A.D. 1688, useful to those who would study the history of our county in the seventeenth century, and very illustrative of the country life of that period.

The paper I then read was published in our *Magazine*, vol. xviii., p. 136, and to that I beg leave to refer you.

To-night I propose to give you some further extracts from these order books. They, even now, can only be specimens culled from a large number of similar materials.

I go at once to the year of grace 1646. Such scanty crops as there were, here and there, were ripening; and it seemed as if there might be the blessings of harvest for some at any rate, as the fighting had ceased. Even the forts still held for the King were surrendering to the Parliament. The last, perhaps, of these, the westernmost of the western circuit, Pendennis Castle, the guardian of Falmouth, saw her gallant governor, Arundell, march forth with honours on the 17th of August.

For some time past those practical souls still left in the House of Commons had been turning their attention to "the settlement of these kingdoms." The lawyers of influence amongst them knew the value of an Assize for such a purpose. "Let there be one. There has been none for more than three years. The commissions shall be sealed with our own great seal. Our powers as to this

have been secured by the breaking of Charles Stewart's great seal on the 11th of August, when we gave the pieces of silver, of which it was in part composed, to the Speakers of both Houses, interesting mementoes of past Royalty! Let there be an assize."

And the Judges "going" Circuit were advised, or advised themselves, to search out and report on the general condition of the country—to take heed that the Grand Juries (who had been summoned by "*Parliament-appointed High Sheriffs*") were not hindered in making presentments with regard to the prospect of affairs in their own neighbourhoods—their men and manners.

In the Western Circuit Order Book of the period we read what happened in Dorset. It is of historic value, so given in full, for I have only drawn attention to it hitherto.

WESTERN CIRCUIT ORDER BOOK.

Dorset Summer Assize, 1646.

- "Ale houses. Upon the greate complaynt of the Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest of this County made to this Court at this p'sent Assizes against the multiplicity of ale houses wthin this County and the daily abuses and disorders kept and suffered in such ale houses especially on the Sabboth dayes, whereby the service of Almighty God is much hindered. Ffor reforminge whereof this Court doth thinke fitt and declare that the Justices of the peace within the severall divisions and liberties of this County shall with all convenient speede informe themselves by the best wayes and meanes that possibly they can, concerninge the said abuses committed and suffered by such ale house keepers and not to suffer or licence any to sell ale or beer but such as can bringe their certificate under the hands of the most sufficient and best Inhabitants of the severall places and parishes where they dwell, concerninge their good behaviour and carriage, and the conveniency of the places fitt for such alehouses to be kept. And to take speedy course for the punishinge and supp'ssing of all other ale houses also accordinge to the Statute in that case made and provided. Whereas this Court is informed that the last Wednesday in the month w^{ch} is appoynted a day for solemne fastinge and humiliation over the whole kingdom is not observed and kept as it ought to be by divers persons and in many places wthin this County, and alsoe that the Lords day likewise appoynted to be kept holy is profaned by many lewde people and not kept and observed in many places as it ought to be, it is therefore ordered by this Court that if any p'son or p'ssons This order to be observed through the whole Circuite. hereafter shall not observe and keep the said ffast day, or shall
- This order to be observed through the whole Circuite.
- Ex^d.
Lords day and fast day to be observed.

profane the said Lords day, that then the next Justice of the Peace upon complaynte to him made shall bind over the said person or persons soe offendinge to the next Assizes to answer his contempt.

And all constables and other officers are hereby required to take especial care to see this order p^rformed as they will answer the contrary and from whome this Court will expect a good account of the performance thereof.

Watching and Wardinge. It is ordered by this Court that watches and wards be dayly observed and kept in parishes and tythings wthin this County accordinge to the Statute in that case made and provided. And

This order to be observed through the whole Circuite. if any p^rson or p^rsons refuse to watch and ward as aforesaid the next Justice of the peace upon complaynte thereof to him made shall bind such p^rson or p^rsons soe refusinge to the next Assizes to answer his or their contempt. And all constables and other officers are hereby required to see this order p^rformed as they will answer the contrary.

Persons p^resented not to be discharged wthout certificate. It is ordered by this Court that no pson or psons whatsoever which stand presented at this present Assizes or shal be p^resented at any Assizes hereafter by the Grand Inquest or constable of any hundred or libitie for any misdemean^r or offence whatsoever punishable in this Court shal be discharged of the said p^resentment unless they shall make oath in open Court or bringe a certificate

This order to be observed through the whole circuite. under the hand of some Justice of the Peace of the County the Minister of the p^rsh where the offence was committed or under the hands of the constables that p^resented them that the said offences and misdemeanors are reformed, and that there will be noe prosecution thereupon or otherwise shall acquitt themselves by traversinge the same. And this order is to extend into the several Counties of this Westerne Circuite And to be taken

Ex^d. notice of and observed by the officers of this Court."

It will be noticed that these important orders, though made on the complaint of the men of Dorset for dwellers in that county only, were to be observed throughout the circuit. Noisy alehouses to be reformed or abolished. Fasts and "Sabboths" to be kept together with watch and ward; "and it will be the worse for thee, O constable, if thou bringest not prisoners to the next assizes. There must be malignants near you in these times—Godless Cavaliers—whom it will be best to bind over, if not lock up."

But this "general order" is no stranger to modern ears than the particular orders applying in individual counties. We find orders (A.D. 1655) for moving the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal to "amove" two coroners of Wilts, and elect others,—“a desire”

to the Justices of Devon "att their next Quarter Sessions to take some speedy course for the re-payment to the High Sheriffe of the County of Devon a some of [*money left in blank*] or upwards, disbursed by him for to prepare a halle in the Castle of Exeter and fittings for the Assizes and Quarter Sessions to be kept." These duties have long disappeared from the Assize.

Then follows an order interesting to lawyers, as shewing the old procedure in pauper settlement appeals. Under the statutes of Elizabeth, and of Philip and Mary three years' residence in a parish gave a right of irremovability to paupers. This order tells us "that the Court [of Assize] is informed that there is a difference betweene the inhabitants of Upton Pyne and St. Giles', neere Torrington, both in this county [Devon], about the settlement of one John ffurseman a poore and impotent man att Upton Pyne aforesaid. This Court doth therefore desire the justices of the peace att the next quarter sessions to examine the said difference and end it if they cann. Butt iff they cannott compose it then to state the case and certifie the same to the judges at the next assizes to be holden for this county for their resolucion therein. Att which tyme the inhabitants of both places must attend that a fynall order may be made therein. And this Courte doth thinke fitt That ye p^rish on which the said settlement shall happen to be should reimburse all surcharges thatt th' other parish hath been att about ye same." The trial of these appeals has long since ceased to weary the Judges of Assize. They are decided at the Quarter Sessions, with the right of appeal to the Queen's Bench, but only on points of law.

And now I find an order which tells us that Wiltshire was not, in the opinion of some, as well-behaved as it should be:—

"WILTES. Att the Assizes and Generall Gaole delivery of the County Aforesaid holden at New Sarum in the same County the one and twentieth day of July in the yeare of the Lord 1656 before William Steele Cheife Barron of the Publique Exchequer.

"On the fforasmuch as it appeareth to this Cort by the Grand Inquest att Grand this Assizes.

Juries That the constables of hundreds doe neglect their duties in p^rsentinge prntm^t. offences comitted wthin their hundreds, in regard That the petty Constables and Tything men doe make noe p^rsentmts unto them,

before the Assizes as anciently they have done and of right ought to doe, by meanes whereof many offenders oft escape unpunished. It is therefore nowe ordered by this Court That all petty constables and Tythingmen wthin the sev^rall hundreds and lib^ties of this County shall from henceforth a ffortnight at least before any Assizes make their presentments in writinge of all misdemean^rs and offences comitted and done wthin their lib^ties and tythings w^{ch} are not punished, and carry the same presentmts before the next Justice of the peace to be sworne unto it. And afterwards the said petty conb^les and Tything men are to deliver the same present^{mts} to the Constables of their hundreds before every Assizes, who are to deliver the same into the Cort with their owne presentmts, That proces may goe forth to call in the offenders to answe^re to their offences. And coppies of this order are to be sent to the Con^bles of every hundred wthin this County who are to publish the same in their hundreds before the next Assizes that p^rsentments may be made accordingly."

Penruddock and Grove had fallen, the fourteen Major-Generals, "those Dragons," were out harrying the land. The above looks like a whisper of one of them dropped into the ear of the Chief Baron, and passed on by him to the Grand Jury. Such an order would increase the prevailing discontent, and may, amongst other things, have induced "His Highness" once more to summon "His Parliament," which assembled "for grievances" on the 17th of September following.

Then at the same Assizes "John Parker of Leigh, upon hearing of the matter in open court, it is ordered by his consent (?) that he shall take the apprentice, Edward Lewis, placed with him by the churchwardens and overseers of the poore with the consent of the Justices of the Place."

Judges of assize have ceased to act in such matters, and also in the following.

Somerset Assizes, Chard, 28th July, 1656, before Chief Baron Steele :

"fforasmuch as many useful lawes have been and are in force for the preservation of tybber notwithstandinge which many persons mindinge their private lucre doe wthin the county distroy and grubb upp their woods wthout leavinge standolls accordinge to Lawe and otherwise offende in destroyinge the same w^{ch} being taken notice of and p^resented by the Grand Inquest for this County att this Assizes—This Cort doth refer and recomend a business of soe publique concernment to the Justices of peace att their next publique Q^r. Sessions to consider how by such waies as they shall find just to encourage some fitt p^rsons to inquire out and prosecute accordinge to Lawe and Justice such as doe or shall offend in the p^rmisses."

We remember that Somerset was Admiral Blake's county. Can timber for the navy be wanted? If so, some two months after this there would be further interest in the matter; when news came of his capturing the Spanish treasure-fleet off Cadiz on the 9th of September, and the arrival of the Spanish plate at Portsmouth on its way to London. The Justices might fear that the whole county would be denuded in those days of Puritan simplicity. However that may be, the order does not relate to what we would have described as timber-trees, but only to pollards.

Then there is an order to enable "the nowe-waymen" of Warminster to be reimbursed for monies expended by them in repairing their highways.

At Dorchester, March 18th, 1657, it appears that Thomas Erlebridge and William Ogle "nowe remaininge in the gaole were very dangerous and suspicious people, this Cort [Mr. Justice Hugh Wyndham] orders that they be by the Sheriffe of this County carried from hence to Shaston [Shaftesbury] and there be whipt on their naked backes untill they bleede and from thence be sent from tything to tything by passes to the severall places of their birthes."

At Chard (Somerset Assize) the Grand Jury present to John, Lord Glynne (Penruddock's judge), "a great scarcity of corn, that there are so many maltsters that the barley in the market is so soon bought up, that the poor cannot but at extraordinary prices have any to serve their occasions, by reason whereof they are much damnified. The Cort refers the matter to the justices of peace of this County, and desires them to meet with all convenient speed; and take such course for the suppressing the multiplicity of those malsters and supplying the occasions of the poor as shall be agreeable to law and justice." This old and widespread grievance, was aggravated much by the Civil War, bad seasons, and perhaps now again by increase in population in certain districts where land transport was difficult. I find from Mr. Hamilton's book on Devon Quarter Sessions, that in Devon in 1630 malting was altogether prohibited by their Quarter Sessions, and I mentioned in my previous paper that this occurred also in Cornwall A.D. 1648. And at Easter Devon Sessions, 1649, a similar order was made which mentions a

hard long winter, the necessities of the poor, all sober people abhorring the multitude of ale-houses and protesting against the unreasonable quantity of barley turned into malt which is wantonly and wickedly spent in such houses. Puritan justices would be ready to cut off the supplies of hostels where Cavaliers drank the King's health and speedy return. But the Restoration put these matters on a different footing; and at the summer assize, 15th September, 1660, at Salisbury, we find the judges—Sir Robert Foster and Sir Thomas Tyrrell—granting licenses for ale-houses to Phineas Haines, at Quarr House, Donhead; and to Francis Yerbury, at his house at Bradford. On the petition supporting the first I find the names of William and Richard Lush, so well known in that district.

It should be mentioned, too, that the orders, which had been written in English during the Commonwealth, are in Latin after the Restoration.

Then in the same assize at Dorchester, September 10th, 1660, it is ordered that Sir John FitzJames, Knight, Robert Coker, Esq., Thomas Moore, Esq., Walter ffoy, Esq., and Whiston Churchill, Esq., five of the Justices for the County, or any two of them, doe take care that "The business concerninge the witchcraft and consultation with the Devill and Evill Spiritts in Sherborne bee with all speede examined," and all concerned, and witnesses, to be bound over to appear at the next assize.

In 1662, July 15th, at Exeter, Sir Peter Prideaux, High Sheriff, informs the Court that the Lord Treasurer of England complains that the County is slow about paying the King's contribution from the County—£12,060. The Commissioners, appointed by the Act for enabling the collection of the grant, are to meet in their several divisions and collect, or fine defaulters, and get all in by 1st September following.

16th August (no year, but next in book, probably same Assize). Order to Mayor of Launceston to appear at the next Quarter Sessions to show cause why he should not apply some of the funds of St. Leonard's Hospital, near Launceston, to the inmates of St. Lawrence Hospital. He is to bring his charter with him.

How changed is all this. Modern Courts of Assize would stare to

have such matters before them. And what would the Court of Chancery or the Charity Commissioners say ?

The Judges at Winchester, 1664, July 28th—Sir Matthew Hale one of them—are informed that Mr. Cromwell, lord of the manor of Merdon, Hants, upon the apprehension of one Rd. Wasteridge, seized some of his goods and chattels. As Wasteridge is going to foreign plantations, Cromwell is ordered to give them up to him. This may be the quondam Lord Protector Richard Cromwell.

In Devon, at St. Thomas the Apostle (Exeter?), the ale-house of John Mountstephen is suppressed, as Richard Penstone was convicted at the Assize, for the manslaughter of one Gilbert, the death occasioned by wrestling, the challenge for it made whilst they sat drinking there.

At the Summer Assize, Salisbury, July 8th, 1665, the High Sheriff is ordered to seize a black mare for the use of the King as a waif upon the flight of felony, Samuell Hooker and Charles Howe having been acquitted of the charge of highway robbery in stealing from John Harris the mare and 9s. Perhaps the mare was Harris's after all ! He might re-purchase it of the King ! Now-a-days, on good cause shewn, the undivided half part might go to both Hooker and Howe !

At Wells two men are sent to gaol until they provide themselves with masters, or procure themselves to be sent to Jamaica !

Then appears again that dire calamity of those times—"the Plague." I have previously alluded to its occurrence in 1646, when it was at Salisbury and other places. An entry of 8th March, 1666, Winchester Assize, tells us that "Sir John Keelinge and Sir John Archer (complaint being made of the inhabitants of Alverstoke and Borough of Gosport being visited with it are unable to relieve the poor infected persons and others and are now fallen into great want by means thereof) do therefore desire Sir Thos Budd and Sir Humfrey Bennett Knights, Richard Norton, Bartholomew Price, John Stewkley, and William Collins, the Mayor and Justices of the Borough of Portsmouth or any two or more of them, forthwith to take care for their reliefe by rating the adjacent inhabitants according to the statute in that case made and provided. And also to

take care that a convenient place be had for the burying of the dead, it being alledged unto this Cōrt that the Churchyard is alwayes filled and also that watch and ward be duly kept for securing the neighbouring inhabitants and country round about them," &c.

In the previous September, in London, ten thousand people were said to have died in one week.

In the following year (1667) there was no Spring Assize for Hants, but on the 1st March and July 20th I find an order at Salisbury Assize relating to the collecting of the rate for the relief of the poor infected persons in that city in the time of the late plague there.

At the Summer Assize, August, 1672, there is bitter complaint against one John Thorpe, Gaoler of Fisherton Anger, by the prisoners for debt, for "preventing the use of the great courtyard of the prison in daytime; charging excessive rates for lodging in the common room, and not allowing their friends to relieve them, contrary to His Majesty's late gracious Act of Parliament; had exacted 2s. a week from those who sleep on the boards in the said greate roome; kept messengers with provisions waiting two and three hours at one time at the gate; stopped up a window whereby provisions have heretore been conveyed to your petitioners with much ease; destroyed the hearth of the prison rooms whereby no fire may be made; and by many other practices contrived subtilly to distresse ye poore petitioners whose estates are consumed and health impaired so that for want of ayer and necessaries they must perish unlesse relieved by yr. Lordships." They desire the above matters to be put to rights. Thomas Mompesson, Esq., Sir Richard How, Knight, William Swanston, and Alexander Thistlethwayte, Justices of peace of this County, or any two of them, have it referred to them to examine and to certify.

The next extract is one of interest. It tells of the abduction of an heiress named Johanna Mortimore. At present I have not been able to identify her or connect her family name with Compton Cumberwell, which is a property in the parish of Compton Bassett, near Calne.¹

¹ See Aubrey and Jackson's *Wiltshire Collections*, p. 42, and Rev. A. C. Smith's *Wiltshire Antiquities*, p. 49.

It will be remembered that under the feudal law heiresses came of age and could marry on attaining fourteen years.

WILTBS.

Assizes New Sarum March 13 26 Car. II.

Richard
Raynsford &
William
Swanston
Esqs.

Whereas Robert Maundrell of Compton Cumberwell in this County Gent was at the last Assizes held at the Cittie of New Sarum in and for this County indicted for the unlawfull taking away of one Johanna Mortimore about the age of twelve years in the highway shee being a person of a very considerable fortune against the goodwill and consent of her the said Johanna Mortimore w^{ch} said Indictment att this present Assizes came to bee tried This Cort on Examination of Witnesses to prove the said Indictment and hear Counsell on both sides concerning the premisses after a long debate by consent of Parties on either side doth order that the said Robert Maundrell shall presently enter into a recognizance of eight hundred pounds with this condition followeing, That the said Robert Maundrell shall and doe bring Johanna Mortimore before Thomas Bennett, Thomas Chamberlayne, and Jeffery Daniells Esquires Justices of the peace of this County on Wednesday in Easter weeke att the signe of the Bear in Marlborough or att anie other tyme as they the said Justices shall appointe and not endeavour to marry or permit her to bee married in the meane tyme before whome she shall or may freely declare wth whome and where (she) shall continue untill shee attaine the age of ffourteen years and that shee shall or may dispose of herself accordingly without the interruption or hindrance of him the said Robert Maundrell or by his meanes or Procurement, And further doe and shall stand to and abide such order for or concerning the charges the said Robert Maundrell hath beene att concerning the maintenance of her the said Johanna Mortimore as by the said Justices of the peace shall be then and there made w^{ch}. accordingly hee hath donne. And what charges hee the said Robert Maundrell shall make appeare to the said Justices that he hath really disbursed for and towards the maintenance schooling and education and other necessary conveniences of and for the said Johanna Mortimore they the said Justices are to allow him the said Robert Maundrell in such order as they the said Justices pursuant to the said Recognizance shall make and settle to be paid in such manner, and forme as they shall direct and appointe. And they are hereby desired to [report to] this Cort att the next Assizes what they have donne in and about the Premisses."

There may be, perhaps, some romance about the custody of the fair Johanna, as she was "taken" in the highway. Eight hundred pounds was a large sum for bail in those days.

The next is a sentence to death for poisoning. A similar burning

of the body after execution at Dorchester, A.D. 1705, may be remembered, when ten thousand people are said to have assembled to witness it in the Amphitheatre at that place. There is a distinction made between the principal felon and the accessory; the body of the latter is not to be burnt.

“DEVON.

Exeter Assizes, March 10th, 1676.

Ann Evans an apprentice indicted and convd. of poisoning her Master's wife and daughter, one Phillippa Carey wife of Robert Carey being convd. of being accessory before and after ye fact at Plymouth a populous towne, and Excn. there will be of publike example That they bee excd. in some convenient place in the towne neare where the sd. psons were poisoned and murdered Ann Evans to be drawne on a hurdle to the place where she shall bee executed and there to bee burnt to death. And the said Phillippa Carey to be hanged on a Jibbett to be set upp for that purpose by yee necke untill shee bee dead. And the Under Sheriffe of this County his deputy is hereby required to see this order punctually performed in every particular as hee will answere the contrary att perill. And *They—Mr. yee day for the same execution to bee Thursday in Easter Weekes (The being the thirtieth day of this instant March between ye howers Master) of tenn and two of the Clock. But if they* shall fayle to undertake before Easter to defray the extraordinary expenses thereof the sd. Magis- Execution is to bee donne att the tyme aforesaid in the ordinary trates of Execution place for Execution of malefactors in ye said County of Devon.”

With two more I must conclude. And here, too, we note again the absence of the touch of the vanished hand of a past procedure, whilst several of the descendants of the Justices survive amongst our present Magistracy.

“SOMERSET.

Taunton Wed. March 17th 1676.

Upon the pment of the Grand Inquest for the County aforesaid made att the Assizes concerning an house built at Pawlos Street in Taunton for the meeting of Dissenters from the Church of England to the encouragement of faction and contrary to a late Act of Parlt. The Cort recommends presnt. to J. P. at next Qr. Sessions to bee holden after the feast of Easter.”

“WILTES.

New Sarum July 15 1676.—Richard Raynsford and Humfrye Littleton.

Complaynts about the Overseers accounts for the Parish of Calne Cort desires S^r Thomas Estcourte, Thomas Bennett, Thomas Chamberlayne, Robert Drew, Nevill Maskeline, Jeffery Daniell and John Sharpe Seven of his Majesties' Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid or any three or more to *enquire into the matter.*

Circuit Order Book No. 3, 1652—1679.

The Buried Palæozoic Rocks of Wiltshire.

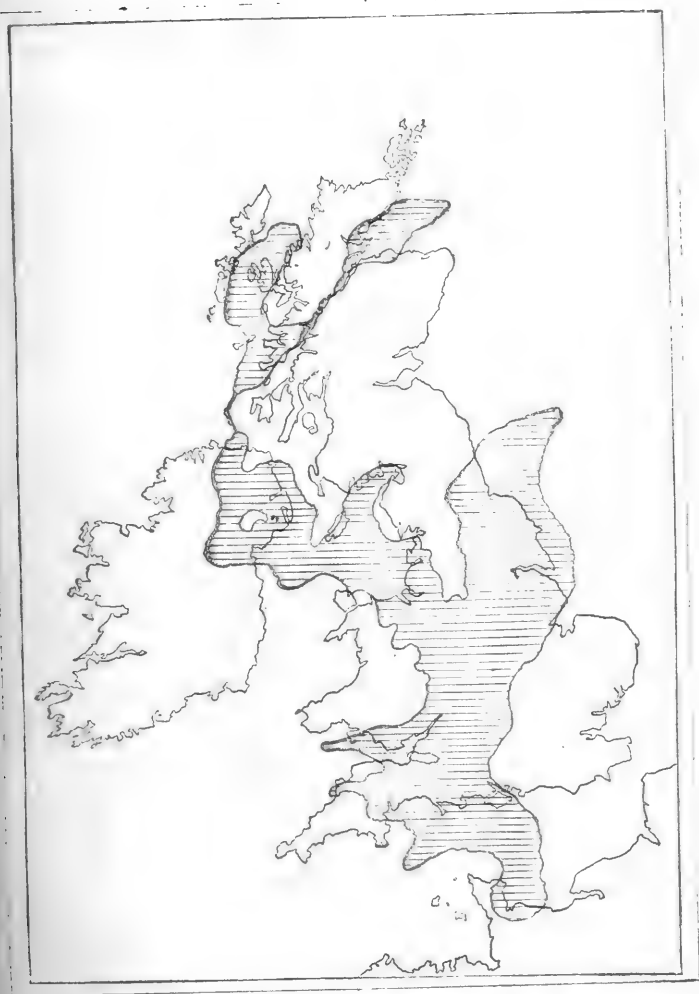
By W. HEWARD BELL, F.G.S.

IN putting together the following few remarks on the more ancient rocks of Wiltshire in the form of a short geological history of the older and newer strata that we have passed over to-day, I remember that we are a Natural History as well as an Archæological Society, so that a geological discourse—although, perhaps, rather dry—will not be altogether out of place, for archæology really begins where geology ends.

A remarkable instance of this merging of the one into the other occurs in our own county in the drifts near Salisbury. And although the geological record is necessarily very imperfect, still the history of the rocks is written in very clear language for those who are able and willing to read it. Though not written in such accurate details as the history of those interesting buildings we have visited to-day, and which has been read to us by Mr. Ponting from the stones of which they are built, this is an attempt to interpret the still older and not less interesting history of the formation of the various rocks that lie under our feet, and to discuss the probability of that most valuable of the “buried rocks”—coal—being found below those newer rocks upon which we stand; a subject which must, I think, be of considerable interest to all of us.

In the first place an explanation of the accompanying maps and diagrams will probably lead to an easier understanding of the remarks that follow.

Section A. is a vertical section of the rocks that would be passed through if a well was sunk in the neighbourhood of Westbury, with the names of the different formations belonging to what is called the newer or neo-zoic series. Section B. is a rather more problematic section, but it shows the succession of the older palæozoic rocks below the newer or upper series—in fact the buried rocks; this



MAP I.—GEOGRAPHY OF THE TRIASSIC PERIOD (KEUPER).





MAP II.—GEOGRAPHY OF THE LIAS AND INFERIOR OOLITE.





MAP III.—CRETACEOUS GEOGRAPHY (SHOWING THE PROBABLE COAST LINE DURING THE FORMATION OF THE UPPER GREEN SAND).



however, is not such plain sailing, and you will see that although Section B is placed under Section A., and although the rocks really do underlie those of the upper section, yet the beds are differently inclined, and do not follow the upper rocks or each other in the same regular way. To this point I want particularly to call your attention, since it has an important bearing on the position of the coal measures and their relations to the overlying strata, as also to probability of their being found under Westbury or not. The inclination, or dip, and succession of the upper rocks in Section A. we know from finding them at the surface, and from the evidence of wells, bore-holes, &c., which have been made in them from time to time. But the relative position and inclination of the beds in Section B. are matters of inference, not of observation, and consequently are far less certain. Of their existence before the newer rocks were laid over them there is no doubt, but which of them occur under any particular spot, and how much of them remain, is quite another matter.

C. is a section across the country from Westbury to Vallis Vale, near Frome, and represents the structure that might be made visible if a long and deep trench could be cut through the earth's crust along this line. Here the upper rocks (neozoic) are seen deposited in regular order and sequence, all with the same inclination, or dip, while the lower (palæozoic) show a different inclination and are very irregular. These upper and lower beds having no regular sequence and apparently no relative connection with each other, are said, in geological language, to be unconformable.

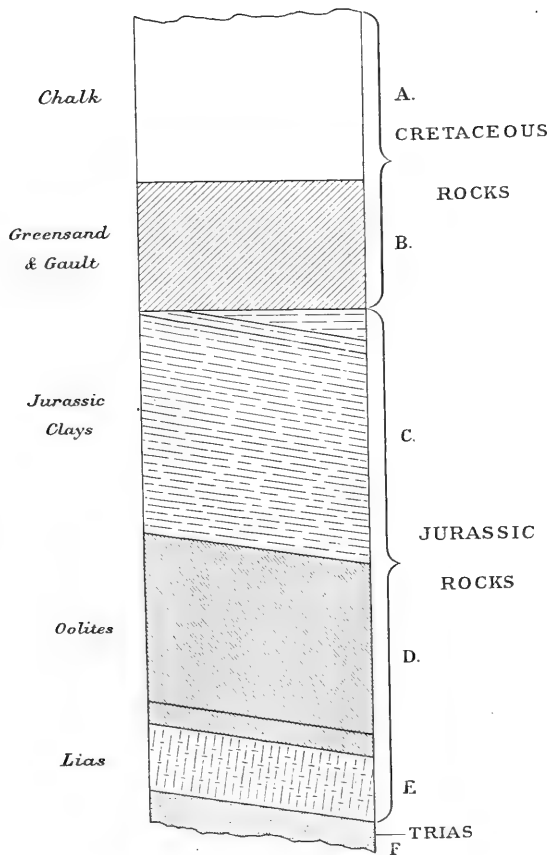
The three maps, marked respectively I., II., and III. (which Mr. Jukes Brown, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey, has kindly placed at my disposal, being taken from his work, "The Building of the British Isles"), are intended to show the geography of the British Islands at the different geological periods named on the maps; the part coloured with blue lines being the ancient seas, the uncoloured portions the then existing land; while the faint red lines show the present outline of the land.

I must now go back to the close of palæozoic time—to that period which is called Triassic or Permian. This commenced after a long

period of quiescence, when by a gradual and quiet subsidence with occasional periods of rest the palæozoic rocks, the lowest series on Section C., were deposited; the last of them to be deposited being the carboniferous or coal measures. The Triassic period, which immediately followed, was one of disturbance and change; the carboniferous lands were broken up, some parts being converted into sea, others into land surfaces; and one of these Triassic land tracts seems to have run through Wiltshire, for no Triassic rocks have been found either in Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, or Somersetshire. In the northern part of England large inland salt lakes or seas were formed, and over the intervening ridges and watersheds rain and rivers cut their way and carved out hills and valleys in the carboniferous strata. How long this state of things lasted we cannot say, but at any rate long enough for the removal of immense quantities of rock material.

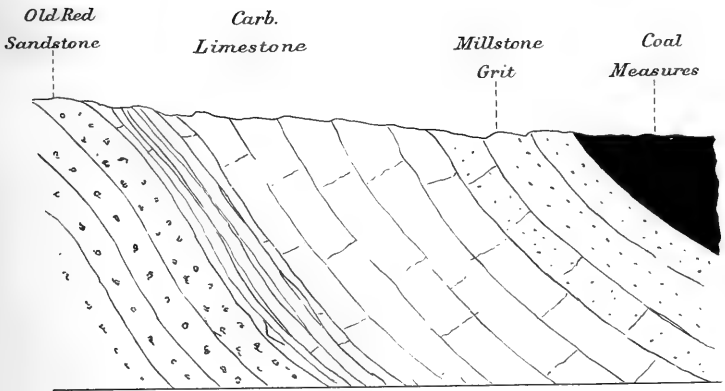
Towards the end of this period a fresh set of disturbances began, resulting in upheavals and dislocations of the older strata, bending them into curves, and forming those great troughs and basins we find in the coal measures at the present time, represented by the curved appearance of the beds of the lower series of rocks on Section C. These movements quite altered the configuration of the older rocks at the surface, and especially led to the formation of a large continent extending over all the northern, central, and western portions of Europe. This was the Triassic continent, and it was during this long land or continental period that the older rocks assumed the shape and form that is roughly represented in Section C. They were wasted and washed away by the continued action of the atmosphere, rivers, and other forces of Nature until they finally assumed the forms (problematic of course) shown on Section C., after which they became the bottom of an ocean and had the newer rocks, or upper series, as shown on the same section, deposited on them. And this long period of time when these various agencies were at work removing the old land surfaces, and re-depositing the *débris* elsewhere explains clearly, I trust, the great break both in time and in the continuity of life which is denoted by the uncomformability of the strata.

Section A





Section B



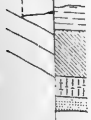
PALÆOZOIC ROCKS.



F

W

Vall
Vale

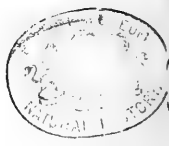


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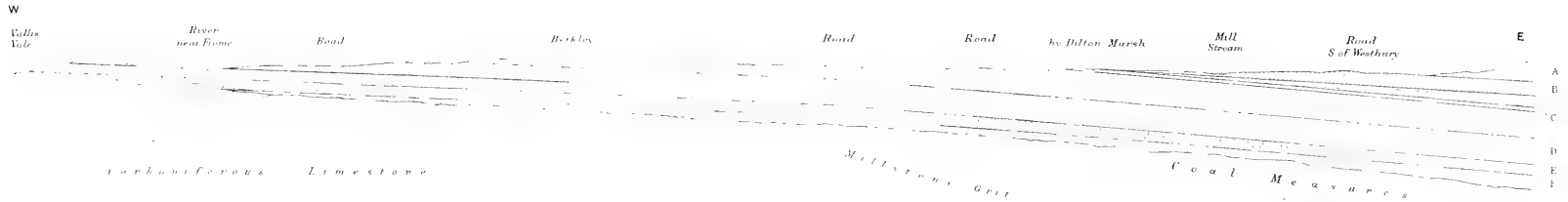


arth
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Whiteand



SECTION FROM VALLIS VALE NEAR FROME TO WESTBURY



- A

Chalk
- B

Gault & Greensand
- C

Jurassic Clays
- D

Fallers Earth & Great Ool
- E

Lias & Inf Ool
- F

Trias

I will now try to trace the events which led to the covering up of these older rocks, and resulted in their becoming "the Buried Rocks of Wiltshire" (shown in Section C.).

Eventually in that part of the Continent, where our Islands now stand, several large salt lakes were formed, which were gradually enlarged until they became inland seas, like the Caspian; at the bottom of these seas or lakes were laid down the great beds of salt, which we find to this day in Cheshire and Worcestershire; but no salt is found in Wilts or Somerset. The Mendips stood out as an island in this lake or sea, and round their flanks the shores of the sea formed shingle beaches, which, during the lapse of ages, becoming conglomerates, still bear silent witness to the very different aspect they bore in that bye-gone time, while further from those shores sand and marl were deposited which are now the lowest neozoic strata in Wilts and Somerset, and are represented by the lowest beds in the series on the Sections A. and C. The geographical conditions are shown in Map I., a large salt lake or inland sea lying over the greater portion of England with the Mendips standing out as an island.

These deposits, formed at the bottom of this sea or lake, are, as said before, the beginning of the secondary, or Neozoic period, and are called the Triassic Rocks. It is in these newer or Triassic rocks that the break referred to occurs.

These Triassic rocks are also extremely interesting from the fact that the first relics of mammalian life are found in them, being the fossil remains of small marsupials.

Continuing the history of the burial of the palæozoic strata we come to the Jurassic series, consisting of lias, oolite, and Oxford clays. By reference to maps I. and II. it will be seen that a gradual subsidence of the land surfaces had taken place, leading to a connection between these inland seas and the open sea lying to the south; consequently oceanic and marine forms of life now appear, at least we now find their fossilized remains; but there is no break, as in the previous change, from one series of rocks to another, the change from the Triassic to the Jurassic being gradual.

In these formations we find thick clays, shales, great masses of marine corals, limestone, and sandstone, some of which are well known from their commercial value all over the world as Bath, Bradford, Box, and Corsham building-stones, and are found and largely worked in the neighbourhood.

After probably a very long period of further subsidence, terminating in the laying down of the Kimmeridge Clay, a reverse movement set in. A large amount of land began to appear with small lakes in the north, while in a deep sea to the south the Portland Limestone (so well known as a building stone), was being deposited, and the materials brought down by the river system of the northern continent were being laid down as the Purbeck and Wealden formations, containing the remains of land animals, fresh water shells, &c.

At the end of this continental period another great subsidence took place, resulting in the conditions shown in map III., which shows the probable line of the sea-coast during the formation of the green sand. The great mass of clay, which we know as gault, must have been formed from the *débris* of the carboniferous rocks of Wales, probably brought down by rivers flowing into an estuary on the west and distributed on the floor of the ocean at its mouth. The shores and bottom of this sea gradually sank and the sea gained on the land until it probably reached Ireland, and only the largest mountains of Wales were uncovered, standing out as small islands in the great "Chalk Ocean," in the deep quiet waters of which the countless remains of small animals falling on the bottom gradually built up those enormous masses of chalk, which extend so far, and of which our well-known downs are the remains. To complete the history I ought, perhaps, to tell you something of the processes by which the palæozoic rocks of the Mendips have been uncovered again by the removal of the chalk which so long overspread them, but it is too long a story to enter upon now.

Having thus roughly, and I fear in no very scientific manner, traced the history of the rocks from the old Palæozoic continent to those we now stand on, I should like to say a word or two on the important bearing these old rocks have upon us now in the present

or future. The most important point I wish to bring under your notice is the question as to whether or not coal is to be found in the neighbourhood of Westbury. Of the existence of the older, or Palæozoic, rocks under our feet there can be no doubt, but as to the existence of coal that is another matter. The central axis of the Mendips, shows an inclination to trend round to the north through Frome; and if the high dips west of Frome continue there is a probability that the millstone grits and lower coal measures may roll in under Westbury, but, as I have before explained, a doubt as to their position must remain, which can only be settled by actual boring or trial. Such a trial bore was made some time ago at Witham Hole, four miles south of Frome, which passed through the Oxford Clay, cornbrash, and forest marble, to the depth of 600ft., when it was stopped; had they bored twice that depth, or even to 1000ft., the coal measures might have been reached. Nor is this the only trial that has been made in the past; a boring was commenced at Trowbridge, but abandoned on account of water; another attempt, as far back as 1815, was made to sink to the lower rocks at Melksham, but this was also defeated by water at a depth of some 351ft. or thereabouts, after the cornbrash, or Kelloway Rocks, had been reached. But when the near exhaustion of our present coal-fields becomes imminent, more effectual trials no doubt will be made to find workable coal seams below the newer rocks.

In conclusion may I add that, apart from the economic side of the question, the study of geology is worth following for its own sake, giving a new interest to those who live in the country and care to observe the things around them.

It is anything but a dry subject, although I fear that my discourse may itself have been rather of that nature.

James Ley, Earl of Marlborough.

By the Rev. W. P. S. BINGHAM.

WHEN looking over the Church this afternoon, we must all have observed in the south transept the monument erected to the memory of James, first Earl of Marlborough, with effigies of himself and his first wife. It is a stately tomb, and the question invariably asked by strangers is:—"What relation was that Earl to the Dukes of Marlborough?" The most usual answer is:—"None at all;" but this is not strictly true, as this Earl was great uncle by marriage to the Hero of Blenheim; and the earldom had become extinct by the death of the fourth earl without issue, just ten years before the future duke was created Earl of Marlborough. There can, therefore, be but little doubt that Churchill chose this title to perpetuate the memory of the "Good Earl" who is buried in Westbury Church.

This monument, erected by Henry, the second Earl, bears an inscription¹ which tells us more about the occupant of that tomb

¹ Inscription of monument in Westbury Church:—

"D.O.M.S.

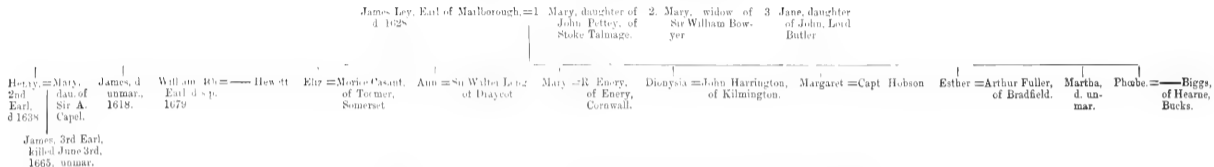
"Hic in pace requiescunt ossa et cineres Dⁱ JACOBI LEY, Equestris ordinis viri, et Baronetti, Filii Henrici Ley de Teffont Evias Ar: natu sexti, qui juvenis, Jurisprudentiæ studiis mancipatus, virtute meruit ut per omnes gradus ad summum togatæ laudis fastigium ascenderet. Regii in Hibernia Banci Justiciarius sufficeit capitalis, et in Angliam revocatus, sit Pupillorum Procurator Regius. Dein Primarius in Tribunali Regio Justitarius, quæ munia postquam magnâ cum integritatis laude administrasset, illum Jacobus Rex BARONIS LEY de Ley, (sue familiæ in agro Devon. antiquâ sede,) titulo ornavit, in sanctius adsevit concilium, Summumque Angliæ Thesaurarium constituit, et Rex Carolus MARLBRIIGII COMITIS Auctario honoravit Regisque concilii instituit Præsidem.

"Uxorem duxit MARIAM filiam Johannis PETTEY, de Stock Talmage, Oxon. Com., Ar. (cujus corpus juxta ponitur) ex quâ numerosam prolem procreavit, Henricum nunc Marlbrigii Comitem, Jacobum, Gulielmum, Elizabetham, Annam, Mariam, Dionysiam, Margaretam, Hesteram, Martham, Phæben; quâ conjuge fato functâ Mariam despondit Gul. BOWIER Equitis Aurati viduam, post ejus obitum JANÆ, Domini Botteler filiæ enupsit, ex quibus nullam prolem suscepit.

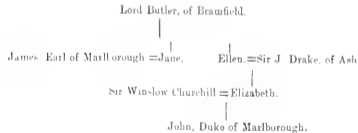
"Ita Vir iste quem ad gravem prudentiam finxit natura, et doctrina excoluit,

Waffle
Cup
Cup
Cup

PEDIGREE OF THE EARLS OF MARLBOROUGH.



EXTRACT FROM PEDIGREE OF LEY AND CHURCHILL.



than it is the custom to do in these days, and I must say that I think the archæologist of two hundred years hence will regret the banishment from our Churches of epitaphs and heraldic devices. They are contributions to history which will be much missed in coming generations. This epitaph records that James Ley was the sixth son of Henry Ley, of Teffont Evias, who, having in his youth applied himself to the study of the law, by the greatness of his merits passed through all its stages until he reached its highest rank. After having served as Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, he was made Attorney-General of the Court of Wards and Liveries, from which he was promoted to the office of Lord Chief Justice of England. He was a knight and baronet. James I. made him Baron Ley, of Ley, in Devonshire, and Lord Treasurer, and by Charles I. he was advanced to the earldom of Marlborough, and made Lord President of the Council. He was three times married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John Petty, of Stoke Talmage, in Oxfordshire. and by her he had issue three sons and eight daughters. After her death he married Mary, widow of Sir William Bowyer; and lastly Jane, daughter of Lord Butler, of Bramfield, by neither of whom he had any issue. He died at Lincolns Inn, the place he loved the most, on the 14th of March, 1628.

The outline of his life is thus recorded on his tomb, and if all epitaphs were as explicit, it would be more easy than it often is to write the histories of great men of former generations. His father, Henry Ley, belonged to an ancient Devonshire family, the Leys of Canon's Ley, in Bere Ferrers, but he appears to have removed from his native county, and established himself at Teffont Evias. He must have been a man of considerable means, since he fought at the head of his own men at the siege of Boulogne. James was his

(publicis usque ad declivem ætatem Magistratibus bene functis) senio confectus, animam de patriâ optime meritam placidâ morte Deo reddidit, Londini, in Hospitio Lincoln. sibi ante omnia dilectissimo, Mart. xiiii. Anno Salutis M.DC.XXVIII.

“Henricus, Marlbrigii Comes, optimis Parentibus hoc, pro munere extremo, monumentum uberibus lacrimis consecravit.

youngest son. We do not know where he received the rudiments of his education, but in 1569, when he was about seventeen, he matriculated at B. N. C. at Oxford. It is probable that he was intended for the clerical profession, for his father was patron of Teffont Evias, to which, when it became vacant in 1569, he nominated his son, James, who held the living until he resigned it in 1576.¹

Aubrey mentions this, and says that Mr. Ash, of Teffont, has his institution and induction, and supposes that the butler must have read the prayers whilst the Vicar was studying, first at Oxford, and then at Lincolns Inn. Canon Jackson cannot understand how such an abuse as the presentation of a youth of seventeen, who, of course, was not in holy orders, could have happened. Such abuses were common before the Reformation. William of Wykeham successively held three prebendal stalls in Salisbury Cathedral, besides other preferment, whilst he was only an acolyte; and Henry VIII. provided for the education of Reginald Pole, afterwards Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, by making him Dean of Exeter whilst still a youth. That the Reformation did not at once correct all these abuses appears from a sermon preached by Bishop Jewel, in which he denounces the misuse of Church patronage which was frequently made; "A gentleman," he says, "cannot keep a house unless he have a parsonage or two to farm in his possession." Minutes of a license are in existence in Archbishop Laud's handwriting, empowering a youth, who bore the title of Dr. Tucker and Vicar of Old Windsor, to read divine service, although he was not in deacon's orders nor twenty years of age. There is some doubt whether George Herbert was even a deacon when he was appointed to the Vicarage

¹ That such abuses were connived at by dispensations in the reign of Queen Elizabeth is evident from Archbishop Grindal's account of his Court of Faculties made to the Queen and Council, in which it is observed:—"Dispensations for a minor (as he is termed, that is, for one whose age forbids ordination) are not granted to any, but to those who at the least are sixteen years old and are resident students in the Universities." The Archbishop proposed to abolish dispensations for children and young men under age to take ecclesiastical promotions. Strype Grind, p. 302. Remains of Abp. Grindal, Parker Society, p. 450.

of Bemerton—certainly he was not a priest. It is, therefore, possible that the patron of Teffont may have appointed his son to the vacant vicarage to defray the cost of his education, and employed some neighbouring curate to perform the service. It may have been done in the *bonâ fide* belief that James Ley would enter holy orders, and himself in time fulfil the duties of his office, but when this course was abandoned, and his son turned his attention to the law, the living of Teffont was conscientiously resigned in 1576.

From Oxford James Ley went to Lincolns Inn, where he was called to the bar, and served the office of Lent Reader. Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chief Justices," speaks rather disparagingly of his legal attainments, and intimates that his promotion was rather due to his courtly manners than his learning, and that he became serjeant-at-law in 1603, with a view to increasing his practice, but that still his briefs were few. It was Lord Campbell who said that he never went the Western Circuit without strengthening his persuasion that the wise men came from the East, and therefore we can scarcely expect that he would write the life of a Wiltshireman, whose ancestors came from Devonshire, without a strong and unfavourable prejudice. There are some facts which do not look as if he was a briefless barrister. He had been six years in Parliament, representing the Borough of Westbury, when he became a serjeant, and in the same year he was knighted. We must remember that he was a younger son, and did not succeed to his patrimony by the death of all his elder brothers until four years after this. Moreover he must have had a residence here in Westbury as well as in London, for he was married, and his eldest son, the second earl, was baptised in Westbury Church in 1595.

His colleague in the representation of Westbury was Matthew Ley, his elder brother, who presented the seal of the borough to the corporation in 1574. By the time the two brothers sat together for Westbury, one at least must have been a man of considerable local influence. Heywood had been bought. It is said that the house was built by James, but it may have been commenced by the elder brother, Matthew, and only completed by him. Sir R. C. Hoare thinks that it was purchased either from the St. Maurs or from the

family of William of Westbury, a former Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

In 1605, two years after he had become a serjeant, Sir James vacated his seat for Westbury on his being appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. Lord Campbell says that this was nothing better than the office of Chief Justice of Jamaica would be at the present time, but in saying this he takes no account of the exceptional circumstances under which Sir James Ley was sent to Ireland. King James had determined to civilize Ireland by the introduction of English law. Hitherto the laws of England had no force beyond the English pale. Beyond this, ancient custom took the place of law, and amongst the ancient customs were many which prevented the progress of the nation. There was one especially which destroyed all fixity of tenure. The land of a Sept was held to be the common property of its members, and was allotted to each by its chieftain, and whenever one died the land was thrown into common again and a fresh allotment made. No one, therefore, was interested in improving land which any day might pass to another member of the Sept. The introduction of a law of inheritance would give plenty of employment to law courts, which would have to decide between rival claims. Vast estates in Ulster had been confiscated after the rebellion of Desmond, Earl of Tyrone, and although Royal grants were freely made, some other claims arose, especially respecting lands which had formerly belonged to the Church. Naturally, therefore, would King James look out not only for a sound lawyer, but for a man whose high principle would enforce respect for his decisions; and such a man was found in Sir James Ley.

The King seems to have been very desirous that the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland should be a man of the highest character, for on his going over he charged him "not to build an estate on the ruins of a miserable nation; but by the impartial execution of justice, not to enrich himself, but to civilize the people." Sir James Ley might have found ample opportunity of founding an estate for himself, as most other English emigrants did at this time, but he faithfully kept the King's charge, which was endorsed by his own conscience.

Whilst he was in Ireland the administration of justice was not the only thing which engaged his attention. As a true archæologist he studied the history of the past with a view to the advancement of the future. He collected the annals of John Clynne, a friar minor of Kilkenny, and the annals of Rosse and Clonmell. All these he caused to be transcribed, but his professional engagements prevented their preparation for the press. They afterwards fell into the hands of Henry, Earl of Bath. Extracts from them are in the Dublin College Library, but the original will probably be found at Longleat. Sir James Ley also wrote some treatises on heraldry and antiquarian subjects, which are included in Hearne's Collections in the Bodleian Library. These collections are in one hundred and forty-five MS. volumes, and as selections from them are being published by the Oxford Historical Society, under the editorship of Mr. Doble, of Worcester, it may be hoped that some of them may yet see the light.

Sir James did not long hold the office of Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, for the King found that he had need of him at home. The work which he had lent his aid to accomplish was so successful that, according to Sir John Davis, in the space of nine years greater advances were made towards the reformation of Ireland than in the four hundred and forty years, which had elapsed since its first conquest.

The work for which King James wanted him at home was the Court of Wards and Liveries, of which he was made Attorney-General in 1609. This court, which was established in the thirty-second year of Henry VIII., had some very difficult and important questions to decide. Many estates were then held by their proprietors as tenants of the King, and when a tenant died, a jury was empanelled to ascertain whether the tenancy was only for life, in which case it reverted to the Crown; or if the tenant died without heirs, for then it would belong to the King by escheat; or if he be attainted of treason, whereby his estate is forfeited to the Crown. If the purchaser of the land is an alien that is another cause of forfeiture, and if the heir is an idiot or a minor, the King becomes the guardian of his person and his lands. This court was abolished at the

Restoration of Charles II., when the oppressive tenures which gave occasion for its jurisdiction ceased to exist.

There seems to have been another reason which induced Sir James to accept the presidency of this court. Although he was the youngest of six children he was now the sole survivor of his brothers, and as he had inherited the property at Teffont Evias and Westbury he was naturally anxious to hold some office which would enable him to reside part of the year at Heywood.

In that year—1609—George Webb, Vicar of Steeple Ashton, the advowson of which parish then belonged to the Heywood property, was appointed to preach at S. Paul's, when the judges attended service there on the first Sunday after Trinity. The sermon which he preached, entitled "*God's Controversy with England,*" is published with a dedication to Sir James and Lady Ley. In this he says that "he had been called from his little Anathoth at home to bewray his weakness at the chiefest watch-tower of the land." Urged to publish his sermon he says, "It being a case of controversy and matter of judgment, how could it find a better patrociny than to come forth under your protection, who have yourself been heretofore a judge, yea Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's realm of Ireland, a zealous and upright judge, especially in the controversies of the Lord, as the Church of Ireland to God's glory and your everlasting praise doth testify; and now also (and that most justly) are a judge in one of God's most especial judgment seats in this land to see that the orphans and fatherless may not suffer wrong. Secondly, seeing that your worship is lately seized with the patronage, to which as patron, though unworthy, I owe myself and my service, I could not but congratulate your entrance into the same with this poor present." And then the dedication continues with a tribute to Lady Ley, which tells us something of her life at Heywood. "And as for you, Madam, I have made bold likewise to mention your name in this my dedication that I might in some sort certify mine unfeigned thankfulness for the many favours I have received at your hands, and for that great encouragement which you have given both to me and others, my fellow brethren, in our ministry here in this part of our country by

your presence at our sermons, defending of our just causes, stirring up of our auditors, and making yourself and your family a worthy pattern and example of all Christian duties."

Lady Ley, whose useful influence is thus described by the Vicar of Steeple Ashton, did not long survive, for she died and was buried in Westbury Church, October 5th, 1613. The eldest son, Henry, was then eighteen years old, and the youngest, William, was a baby, having been baptized March 10th, 1612. Sir James was thus left with three sons and eight daughters, and it was probably the serious charge of so large a family which soon induced him to marry again. His second wife was Mary, widow of Sir William Bowyer.

In 1620 he was created a baronet, when the King, to get money for the colonization of Ulster, instituted an hereditary order of knighthood, which must have seemed in those days as great an innovation as life peerages did in our own. When Sir James Ley returned to England, he returned also to the House of Commons, and sat for Westbury from 1609 to 1621, when he vacated the seat on being appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In the representation of Westbury, he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Sir Walter Long, of Draycot, to whom some of us may still feel grateful, as he is said to have been the first person who introduced tobacco into Wiltshire.

Sir James was installed as Chief Justice of England on February 1st, 1621, and before long he gave two judgments, which, though criticised by Lord Campbell as bad law, will I think, commend themselves as good sense to most of us. An innkeeper had been indicted for exacting an exorbitant price for oats. The indictment stated that he had charged 2s. 8d. when the ordinary price was not more than twenty pence. Objection was taken that the exact price should have been stated in the indictment, but on appeal the Lord Chief Justice decided that the words used—"not more than twenty pence"—were sufficient.

The other case was that of a woman, who had said to a neighbour, in the hearing of others, "*Thou perjured beast, I'll make thee stand upon a scaffold in the Star Chamber.*" The question arose whether this was a libel or not, as the words "*perjured beast*" were used not

as substantives, but as adjectives ; but the Lord Chief Justice ruled that it was as wrong to injure the reputation of a neighbour with an adjective as with a substantive ; in which decision, with all due deference to Lord Campbell, we, who are unlearned in the law, will most probably agree.

The judge had written a book on wards and liveries, which was an authority as long as it was needed, and he still continued to compile reports of cases which were tried at Westminster during the reigns of James and Charles.

And now, in the first year of his office, the Lord Chief Justice was called to execute a most important and delicate task, for which his high character singled him out. Bacon, the great philosopher, now created Viscount St. Albans, was Lord Chancellor, and whispers were heard that he had not been above receiving bribes from the suitors in the Court of Chancery. Bacon has been called—I think by Pope—“the greatest and the meanest of mankind.” He was certainly the greatest thinker of his day, and the reputation of the “*Novum Organum*” is as great now as it was then ; and some in our time have asserted that he was the real author of Shakespeare’s plays, and that Shakespeare was only the actor who placed them on the stage. It is difficult now to ascertain with clearness the measure of Lord Bacon’s guilt. It is certain that he accepted bribes, but it has never been proved that these bribes perverted justice. The accusation was rather that he received bribes and then decided against the givers. The fact was really this. There was then, as there has been in later days, a block of business in the Court of Chancery, and years might elapse before a suit came on for hearing, unless some interest was used with the Lord Chancellor to place it early on the list. A request that it might be heard soon was often accompanied by a present, which Bacon accepted, because his expenses were so great that often he did not know where to turn for money. This was not right, but it appears to have been the extent of the alleged bribery and corruption ; and if Bacon’s decisions had been in favour of the suitors who were supposed to have bribed him, nothing more would have been heard about it.

There were, however, some who were disappointed and aggrieved

when the judgment went against them after they had, as they thought, paid for it. Complaints were made in the House of Commons, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The consequence of this was that an impeachment was sent up to the House of Lords. Bacon could scarcely preside in the House of Lords during his own trial, and then it was that, at his own request, a commission passed the great seal reciting that, by reason of illness, he was unable to attend the House of Lords, and authorising Sir James Ley, Knight and Baronet, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, to act as Speaker in his absence. Thus it was that the Lord Chief Justice, not yet a peer, came to preside in the House and sat upon the wool-sack when Bacon was arraigned.

The Chancellor, conscious of guilt, deprecated the vengeance of his judges by a general avowal. He wrote to the King on the 25th of March as follows:—"And for the briberies and gifts wherewith I am charged, when the book of hearts shall be open I hope I shall not be found to have the two-fold fountain of a corrupt heart in a depraved habit of taking rewards to pervert justice, however I may be frail and partake of the abuses of the times; and therefore I am resolved when I come to my answer not to trick up my innocency, as I writ to the Lords, by cavellations and voidances, but to speak to them the language which my heart speaketh to me, in excusing, extenuating or ingenuously confessing, praying to God to give me the grace to see the bottom of my faults, and that no hardness of heart do steal upon me or any shew of more neatness of conscience than there is cause."

The Lords, not satisfied with a general acknowledgment, insisted on a specific confession of each one of the charges, and for this purpose a deputation waited on Bacon. After having acknowledged the truth of twenty-eight charges, he was asked if the confession was his own voluntary act, and he answered, "My Lords, it is my act, my hand, my heart, I beseech your Lordships to be merciful to a broken reed." It now became the painful duty of the Lord Chief Justice to pronounce the sentence of the peers against the unhappy Chancellor, who, no doubt, had been for years his friend and companion. He was spared the pain of doing this with Bacon

standing as a culprit before him, as his presence was dispensed with on account of serious illness. The sentence was a fine of £40,000, and imprisonment during the King's pleasure. He was, moreover, pronounced incapable of ever again holding office or voting in the House of Lords.

Before the sentence was pronounced the great seal had been sequestered and a new commission awarded to the Lord Chief Justice "to execute the place of the Chancellor or Lord Keeper." So says the author of the State Trials, but Lord Campbell says that when the King received the great seal, three commissions were ordered to be sealed with it in his presence, one to Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, and certain common law judges, to hear causes in the Court of Chancery; another to Sir James Ley, to preside as Speaker in the House of Lords; and a third to Viscount Mandeville, the Lord Treasurer, the Duke of Lennox, and the Earl of Arundell, to keep the great seal, and to affix it to all writs and letters requiring to be sealed. We can scarcely over-estimate the importance of these transactions, in which the Lord Chief Justice involuntarily took the foremost part, as they purged the judicial bench for ever after from all suspicion of corruption, and rendered it impossible for a judge to take a bribe. If Sir James Ley's hands had not been, as Milton says, "*unstained with gold or fee*," he could scarcely have been placed in such a position as he was.

And now came the question as to the person to whom the great seal, now temporarily in commission, should be entrusted. There was Sir Edward Coke, the greatest lawyer of the day; but Sir James Ley had so admirably performed the duties of Speaker of the House of Lords, that all eyes were turned on him; and there was also Hobert, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who was also by his reputation duly qualified to be Chancellor; but all expectations were disappointed when, through the interest of the Duke of Buckingham, it was offered to Williams, Dean of Westminster, soon to be Bishop of Lincoln, and by him accepted; and this was the last time that a clergyman has been Lord Chancellor.

Sir James Ley was, however, rewarded for his integrity, and compensated for his disappointment, when in 1624 he was made

Lord Treasurer and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Ley, of Canons Ley, in Devonshire. He did not hold this office long, for the King died, and in the next year, and soon after the accession of Charles I. he was removed from his office on pretence of his age and infirmities, but really to make room for Sir Thomas Weston, a favourite of Buckingham, who was at that time all-powerful with the King. Lord Campbell refers to Lord Clarendon's opinion of his incompetence as a reason for the removal of Lord Ley from the office of High Treasurer, but all that Clarendon says is that if his age and incompetency had been a sufficient reason for his removal, they would have been equally a reason for his never being appointed, as only two years had elapsed. If he had really been incompetent, he would scarcely have been made President of the Council soon afterwards, and advanced to the earldom of Marlborough.

His second wife had died in the interim, and he had married again, Jane, daughter of Lord Butler, of Bramfield, and niece to the Duke of Buckingham. No doubt it was through her influence that the earldom of Marlborough was obtained, as it was settled on the issue of this marriage with remainder to his own heirs. As there was no issue by this marriage the earldom went with the barony to his eldest son. No slight, however, was intended to his children when Lord Ley accepted an earldom, which was first of all settled on possible children, who, as events turned out, were never born, for his eldest son was about the same time called to the upper house by his father's barony. He had represented Westbury in Parliament from 1623 to 1625, and had previously sat for Devizes. It is probable that all the members of the family were not as easily pacified as the eldest son. Serious differences arose with the Longs, of Draycot. Hitherto the earl had been on the most affectionate terms with Lady Ann, his daughter, and Sir Walter Long, her husband. He had been so much at home at Draycot that he had built a gateway there and put his arms upon it, but afterwards there was a fierce quarrel, which probably arose from some remonstrance on the marriage of the Earl with a young wife, or else from the limitation of the patent. It seems never to have been healed during his life, for in his will he "begged pardon of the Lady Ann on the

bended knee of his heart for his conduct towards her." Whether he repented of his marriage or lamented the estrangement from his daughter is a question which we need not decide.

And now comes the tragic end of the good Earl. For some time he must have seen that darker days were drawing on, and it may be that his counsels were unheeded by the King, and in that case what passed between his royal master and himself was a secret which he would never have divulged. The end came when the King dissolved his fourth Parliament, and declared that he would rule without the aid of parliaments. The Earl of Marlborough and his son, Lord Ley, were both present in the House of Lords at the delivery of the King's speech, in which he said:—"I thought it necessary to come here to-day to declare to you and to all the world that it was merely the undutiful and seditious carriage in the Lower House that hath caused the dissolution of this Parliament. You, my Lords, are so far from being the causers of it, that I take as much comfort in your dutiful demeanour as I am justly distasted with their proceedings. Yet to avoid mistakings, let me tell you that it is so far from me to adjudge all the House equally guilty, that I know that there are many there as dutiful subjects as any in the world; it being but some few vipers among them that did cast this mist of undutifulness over most of their eyes. As these vipers must look for their reward of punishment, so you, my Lords, must justly expect from me that favour and protection that a good King oweth to his loving and faithful nobility."

The Earl went home with a broken heart, for he loved his country and his King. Four days afterwards he was dead, and his body was brought from London to Westbury and laid in the same grave with his first wife—the mother of all his children—in the south transept of the Church.

And as I began with his epitaph, so I will end with words which have immortalised his memory, the sonnet which Milton addressed to Lady Margaret, his daughter:—¹

¹ Milton diverted himself sometimes of an evening in visiting Lady Margaret Ley, daughter of the Earl of Marlborough, Lord High Treasurer of England and President of the Privy Council to King James I. This lady, being a woman of

“ Daughter to that good Earl, once President
Of England’s Council, and her Treasury,
Who lived in both, unstained with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himself content,
Till sad the breaking of that Parliament
Broke him, as that dishonest victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Killed with report that old man eloquent.
Though later born than to have known the days
Wherein your father flourished, yet by you,
Madam, methinks I see him living yet:
So well your words his noble virtues praise,
That all both judge you to relate them true,
And to possess them, honoured Margaret.”

He left by his will £20 to the poor of Westbury, and £20 for the repair of the bells. His widow, still young, beautiful, and fascinating, re-married Ashburnham the Cofferer, and lived an eventful life through the Commonwealth. I had collected some notes of the lives of the succeeding Earls, but this paper has been too long already. Heywood still stands, and its present occupant is a worthy successor of William of Westbury and James, Earl of Marlborough, being the third of the eminent judges who have spent their holidays under the shadow of its trees. As you pass that house to-morrow you will be struck by the beauty of its situation, and will remember that it was once the residence of the “ good Earl ” whose praise was sung by Milton.

admirable wit and good sense, had a particular esteem for our author, and took much delight in his company, as likewise did her husband, Capt. Hobson ; and what regard Milton had for her appears from a sonnet that he wrote to her, extant among his occasional poems. *Life of Milton, T. Burt.*

The Church Heraldry of North Wiltshire.

By ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

(Continued from vol. xxiv., p. 307.)

LACOCK.

Chancel.

553. I.—On the Austrian eagle displayed sable; quarterly, 1 and 4. Argent, on a fess azure three lozenges or. 2 and 3. Or, a lion rampant gules ducally crowned azure. All ensigned by a cap of a Count of the Empire, pink turned up ermine. *Crescit sub pondere virtus.*

Rear Admiral Charles Feilding, ob. 1837, “enclosed in oak of an English ship of war; lineally descended from Basil Feilding, 4th Earl of Denbigh, of the House of Hapsburg, and Count of the Holy Roman Empire.”

554. II.—Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or; impaling, Paly of six argent and gules, on a chief sable two lions passant guardant or. STRANGWAYS. M.I.

Christiana Barbara, third daughter of Thomas Mansel Talbot, and the Right Hon. Lady Mary Talbot, of Margam, Glamorgan-shire, ob. 1808.

Stained Glass in East Window.

555. III.—TALBOT (554). Crest. On a cap of dignity a lion statant, the tail extended. TALBOT. 1776.

Stained Glass in South Window.

556. IV.—¹Quarterly, 1 and 4. Argent, on a bend azure three

¹ On the floor of the chancel is a brass plate to the memory of Mary Spencer Grosett, wife of J. R. Grosett, M.P., ob. at Lacock Abbey, 31st Dec., 1820, bur. in Bristol Cathedral.

acorns or. MUIRHEAD. 2 and 3. Azure, three mullets in fess argent between as many bezants and an acorn of the last. GROSSETT; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. Paly of six or and azure, a canton ermine. SHIRLEY. 2 and 3. Azure, three swords bendways proper, hilted or, the points towards sinister base. RAWLINS.

On a pillar between the two arches on the north side a shield Gules a teazle-head (?) argent; in the moulding of the pillar the scorpion of SHERINGTON.

North Chapel.

557. V.—*A large white marble tablet, inscribed with a long Latin epitaph, and supported on a block of stone, on either side a tall pillar supporting a pediment thereon a trophy of arms; Quarterly of six.* 1. TALBOT (554). 2. Azure, a lion rampant within a tressure or. 3. Bendy of ten gules and argent. 4. Gules, two crosses patty or between as many flanches checky argent and azure. SHERINGTON. 5. Azure, a bend argent. LAVALL. 6. Per fess indented or and azure six martlets counterchanged. FRANSHAM. Crest. On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, a lion statant, the tail extended or.

John Talbot, ob. 1713, æt. 83.

558. VI.—*A large stone altar-tomb (on the three front panels the scorpion of SHERINGTON) with canopy, above is the following shield supported by two naked boys:—*

1. Quarterly 1 and 4. SHERINGTON (557). 2. LAVALL (557). 3. FRANSHAM (557).
2. *On ceiling of canopy, the same quarterings; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules, bezanty, a cross coupé of the last.* WALSINGHAM. 2 and 3. *On a bend another wavy in sinister chief a cross crosslet fitchy.* WRYTTLE.
3. *On dexter interior side of canopy, the same quarterings; impaling, I. and IV. grand quarters—1 and 4. A cross engraved.* BOURCHIER. 2 and 3. *A fess between ten billets.* BERNERS. II. and III. grand quarters—Quarterly gules (?) and azure (?) over all a bend.

4. *On sinister interior side of canopy*, the same quarterings; impaling, Gules, three unicorns in pale courant argent.
FARINGDON.

On ceiling of canopy, "Ser William Sherington Kn."

Stained Glass in East Window.

559. VII.—Argent, two glazing irons in saltire between four closing nails sable, on a chief gules a lion passant guardant dimidiated or. "Ano. 1589." GLAZIERS' Co., London.

On the roof are two angels bearing shields thereon the Symbol of the Blessed Sacrament; an angel holding a shield thereon the Symbol of the Five Precious Wounds; a staff erect between two bears standing on their hind legs and facing one another; a swan with two heads (?) proper; in the moulding of the south pillar of the west arch the scorpion of SHERINGTON, and a garb; on the south side of the east window under a niche an angel holding an empty shield; on the outside of this window is an angel holding a shield charged with a bend thereon; in the west window in stained glass the sacred monogram and cross of St. George.

South Transept.

560. VIII.—Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure between three rooks proper as many suns in their splendour. ROOKE (550); impaling in chief, I. and IV. grand quarters—1 and 4. Gules, a lion rampant argent, a crescent for difference. WALLACE. 2 and 3. Argent a fess checky or and sable. LINDSAY. II. and III. grand quarters—Argent, three pelicans feeding their young in as many nests proper. PATERSON;—and in base, Azure, a chevron between three fusils or; pendant therefrom a medal, thereon Britannia with helmet and trident seated on a sea-horse couchant.

Frederick William Rooke, Capt. R.N., of Lackham House, ob. 1855.

561. IX.—*A wooden tablet, once painted and gilt, surrounded with eight shields, at the head another shield with date 1623:—*

1. Quarterly 1 and 4. BAYNARD (529). 2 and 3. BLUET (529).
Crest. A demi-unicorn rampant or.

2. BAYNARD ; impaling, Argent, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis sable.
 3. BAYNARD ; impaling, Azure, two swords in saltire between four fleurs-de-lis or. BARROW.
 4. BAYNARD ; impaling, LUDLOW (9).
 5. BAYNARD ; impaling, Azure, a chevron between three pears pendant or. STEWKELEY.
 6. BAYNARD ; impaling, Azure, fleur-de-lisy, a lion rampant or. POOLE.
 7. BAYNARD ; impaling, WALSHINGHAM (558).
 8. BAYNARD ; impaling, Per fess embattled or and sable, six crosses patty counterchanged. WARNEFORD.
 9. BAYNARD ; impaling, BLAKE (26) ; *the field* or.
- Edward Bainarde, ob. 1575.

562. X.—*A similar tablet with same date :—*

1. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Argent, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued, gules. STAPLETON. 2 and 3. Barry of six or and gules. FITZALAN ; *all within a garter*. Crest *destroyed*.
2. STAPLETON ; impaling, Sable, fretty or. BEAULIEU.
3. STAPLETON ; impaling, chequy or and azure, a canton ermine, within a bordure gules. DE RICHMOND.
4. STAPLETON ; impaling, FITZALAN.
5. STAPLETON ; impaling, Bendy of six or and vert (azure?). PHILIBERT.
6. STAPLETON ; impaling, Ermine, a lion rampant vert (azure?). PICKERING.
7. STAPLETON ; impaling, Barry of six or and vert (azure?). CONSTABLE.
8. STAPLETON ; impaling, SHERINGTON (557).
9. STAPLETON ; impaling, Ermine, on a fess vert (azure ?) three fleurs-de-lis-or. UFFLET.

Lady Ursula Baynard, daughter of Sir Robert Stapilton, of Wyghall, in the County of York, Knt., and wife to Sir Robert Baynard ; Edward, her son, here buried, and Mary, her daughter.

563. XI.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. Argent, three fusils conjoined in fess gules within a bordure sable. MONTAGU. 2 and 3. Or, an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gules. MONTHERMER; impaling, HUNGERFORD (236).

James Montagu and Diana, his wife; Edward, their eldest son; James, their second son, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Eyles, Knt. Anthony, their third son, is buried in St. Giles' Church, Middlesex.

564. XII.—MONTAGU *and* MONTHERMER (563); impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. Azure, three swan's heads erased at the neck proper. HEDGES. 2 and 3. Or, three bull's heads caboshed sable. GORE.

James Montagu, and Elinor, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Hedges, of Aldrington, in this county.

565. XIII.—MONTAGU *and* MONTHERMER (563). Crest. A griffin's head couped, wings elevated or, gorged with a collar argent thereon three fusils conjoined in fess gules. Supporters. Dexter an antelope; sinister a griffin gorged as in the crest; *both couchant and turned away from the shield.*

James Montagu, of Lackham, ob. 1798.

566. XIV.—MONTAGU *and* MONTHERMER (563); impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. BAYNARD (561). 2 and 3. BLUET (561).

James Mountague, third son of Henry, Earl of Manchester; and Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Baynard, of Lackham, his wife; they left issue, Walter (died young), James (married to Diana, daughter of Anthony Hungerford, of Farley Castle, leaving issue Edward, James, Anthony, and Robert); George, Robert, Henry, Edward, Sidney, Mary (wife of Thomas Ewer, of the Lee, Co. Herts), Charles, William, Katherine, Thomas, and John.

On the Floor.

567. XV.—¹*A brass thereon the figures of a knight in armour and*

¹ Kite's "*Monumental Brasses of Wilts.*," pp 39, 40; and also "*Baynard Monuments of Lacock Church.*," *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. iv., p. 6, by the same accurate and painstaking writer.

his wife, below are the figures of eighteen children, five of them are daughters, the second son is tonsured, at each of the four corners is a shield of arms :—

1. Quarterly 1 and 4. BLUET (561). 2 and 3. BAYNARD (561) ;
repeated twice.
2. Quarterly, 1 and 4. BAYNARD. 2 and 3. LUDLOW (9) ;
repeated twice.

On the knight's surcoat, BLUET quartering BAYNARD ; also the same on each shoulder ; on the loose mantle of the female figure, BAYNARD quartering LUDLOW.

Robert Baynard, ob. 1501 ; Elizabeth, his wife.

In a stained glass window in memory of Captain Rooke, R.N. ; *Agnus Dei*, and in dexter lower light behind a reclining knight in armour a shield thereon, Sable, a dragon rampant within a bordure engrailed gules ; under roof four angels supporting shields thereon a cross-crosslet.

Hatchments in South Chapel.

568. XVI. MONTAGU and MONTHERMER (563) ; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. HEDGES (564). 2 and 3. GORE (564). Crest. A griffin's head coupé, wings elevated, gules, charged with a portcullis. *Quies in cælo.*

569. XVII.—The same without crest. *Vivit post funera virtus.*

570. XVIII.—FEILDING with quartering (553) : impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. Sable, two lions passant in pale paly of six argent and gules, langued of the last. STRANGWAYS (? 554). 2. Ermine, on a chevron azure three fox's heads erased or, a canton of the second charged with a fleur-de-lis as the third. FOX. 3. Sable, three talbots trippant argent, langued gules. TALBOT. *All charged on the Austrian eagle.* Crest. The cap of a Count of the Holy Roman Empire ensigned with the Austrian eagle charged on the breast with first quartering of FEILDING. *Crescit sub pondere virtus.*

571. XIX.—MUIRHEAD quartering GROSETT with the impaling as in (556). *In cælo quies.*

572. XX.—DICKENSON (543), in pretence, Argent, a chevron between three squirrels sejant, cracking as many nuts proper. GOOSTREY (543). Crest. Out of a cloud a cubit arm erect holding a branch of laurel all proper. *Dei manus medicus.*

573. XXI.—Argent, ten annulets gules, four, three, two, one. See of WORCESTER; impaling, JOHNSON (102); ensigned with a mitre. *In cælo quies.*

574. XXII.—MONTAGU and MONTHERMER (563); impaling, WROUGHTON (326). Crest. A griffin's head coupé or, wings elevated sable, gorged with a collar argent, thereon three fusils conjoined in fess gules. *In cælo salus.*

South Aisle.

575. XXIII.—DICKENSON (543), in pretence GOOSTREY¹ (572). Crest. DICKENSON (572).

Barnard Dickenson, of Bowden Park, ob. 1814.

576. XXIV.—See of WORCESTER (573); impaling, JOHNSON (102); ensigned with a mitre.

James, second son of Rev. James Johnson, M.A., Rector of Long Melford, Co. Suffolk, and grandson of George Johnson, of Bowden Park; Bishop of Gloucester, 1752, translated to Worcester 1759; ob. 1774.

On the eastern arch an empty shield; under the roof over the west window an angel holding a shield thereon a bend.

West Porch.

577. XXV. *In centre of groined roof*, BLUET (561) quartering BAYNARD (561).

Over the window above chancel arch two angels holding empty shields.

Hatchments. M.I.

578. XXVI.—TALBOT (554); impaling, Azure, ten billets, four,

¹ Barnard Dickenson married Miss Goostrey, of Missenden, Co. Bucks, 6th September, 1773. *Gent. Mag.*, 1773, p. 469.

three, two, one, or, on a chief of the second a demi-lion sable (*sic*)
DORMER (434) all ensigned with an earl's coronet.

579. XXVII.—Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets
fitchy sable. DAVENPORT; impaling, TALBOT (554).

*On the external south side of nave on one of the pinnacles near the
string-course, BAYNTON.*

BOX.

Chancel.

580. I.—Crest. A demi-cockatrice, flames issuing from the
mouth.

William, eldest son of William Northey, of Ivy House, ob. 1826.

581. II.—On a fess or between three panthers trippant proper
semy of mullets argent a rose slipt, on either side a gillyflower;
impaling, Sable, on a chevron between three pistols argent as many
roses gules. HOPKINS. *Steady.*

William, son of William Northey, of Compton Bassett, by
Abigail, daughter of Sir Thomas Webster, of Battle Abbey, ob.
1770; Lucy, his youngest daughter, ob. 1783; Anne, his wife, ob.
1822, æt. 90.

582. III.—EYRE (319).

William Eyre, of Ashley, “uxorem habuit Elizabetham Radolphi
Flowerdew de Hethersett, in Comitatu Norfolk, arm., filiam; ex
quâ septem Liberos suscepit”; ob. 1699, æt. 82.

583. IV.—. . . impaling (*all obliterated, not
blazoned in M.I.*)

Mary Blow, widow, daughter of Robert Butler, late of Great
Chelsea, Co. Middlesex, and Martha, his wife; sister of Edward
Butler, LL.D., late President of Magdalen College, Oxon, and sister
of Ann, wife of Sergeant Eyre, ob. 1755; buried with her husband,
Thomas Blow. Erected by her niece and executrix, Mary Herbert,
of Chelsea, widow.

584. V.—NORTHEY (581); impaling, (*Obliterated, not blazoned in M.I.*)

Hariott, wife of William Northey, of Compton Bassett, daughter of Robert Vyner, of Gautby, Co. Lincoln, ob. 1750; Ann, his daughter, by Ann, daughter of Edward Hopkins, of Coventry, ob. 1765.

585. VI.—GODDARD (545), crescents ermine *without the canton*. Crest *destroyed*.

Thomas, fourth son of Edward Goddard, late of Upham, ob. 1691; Priscilla, his mother, ob. 1681, æt. 88.

On Floor within Communion Rails.

586. VII.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. An eagle with two heads displayed. 2 and 3. Two bars dancetty, in chief three annulets. BEKE; over all a mullet for difference.

“ Francis Speke, third sonne of Hugh Speke, Esq., was borne att Haselbury ye 7th day of Oct. being thursday about four of ye clocke in ye morning in ye yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord King Iames Anno Domini 1610 ”; ob. 1683.

587. VIII.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. Two bars over a spread eagle charged with an escocheon surcharged with a sinister hand (590). 2 and 3. Three chevronels between as many mullets pierced. MAYNEY (591). M.I.

(Sir Hugh Speke, Bart., ob. 1661; his only daughter, Ann; Dame Rachel Speke, eldest daughter of Sir William Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, M.I.), Co. Somerset, Kt., Bart., by Dame Frances, daughter of Anthony Hungerford, of Farley Castle, and relict of Sir George Speke, of Haselbury, Bart., and afterwards wife of Rd. Musgrave, Esq., ob. 1711.

588. IX.—SPEKE (587); impaling, Per pale three chevronels between as many cinquefoils counterchanged. MAYNEY (591). M.I.

(Dame Anne Speke, sole daughter and heiress of John Mayney, of Staplehurst, Co. Kent, relict of Sir Hugh Speke, and mother to Sir George Speke, M.I.), ob. 1685; Mary, the daughter, ob. 1719;

Thomas, the son of George Speke-Petty, of Haselbury, ob. 1725.

589. X.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. A spread eagle. SPEKE. 2 and 3. Three chevronels between as many cinquefoils. MAYNEY; the badge of Ulster. Crest. A hedgehog. M.I.

George Speke, "Baronettus, Filius Hugonis Speke, Baronetti, de Haselbury in com. Wilton. Annæque filiaë unicæ et Hæredis Johannis Mayney, &c.," ob. 1685. M.I.

"By the three graduall stone seates is a Lyon rampant in stone with a cross-crosslet on his shoulder (BIGOD?)." A. and J.

590. XI.—*A pennon*; Barry of six argent and azure, an eagle with two heads displayed gules, SPEKE (586); impaling, Or, two bars dancetty sable, on a chief azure three annulets argent. BEKE (586). A. and J.

591. XII.—*A pennon*¹ SPEKE (590), with badge of Ulster; in pretence, Per pale argent and sable, three chevronels between as many cinquefoils counterchanged. MAYNEY (587). A. and J.

South Aisle.

592. XIII.—Or, on a chief embattled sable three plates. Edward Lee, ob. 1797; Ann, his wife, ob. 1766.

593. XIV.—Crest. An arm erect, couped at the elbow, holding in the hand an oak branch fructed.

Joseph Nash, M.D., of Chilton Hill House, Co. Somerset, youngest son of the late Rev. Samuel Nash, LL.D., Rector of Great Tew, and Vicar of Enstone, Co. Oxford, ob. 1857; Jane Amelia, his wife, ob. 1880, æt. 81; Cavendish Lyster Joseph, grandson of the above, and son of Dr. Joseph and Elizabeth Anne Nash, of Ashley Manor House, ob. 1854.

¹ The first is that of Hugh Speke, of Haselbury, ob. 1624, and his wife, Eliza, daughter of Henry Beke, of Hartley Court, Berks; the second that of his son, the above Sir Hugh Speke, and his wife, the above Ann Mayney. *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 57.

Nave.

594. XV.—¹Quarterly, 1 and 4, LONG (29). 2. POPHAM, with annulet for difference (484). 3. SEYMOUR (5); over all a mullet for difference; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, two bars ermine. BUTLER. 3 and 4. A lion rampant, double-queued. MOUNTFORD. Anthony Long, ob. 1578.

595. XVI.—Two birds in pale; impaling, An eagle displayed. COTTON.

Thomas Bowdless, of Ashley, ob. 1785; Elizabeth Stuart, his wife, daughter and coheirress of Sir John Cotton, of Conington, Co. Huntingdon, Bart., ob. 1797, æt. 80; Jane, their eldest daughter, ob. 1784; Elizabeth Julia, their second daughter, ob. 1754.

Hatchments.

596. XVII.—*Blank*; impaling, in chief, Per fess gules and argent, a cross bottony between four mullets counterchanged; in base, Or, on a bend engrailed gules three cross-crosslets fitchy argent. Crest. A castle argent. *Mors janua vitæ.*

597. XVIII.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. Per pale ENGLAND and SCOTLAND. 2. FRANCE. 3. IRELAND.

DITCHERIDGE.

Painted Glass in two South Windows of the Chancel symbols of the Four Evangelists and of the Passion, the Keys of St. Peter, and Cross of St. Andrew; in a North Window of the Nave Agnus Dei.

COLERNE.

On the West external Wall of the Tower an angel under a niche holding a shield thereon a cross.

BIDDESTON.

Chancel.

598. I.—Gules three escocheons or.

¹ Only the tablet and the arms now remain; some fragments of the monument are in a garden. Aubrey and Jackson, p. 57.

William Mountjoy, ob. 1734; Elizabeth, his wife, ob. 1741; William Mountjoy, ob. 1766; Barbara, his wife, ob. 1767; William Mountjoy, ob. 1766; Elizabeth, his wife, ob. 1776; William Mountjoy, ob. 1787; Barbara, ob. 1720, and Sarah, ob. 1727, daughters of William and Barbara Mountjoy, junior.

599. II.—*An altar tomb.* Quarterly. 1. On a fess three roundles, a greyhound courant and collared. HAYNES. 2. Quarterly. 1 and 4. *Blank.* 2 and 3. Per fess indented, over all a fess. 3. A chevron between three leopard's faces. 4. Barry of eight; in pretence, Barry of six. A. and J.

600. III.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. ENGLAND. 2. SCOTLAND. 3. IRELAND.

SLAUGHTERFORD.

601. I.—*Over South Door*, a bull's head caboshed. GORE. A. and J.

602. II.—*Outside Porch Door an altar-tomb*, a chevron between three hearts. BAYLIFFE. A. and J.

DERRY HILL.

Painted Glass in East Window.

603. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules, a lion passant guardant argent, crowned or, in chief three mullets pierced of the second. 2 and 3. Or a fess between two chevrons sable. *Occurs twice.*

¹ William John Lisley, A.D. 1865.

¹ Buried under a flat stone in the churchyard eastward of the chancel; "of Pewsham, formerly of Mirwood, Herts, in which county he was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant, and served as high sheriff in 1851. He was M.P. for the Borough of Chippenham from 1859 to 1865. He died January 14th, 1873, aged 81 years."

Wiltshire's Contribution to the Piedmontese Fund in 1655.

By J. WAYLEN.

IT is not many months since a remarkable gathering took place in Torre Pellice, the capital of the Waldensian valleys lying in the midst of the Cottian Alps, in the north of Italy, thirty miles, more or less, from Turin. The object of the meeting was to commemorate what has long been termed the "Glorious Return" of the expatriated Waldenses just two hundred years ago; when eight hundred resolute men, gathering on the shore of the Lake of Geneva from the various scenes of their exile, fought their way back to their beloved homes in the face of terrible hardships and the opposition of French soldiery. At the bi-centenary celebration of that event which came off in September, 1889, not only were delegates present from many Protestant lands, but the King of Italy expressed his personal sympathy by addressing an affectionate letter to his Waldensian subjects, by commanding the Prefect of Turin to attend the conclave as His Majesty's representative, by a donation of five thousand francs, and by knighting the Rev. J. P. Pons—the "Moderator of the 'Table,'" as he was termed—and investing him with the order of the Corona d'Italia. Among the English visitors the venerable figure of Sir Henry Layard, the explorer of Nineveh, was conspicuous, himself a descendant of French Huguenots.

But a narrative of the Glorious Return of 1689, how attractive soever it might prove, is not so much the object of the present article as to accept it as a suitable occasion for reviving the memory of what took place in our own country, and in our own county of Wilts too, when the Waldenses underwent the previous catastrophe of the massacre of 1655. These two events in fact constitute the two most prominent epochs in their history as a suffering Church. They had been a proscribed race all down the centuries; but the tragedy of 1655 was of so desolating a character as to awaken the horror of all the Protestant states of Europe. John Milton's well-known sonnet on the occasion by no means exaggerates the affair.

As for the Protector Oliver, he lost no time in despatching Sir Samuel Morland as ambassador extraordinary, to remonstrate with the Court of Turin in words which, if unheeded, would soon have become acts. At home he ordained a general fast throughout England; collections at the same time to be made in all the Churches to relieve the homeless survivors in the valleys. He headed the subscription list by a gift of two thousand pounds out of his privy purse; and so cordially was his challenge accepted by the nation, that, judged by the money standard of the age, their contributions may be said to have risen to munificence. £16,500 is the sum accounted for by Morland in the copious memorandum occupying twenty-eight pages of Thurloe's *State Papers*; though he admits that this was only "part of the moneys collected for the poor people of the valleys."

Scanning the contribution list of Wiltshire, we remark at first sight that some parishes of importance are totally omitted, Malmesbury, Hindon, and Downton, for example; while on the other hand sundry obscure villages surprise us by the largeness of their donations. Leading families in this or that locality, as also the known principles of the resident incumbent may have had something to do in this matter. May we not reasonably conclude, for instance, that the influence of the Frowd family is discernable at Edington (spelt Edingston in the list)? the Protestantism of the Frowds, always of a pronounced character, being subsequently illustrated by alliance with the Huguenot family of Faugoin,¹ who settled in the south-west quarter of Wilts and enjoyed the friendship of the Hoares of Stourhead. The Frowds (of Tinhead) have long disappeared from Edington parish, but the title of Frowd-Seagram, of Bratton,

¹ *The Huguenot family of Faugoin, in South Wilts.* The last household bearing this patronymic comprised five daughters renowned for their beauty, and one son; but as the son died unmarried the name is well-nigh forgotten. Of the daughters, one married Mr. Partridge, the Vicar of Stourton; another, Mr. Turner, a clergyman of Mere; a third married Mr. Hyatt, a farmer near Stourhead; a fourth was the wife of Edward Frowd, of Tinhead aforesaid; and the fifth died unmarried. Through Camilla Sloper, a grand-daughter of Edward Frowd, but maternally deriving from the Houltons, of Farley Castle, we trace the progenitors of the present Lieut.-Colonel Frowd Walker, the energetic commander of our Sikh troops in the Straits Settlements.

perpetuates their memory. Then, again, the large sums collected at the two Donheads remind us of the dramatic story of Peter Ince, the ejected parson, and of his generous patron, Thomas Grove, of Fern House. From Bradford, where Methuens and Houltons dwelt, we might have expected larger results. But in place of finding any fault, which is far enough from our design, let us hasten to extol the generosity of Salisbury, which, with its suburbs of Harnham, Fisherton, Old Sarum, and Stratford, furnished £105, equivalent to at least £500 of our modern money. Next to Salisbury, the contribution of Marlborough, including the suburbs of Preshute and Mildenhall, amounting to £49 5s. 7d., naturally invites remark; and the circumstances which may be conceived as giving birth to such a demonstration are worth recital.

Thomas Eyre, the Mayor of Marlborough at the period in debate, was a personal friend of Oliver Cromwell. Whether or not he may be identified with the Captain Thomas Eyre whom the Parliament placed in the temporary command of Devizes Castle after its surrender to Oliver, or whether he was only a kinsman of that officer, can perhaps be decided only by Canon Jackson, who may profitably be consulted in all matters relating to that family. Now, there was no town in England which from first to last, throughout the recent war, had rendered more practical adherence to the Parliament's cause than Marlborough did. Cromwell was well acquainted with the whole story of their varied trials; and when those trials culminated in a disastrous fire which swept through the whole length of their High Street, we cannot doubt that it came home to him as a personal calamity. It was an accidental conflagration, this fire of 1653; and it occurred just one week after Cromwell's forcible ejection of the Long Parliament—a busy time, no doubt; but so confident did Mr. Mayor feel of the Lord General's sympathy that he at once made an appeal in behalf of his ruined fellow-townsmen, and received an equally prompt response. By means of a public collection instituted throughout England and Wales not many months elapsed before the town arose phoenix-like from its ashes; and one of the houses displays the conspicuous date of 1654 to the present day. Cromwell's name, it is true, does not appear on the

acting committee sitting at Sadlers' Hall to carry out this scheme ; he had larger work in hand just then ; but he found time to come down to Marlborough and, in company with Mr. Mayor, to perambulate the place and offer his practical advice. The tradition may be at fault which attributes to him a promise that the new market-house should be his personal gift to the town, seeing that in the subsequent allotment of the national fund a thousand pounds was expressly devoted to that object. But tradition has not falsified the light in which he was generally regarded by the Marlborough commonalty at that crisis ; nor need we doubt that before his departure he utilised the occasion *more Gladstoniense* for a characteristic harangue on the moral aspects of the catastrophe. Anyhow, it seems rational to conclude that gratitude for his services must in great measure have been the motive prompting them two years later to surpass every other town in the county (Salisbury excepted) in their contribution to the Piedmontese Fund. It is a noticeable fact, too, that, at the very moment of the fire's breaking out, the people of the town and neighbourhood were met in special conclave to invoke the divine benediction on the arduous course of action to which he had just committed himself. An extract from the Mayor's letter to Oliver on the day after the calamity will more fully set this forth. "Too much," says he, "cannot be said for them ; they being a people more generally well-affected than any town I know in this county. Yet, being confident that your Excellency's ear will be open to them, and also that you will be ready to act for them, I shall only in reference to them say thus much more,—that the very day when this affliction befel them the godly people of the town and many of the country were together seeking God (according to your desire in your late Declaration) for His presence with you in your councils, that you might be endowed with the spirit of wisdom and counsel for the management of the great and weighty affairs before you, to the honour of His name and the good and encouragement of His people, in settling justice and righteousness in this nation—being confident that this was the end you proposed to yourself in the dissolution of the Parliament. In the truth and reality of this I am so well satisfied, that for my own

part, as I shall not cease daily to pray for you upon the same account as is aforementioned, so I resolve through the assistance of the Lord to stand and fall with you, and according to my mean abilities, by all ways and means, with the hazard of my life and fortune, to give my utmost assistance to promote those ends which I have thought it my duty to express. And having so done, shall remain, my lord, your Excellency's humble and faithful servant, THOMAS EYRE."

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Alderbury	2	5	9	Calne	7	0	2
Alderton	2	5	6	Castlecombe	0	19	3
All-Cannings	2	12	7	Castle Eaton	0	11	0
Allington	1	5	10	Chalfield	1	0	6
Alton Barnes	1	10	0	Cheverill Magna	0	15	0
Amesbury	1	5	0	Cheverill Parva	0	9	4
Anstey	0	10	0	Chilmark	1	2	5
Barford St. Martin	0	7	2	Chippenham	3	3	10
Barwick St. James	0	3	4	Chirton	0	2	4
Barwick St. Leonard	0	2	0	Choldrington, West	0	8	0
Baverstock	0	11	2	Christian Malford	2	18	6
Bedwyn Magna	2	17	8	Chute	0	16	1
Bedwyn Parva	1	5	7	Codford	0	10	6
Bircombe	0	4	2	Codford St. Peter	0	11	10
Bishops Cannings	1	2	3	Colerne	0	12	9
Bishops Cannings St. James	1	5	0	Collingbourn, Ducis	3	10	6
Bishopston	0	17	9	Collingbourn Kingston	9	10	9
Bishopston	3	19	4	Combe Bisset	0	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bishopstrowe	2	3	11	Corsham	3	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blacklands	0	5	4	Corsley	1	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blunsden St. Andrews	0	6	6	Cricklade St. Mary	0	1	6
Broad Blunsden	1	6	10	Cricklade St. Sampson	2	11	0
Boscombe	0	11	7	Crothorne	1	1	0
Bowlton	0	11	5	Damerham, South	2	3	1
Box	1	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dauntsey	1	15	2
Bradford	3	4	4	Devizes, St. John	4	10	3
Bradley, North	4	13	4	Devizes, St. Mary	4	7	0
Bratton	0	12	6	Draycot-Cerne	0	17	10
Bremhill	2	12	4	Dunhead St. Andrew	4	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brickfont	2	19	1	Dunhead St. Mary	14	6	8
Brigmerston and Milston	0	19	6	Durnford-Magna	0	16	10
Brinkworth	5	17	4	Durrington	0	13	2
Britford	1	2	5	Eastkrite (<i>sic</i>)	3	5	2
Brixton Deverill	0	10	11	Easton Grey	0	10	0
Broadchalk	1	1	0	Ebbesborne Wake	0	5	7
Bulford	0	10	4	Edingston	6	11	1
Burbage	1	2	1	Eysie	0	7	8

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Farley	0	9	0	Maiden Bradley	2	13	0
Fiddleton	0	15	0	Maidington	0	18	0
Figheldean	1	6	6	Manningford Bruce	0	7	0
Fisherton-Anger	1	11	4	Marden	0	5	4
Fisherton-de la Mere	0	10	4	Marlborough	36	2	6
Fonthill-Epis.	0	8	5	Martin	1	6	8
Fonthill-Gifford	0	11	3	Marston Meysey	0	13	0
Fovant	1	15	10	Marston-South	1	2	2
Fuggleston and Bemerton	0	18	0	Meere	5	3	6
Grinstead-West	1	4	4	Melksham	6	17	1
Grittleton	1	6	6	Mildenhall	3	12	4
Hannington	0	15	0	Milton	1	0	0
Ham	1	3	5	Netheravon	1	7	2
Harnham, West	0	6	8	Netherhampton	0	9	0
Headington	0	18	3	Nettleton	1	5	0
Highworth	1	9	0	Newton	0	11	0
Highworth	0	8	0	Newton Toney	1	6	4
Hill-Martin	1	2	10	Norton	0	8	5
Hinton-Parva	2	0	0	Norton Bavant	0	13	8
Horningsham	1	6	3	Odstock	1	9	8
Huish	0	4	3	Ogbourn St. Andrew	3	9	7
Hullavington	1	1	3	Ogbourn St. George	2	0	0
Idmiston, Porton, and Gomilton	1	13	4	Orcheston St. George	0	13	8
Inglesham	0	10	3	Orcheston St. Mary	0	6	4
Keevil	2	3	10	Pewsey	5	0	11
Kingston Deveril	0	14	9½	Pitton and Farley	1	1	8
Knoyle-West	0	18	3	Potterne	2	3	2
Kyngton St. Michael	1	12	10½	Preshute	9	10	9
Kyngton West	0	18	8	Ramsbury	7	9	8
Lacock	2	2	3	Rodbourn Cheyney	1	3	0
Lanford	1	8	2	Rushall	0	10	0
Langford	0	5	11	Sarum, Old	9	18	11
Langford, Steeple	1	1	9	Sarum, St. Edmund	39	8	4
Langford-parva	0	5	11	Sarum, St. Martin	18	7	5
Langley Burrel	2	2	7½	Sarum, St. Thomas	31	1	8
Latton	0	15	0	Seagre	1	1	8
Laverstock	0	7	8	Sedghill	2	1	2
Lavington	1	11	0	Semley	3	10	3
Lavington-west	0	18	0	Sharlington	0	10	11
Lediard Millicent	1	10	6	Sherston	1	17	0
Lediard Tregoze	1	16	2	Shopworth	0	5	5
Liddington	0	15	7	Shorncut	0	2	9
Lineham	0	12	9	Shrewton Virgo	0	14	6
Littleton Drew	0	5	6	Somerford-magna	0	10	9
Luckington	0	14	10½	Somerford-parva	0	11	4
Ludgershall	1	1	11	Stanton St. Bernard	1	5	0
				Stanton by Highworth	1	1	8

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Stapleford	0	2	6	Warminster	4	7	1
Steeple Ashton	1	18	9	Westbury	10	4	7
Stert	0	1	10	West Dean	6	17	9
Stockton	0	15	8	Whiteparish	1	11	0
Stourton	1	14	7	Wilcot	0	19	5
Stratford under the Castle	4	7	0	Wilsford	1	5	5
Stratford Stoney	0	10	6	Wilton-borough	7	4	3
Stratton St. Margaret	0	18	0	Wilye	0	15	7
Sutton Mandeville	2	4	0	Winkfield	1	10	10
Swallowcliff	1	5	0	Winslow and Stoke	0	11	7
Swindon	1	2	2	Winterbourn	0	9	4
Teffont Ewias	1	0	0	Winterbourn Dauntsey	0	3	7
Tidworth-north	0	9	5	Winterbourn Earls	0	17	10
Tilshead	0	18	0	Winterbourn Gunner and Sherborough	0	13	0
Tisbury	3	0	1	Winterbourn-Stoke	0	16	6
Titcombe	0	11	4	Winterslowe	3	9	7
Tollard Royal	1	8	4	Wishford	1	7	0
Trowbridge	2	5	11	Woodborough	2	0	4
Uphaven	0	18	0	Wootten-Basset	2	11	2
Upton Scudamore	1	6	9	Wraxhall-north	0	11	8
Urchfont	2	12	11	Wroughton	5	9	6
Veney, Sutton	4	14	0	Yatton-Keynell	0	11	3
Wanborough	2	0	6				

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Will you allow me space in the *Magazine* to state that the thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. Canon Eddrup for the map which accompanied his paper on "Stanley Abbey," and which he generously presented to the Society, but of which, I regret to say, I carelessly omitted to make mention. The map alluded to will be found in vol. xxiv. (No. 72), page 274.

Yours truly,

June 26th, 1890.

THE LATE EDITOR.

Donations to Museum and Library.

Old Coaching Bill, York Stage Coach. Presented by O. KIMBER, Seend.
Portion *Ammonites perarmatus*, from Seend. Presented by O. KIMBER.

WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Society from 1st January to 31st December, 1889, both days inclusive.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	1889. Dec. 31st.	£ s. d.	CR. £ s. d.
DR.			
1889.			
Jan. 1st. To balance brought from last account ...	222	16	11
Dec. 31st. " Cash, Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions received from Members during the year	155	18	6
" Transfer from Life Membership Fund	5	2	7
	161	1	1
" Cash received for sale of Magazines...	7	19	4
" Ditto Jackson's "Aubrey"	1	5	0
" Ditto Smith's "North Wilts"	5	5	0
" Ditto Preston's "Flowering Plants"	1	9	0
" Ditto Admissions to Museum	5	6	6
" Ditto Pamphlets sold.....	0	7	2
" Dividends on Consols.....	2	15	6
" Balance of Westbury Meeting	5	15	0
" Duplicate Fossils sold	7	0	0
	49	19	11
	421	0	6
	421	0	6
CR.			
1889.			
Jan. 1st. By Cash, sundry payments, including Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses	17	11	4
Dec. 31st. " Printing and Stationery.....	23	8	0
" Printing, Engraving, &c., for Magazine, No. 71.	2	4	0
" Expenses at Museum.....	17	11	4
" Attendance at ditto.....	23	8	0
" Property and Land Tax.....	2	4	0
" Insurance (returned as Bonus)	43	3	4
" Commission, &c.	17	19	4
" Balance in hand, viz. :—			
Cash	12	12	11
Consols, 2½ %	100	0	0
Capital and Counties Bank, current account.....	180	15	5
	293	8	4
	421	0	6
	421	0	6

11 JUL. 91



LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

	1889. Dec. 31st.	£ s. d.	CR. £ s. d.
DR.			
1889.			
Jan. 1st. To balance brought from last account ...	49	19	11
Dec. 31st, " Bank interest	1	6	6
	51	6	5
	421	0	6
CR.			
1889.			
Jan. 1st. By one-tenth to General Income Account	5	2	7
Dec. 31st, " Balance	46	3	10
	51	6	5

Audited and found correct,
June 19th 1890.

JOHN WILSHIN, }
G. S. A. WAYLEN, } Auditors.

DAVID OWEN,
Financial Secretary.



THE FOLLOWING
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5	52	30	18	54	66
6	62	31	61	55	58
9	10	32	74	56	66
10	2	33	57	57	52
11	1	34	72	58	65
12	13	35	47	59	68
13	7	36	63	60	73
14	42	37	71	61	80
15	31	38	80	62	87
16	55	39	68	63	88
17	55	40	66	64	92
18	43	41	55	65	100
19	56	42	47	66	102
20	59	43	59	67	107
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No LXXIV.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

Vol. XXV.

THE
WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction
OF THE
SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,
A.D. 1853.



DEVIZES:

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Price 5s. 6d.—Members Gratis.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

GEOLOGY.—It is hoped that during 1891 one or more Field-Days for the practical study of Geology may be arranged. Members of the Society who are interested in Geology and who wish to receive notice of such Field-Days, when arranged, are requested to send in their names to

W. HEWARD BELL, Esq., F.G.S.,
Seend,

Melksham.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight Volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

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, 31, Long Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed, and of whom most of the back Numbers may be had.

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 Secretaries: H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

The Rev. A. C. SMITH will be much obliged to observers of birds in all parts of the county, to forward to him notices of rare occurrences, early arrivals of migrants, or any remarkable facts connected with birds, which may come under their notice.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

*Wiltshire—The Topographical Collections
of John Aubrey, F.R.S.,
A.D. 1659—70.*

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THE
WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

No. LXXIV.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

Vol. XXV.

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FOR THE CONFESSION
OF FAITH

FOR THE CONFESSION OF FAITH
The World Council for the Confession of Faith was established in 1962, following the merger of the World Council of Churches and the World Council of Christian Churches. Its purpose is to promote the unity of the Christian Church and to witness to the Gospel of Jesus Christ in a world of increasing diversity and conflict. The Council is composed of representatives from various Christian denominations, including Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Reformed churches. Its work is carried out through a variety of programs and initiatives, including theological education, social justice advocacy, and ecumenical dialogue. The Council's motto is "In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, Amen." Its headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.

THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury.

By the Rev. CANON MOBERLY.

PURPOSE, in the following pages, to put together a few historical notices of the Hospital of St. Nicholas in Salisbury, which may not be uninteresting to the readers of this *Magazine*, with some additional facts derived from the cartulary, or old register, of the hospital, which is in my keeping as Master.

I.—FIRST FOUNDATION.

When was the hospital founded? The answer is that we cannot be sure. We can be sure that it was already in existence by 1227, as two separate gifts of land are made to it in that year. But of the original foundation there is no record.

It was, perhaps, natural to conjecture that it was founded and built as an appendage to the Cathedral Church, soon after its foundation in 1220, or its first consecration in 1225.

But Bishop Bingham, when he is recounting the property belonging to the hospital in 1245, speaks of a "vetus hospitale" which he is superseding by another building. Is it likely that he would have spoken thus of a building not more than twenty years old? It is not impossible, doubtless; but, to my thinking, improbable. It is more likely that the original building was "one of those old wayside chapels" [to use Canon Jones's words] "not uncommon in Wilts, at which a wayfarer might get a night's shelter; consisting of a simple chapel, and two or three rooms. It was this that Ela, Countess of Salisbury, endowed in 1227. It was placed on the

bank of the river to show wayfarers the ford, just as at other places the cross or crucifix was placed in like manner and for a like purpose." It appears to have been built between three and four hundred feet from what was then the north bank of the Avon, just to the north of the ford. It was about a mile from the then city of Salisbury (Old Sarum), and no doubt would often have been welcome as a *diversorium* for the night to travellers from the south, after crossing the river, and before climbing up to the city. It seems to have stood alone on the north bank of the Avon, without neighbouring houses, with the exception of a Church of St. Martin, which Leland tells us was near the spot.

Can we find anything as to the purpose for which the original hospital was founded? It is to this original foundation that Bishop Bingham seems to be referring when he says (1245) that "it was founded in a praiseworthy spirit for receiving and supporting the poor"—(*ad recipiendum et sustentandum pauperes laudabiliter sit fundatum*). And even without this express testimony we should gather that its purpose was something like what the purpose of the hospital has been since.¹

The two oldest deeds of gift to the hospital are dated in August and September, 1227.

The first of these is a deed of gift² by the Countess Ela of Salisbury,³ dated August 19th, 1227, from the Castle of Salisbury (Old Sarum). The original has disappeared: the present copy was made by Geoffrey Bigge, Master of St. Nicholas between 1593 and 1630, from the original in the Evidence House at Wilton, on one of the fly-leaves in the cartulary of the hospital. It gives for the

¹ It will be seen that I put no faith in Leland's statement, "Richard Poore founded the Hospital of S. Nicholas, hard by Harnham Bridge, instituting a master, eight poor women, and four poor men, endowing the house with lands."—*Itinerary*, vol. iii., p. 97, quoted in Appendix F.

² See Appendix A.

³ William de Wanda, the dean of that time, characterizes her thus:—"Ela de Viteri, comitissa de Sarum, mulier quidem laude digna, quia timore Domini plena." *Osmund Register*, ii., p. 13. She was countess in her own right, being daughter and heir of William of Evreux, the last Earl of Salisbury.

repose of her soul and that of her husband (the late William Longespee), her south close in Bentley wood, with a copse and waste (*bosco et assarto*), meadows, pastures, &c., and the close of Buckley, to God, the Hospital of St. Nicholas of New Sarum, and Bishop Richard of the same and his successors.

The second deed¹ is copied as the first of the deeds which begins the cartulary. It is a deed of Bishop Richard Poore, dated Friday, 8th September, 1227, from the priory of (Monkton) Farleigh. He gives to the "Hospital of Sarum" certain rights in Wilsford Church, reciting at the same time two deeds which he has previously received: one from H(enry), prior, and the convent of Farleigh, placing at his disposal the Churches of Box and Wilsford, which belonged to their advowson; the other from Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford (great grandson of another Humphrey, who was founder of Farleigh Priory, and donor to it of the Churches of Box and Wilsford), confirming the same. The property he thus gives is to keep a chaplain to say mass at the hospital for the souls of all its benefactors, and he casually mentions a steward (*procurator*) of the house.

II.—BISHOP BINGHAM.

1229—1246.

In 1229 Bishop Richard Poore was translated to Durham: and Robert Bingham, the most learned of his canons ("a man of great learning, and a long time master in theology," says his own dean), was appointed his successor.

Besides being a theologian he was great also in practical matters. The Cathedral had been begun and consecrated while he had been canon, and was now advancing towards completion; but the city which had slowly risen round it was only approachable from the south with difficulty and sometimes danger. The Avon had been apt to flood all the neighbouring tracts of land: to diminish the trouble and risk of crossing it (there was only as yet a foot-bridge, all horses had to pass by the ford, which at times was quite undiscernible) an upper channel had some time before been dug some

¹ See Appendix B.

350ft. long, to carry off the overflow of the water, enclosing what is now known as St. John's Island. For this south side of the city Bishop Bingham designed a threefold scheme. First, to build a stone bridge in place of the foot-bridge; secondly, to build a chapel in connection with the bridge; thirdly, to erect a larger hospital instead of the already-existing hospital of St. Nicholas, and place all three of his institutions under the charge of the same person, who was to be called warden of St. Nicholas.

The two first portions of this design are mentioned thus, in a MS. now in my keeping, by Mr. Hickman, chaplain of the hospital, in 1713:—"The good Bishop built a bridge over the greater channel, and as soon as that was finished he enlarged it over the lesser channel also, which was a work as full of honour and charity as of cost. Then on the island on the east side of the said bridge (which island was made by digging the new channel aforesaid) he built the aforesaid chapel in honour of St. John the Baptist."¹

He had purchased the land for the erection of the chapel for four marks of silver from Henry de Wande, probably a kinsman of the late dean's. It is described in the deed as "half-an-acre in Harnham, extending from the head of the bridge on the south part of Sarum to the King's way towards the south."² The date of this must be before 1244: for on May 31st in that year the Bishop made both bridge and chapel over to the dean and chapter, appointing the sub-dean, Nicholas Laking, first warden of the hospital, and Walter de Wyley (afterwards Bishop) first warden of the bridge.³

It was probably the old hospital of which Nicholas Laking at first assumed the wardenship: but a new one, a much larger pile of building—that in fact of which there are relics to this day—must have been in process of building. For on October 14th the next year (1245) Bishop Bingham issued his "ordination" of his threefold design.⁴

¹ Hickman MS., p. 79.

² Reg., p. 43.

³ Quoted by Hatcher & Benson from Bishop's Records, p. 732.

⁴ Reg., p. 100, copied from the original by Mr. Bigge, in 1639. I do not give this at length in the Appendix, as it is to be found in Hatcher & Benson, p. 732.

He puts the whole under the wardenship of one man (the aforesaid sub-dean), a priest who is to act under the Dean and Chapter, with three other priests under him : so that while two of the four lodge at "the house opposite to the chapel," and two at the hospital, all four are to eat together in the hospital refectory, and to be clothed alike in a russet coat closed round the throat, and to keep step together. Then follow details as to the services to be said by each separately. While the first pair were to say the canonical hours in the chapel, the third priest (who was left over for the hospital) was to serve the sick by saying a mass for the brothers and sisters who have been benefactors to the hospital, and for any who have died there : to visit the sick diligently, and be careful about the advice he gives, with the arrangement of the warden, as to penitence and confessions : and to bury the dead, at which the other chaplains were not compelled to be present. The warden is to preside and set a good example to the chaplains and servants, and to realize that he is principally bound to serve *the Chapel of St. Nicholas next the hospital*, and there to use the same ritual which obtains in the Cathedral. He must besides pay the due stipends to each of his assistants, and keep the bridge in repair; the rest of the gifts to the hospital and bridge are to go for the relief of the poor. This is signed by all the dignitaries of the chapter, together with the sub-dean and sub-chanter.

The chapel of St. John the Baptist on the bridge is still standing, but has been used for the last fifty years as an ordinary dwelling-house. I hope soon to be able to restore it to a worthier use : meanwhile its triple lancet window, running the whole length of the three floors of the modern dwelling-house, is a conspicuous object from the stream above it, or from the garden of the hospital. For three hundred years exactly—from 1244 to 1545—the salaries of the priests that officiated there, and the repairs of the bridge itself, were paid by the masters of St. Nicholas, who recouped themselves with the offerings made by pious wayfarers who turned aside from the road to this wayside chapel.

And now what was the staff of the hospital, and who were its inmates? Light is thrown upon this question by various casual

references in the old deeds. In 1227 a "procurator," or steward, has been mentioned, and a "chaplain." In 1239 and 1241 we hear for the first time of a "magister et fratres S. Nicholai." Master, chaplain, steward, and brothers therefore must already have existed in the "vetus hospitale" under Bishop Richard Poore. In 1245, in the charter of the new foundation, Bingham describes in detail the duties of a custos (or warden) and chaplain, and besides mentions "ministri" or servants; in addition to which he uses this remarkable phrase "benefactores Hospitalis, fratres et sorores." There were sisters then as well as brothers of the hospital, and both sisters and brothers were, or might be, in a position of life which enabled them to be benefactors: or—which is the same thing—the benefactors might be appointed brothers and sisters, and take up their abode at the hospital.¹

And now follows the question, what was the status of these brothers and sisters? Were they, as at present, pensioners? or were they, rather, brethren vowed to God's service who nursed and tended the poor? To answer this question fully I believe we must look beyond St. Nicholas to the other hospitals established in England about the same time. Archdeacon Wright, in his account of the Domus Dei at Portsmouth (itself dedicated to St. Nicholas), says:—"We find these hospitals at Southampton, Portsmouth, Dover, Arundel, &c., because they were there conveniently placed for pilgrims making for the great shrines of Winchester, Canterbury, Chichester, &c. They are generally of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, and had a common plan: a long hall with vaulting and divided into bays by pillars. At one end was usually a porch, and at the other invariably a chapel. The central part of the hall was kept free, the occupants being housed in the aisles. Besides being hospitals for the sick and aged, like St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, which preserves its ancient arrangement with

¹ Exactly in the same way one Martin and Juliana, his wife, who gave land to maintain a chaplain at St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, were rewarded: "in acknowledgment of their kindness and beneficence the House was to receive the two, as brother and sister of the Hospital, during the rest of their lives,"—Swainson, p. 9.

dwellings or cells in the aisles, they were true houses of God : the poor, the houseless, and the wanderer found a home there. . . . The government was vested in a master ; brethren aided by sisters carried on the duties of nursing, prescribing, cooking, &c., while the spiritual care of the hospital was entrusted to priest-chaplains."

This quotation will be serviceable to us in more ways than one : but now I ask attention to the last sentence only, which says that (under a master) "brethren aided by sisters carried on the duties of nursing, prescribing, cooking, &c.," and that in a "hospital for the sick and aged," where "the poor, the houseless, and the wanderer found a home." The *Domus Dei* at Portsmouth was founded in 1212 : and its objects were precisely similar to those which I suppose were the objects of our St. Nicholas.

Look, also, at St. Mary's, Chichester, which was referred to by Archdeacon Wright. This was founded, says Dr. Swainson, its late custos, about 1220—1240 : grants to it were made "to the House of St. Mary and the brethren and sisters serving God there, for the purpose of sustaining the poor and infirm people lying in the same house There was a marked difference between 'the brothers and sisters who served God in the hospital' and 'the poor and sick people who were lying there.' . . . The hospital was intended to be a temporary home for the sick and infirm : the brethren and sisters who dwelt within its walls were intended to act as nurses. It was also intended to act as a refuge for the night to the wandering poor—the *casuals* of the modern day."¹

Now the following are the descriptions of the inmates of St. Nicholas, gathered from its deeds in the register. In 1227 they are "poor and passengers or resorters to the same house." In 1245 they are "Christ's poor and weak and infirm [to be kept] as long as their weakness does not suffer them to go out and wander." About 1250 they are "the brethren whole and infirm of the said hospital, there serving God." This points clearly to a distinction between the brethren : some nursed, some were nursed. About 1340

¹ Swainson's "*Hospital of St. Mary in Chichester*," from Sussex Archæological Society's Collections, vol. xxiv.

they are "the brethren and sisters serving God in that place, and to serve Him in future;" and the most common description of them is this: "that they are serving God in this place"—a description which, though it might be conceived to be that of pensioners, is at least more appropriate to ministering inmates. A still more convincing description of them is "brethren and sisters and infirm people," but to this we cannot assign any date. The "sisters" appear very rarely in dated deeds, and range from 1245 to 1361. The last record of them is in Phillips' "Wiltshire Institutions," where in 1361 we find *Laurentia Bonham* instituted to the house of *St. Nicholas* by *Bishop Wyvill*, "as a sister of the said house, on the presentation of the warden and brethren of *St. Nicholas' house*."

On the whole, therefore, it is probable that the "fratres" were ministering brethren, and the "sorores" ministering sisters, at least down to the middle of the fourteenth century, after which we have no evidence on the point. I shall discuss later on the question at what precise date they were changed into pensioners.

But now we must turn to a different question. It has hitherto been taken for granted that the arcade of eight arches, still partially visible in the chapel and wall of the master's house, with all the large buildings once adjacent to it, was the work of *Bishop Bingham*. But this is a conclusion not to be assumed without reason given. The pillars and arches themselves, with an old doorway, and the chapel and kitchen (which was once another chapel) are the only remaining features of antiquity in the hospital. And it is disputed of what antiquity they are. *Canon Jones* thought them about 1160.¹ When the *Archæological Institute* visited *Salisbury* in

¹ *Canon Jones* was of opinion that this arcade of arches, built about 1160, had belonged to the old Church of *St. Martin*: and he referred (in a letter to me) to *Leland*, and his words "that, when standing on the bridge in 1540, he saw on the north side of *St. Nicholas's Hospital* the remains of the old *St. Martin's Church in a barn*." It would solve many difficulties if we could believe this; but *Leland's* words actually are as follows:—"On the north side of this hospital is an old barn, where in times past was a parish Church of *St. Martin*. This Church was profaned, and another was made in *Salisbury* for it, bearing yet the name of *St. Martin*. The cause of the translation was because it stood exceedingly low and cold, and the river at rages came into it." It is only fair to state that *Canon Jones* was on a holiday, away from books, when he wrote. *Leland*

1887, all sorts of opinions were expressed: some placing them earlier, some later than 1245, but the best authorities thought they might probably have been built about that year.

Assuming then that they were built that year, in what shape were those other buildings, which there plainly were, and which are since demolished? Was the hospital built on the plan of most such edifices, "a long hall with vaulting [to quote Archdeacon Wright's words again] and divided into bays by pillars": the chapel at the east end, and the inmates housed in cells in the aisles? In other words were there *two* such arcades (the other since gone with the rest of the building), and were the cells ranged outside them on the north and south, the east end being closed by chapels?

That this was so there are two arguments.

1. The common practice of the times; as seen in the hospitals of Portsmouth, Chichester, and Wells. It is sufficient to refer again to Archdeacon Wright's account of the *Domus Dei* at Portsmouth. St. Mary's, Chichester, is built on the same plan, and so is Bishop Bubwith's almshouse at Wells: a chapel occupying the whole of the east end, and the only difference being that at Chichester the cells are open to the central aisle, while at Wells they are closed up into separate rooms. But note that if this plan had been carried into execution at Salisbury, there must have been three separate chambers, or chapels; the two which at present exist, and a demolished one to the north of them: or rather (for the wall of the present chapel which blocks up the arches certainly had no original existence) it was one long chapel from north to south, divided into three compartments by the two rows of pillars.

2. That this actually was so is asserted, and very great detail given, by a MS. in my keeping, which was written in 1713, by one Mr. Hickman, the then chaplain, but evidently derived from much older authorities.¹ And Mr. Bigge, the master at the beginning of

distinctly says that the old barn was on the north side of the hospital: so that nothing that it contained can have ever been in the hospital itself. There are more than 200ft. between the hospital itself and the road which skirts the Close wall: therefore there is ample room for a large Church to the north of the hospital.

¹ See Appendix C.

the seventeenth century, seems to have entertained the same belief.¹ Our first illustration (Plate No. I.) gives, in the dotted lines, Mr. Hickman's picture of what the hospital had been.

Against these arguments, strong as they seem, is to be set the present aspect of the remains of the hospital of 1245. Briefly, the present look of those remains goes far to justify the assertion that another arcade, supporting another set of cells, cannot ever have been built, and that the original design admitted only of two chapels, not three. There is no evidence, in the northern wall of the chapel which is now the kitchen, of any beginning of a row of arches corresponding to that in the south wall. The eastern wall of the two chapels appears to be coëval with the rest of the chapels: yet there is a very distinctly marked corner-buttress on the north-east of the northern chapel of the two, corresponding to the buttress at the south-east corner of the southern chapel. Now if there had ever been another chapel at the north of the northern chapel, the corresponding buttress would have been on the north-east of that, and the eastern wall of the chapels would have been continued without any buttress at all past the spot where the north-eastern buttress now stands.²

On the other hand, it is hardly possible to suppose that Mr. Hickman's elaborate descriptions are entirely invented. Perhaps it would be better, in the absence of direct evidence, to suggest the conclusion that Bingham intended, when he began, to build a hospital on the threefold plan so commonly in use: but that his death stopped the design, which afterwards was completed on a smaller scale, by finishing the two chapels already begun, and

¹ Mr. Bigge writes thus:—"there is a chapel now within the hospital, *the other by it being pulled down.*"

² That the northern transept, as figured by Hickman, ever really existed there is nothing to show. The southern transept was exactly on the spot where afterwards (in the fifteenth century) stood a covered way to the privies (see Plate No. II.), since demolished.

What Hickman calls the Sanctum Sanctorum—the building to the east of the of the present eastern wall of the hospital—can never have been in existence at all; and this is sufficient to discredit his whole plan.

PLATE I
S^t Nicholas Hospital
AD 1142

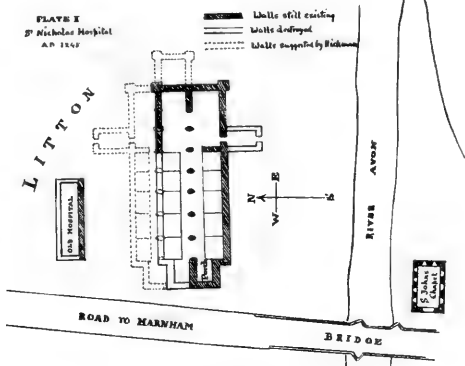
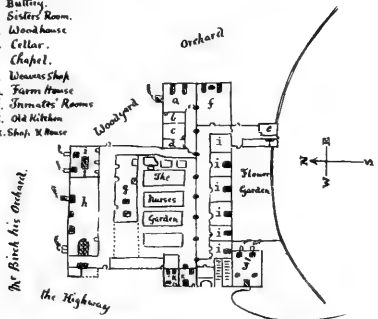


PLATE II

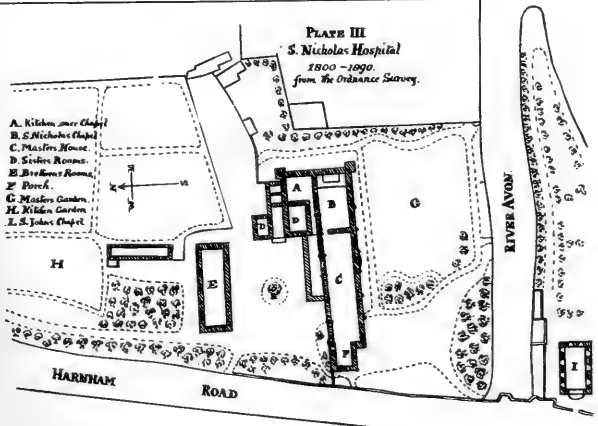
HICKMAN'S ROUGH PLAN
1501 - 1515

- a. Kitchen (all in one Hall)
- b. Buttery.
- c. Sisters' Room.
- d. Woodhouse
- e. Cellar.
- f. Chapel.
- g. Weaver's Shop
- h. Farm House
- i. Inmates' Rooms
- j. Old Kitchen
- k. Shop, K House



The Platforms of S^t Nicholas Hospital as it is now, and has been ever since 1501 (viz) 1515.

PLATE III
S. Nicholas Hospital
1800 - 1890.
from the Ordnance Survey.





building a row of cells upon the north of the arcade already in existence, to correspond to that upon the south.

Next, did Bingham destroy the older building, or build on an independent site? *i.e.*, is the older building still traceable outside what has since been the hospital? Our evidence on this point is fairly conclusive. Bingham's Inventory, written the same day with his ordination of the hospital, mentions a "*mansus juxta vetus hospitale versus aquilonem.*" It is true these words are ambiguous: they may mean only that St. Nicholas possessed a mansion to the north of the old hospital, and give no indication whatever as to the whereabouts of the old hospital itself. Still it is perhaps more likely that they should mean that the "*vetus hospitale*" was to the north of the new hospital, then just built. So evidently Mr. Hickman took them in 1713: for he draws upon his sketch-plan of the buildings before 1502 a house to the north of the hospital, upon which he writes the words:—"The house on the north side of the hospital mentioned by Bishop Robert in his ordination."

In his description of the map he says:—"On the north side of the hospital, between the new hospital and the churchyard or Litton, was a tenement given by Bishop Robert in his ordination, which has been since rebuilt in form of a church or hospital building: at the east end of which was a door through a wall out of the aforesaid additional buildings of the cross aisle into the churchyard. But since the poor people's rooms are gone on the north side of the church (or cloister), and the chaplain's lodgings which was over them, there are two rooms built at the east end of the said tenement (of late called the farm house, because the farmer that rented the hospital lands generally lived there) for two poor people, and a chamber and garret for the chaplain over them." This passage gives us as much as we know about the site of the old hospital: and the map gives us the distance of the south wall of the building from the surviving row of arches as 75ft. This is precisely the distance of the south wall of the present brethren's rooms from that same row of arches: so that we seem warranted in concluding that in the present men's buildings we have the modern representative of the original hospital to which Countess Ela made her gift. I have long

suspected that the south wall of this building is old; at least in its lower courses of stones. Can it be the original wall of the beginning of the thirteenth century? Notice especially the old doorway near the west end of it: exactly in the spot where Hickman's map figures a door in the "old hospital."

III.—BISHOPS BRIDPORT AND WYLEY.

1257—1271.

Bishop Bingham died in the next year (1246) after he had finished the building and constitution of his triple work—bridge, chapel, and hospital. In the next episcopate, which lasted nine years, that of William of York (1246—1256), the third Church and advowson was given to the hospital besides the Churches of Wilsford and Burstock.¹ On August 19th, 1253, Sir Richard Hinton gave "to God, the Blessed Mary and Saint Nicholas of Salisbury," the perpetual advowson of Broad Hinton Church, near Swindon, together with six acres of land, and two days afterwards Bishop William confirmed the gift.²

But William of York died in 1256; and the next year Giles Bridport, the dean of Wells, was consecrated bishop. He appears to have been a bishop with theories of his own, for which he used the benefactions of his predecessors without much caring to abide by their intentions. It is very curious to study the devotion of successive bishops to some one form of benefaction of their own devising, which their successors sweep entirely away in equal devotion to some other scheme. Thus the constitution of bridge, chapel, and hospital, which Bishop Bingham had so carefully elaborated, was swept ruthlessly aside; the new bishop had set his heart upon another scheme. He wished to found a theological college in Salisbury, and to connect it with St. Nicholas; and he changed the constitution of St. Nicholas itself, constituting himself and his

¹ The Church of Burstock, near Beaminster, had been given by Bishop Bingham, in 1243.

² John Manningford gave much land at Gerardstone to the hospital in 1256.—Reg. Gerardst., 28, 29. And in 1258 Richard and Sibill Ancher gave land in Fisherton Anger.—*Ib.* Fishert., 3, 4.

successors the wardens, and so taking from the dean and chapter the patronage which had been theirs for the last seventeen years by gift of Bishop Bingham, and putting a prior into immediate command of the hospital.

The "final concord" by which this last revolution was accomplished is dated February, 1261, at which time legal sanction was sought for what had probably been before determined on. An agreement was made before the King's Justices, that the bishops should be perpetual wardens of St. Nicholas' Hospital, and that in return for this concession the dean and chapter should have the perpetual nomination of one of the brethren—a privilege which they have exercised ever since. Thus the nominee of the dean and chapter appears to have been the first permanently resident brother in the hospital.

The same year the bishop executed another deed, founding a house to be called "De Valle Scholarum beati Nicholai." The name is one that tells us a good deal about the purpose and studies of the new foundation.

This thirteenth century had been, to an extent most unusual, occupied with thoughts of another world and theological study. The institutions of the monks had grown worldly, but those of the friars had supplanted them at the beginning of the century, and were the avowed servants of the Papacy. A revolution also was taking place in the world of knowledge. The friars were for the most part ignorant, but among them were reared the famous Mendicant Schoolmen of the century, and they introduced their scholastic method into theological study. A strife for professors' chairs in the University of Paris arose, and was not finally concluded for thirty years, when the Pope settled it in favour of the Mendicants (A.D. 1259). But long before this the "Scholares," *i.e.*, the four university professors of Paris, had met in a secluded valley of Auvergne, and thence taken the name of Valli-Scholares. The original Valli-Scholares, then, were men of the old learning as opposed to the new—those whom Mosheim calls *Biblicists*¹—men who deduced their conclusions from the study

¹ Mosheim, iii., p. 222.

of the Bible and older fathers, and were opposed to the Mendicant Schoolmen, who accepted the Bible as their text-book, yet drew their conclusions from philosophy and by philosophical methods. At the head of these Biblicists in Paris now was William de St. Amour; at the head of the Mendicants, not only in Paris, but throughout Europe, was Thomas of Aquino. The very year in which Bridport founded his college (1261) died Pope Alexander IV., the great patron of Mendicants: but Louis IX. (Saint Louis), hardly a less patron of the same party, was still King of France. In the popedom of Alexander IV. it had required great courage for William de St. Amour to bring out his work, "The Perils of the Last Times": he was summoned to Rome, opposed by Thomas of Aquino, tried, and sent into exile in France, where he continued till Alexander's death.

Now the fact that Bishop Bridport chose the name of Valli-Scholares for his new college seems to indicate that he espoused the cause of the old learning, the cause of William de St. Amour, in this controversy. And the fact that Bishop Bingham had encouraged the foundation of Friar Preachers, or Dominicans—the first Mendicant order—at Wilton, about 1245, shows that he was disposed to favour the rival school, that of the new learning, or of St. Thomas of Aquino.

But the University of Oxford had its internal troubles as well as the University of Paris. The latter, on occasion of a fray with the municipal authorities, had closed its doors, and issued forth into the country, where it had set up its staff in different towns, nay, had even been invited over by Henry III. to Oxford. In this it was exactly imitated by Oxford. That university had at this time come into collision with the town, and dispersed its students. Upon this occasion many went to Cambridge: but others migrated to Salisbury. In Salisbury they must have attended the Cathedral services, then presided over by Ralph Heytham, as chancellor. But as it was with the full concurrence of the chapter that Bishop Bridport established his new college in 1261, we must not think that there was any bickering between the Cathedral students of theology and those of the new Valley College, or College de Vaux. We do not

hear of any such ; but there must always have been the difference between the two that the College de Vaux was founded to support the older views in theology, which the Cathedral students may well have thought reactionary and old-fashioned.

In the foundation deed of the college in 1261¹ Bishop Giles says that he founds, to the honour of Christ, the Virgin, and St. Nicholas, a house for the use and property of scholars, to be called "the College of the Valley Scholars of St. Nicholas," by consent of Robert the dean and the chapter of Sarum, the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Nicholas, in the meadow hard by the Cathedral, and the highway in front of the said hospital, for the support of a warden, two chaplains, and twenty poor, needy, well-born, and teachable scholars, serving the Lord and St. Nicholas in that place, and living therein and studying and making progress in the Holy Scriptures and the liberal arts. He ordains that on the cession or decease of Sir John Holtby, Canon of Salisbury, now warden of the house, the new warden should be elected by the dean and chapter, out of the number of the canons, or at least with their consent, and should have full right of correction within the circuit of the said house. The deed was sealed with the seal of the dean and chapter, and with that of the master and brethren of St. Nicholas ; and witnessed by the chancellor, the archdeacon of Wilts, the sub-dean, and two canons ; Reginald Wych, the Mayor of Salisbury, besides many other laymen.

This introduces us at once to a large question, on which we get singularly little light from either side, namely, what were the relations subsisting between the hospital of St Nicholas and the Valley College ?

St. Nicholas' hospital was by this time a rich institution. Land had been literally showered upon it : and if it be true that Bingham had ever built to the full extent of his apparent design, it was a spacious as well as a rich foundation. At this very time we hear in one of the deeds² of a "street in new Salisbury called St.

¹ This deed is not in the cartulary : but Hatcher and Benson give it from the *Liber Evidentiarius* in the Cathedral.

² Reg. Sarum, 12.

Nicholas' Street," which must, one would think, have been the present Exeter Street, leading from St. Anne's Gate to the hospital. And we hear, also, in the next episcopate, casually and not at all as if it were a new thing, of St. Nicholas' *parish*. When Bishop Wyley was ordaining as to his new college of St. Edmund, he talked of "the tenants who before were parishioners of the hospital of St. Nicholas," and "the profits of the parish which the prior and brethren of the hospital of St. Nicholas have been accustomed to receive." It seems, then, as if the prior was a parish priest; in which case the brethren might have been his lay assistants. Nay, Bishop Wyley thought it necessary to obtain the consent of the prior before founding his institution: for he says, in his foundation deed in 1270, "with the consent of the venerable Robert the dean and our chapter of Sarum, and of the religious men the prior and brethren of the hospital of St Nicholas . . . we have built a humble church in Salisbury." This consent was not required of them as landowners, for they possessed nothing yet in the town: but it clearly was as occupying an important position in one quarter of the town; perhaps as rectors of a contiguous parish.

This, then, was the position of St. Nicholas' when Bishop Bridport thought well to adopt it, to make himself its *custos*, and to put a prior in to govern it more immediately. There was a *custos* also of the new Valley College, but he was the appointment of the dean and chapter, and one of themselves.

IV.—THE NEXT TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

1271—1470.

A veil is upon the hospital for the next two hundred years, so impenetrable that we cannot explain a great deal that took place later. We have the lists both of wardens of the hospital and of the Valley College; we have the deeds which tell us of fresh acquisitions of land by the hospital¹: but all the interior life is quite hidden from us, and when the veil rises, it rises upon a hospital strangely diverted from its original purpose.

¹ Reg. *passim*.

A list of those who were the heads of the hospital during this time will be found in the Appendix.¹ Their official titles varied. Nicholas Laking, the first head under Bingham's foundation, was called "custos," or warden. But Bridport, calling himself "warden," put in a "prior" to rule the hospital: and this arrangement continued under Bishop Wyley, in whose time (1266) we hear of "Brother Adam, the prior" of the hospital. But in 1281 John Burnes is again "custos"; Bishop Wykehampton seems to have given up his claim to that title. And only once again do we find the head of the hospital called "prior": and that is in the time of the old Bishop Longespee, a younger son of Earl William of Pembroke and the Countess Ela the first benefactress of the hospital, who thus must have again adopted for himself the "wardenship" of St. Nicholas'. After this the bishops again repudiated the title: for we find the immediate head always called "warden," and appointed by the bishop. The episcopal records of institutions begin with the fourteenth century: so that thenceforward we have an unbroken list of wardens, or masters. But "warden" is the title by which they are consistently known till the beginning of the sixteenth century.

We have also a list, though very fragmentary indeed, of the wardens of the Valley College.² John Holtby was the first: the second bore the name of Thomas Bridport, and so was some relative, or at least a fellow-townsmen, of Bishop Giles. Once (1337) we find the same man (John Kirkby, Archdeacon of Dorset) warden of *both* institutions. Before this, in 1325, the chapter had voted that the scholars of the Valley College should go "to Oxford, or to some proper place of study": none were to remain and inhabit the building but the two stewards, two chaplains, cook, and butler. It looks as if the chapter had become jealous of Bridport's college: and were determined that the office of warden should thenceforth be a sinecure. At this time it was, perhaps, that the Salisbury scholars acquired tenements in School Street, Oxford, "and particularly in two halls that joined together, one called for the most

¹ Appendix D.

² Appendix E.

part Salisbury, sometimes Salsary Hall, the other Little St. Edmund Hall, on the site of which now stand Brasenose Hall, and part of their library." Antony Wood, who records this, also tells us that "the [Salisbury] scholars had a privilege among them, that on the testimony of the chancellor of that church of their standing and profit in letters, they might proceed to degrees in the university of Oxford." But this no doubt would rather apply to the Cathedral scholars, for whom the chancellor was answerable.

In Leland's time (1540) we read that "part of these scholars remain in the college at Salisbury, and have two chaplains to serve the Church there being dedicate to St. Nicholas: the residue study at Oxford." Here we have a testimony to the lastingness of the arrangement whereby some of the Valley Scholars were always at Oxford: and also a witness to the fact that the "Church" or "Chapel" at the Valley College was dedicated to St. Nicholas. Further, as to the connection between the two institutions, Mr. Hickman tells us that "in some old papers 'tis said that the College de Vaux was a part of the hospital (that is, belonging to the hospital) of St. Nicholas, and was suppressed in the time of King Henry VIII. or Edward VI. . . . Besides there are (or have been doors) in an old wall over against St. Nicholas', which seems to intimate a communication formerly between those two old religious foundations." If this is true the doors must have been in the north-west corner of the St. Nicholas' ground: and yet the communication cannot have been a private one, as there must always have been the breadth of the road which still runs between them.¹

Meantime there can be no question that St. Nicholas was more wealthy in land than the Valley College: and yet that the latter possessed land independently of the former there is equally no doubt. In addition to the lands at Wilsford, Broad Hinton, Gerardstone, Fisherton, and New Sarum which were already theirs, the hospital acquired about 1340 a valuable gift of land in East Harnham from

¹ This would be true supposing that the Harnham road always struck the Close wall at right angles, as now. But may it not possibly have run straight from the hospital to the Close gate, and so left room upon the north-east for the Valley College?

Robert Wande, a descendant, no doubt, of the Henry Wande, who, a hundred years before, had given them a smaller piece of land adjoining the hospital premises.

In 1407 the chapter came to a resolution that the office of warden of the Valley College should always be filled within three days of the vacancy occurring, by election of the canons actually resident, and therefore on the spot. This resolution indicates that the wardenship, if not a mere sinecure, was little thought of, and that no pains were taken to secure the best man for it. The last warden whom we hear of in the century was John Symondsbury, Archdeacon of Wilts, treasurer of the Cathedral, and prebendary successively of Yatesbury and Stratton, who died 1454.

In 1414 was passed a statute concerning hospitals that the ordinaries should enquire of the manner of the foundation, estate, and government of the same, and correct and reform them, "according to the laws of Holy Church, as to them belongeth." In 1414 Robert Hallum was Bishop of Salisbury, and therefore ordinary. We hear of no examination held, or reforms recommended; but in the summer of that year Bishop Hallum went to Constance, where he died in 1417: and in the preparation for the great Church council the affairs of an obscure hospital may well have been overlooked. William Spaldwick was probably warden in 1414.

V.—THE REFORMATION PERIOD, 1478—1593.

When the veil, which has been upon it for the last two centuries, lifts, Bishop Beauchamp is promulgating his statutes concerning the house or hospital of St. Nicholas Sarum, 1478. This year, also, Roger Newenton resigned the wardenship, and Henry Sutton took it: which may well have been in consequence of the new statutes, or in preparation for them.

I will now give a translation of the text of these statutes:—

"1.—First, it is ordained and determined that if any of the brothers or sisters be a frequent stirrer of strife, and do not repent after being twice warned by the master, on the third occasion when he deserves punishment he should be expelled by the master.

"2.—Also, it is ordained that the master or warden of the said house of St.

Nicholas do not permit or allow any of the brothers and sisters to go begging through the villages or parishes; but that he support them or have them supported with the goods which they brought at their first entrance into the said house, as far as they are able to do it, and, when distress is upon them, with clothes and other necessaries.

"3.—Also, it is ordained that every day within the said hospital the master sing or say, if he be present, the canonical hours, or if he be lawfully hindered get them said by another.

"4.—Also, it is ordained that the brothers and sisters do not behave in their rooms or in hidden places so as to rouse suspicion, or dwell together in one room unless they have been lawfully married before their admission, under a penalty to be inflicted by the master in proportion to their deserts.

"5.—Also it is ordained that the master of the house of St. Nicholas receive no persons to be entertained within the hospital, except such as have added to the possessions of the said house, or given any great gift or present whereby the house can be better supported.

"6.—Also, it is ordained that the master of the house of St. Nicholas, and his successors for ever, shall pay yearly to the brothers and sisters there serving God as alms each week seven shillings and sixpence for their commons. And also the said master shall find for the said brothers and sisters of the said house sixteen waggon loads of wood yearly to be taken from the wood of The Howe and one waggon load of coals each year.

"Also, it is ordained that the master of the house of St. Nicholas shall find for the said brothers and sisters a barber and a washerwoman, and all the utensils necessary and convenient for the said brothers and sisters."

There are two or three obvious remarks to be made upon these statutes—which, by the way, are still in force, and by which the master is bound as well as the inmates. And yet so much are the times changed that I think they would be much astonished were I to propose to cut down their allowance to *7s. 6d.* a week, and find a barber and washerwoman and the other toilet-necessaries!

1. The brothers and sisters are obviously by this time pensioners, without a thought of their ever having been anything else. But note that they are still described as "the brothers and sisters there serving God"—the very words which had been applied to the nursing brothers and sisters. The question is, how long had they been pensioners? Did Beauchamp make them such? or had they been such for an indefinite number of years previously? I confess to being strongly of opinion that Beauchamp made them pensioners: and took the hint from the one pensioner brother, appointed by the dean and chapter, who had always existed since 1261. As to their

number, the nearest contemporary evidence is Leland; who sixty years later describes them as "eight poor women and four poor men." If this were so, they still keep to the total number of twelve.

2. But the statutes also contemplate hospitality upon a larger scale, and desiring to restrain this within limits, enact that only considerable benefactors shall be received. It was then the custom to receive such benefactors to lodge within the hospital—and such hospitality had been unwarrantably extended.

3. The master in 1478 was as a rule resident, and it was the exception when he did not officiate in the canonical hours himself; in fact he was bound by Bingham's charter, and so was to serve the chapel of St. Nicholas next the hospital with the same ritual as in the Cathedral. He was probably still assisted by a chaplain, who was one of the three priests of St. Nicholas, the other two officiating in St. John's Chapel. *Where* the chapel where the master officiated was, is another point of doubt: for the present chapel was not consecrated till 1501.

In 1494 Warden Sutton resigned; and Bishop Blyth appointed his brother, Geoffrey Blyth, who the same year was made treasurer of the Cathedral, and in 1503 bishop of Lichfield. And in 1496 we find transcribed in the bishop's register a copy of the agreement of 1260, whereby the dean and chapter gave up the patronage of the wardenship of St. Nicholas' to Bishop Bridport. This looks as if the controversy about the patronage had been renewed. The dean of the time was Edward Cheyne; and considering the low ebb to which Church matters had been reduced at this period, it is noteworthy to find Dean Cheyne presiding at a convocation of canons called in 1490, to promote measures "for extending the usefulness of the Church of Sarum." The dean and chapter perhaps asserted their right to appoint, urging Bingham's Ordination, when Sutton resigned in 1494; and the controversy, perhaps, was only set at rest by Bishop Blyth's promulgating again the settlement of two hundred and thirty years before.

But in 1498¹ something happened which led to the demolition of

¹ The exact date is given by Hickman's MS.

a large part of the hospital—some would maintain almost a half, but to their opinion I find it impossible to subscribe. What it was there is no record to tell, and I fear we shall never know. It may have been that it was thought inexpedient to keep up such a large building, now that the purpose of the hospital was definitely narrowed from being the receptacle of sick poor with their nurses, to being only a retirement for pensioners. But whatever caused it, there is no doubt that the demolition did actually take place: more than fifty feet of the north wall were taken down, and the cells on the north side of the row of arches swept away: and so nothing remained of the hospital except the double chapel and five cells to the south of the wall which contained the row of arches. To provide room for the inmates Mr. Hickman tells us that two rooms were built on to the farm-house (which had once been the “*vetus hospitale*”) on the east end, with a chamber for the chaplain over them. And other rooms may possibly have been found in the master's house, which was over the cells to the west of what is now the chapel; also possibly over a building which is figured in Mr. Hickman's map (see Plate II.) as the “*Weavers' Shops*,” between the farm-house and the row of old arches.

This map also tells us of a considerable amount of building outside Bingham's hospital, which must have been built previous to the demolition of the end of the fifteenth century. Besides the weavers' shops already spoken of there were considerable buildings on either side of the old porch. This porch was, like all the rest of the hospital, double: and we can guess what the northern porch was like in size and shape from the southern one, which remains. The northern porch was apparently spared from the demolition of 1498, but alienated from the hospital, and (probably with additions on the north side) turned into a separate tenement: to the south of the southern porch there was another small tenement, with a garden annexed, which was then the kitchen of the hospital, and continued so to be for the next hundred years.

In 1501 we come to the first event in the St. Nicholas' history of which a contemporary record is extant. On the last fly-leaf at the beginning of the register are inscribed, in Latin, these words:

“The chapel of St. Nicholas Sarum, within the hospital at the same place, was consecrated on the Thursday of the Paschal Week, *i.e.*, the 15th day of April, 1501, by the venerable father Sir John, Bishop of Mayo, at that time the suffragan of the reverend father Henry, Bishop of Salisbury : and the same day the cemetery was reconciled. Witness, myself William Wylton then warden of the said hospital, and others.”

Let us pause to remark on the significance of this entry.

1. The “Wiltshire Institutions,” which have supplied us with the list of masters regularly since 1397, that is for the last hundred years, fail us after the institution of Geoffrey Blyth in 1494, and record none till that of Geoffrey Bigge in 1593—that is for the next hundred years. Why is this? I can account for it in no other way than by supposing that the controversy as to the patronage of the hospital, which had been settled by Bishop Blyth, was re-opened on Bishop Deane’s appointment, and closed by the patronage being given to the dean and chapter, the wardenship no longer being considered an office requiring episcopal institution. Thus, though Warden Wilton was one of the chapter themselves, and though others may have been prebendaries, for the next hundred years there was no guarantee against laymen holding the office of warden—a thing contravening the whole spirit of Bishop Bingham’s foundation charter.

2. Henry Deane was promoted from the see of Bangor to that of Salisbury in 1500, and the next year advanced to that of Canterbury, where he became papal legate. He can hardly have been resident at Salisbury at all : but in 1501 he appointed John Bell, Bishop of Mayo, to act for him as suffragan, and it was he that consecrated St. Nicholas’ chapel. It looks as if Bishop Blyth had intended to do it, had he not died ; and they got the first episcopal services that they could. But what had happened that this should require consecration? Had it not been consecrated before? And the “cemetery,” or “litton”—which he “reconciled,” or re-consecrated after defilement—on the same day : what had happened to this? We know from Mr. Hickman’s map, that the old “litton,” or burying ground, was the piece of ground extending along the north side of the

farm-house and hospital: something, therefore, had happened to it to cause ceremonial defilement, after which it was impossible to bury there until a service of "reconciliation" had been performed in it. What was this?

Nothing that remains gives us any idea of the nature of it; and conjecture is well-nigh worthless.

3. The part demolished of the hospital was the north row of inmates' rooms, up to the chapel on the east. The arcade of arches was not yet built up into the north wall of the building, but remained open, and was joined by a wall to the east end of the chapel, so as to divide the chapel itself into two. The northern half of the old chapel was then converted into a common hall; the space west of this was occupied by a sister's room, and a wood-house.

Such was the hospital over which William Wilton was made warden, being probably appointed thereto by the dean and chapter, and not instituted, as had been usual, by the bishop. He it was that was warden when Bishop Bell consecrated the chapel. There is every appearance of both chambers having been consecrated before: so that this must mean, I think, re-consecrated the one after the desecration of the other. And the same day he re-consecrated the litton after some defilement, the nature of which we cannot guess.

With Wilton begins a new era. It is Wilton that began to record the poor people's names and dates of admission in a record still extant. It is he that put together what we now call the Old Register, and we recognize his handwriting in many of the marginal notes to that volume.

To him succeeded, in 1524, Edward Fox, who before had been steward of the hospital. Strange to say, there was one of the chapter of that name, a relation of Bishop Fox of Winchester, who in 1492 had become prebendary of Major Pars Altaris, and in 1533 was to become Archdeacon of Dorset, and Bishop of Hereford in 1535.¹ But this was not the master of St. Nicholas', for he by

¹ He took a forward part in the doctrinal reformation: assisting the King in the composition of the first draft of the ten articles, and being the envoy sent by him to the League of Schmalkalde, 1535.

Mr. Bigge, seventy years later, is expressly called Sir Edward Fox, knight, and given as an example of a lay-master. He was the first layman that ever held the office : and seems to have been appointed by the dean and chapter in direct contravention of the direction given by Bingham in his Ordination, perhaps from a prevision of what was going shortly to happen to the Church, and a desire to save the hospital. There is no doubt also that the hospital at this time was very poor, and perhaps it may have been thought as well to give it in charge to a man of business, who was already well acquainted with the working of it.

To him succeeded, after 1534, Sir Richard Long, apparently son of Thomas Long of South Wraxall, and brother of Sir Henry Long, of the same place, who was steward of Monkton Farley Priory until its dissolution in 1541. Sir Richard Long's reign, which lasted till 1543, saw the dissolution of all the monasteries in England, and no doubt the hospitals felt themselves threatened. It was, no doubt, in view of some such blow as was directed against colleges and hospitals in 1545 that St. John's chapel was suppressed either by him or his successor : for here there was undoubtedly a "superstitious use," and "it appeareth," says Mr. Bigge, "by the certificate of 37 Hen. 8 [1545] that the chapel had ceased before that time : for it was certified that there were no priests nor massing there at that time." At this time, probably, fell also the Valley College. This had been flourishing in 1535, with twenty scholars, two chaplains, and Richard Dudley, the precentor, for a master : but John Bigge, prebendary of Yatesbury and custos, died in 1544, and there probably never was another. By the Act of the next year the buildings were confiscated to the King, and so utterly demolished that the exact spot where they stood is a question.

But St. Nicholas itself had escaped : and that the rejoicing was great (though as yet premature) is likely from the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Crayford by the dean and chapter in 1543 to be custos. He was not instituted by the bishop as to a clerical office, though a cleric himself ; perhaps it was thought safer so.

King Henry VIII. died soon after the passing of the Act which condemned hospitals and colleges ; but the Act was renewed by his

successor in 1547. Under this Act the hospital was examined in 1549: but "it is certified," says Mr. Bigge, "that in that year there was neither priest nor master, but only twelve poor people relieved and maintained." Dr. Crayford then (if he survived till then) resigned his mastership to save the life of the hospital.

In 1550 we find the first of the powerful family who mainly protected the hospital through those troublous times, and who are still worthily represented in the neighbourhood, recorded as master—"Mr. Henry Herbert, gentleman."¹ In 1544 his father, Sir William Herbert (brother-in-law of Queen Katharine Parr, who married Henry VIII. in 1543) had received the grant from the King of the lands of the rich abbey of Wilton. In 1551 he was created Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and the next day Earl of Pembroke, so that his second title passed to his eldest son, Henry, the master of St. Nicholas'. Lord Herbert acted apparently as master till 1577, long after he had succeeded his father as Earl of Pembroke, and by his powerful court influence protected the hospital from harm. One ill turn, however, there was which he did us. He is said to have removed many of the ancient deeds and evidences of the hospital to Wilton. Certain it is that Mr. Bigge had access to a few of them, which he copied out, in the Evidence House at Wilton: but Mr. Hickman says that "upon new building the house there they were misplaced, and do remain confusedly all together in a chamber among his own evidences unsorted, and cannot be found till they are new placed." And a letter of Mr. Bigge's tells us of a rumour of "great abuse made by Henry Herbert custos," which "I think is untrue, for I do not hear that any tenant wanted reasonable satisfaction for the fault in the leases, and I have seen writings under many seals touching the great want of reparations in the hospital to the value of three or four hundred pounds, beside the danger of the statutes when he came to be master. And if he

¹ He was married in 1553 to the Lady Katherine Grey, sister of Lady Jane Grey: and would probably have come to the same end as his sister-in-law and her husband had not his father, on finding that the popular voice declared in favour of Mary, promptly made him repudiate her. She is buried with her husband, Lord Hertford, in Salisbury Cathedral.

had the master's portion for no government, he had but as many others have had before and since: yet by account it appeareth that the poor had as much or more than in former years. The error only was in this, that he was not a presbyter."

In 1577 Lord Pembroke resigned the mastership. But it is certain that he retained the deeds and papers at Wilton, and probably being an influential neighbour was consulted as to the patronage of the hospital. The next master was also a layman—one Richard Dolshon, who admitted to St. Nicholas' in 1587 and 1588.¹ He was succeeded by Robert Parker, M.A., a clerk, who, as of old, was instituted to the master's office by the bishop, then Bishop Coldwell, in 1591. And in 1593 Parker was succeeded by Mr. Geoffrey Bigge, whose mastership was distinguished by the vigorous and successful efforts which he undertook to save the hospital from annihilation.

VI.—MR. GEOFFREY BIGGE'S MASTERSHIP. 1593—1630.

It was by Bigge's exertions that the hospital was saved from being altogether wrecked by more imminent danger than had overhung it in the time of the Reformation.

The late Acts of Parliament against superstitious foundations had given birth to a race of informers who made it their business to search out foundations that still entertained such superstitious uses, and report them to Government, hoping for a share of the spoil when they were destroyed. Such men were called *concealers*, because they exposed *concealments*, which were hidden by the authorities of the foundations: and were a very useful, nay necessary, class of men, but odious in the highest degree to those whom they exposed. Such were William Tipper and Robert Dawe, of London, gentlemen, who apparently had reported badly of the hospital of St. Nicholas to Sir Edward Dyer, who seems to have been chief inquisitor for Wilts. Dyer issued a warrant against the hospital, and petitioned the queen to grant its lands to Messrs. Tipper and

¹ In Mr. Dolshon's time one Thomas Green was admitted *chaplain and brother*, 4th February, 1587.

Dawe. This the Queen did by patent dated 2nd May, 1573. Thenceforth Messrs. Tipper and Dawe were the legal proprietors of the whole estate which had belonged to the hospital. But not the actual; and why not? Presumably the then master, the Earl of Pembroke, continued his rule quietly, because he was too great a man to be disturbed. His father had kept well in favour with each successive ruling power; and had married the sister-in-law of the old King, Katharine Parr's sister. He himself was a Knight of the Garter, and one of the peers commissioned to try the Queen of Scots: and the husband of Mary Sidney, sister of Sir Philip, whom at the end of her long life Ben Jonson calls "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." We can easily see that while so influential a man held the mastership it was not safe to disturb him. And in 1576 was passed an Act to restrain mercenary informers, who, under colour of spying out lands concealed from the Crown by private persons, sacrilegiously seized upon the lands of parish Churches, almshouses, &c. This statute was confirmed, and its provisions enforced by another in 1584, by which informers were bound to appear in person, and to carry through their action, on penalty of the pillory for two hours.

During these eight years then (1576—84), clearly it would not have been safe to attack St. Nicholas: and accordingly we find that it was when this period of safety had begun, in 1577, that Lord Pembroke resigned his mastership in favour of Mr. Dolshon.

But six years later, when Mr. Bigge held the mastership, Messrs. Tipper and Dawe succeeded in obtaining recognition of their right. In February, 1590, on Sir Edward Dyer's petition, Messrs. Tipper and Dawe obtain a grant from the Queen in free and common socage of all the hospital lands in Wilts: on December 22nd of the hospital itself; and on March 30th, 1592, of all the old hospital lands in Dorset. And no sooner had Tipper and Dawe got legal possession of it than they made over their right to one Nicholas Geffe, of London. But in spite of this Mr. Bigge was master: and nothing was done by Tipper and Dawe to disturb his mastership. But this set Bigge himself upon the ingenious and indefatigable manœuvres which issued twenty years later in the new foundation of the hospital.

“Our hospital,” says Mr. Hickman, “was certainly a concealment; for had the master thereof but shewed the foundation (which was only Bishop Robert’s Ordination and Bishop Beauchamp’s statutes) in the times either of King Henry VIII., Edward VI., or Queen Elizabeth, it had most assuredly fallen to the Crown, with the many other superstitious foundations in those days.” It is impossible, on considering the evidence, to arrive at any other conclusion than that thus candidly avowed. The restriction of the office of warden to a priest: the giving him charge of St. John’s chapel, where also priests said masses: the injunctions to the chaplain of the hospital itself about serving the sick (by saying masses for quick and dead, by visiting the sick, and by hearing their confessions) make it plain that the hospital might too easily have been brought within the scope of the statute, and thus destroyed, however lamentable and unjust such destruction would have been. But to Mr. Bigge it seemed an intolerable injustice that such a thing should be possible: and therefore he set to work to prevent it by all the means in his power, and was finally successful.

The Earl of Pembroke died January 19th, 1601, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William. In this year also passed the statute of charitable uses: which empowered the Queen to send into each county commissioners, of whom the bishop and chancellor of the diocese are to be two, authorizing them to enquire concerning charitable foundations, to examine witnesses, and to decree as to them. Mr. Hickman says:—“It is supposed that when she sent her commissioners into Wiltshire her eye was chiefly (in favour of the said Tipper and Dawe, to whom she had given it two or three years before) on this hospital of St. Nicholas, to which she bare no good will.” But we can hardly suppose that a measure intended for all the kingdom alike was set on foot because of ill will to one small institution.

The commissioners sent to Wiltshire were thirteen; the bishop, the dean, the chancellor of the diocese, the archdeacon of Sarum, four knights, and five esquires. They issued searching articles of enquiry: and to them Bigge had to make answer. His answer at large does not survive, but the account that he made showing his

disbursements to the poor does, and is countersigned by Giles Hutchins, the steward of the hospital.

Queen Elizabeth died in 1603, on which James of Scotland succeeded, and a new set of counsellors and favourites came to the front. Particularly Henry Howard, who had suffered much for Mary Queen of Scots, was made Earl of Northampton in August, 1604.

In 1606 Archbishop Bancroft, of Canterbury, commissioned Bishop Cotton, of Salisbury, to visit the hospital. The result shall be told in Bigge's words in 1609 :—"The now Lord Bishop of Sarum with others about three years past did likewise visit the said hospital in the name of the now Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and diligently examined all things at my many appearances before them, and found no fault, as may appear by the notes of the register and the testimony of the registrar himself."

In the year 1609 the plot thickens. That year Mr. Geffe writes to Bigge as follows :—"Sir, understanding by this bearer Mr. Ma : Hill my good friend, that you and he have had some speeches touching a grant in fee made by the late Queen of the hospital of St. Nicholas, and that Mr. Samford had £50 of you to make composition with me about it, [I] do protest before God that neither he nor any other did ever treat with me about it to any such purpose, only he was made acquainted that there was such a grant, but did never see, or desire to see it. But now at the entreaty of this my good friend I do tender you this: that if upon examination of my title [by] your learned counsel and mine it shall be thought by them that my estate thereunto is good and perfect in law, you shall for any such part thereof as is in your possession receive such kind usage for my friend's sake as shall be to your liking, and he shall prevail very much with me in any matter he shall require for your good. And so, very lovingly saluting you, I remain, your assured friend, NICHOLAS GEFFE. April 12, 1609."

From this letter we see that a suit had been commenced, and counsel retained on both sides. On receipt of this letter Bigge wrote to Lord Pembroke as follows :—"To my most honourable and most benign lord and master, the Earl of Pembroke: Your lordship's hospital of St. Nicholas is sought as a concealment by

one Mr. Geffe, who as he saith has a grant of the fee of it Eliz. 33, but professeth good usage to your lordship, to the poor, and to myself, that he may have free liberty to seize upon it. But our counsel thinks his title weak, and therefore advises rather, because the state of it is somewhat doubtful, to crave confirmation of it from the king's majesty, which because the like in like case hath been lately obtained with great grace and favour, especially by the motion of the Earl of Northampton, for the hospital of Heytesbury, they think it will be easy for your honour to procure the same for us, if your lordship do like of such a course, whereunto we have no argument to move your good honour, but that piety and pity which do much adorn your true nobility. The profit of it besides the name is small, but the prayers to God for your honour are many. It hath stood about four hundred years; my government and cost upon the house and the poor have been such as the strictest visitors have ever approved. I do only now as duty bindeth acquaint your honour with the cause, and shall be ready to go forward in it when and howsoever your lordship will appoint; and so rest, of all others your honour's most bounden servant, G. B."

Lord Pembroke must have assented to this petition: for we find that he applied to Bishop Cotton for a long lease of the patronage of the hospital, which the bishop granted him for forty-one years. Not for nothing, we may be sure: this was an age when everything was bought and sold.

This having been done Mr. Bigge next visited London, bent on bringing about the cession by Tipper and Dawe of their rights in the hospital in favour of the new patron. This he effected by compounding the suit now depending for 100 guineas, on which they promised to pass on their right to Lord Pembroke. A note of the transaction remains in Bigge's handwriting, thus:—"Dec. 2, 1609, I have paid fifty-two pound ten shillings to Mr. Richard Frances at his house in Watling Street, London 52 10 0 And fifty-two pounds ten shillings to Thomas Hill at the same time and place 52 10 0

105 0 0"

Also during the same visit he was introduced by some person unknown to the Privy Seal, Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, who received him favourably; and to him, perhaps first, he broached his idea of getting a new foundation. At all events he writes after his return to his anonymous friend deprecating an intention to put the hospital under the dean and chapter instead of under a master, excusing himself for putting the hospital under Lord Pembroke's protection, and complaining that he had spent more than £140 in this business.

And so in 1610 King James I. granted a fresh constitution to the hospital, which has never been superseded. By this a master, a chaplain, and six poor and infirm of either sex, were constituted a corporation, and authorized to use a common seal. The Earl of Pembroke has the appointment of the master for his life, and after his death his executors for forty years: but after that time the appointment is to revert to the bishop, or to the dean and chapter in case of a vacancy of the see. The master is to swear to observe the statutes either of Bishop Bingham, the founder, or Bishop Beauchamp, the patron of the hospital: and to nominate and admit brethren and sisters within one month of the vacancy to which they succeed. One brother, however, is always to be appointed by the dean and chapter.

Thus ended the long controversy: and this favourable event was secured by the long-continued and patient exertions of one man, Geoffrey Bigge, the master.

Mr. Bigge also made sundry alterations about the premises. Thus he put an end to the lease of the St. Nicholas' farm, one Thomas Hancock surrendering his lease to him in 1617. The tenement he seems to have pulled down: thus demolishing what had once probably been the original hospital of St. Nicholas. For this he substituted two sets of rooms on either side of the old west porch of the hospital, which were old at this time: the northern half being (as was said before) made out of the relics of the old north wing of the hospital, which had been destroyed in 1498; and the southern half being the old kitchen of the establishment, from which the meat used to be passed through to the refectory by a private door. These

two halves of the new house he joined by a passage over the hospital porch, and called the house "The Old Kitchen," assigning to it a garden down to the river bank.

But where should he make the new hospital kitchen? He found room for it at the east end, by turning the common hall into a kitchen. It will be remembered that Geoffrey Blyth, or Wilton, had made this common hall out of the eastern half of the north chapel, turning the western half of it into a buttery, inmate's room, and woodhouse. This western half Bigge now crowned with a second storey, in which he made four brothers' rooms. All this we find from the old accounts he did in 1622. But in 1621 he had "ditched and paled the litton." The old hospital cemetery, which had been "reconciled" in 1501, had been turned into an orchard belonging to the hospital farm. But on the demolition of the farm-house Mr. Bigge ditched and paled it, and let it in 1662 with the rest of the farm-house lands to one Bate for the yearly rent of £5 18s. It would be interesting to identify the litton exactly. Mr. Hickman estimates its extent at three-quarters of an acre, and the deed by which Hancock surrenders the farm-house says that it lay on the north side of the farm-house. We may, therefore, pronounce with some confidence that it is all that corner of the property which lies between the Harnham Road and the road under the Close wall.

Five years before the deaths of both Mr. Bigge and the Earl of Pembroke (they died in the same year, 1630), the latter executed a deed of gift of the next presentation to the hospital wardenship to John Nicholas, Esq., of Winterborne Earls. Mr. Bigge died seemingly at the hospital: if so, he was the last master who has resided there. He left a widow, and two daughters married to Joseph Bate and John Dove. Joseph Bate was probably the lessee of the farm-house lands. John Dove at all events bore the same name with the Presbyterian colonel who made himself well known in Salisbury during the Commonwealth, and who was high sheriff for Wilts in 1655.

VII.—THE LAST TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY YEARS.
1630—1890.

On Mr. Bigge's death Mr. Nicholas presented to the mastership

his own son, Matthew. Matthew Nicholas was a man of 34, who was rector of West Dean and prebendary of Axford, and perhaps by this time already canon residentiary, being a great friend of Bishop Davenant's. It may have been with a view to his succession that the presentation was given to Mr. Nicholas, his father.

For the next seventeen years he ruled the hospital from his house in the close, leaving a chaplain to inhabit the hospital. The only repairs, however, that he executed were in 1634 and 1635. In 1634 he made, in the hall within the porch, a staircase leading up to the old refectory, which he shortened by 15ft. to make a new study for the chaplain. The old refectory was thus reduced in dimensions to a square of 21ft., and became the chaplain's drawing-room, which it continued to be till the demolition of the whole house in 1884. In 1635 he made a private kitchen for his chaplain at the east end of the house, strengthening the original wall of the southern transept so as to enable it to bear a kitchen chimney; with an entrance hall and back staircase to the chaplain's room, and also a door into the orchard beyond.

But in 1647 the Commonwealth was set up, and prelacy abolished by law. The cathedral property was confiscated, the canons' houses sold, and the palace turned into an inn. Dr. Nicholas, more fortunate than the rest, fled to Bristol, where he was also dean, and lived there undisturbed though in poverty; while first John Strickland and later (on May 27th, 1647) Frances Rivett, Esq., was nominated master of St. Nicholas' by the Parliament. Dr. Nicholas did not dispute the title, but gave into Rivett's hands the necessary papers, accounts, &c. The poor inmates were continued as before. A Rev. Henry Dent was chaplain during at least seven years (1652—59) of the Commonwealth.

But the Presbyterian party, to which Mr. Rivett seems to have belonged, were not long themselves in power. In Salisbury, indeed, their power lasted longer than in the country at large. In this country they were superseded by Independents, who beheaded the King in 1649. But in Salisbury the Presbyterians had a majority in the City Council until 1656. In that year the City Council resolved, by an Independent majority, to petition the Protector that

“the circuit of the close, together with the hospital of St. Nicholas, might be granted to the mayor and city, in as large and ample a manner as to the bishops, deans, and chapters thereof.” This prayer was granted in spite of a counter-petition from the inhabitants of the close, and in September of that year the mayor and corporation received a grant from the Parliament of the perpetual care, visitation, inspection, patronage, and free disposition of the hospital; and the mayor and any eight of the aldermen were fully empowered to reverse the decisions of the master, and to appoint a new master, when the place was vacant. On this (in 1658) Mr. Rivett resigned, and the mayor for the time being, William Stone, was appointed.

But three years after—in August, 1659, when things were ripening towards the next year’s settlement—the mayor and corporation were required to give up their new charter. They complied, but John Ivey, senior, the mayor of the year, was sent to London with a petition that the corporation might be allowed to keep the hospital. This was granted, Ivey was continued in the mastership, and his son, John Ivey, junior, continued as steward of the hospital.

John Ivey had been mayor, and therefore master of St. Nicholas’, since the autumn of 1658. Immediately on succeeding to the latter post, he had gone to law with Dr. Nicholas, the late warden, for monies received by him in fines on leases, &c., and alleged to be due to the hospital. To this Dr. Nicholas answered by the plea that twelve years since he had delivered all the accounts into Rivett’s hands, and had since only received rents which were lawfully due to himself.

However, the tide was turning: at the end of May, 1660, the King was brought back, and within the month (21st June) an order was issued for Dr. Nicholas’ restoration to his mastership. It was signed by the same clerk of the Parliament who thirteen years before had signed the order for Rivett’s intrusion.

Dr. Matthew Nicholas also had a fresh grant of the deanery of St. Paul’s, London, of which he had been made dean by Charles I., but had never come into possession. He died in 1662, and was succeeded by his son, John Nicholas, a young man of 23, who was appointed by Bishop Henchman. He had been at Winchester and

at New College, Oxford : and this preferment was followed by his being appointed Prebendary of Lyme and Halstock by Bishop Hyde, who also made him his chaplain, in 1667 ; fellow of Winchester, 1667 ; Warden of New College, 1675, which he resigned to become Warden of Winchester College, 1679 : and finally prebendary of Winchester, 1684. He is well known to Winchester boys as the builder of the hall which till this generation has been known as " School."

He also executed great repairs at St. Nicholas' ; where, by the way, he does not seem to have resided himself. In 1662 he built a " chaplain's chamber," or bedroom over the study, approached by a continuation of the staircase to the study. In 1668 he repaired the great porch. In 1673 he boarded the floors of the inmates' rooms. From 1675 to 1679 he was at work on the chapel, which he wainscoted, carving coats of arms on the wainscot, and setting up a pulpit. In 1625 he walled with brick the colonnade of arches, which till then had been open, thus making a covered passage inside, and warming the inmates' rooms.

While he was master there were three episcopal visitations : one by Bishop Henchman in 1662, at the beginning of his mastership : two more by Seth Ward in 1670 and 1677. We have the questions of the first and third of these, and the answers made to them by the master. From these it appears that in 1662 one of the brothers was expelled as a disorderly person. In 1677 the master stated that he had one MS. volume of records and evidences—no doubt the actual volume now called the Old Register : and that he had in a chest in the master's lodgings the " charter" or " original foundation" of the hospital with other indentures and papers (since lost).¹

Dr. John Nicholas died at Winchester in 1711, and was succeeded by Thomas Burnet, afterwards Rector of West Keynton, near Chippenham, who was collated by Bishop Burnet, whose youngest

¹ In 1703 Christopher London, the chaplain and steward, died, and was succeeded by Edmund Hickman in both offices. Mr. Hickman compiled the MS., which is my second source of information for this paper. He died in 1728 ; " a very honest diligent man, living much beloved, and dying lamented."

son he was,¹ He resigned in favour of his son, who was collated by Bishop Sherlock in 1735.

After two Burnets follow two Humes, Nathaniel the brother, and John the son of Bishop Hume, the uncle resigning in 1774 in favour of the nephew. The nephew was also prebendary of Combe and Harnham. He exchanged both his mastership and prebend for the vicarage of Bishop's Lavington, and the vicar of Lavington—the Rev. Edward Emily—became by collation of Bishop Shute Barrington prebendary of Combe and Harnham and master of St. Nicholas'.

Emily was a great friend of Bishop Barrington's; and when he died in 1792 he left an estate at Woking, valued at £6000, to the bishop, who handed it over to trustees for the further endowment of St. Nicholas' Hospital.

After this Dr. William Coxe, afterwards archdeacon of Wilts, held the hospital for a few weeks in 1792: and then Bishop Douglas collated his son, William, who had held the archdeaconry of Wilts before Dr. Coxe. Then in 1819 Bishop Fisher collated the Rev. Arthur E. Howman, who died in 1822: and two years after, two successive intervening masters (Dean Talbot, of Salisbury, and the Rev. T. Rennell) having died each the year after they were collated, the same bishop collated the Rev. G. E. Howman (afterwards Little), rector of Barnsley, co. Gloucester, son of the former master of the same name.

He was master for fifty-six years: and during his mastership the hospital was entirely re-built, with the exception of the chapel and master's house. Large fines on the several properties were continually falling in; many men would have simply put them into their own pocket, whereas he generously used them on behalf of the hospital. These gifts, together with £1600 which he expended upon a new Church at Manningford Bohun, a hamlet of Wilsford, amounted altogether to the large sum of £5018 15s. 1d.: and he

¹ He cannot have been of an age for orders when collated. His mother was married in 1687, and there were at least four children older than himself. *Life of Burnet*, pp. 24, 31. Yet in 1712 he was collated to the prebend of Lynn and Halstock, which had been vacated by his predecessor at St. Nicholas'.

himself certified that during the twenty years between 1851 and 1870 the amount which he derived from the hospital for his own use was only £196 11s. 7d.

I succeeded Mr. Howman upon his death in 1878; and in 1884 I pulled down and re-built the master's house, carefully preserving, however, the old arcade of arches, and as far as possible the old character of the building. If in any degree I have been successful in this, it is mainly due to the interest in the old building of the Rev. Lewis Gidley, the late chaplain, whose acquaintance with the hospital was far greater than my own.

There is still much to be done at the hospital in the way of further development of the charity. These things must wait for the necessary funds, and perhaps will be carried out by a future generation; but meantime I rejoice to have put on record in this shape the history of the hospital in its three stages:—as the unknown founder designed it; as Bingham made it a hospital for the sick with brethren and nurses; as Beauchamp restricted it to twelve pensioners; who still, in spite of threats of dissolution which from time to time have been heard, enjoy its bounty.

APPENDIX A.

“Carta Comitissæ Elæ de assarto in Bentlewood.

“Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Ela comitissa Sarum salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ domini mei Willelmi Longspee Comitissæ Sarum, et pro salute animæ meæ, et pro animabus patris et matris meæ, liberorum, antecessorum, et heredum meorum, dedisse, concessisse, et præsentî Charta confirmasse Deo et Hospitali Sancti Nicholai de nova Sarum, et venerabili in Christo patri Richardo episcopo et successoribus suis episcopis Sarum, ad sustentationem pauperum et infirmorum Hospitalis quod plene est in ordinatione prædictorum Richardi episcopi et successorum suorum episcoporum Sarum, Totam terram clausi mei australis de Bentle[s]wood quæ mihi remansit post donum quod feci Johanni de Monemue, Willelmo de Nevill, Alluredo de Boterell personæ de West Deane, per concordiam coram Justitiariis itinerantibus inter me et ipsos factam, cum bosco et assarto, pratis et pasturis, viis et semitis, libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, et omnibus aliis rebus ad eandem terram pertinentibus, cum clauso de Buclea. Concessi etiam prædicto Hospitali sexaginta averia cum exitibus unius anni. et duodecim equos vel equas et sexaginta porcos, et trecentas oves. Habenda in perpetuum libere et quiete in pastura, per omnia loca ubi prædicti Johannes de Monemue, Willelmus de Nevill, Alluredus de Boterell persona de West Deane habent necum communia, vel ego cum eis; omnia autem prædicta habebunt et tenebunt præfati

Hospitale Sancti Nicholai Richardus episcopus et successores sui episcopi Sarum, in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam, libere et quiete ab omni servitio et seculari exactione. Ego vero et heredes mei totam prænominatam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis et cum tota prædicta communia, sicut prædictum est, Deo et supra-dictis Hospitali sancti Nicholai et Richardo episcopo et successoribus suis episcopis Sarum contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus. Et in hujus rei testimonium præsentis scripto sigillum meum apposui : Hiis testibus domino Stephano Abbate de Stanley, Magistris Elia de Beth, Luca, Henrico de Byssopston Canonis Sarum, Willelmo clerico tunc senescallo meo, Rogero de Calne tunc vicecomite Wiltes, Willelmo Gilebert, Johanne le Daveis, Hugone de Broys, Roberto de Hokanham, Henrico de Albiniacis, Hamoni de Bakhampton, Richardo de Poulesholt militibus, Michaele de Childhampton, Willelmo de Derneford, et multis aliis. Datum apud Castrum Veteris Sarum anno ab incarnatione domini [millesimo] ducentesimo vicesimo septimo, quartodecimo kalendas Septembris.

“Vere transcriptum ex originali remanente apud Wilton Evidence House per me Galfridum Bygge Custodiem.”

[N.B.—The above deed is only a copy of the original, and in some respects a doubtful copy, especially as to the proper names. Thus the name of the first-mentioned canon of Sarum is given as “Elias de Beth.” There were two canons of the name of Elias in 1226—Elias de Derham, the builder of the Cathedral, and Elias P. Ridel. The second canon’s name is given as “Lucas.” There were also two Lukes among them in 1226—Luke the King’s treasurer, and Luke de Winton. The names of the knights and esquires I believe I have deciphered rightly; except that the name “Childhampton” is doubtful.]

APPENDIX B.

“Ordinatio Ricardi Episcopi Sarum super ecclesiis de Boxe et de Wyvilesford per consensum prioris et conventus de Farley.

“Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Ricardus de permissione Sarisberiensis ecclesiæ minister humilis salutem in Domino æternam. Noveritis quod prior et conventus de Ferleigh ecclesiam de Boxe juxta Ferleigh et ecclesiam de Wyvilesford cum pertinentiis quæ ad eorum pertinebant advocacionem nostræ ordinationi supposuerunt per cartam suam quæ talis est: ‘Reverendo domino et patri in Christo Ricardo dei gratia devotissimus suus H. dictus prior de Ferleigh et ejusdem loci conventus salutem et tam promptam quam debitam cum obedientia reverentiam. Committimus unanimi assensu et voluntate ordinationi vestræ ecclesiam de Boxe et de Wyvilesford, quæ ad nostram spectant advocacionem, paternitati vestræ attentius supplicantes quatenus intuitu dei de prædictis ecclesiis ita ordinare velitis quod ordinatio vestra nobis proficiat ad salutem. Ratum et gratum habebimus quicquid super præmissis vestra duxerit ordinare paternitas. In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus.’ Recepimus insuper literas nobilis viri H. comitis Herford super eisdem ecclesiis in hæc verba: ‘Venerabili patri in Christo Ricardo dei gratia Sarum episcopo Humfridus de bohon Salutem in domino. Cum ipsorum promotioni specialiter intendere debeamus quos prædecessores nostri sincera caritate sunt amplexati, pro dilectis nobis in Christo priore et conventu de Ferleigh,

quorum domum prædecessores nostri fundaverunt, paternitatem vestram attentius rogamus et devote, quatenus paupertati eorumdem prioris et conventus misericorditer compatiens eos promovere in ecclesiam de Boxe velitis, vel in aliqua alia quæ ad eorumdem spectat advocacionem, vel saltem Ecclesia de Wyvelisford, quarum advocaciones prædecessores nostri eis contulerunt, et nos eisdem per cartam nostram confirmavimus. Ratum et [gratum] habebimus quicquid super dictis ecclesiis vestra ordinaverit paternitas. Et valeat sanctitas vestra in domino.' Nos igitur considerantes paupertatem domus de Farleigh, ad cujus sustentationem propriæ non superfuerunt facultates, attendentes etiam hospitalitatem quam ejusdem domus monachi in omnibus transeuntes ultra vires exercent, precibus insuper et voluntati dicti comitis super ordinationem dictarum ecclesiarum inclinati, Sic ordinamus quod prior et monachi de Ferleigh in usus proprios in perpetuum nomine perpetui beneficii retineant omnes decimas garbarum cum curia personæ et terra ecclesiæ de Boxe, salva in eadem ecclesia vicaria perpetua ad quam dictus prior et conventus vicarium cum vacaverit præsentabunt, qui nomine vicariæ percipiet omnes obventiones altaris et cimiterii, et omnes minutas decimas, et decimas feni, et molendinorum et curtillagiorum, et præter ea singulis annis per manus monachorum de Ferleigh v. quarteria frumenti et v. de ordio et iij de mextilone et ij de avena. Quod vicarius omnia onera ordinaria sustinebit præter procuraciones archidiaconi quas facient monachi; qui etiam invenient aream dicto vicario competentem et honestam in qua possit ædificare, omnibus extraordinariis inter monachos et vicarium pro rata partiendis. Ordinamus etiam de ecclesia de Wyvelesford in hunc modum, viz. quod habita consideratione ad insufficientiam domus hospitalis Sarum ad sustentationem unius capellani futuris et perpetuis temporibus celebraturi divina in capella hospitalis ejusdem pro salute animæ nostræ et pro animabus prædecessorum et successorum nostrorum, et pro animabus nobilis viri comitis Sarum Willelmi longespæ et Elæ comitissæ Sarum neonon et canonicorum Sarum et ad refocillationes pauperum et transeuntium ad eandem domum seu declinantium, assignavimus omnes decimas garbarum in campis de parochia de Wyvelesford, salvis vicario perpetuo singulis annis tribus quarteriis frumenti duobus de ordio duobus de avena et uno de siligine percipiendis per liberationem procuratoris ejusdem domus qui episcopo Sarum futuris perpetuis temporibus præsentabit vicarium. In cujus etiam usus cedent omnes obventiones altaris, et omnes decimæ præter decimas garbarum quas et vicarius sustinebit omnia onera ordinaria et procuraciones archidiaconi faciet omnibus extraordinariis inter vicarium et domum Hospitalis pro rata partiendis. Ut autem hæc nostra ordinatio firma et stabilis imperpetuum præservetur, tria scripta sub eisdem verbis et tenore eodem, quorum unum in ecclesia Sarum remanebit, aliud penes monachos de Ferleigh, et tertium in domo Hospitalis Sarum confici fecimus, et sigillo nostro et capellani nostri Sarum communicavimus. Salvis omnino nostra dignitate et auctoritate ecclesiæ Sarum et cura successorum meorum. Actum apud Farleigh die Veneris proxima ante nativitatem beatæ Mariæ, anno ab incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo vicesimo septimo, pontificatus nostri anno undecimo. Hiis testibus Stephano Archidiacono Wilts, magistro R. de Brecham, domino Waltero de Porleye, domino Valentio, Roberto de Witham, et magistro Galfrido de Moritonia, et multis aliis."

APPENDIX C.

Extract from a MS. by Mr. Hickman, chaplain of St. Nicholas' Hospital, dated 1713.

"I find that the body of the church (or cloister) was founded upon twelve pillars with large and beautiful arches turned on them, six of each side, in distance from each other about 14 foot, which said range of pillars and arches ran up also on the north and south sides to the very east end of the chancel, in which were eight or ten pillars more; and [the] body of the church (or cloister) was in breadth in the inside from pillar to pillar about 25 foot, as was also the chancel built on a continuation of the same range of pillars: the pillars was near 3 foot square, and in height from the floor to the upper part of the cornice on which the foot of the arches stood about 5 foot and a half in height. The body of the church (or cloister) was in length about 76 foot, between which and the chancel was a cross aisle ranging north and south; in length from the body of the church each way were 40 foot, and in breadth about 13; but a wall went cross them and a door in each at the end of about 20 foot exactly alike on both sides. From the east end of the body of the church (or cloister) to the east end of the chancel was about 46 foot in length, and at the east end of the chancel was also a sanctum sanctorum, or low chapel of about 28 foot in length: so that from the west porch of the church (or cloister) to the east end of the sanctum was about an 150 foot, and the length of the cross aisles from north to south about 110 foot. At the south end of the cross aisle was also a further building of necessary houses over the water, and there was also additional buildings at the end of the north cross aisle that answered to those on the south, and led to the door of entrance into the churchyard, and these additional buildings had chambers over them. There was there also chapels, one on the north side of the chancel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Maria, and another on the south side thereof, dedicated to St. Nicholas, both of an equal length and breadth (viz.) in length 36 foot and in breadth 20, which answered exactly to the length of the inner part of the cross aisles before you came to the wall and door that enters into [the] outer part of the cross aisle, both sides being of an exact proportion, according as it is here represented in the first platform or figure. The poor people's rooms being twelve in number were six on the north side of the body of the church (or cloister) and six on the south, which six on the south continues much as they did from the first, only as at first they came out of their doors into a passage of about 8 foot wide between their said doors and the pillars of the cloister, between which pillars it was all open, so that to go from the rooms on the north side of the church (or cloister) to those on the south (or from the south to the north) they went between the said pillars, and so cross the church (or cloister): but since the said church is gone there is now a strong brick wall made between the pillars on the south side from west to east to keep the rooms warm, but both pillars and poor's chambers are all gone from the north side thereof, and shops for weaving erected in the place of the poor people's lodging rooms. There is no mention in the ordination of any set number of poor people, but I am apt to believe it was designed for twelve from the foundation. There was two porches for entrance, one on the north, the other on the south side of the body of the church (or cloister)

besides one large porch between them, which porch belonged to the cloister (or church). The porch on the south side does yet remain, only a room is made over it by the tenant of the old kitchen: and passing through these two porches you come into two halls of about 25 or 30 foot long each from north to south, and about 16 foot broad; out of which halls you entered into the passage that lead [s] between the poor people's doors and the pillars of the said church (or cloister), on each side just alike, both porch, hall, and passage. That hall on the south side is yet in being, only a large staircase made in it to ascend into the master's lodgings, which was done about an 100 years since, till which time it was still called the old hall, and had a long old table board standing in it. Then on the north side of the hospital, between the said hospital and the churchyard or litton, was a tenement given by Bishop Robert in his ordination, which has been since rebuilt in form of a church (or hospital) building; at the east end of which was a door through a wall out of the aforesaid additional buildings of the cross aisle into the churchyard. But since the poor people's rooms are gone on the north side of the church (or cloister) and the chaplain's lodgings which was over them, there are two rooms built at the east end of the said tenement (of late called the farm-house, because the farmer that rented the hospital lands generally lived there) for two poor people and a chamber and garret for the chaplain over them; which rooms and a chamber was builded about 1498, on the north side of which lies the ground (now an orchard) formerly called the litton or churchyard. Then on the south side of the north porch of entrance (at the west end of the hospital) is the tenement called the old kitchen, because formerly when the master and chaplains all ate together in the dining room of the hospital, all their meat was dressed there, and a door was made on the south side of the said dining room, about 8 foot from the west end, into the said kitchen for bringing the meat, which door is now (since the staircase was built and a chamber and study taken out of the west end of the said dining room) walled up. I have already given an account that the poor people's rooms were six on the north and six on the south side of the church (or cloister). And over those on the south side was (and still is) the master's or keeper's lodgings, and the great common dining room, in length from west to east in the inside 36 foot and in breadth 21: the breadth is still the same, but there having been a chamber (with a study over it) and large staircase made and taken out of the west end thereof by Mr. Bigge about an 100 years past, the length of it now is but just the same as the breadth, viz., 21 foot. Then farther to the east there were two or three lodging rooms which also yet remain, and a kitchen is built over good part of the south cross aisle, and a thick wall for a foundation for the said kitchen chimney, and a room to look into the new chapel. Then over the more southerly part of the said cross aisle is built a washhouse, &c., and farther over the additional buildings is a woodhouse and house of office, over the stream of water that runs under those of the poor people. In the more southerly part of the cross aisle there is also a staircase to come up into the master's lodgings, called the back stairs. But note that the master's and chaplain's lodgings being builded over the poor people's, was at least 8 foot broader than the said poor people's rooms, for they went clear over the aforesaid passage that is between the poor people's doors and the pillars, which is at least 8 foot, and joined to the said pillars or arches of the said church (or cloister).

"The church and chancel (or middle chapel) was dedicated to the honour of Almighty God, in which mass was said or sung every Sunday and *great* holy day, such as Ascension Day, Good Friday, and many more, as also the canonical hours, that is in the middle chapel or chancel, for the body of the church (or cloister) was never used for any divine service. The chapel on the north side was dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was constantly used for masses and canonical hours, &c. (mostly by the master or keeper himself) on every festival of the said Blessed Virgin, as well by night as by day. The chapel on the south side (which yet remaineth) was dedicated to the Blessed Nicholas confessor, and was used on all other holy days and at several other times according as the master thought fit: in every of which chapels there was a lamp constantly kept burning, as also in each of the cross aisles in the night time, or at least in the evenings.

"But I cannot tell on what account it was, but towards the latter end of the fourteenth century the body of the church (or cloister), with all the poor people's rooms and buildings on the north side thereof was taken down, as was also the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the sanctum sanctorum at the east end of the chancel, and the chancel itself made into a common hall for the poor people (I mean the east end of it) with a buttery for the nurse adjoining to the west part of the said hall, and a room for a poor sister adjoining to the west part of the buttery, and a woodhouse adjoining to the west part of the said room, all which took up the whole length of the chancel and of the north cross aisle, which was also pulled down with the additional buildings at the north end of it, to the aforesaid door of entrance into the churchyard or litton, within which ranging straight from the east end of the tenement or farm-house aforesaid was built two rooms, as have been said, and a chamber over for the chaplain, and the door of entrance into the litton is now the door of entrance into one of the aforesaid new built rooms. Then was also the north porch and hall pulled down, as also the porch belonging to the body of the church (or cloister), and tenements built in their place. And an orchard was planted where the body of the church (or cloister) stood, which is now and has for more than 100 years been converted into a garden of herbs for the poor people's pottage. And after all these ruinous transactions I find that the chapel now in use (which was the only one then left in the hospital) was again consecrated in 1501 to the honour of Almighty God, the glorious Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas confessor. And about 100 years ago the aforesaid hall was made into a common kitchen, and four chambers built over it and the buttery and aforesaid lower room for four poor brothers, viz., two over the kitchen, one over the buttery and room aforesaid on the north side, and another over the same on the south side."

APPENDIX D.

List of Masters of St. Nicholas' Hospital.

1. Nicholas Laking, custos, A.D. 1254 (Hatcher, p. 732).
2. Adam, brother: mentioned as prior, 1267 (Reg., p. 8).
3. John Burnes, mentioned as custos, 1281 (*Ib.*, p. 42); vicar of Damerham.
4. John Hinton, mentioned as master, 1288 (Do.).

5. William Wokingham, custos, resigned 1305 (Phillips).
6. John Netheravon, made custos 1305, by Bishop Gaunt (Do.).
7. William Abingdon, coll. 1325, by Bishop Mortival; rector of Patney and Broughton Gifford (Ph.).
8. Peter Romsey, coll. 1328, by ditto; rector of Donhead St. Andrew (Ph.).
9. John Kirkby, coll. 1337, by Bishop Wyvill; rector of Barford (Richard Jones, p. 402).
10. Richard Haversham, mentioned as custos, 1338 (Reg. p. 107 and Ph.).
11. Bartholomew Braddon, made custos by Bishop Wyvill, 1342 (Ph.); rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, prebendary of Axford, 1344 (Ph.).
12. Robert Godalming, coll. 1352, and called master, Reg., p. 108 (Ph.).
13. Robert Hatfield, mentioned as custos, 1378, Reg. p. 27 (Ph.).
14. William Spaldwick, mentioned as "gardeyn," 1397, Reg., p. 111; made custos by Bishop Mitford, 1397; prebendary of Ruscombe, 1398 (Ph.).
15. John Hurleigh, made custos, 1418, by ditto, resigned 1420; called "miles"; prebendary of Ramsbury, 1414; rector of Kingston Deverell; d. 1425 (Ph.).
16. Richard Bucklehurst, coll. 1420 (Ph.).
17. John Castell, coll. 142—?; resigned 1432; prebendary of Yetminster Prima, 1428 (Ph.).
18. John Wawne, coll. by Bishop Nevill, 1432 (Ph.).
19. Thomas Marshall, coll. 143—? (Ph.).
20. Nicholas Upton, coll. by Bishop Ayscough, 1442; precentor, 1446; died 1457 (Ph.).
21. Henry Duke, coll. by Bishop Beauchamp, 1457; sub-dean, 1452; died 1461 (Ph.).
22. Roger Newenton, coll. 1461; resigned 1478 (Ph.).
23. Henry Sutton, coll. 1478; resigned 1494; treasurer, 1495 (Ph.).
24. Geoffrey Blythe, coll. by Bishop Blythe, his brother; treasurer, 1494; archdeacon of Sarum, 1499; bishop of Lichfield, 1503; died 1533 (Ph.).
25. William Wilton, D.D. coll. by Bishop Deane, 1501; chancellor, 1507; prebendary of Grimston, 1500; died after May, 1525.
26. Edward Fox, knight, lay master, called custos, 1524—1534 (Reg., fly-leaf at beginning, and Hickm., p. 135).
27. Richard Long, knight, lay master after 1534; brother of Sir Henry Long of South Wraxall.
28. Robert Crayford, of New College, D.D.; born at York (Kirby's Register) 1543 (Hickm., p. 135).
29. Henry Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Cardiff, second Earl of Pembroke, lay master, 1550 (Hickm., p. 135).
30. Richard Dolshon, lay custos (Reg., p. 47), 1577 (Hickm., p. 135).
31. Robert Parker, M.A., made custos by Bishop Coldwell (Reg., p. 47), 1591, Hickm., p. 135 (Ph.).
32. Geoffrey Bigge, coll. by ditto, 1593; d. 1630 (Ph.).
33. Matthew Nicholas, presented by J. Nicholas to Bishop Davenant, 1630; dean of Bristol and St. Paul's; died 1662 (Ph.).

- Intruded { 1647. John Strickland.
1647. Francis Rivett, Esq., of King's Sombourne, by Parliament: resigned in favour of
1656. William Stone, mayor.
1659. John Ivey, mayor.
34. John Nicholas, D.D., son of M. Nicholas, 1662; warden of Winchester and New College, Oxford; chaplain to Bishop Hyde; prebendary of Lyme and Halstock; died 1711 (Ph.).
 35. Thomas Burnet, rector of West Keynton; prebendary of Lyme and Halstock, 1712; coll. by his father, Bishop Gilbert Burnet, 1711; resigned, 1735, in favour of his son; died 1750.
 36. Robert Burnet, LL.D., collated, 1735, by Bishop Sherlock; died 1769; vicar of Bishop's (or West) Lavington.
 37. Nathaniel Hume, prebendary of Winterbourne Earls and Yetminster; collated by his brother, Bishop Hume, 1769; died 1804; resigned 1774 and made precentor.
 38. John Hume, collated by his father, Bishop Hume, 1774; Dean of Derry; exchanged Bishop's Lavington with his successor, 1782; died 1782.
 39. Edward Emily, vicar of Bishop's Lavington, collated by Bishop Barrington, 1782; died 1792; prebendary of Combe and Harnham.
 40. William Coxe, F.R.S., F.S.A., canon residentiary; archdeacon of Wilts; collated by Bishop Douglas, 1792; resigned 1792.
 41. William Douglas, collated by his father, Bishop Douglas, 1792; canon residentiary and precentor; died 1818.
 42. Arthur Edward Howman, rector of Burstow, co. Surrey; prebendary of Durnford; collated by Bishop Fisher, 1819; died 1822.
 43. Charles Talbot, dean of Salisbury, collated by Bishop Fisher, 1822; died 1823.
 44. Thomas Rennell, vicar of Kensington; prebendary of South Grantham, 1823; collated by Bishop Fisher, 1824; died 1824.
 45. George Ernest Howman [son of No. 42] (afterwards Little), rector of Barnsley, co. Glouc.; collated by Bishop Fisher, 1824; died 1878.
 46. George Herbert Moberly, rector of Monkton Farley; collated by his father, Bishop Moberly, 1878; prebendary of North Alton, 1889.

APPENDIX E.

Masters of the Valley College.

1261. John Holtby.
Thomas Bridport, prebendary of Ramsbury, 1284.
1297. Thomas Ashley, resigned.
John Maydenhith.
1340. John Kirkby, archdeacon of Dorset, 1339.
1348. Robert Worth, sub-dean and prebendary of South Alton, 1309; resigned
Baldwin Mohun.
Walter Wells, prebendary of Bitton, 1347.

1419. John Tidling, resigned.
 1428. John Symondsburly, archdeacon of Wilts, 1423 ; treasurer, 1449.
 1506. George Sydenham, archdeacon of Sarum, 1503.
 Richard Dudley, precentor, 1507 ; died 1536.
 John Bigge, prebendary of Yatesbury ; died 1544.

APPENDIX F.

Extract from Leland's Itinerary, vol. iii., pp. 97, 98.

"This Egidius [de Bridport] made the Colledge de Vaulx for scholars betwixt the Palace Waulle and Harnam Bridge.

"Part of these Scholars remain in the Colledge at Saresbyri, and have two Chaplains to serve the Chirch ther being dedicate to S. Nicolas.

"The Residue studie at Oxford.

"The Scholars of Vaulx be bound to celebrate the Anniversarie of Giles their Founder at the Paroch Chirch of Britport where he was born.

"Richard Poure, Bishop of Saresbyri, and first Erector of the Cathedral Chirch of New Saresbyri, foundid the Hospital of St. Nicolas hard by Harnham Bridge, instituting a Master, viii. pore wimen, and iv. pore men in it, endowing the House with Landes. On the S. side of this Hospital is a Chappelle of S standing in an Isle.

"And on the N. side of this Hospital is an old Barne, where in times past was a paroch Chirch of S. Martine.

"This Chirch was prophandy, and a nother new made in Saresbyri for it, bearing yet the name of S. Martine.

"The cause of the translation was by cause it [stood] exceeding low and colde, and the Ryver at rages cam into it.

"This Chirch of S. Martine and the Hammelet or Village of Harnham stode or ever any Part of New Sarum was buildid."



The Bishop's Palace at Salisbury.

[A Lecture delivered at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, January 27th, 1890,
by the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY.]

THE name palace, applied to a bishop's residence, is of considerable antiquity. The word was one of wide signification, as the Italian "palazzo," applied to any nobleman's house, may serve to remind us. It was also used for certain monastic buildings and town halls, as the references in Du Cange show. It was, in fact, a term which, like "aula" in Latin, or "court" in English, had both a special signification in regard to royalty, and a more general one in regard to other persons. As will be seen from the plan, the palace at Salisbury runs east and west, but in an irregular manner, caused by the gradual filling up of an old courtyard, which at one time was rather large. The house, as a really old house, consists of three main parts—(1) the hall and chamber on the west, which are the work of Bishop Poore, *circa* 1221; (2) the old dining-room, with the chapel above it, in the centre, which is probably the work of Bishop Beauchamp (1450—81); (3) the hall and tower on the east, which are more certainly the work of the same prelate. Others who have done much for us are Bishop Seth Ward (1666—88), Bishop Sherlock (1734—48), who built the library, turned by Bishop Barrington into a dining-room; Bishop Barrington (1782—90), who spent £7000 upon the house, adding largely to the number of bedrooms; and of my recent predecessors, Bishop Denison—the latter mainly outside the house. To him is due the lake in the garden; the pretty flower garden, enclosed in a low wall; and the stables and lodge, built by Wyatt in 1843. The main facts of these successive works up to his own time were recorded by Bishop Fisher, in 1813, in an inscription on a marble tablet in the present entrance

hall, over the doorway that leads to the principal staircase.¹ It has been matter of general belief that our own palace was founded by Bishop Richard Poore, the founder of the Cathedral and of the city generally. It was not, however, till a few days ago that I became possessed of conclusive evidence on this point, through the kindness of Mr. James Parker, of Oxford, whose knowledge on such subjects is only equalled by his generosity in imparting it. He has put into my hands two of what are called Close Rolls of the fifth and sixth years of Henry III., but, as it happens, both in the same calendar year, showing that in 1221 the King granted timber from the Royal forests to Bishop Richard Poore for the purpose of this building at Salisbury.² The first is endorsed as follows:—“De

¹ “Ædes . in perpetuum . episc . saris . usum
a . ricardo . poore . primo . novæ . saris . episc . a . fundamentis
suo . sumptu . a.d. MCCXX constructas
deinde . a . ricardo . beauchamp . saris . episc . primo . nobiliss
ordinis . periscelidis . cancellario . a.d. MCCCCL ampliatas
postea . a . seth . ward . episc . saris . quum
sacrilegorum . manibus . eheu . quod . non . sunt . ausi
foede . direptæ . essent . a.d. MDCLXX in . pristinam . faciem . revocatas
deinceps . a . thoma . sherlock . quinto . illius
successore . a.d. MDCCCL auctas . et . ornatas
in . meliorem . tandem . formam . opere . et . cultu . splendidiore
amplius . VII . mill . lib . de . prop . pec(unia)
pro . solita . sua . liberalitate
erogatis . a.d. MDCCCLXXXVII . feliciter . perduxit
vir . undique . honorabilis
shute . barrington . s.t.p. . episc . saris
h(unc) t(itulum)
ne . tot . tantorumque . benefactorum . gratia . interciderit
johannes . fisher . s.t.p. . episc . saris
a.d. MDCCCXIII
p(onendum) c(uravit).

² Rot. Claus. 5 Hen. III. memb 11=[1221].

“De maremio dato.—Rex Petro de Malo-Lacu salutem Sciatis quod dedimus venerando patri Ricardo Sarisburiensi Episcopo xx copulas in parco nostro de Gillingham ad aulam suam faciendam apud Novum Sarum. Et idcirco vobis mandamus quod illas xx copulas ei habere faciatis ubi eas competencius possit habere. Teste ut supra.

“[Westm. 9 die Maii.]”

Do. 6 Hen. III. memb. 16=[1221-22].

“De X. copulis datis.—Rex Johanni de Monemuth salutem. Mandamus vobis quod habere faciatis venerando patri Ricardo Sarisburiensi Episcopo x copulas de quercu in haya nostra de Milcet, quas ei dedimus ad cameram suam de Sarum faciendam. Teste H. &c. apud Neubir xxx die Dec. anno regni nostri vi° per eundem coram domino Winton.”

maremio dato ”=“ Grant of building materials,” and runs :—

“The King to Peter de Malo-Lacu health. Know that we have given to our venerable father Richard Bishop of Salisbury twenty couples (of beams) in our park of Gillingham to make his hall at New Sarum. And therefore we order you to let him have those twenty couples wherever he can most conveniently have them. Witness as above.”

“[Westminster 9th May 1221].”

The second is endorsed “de x copulis datis”=“ Grant of ten couples (of beams),” and runs as follows :—

“The King to John of Monmouth health. We order you to let the venerable father Richard Bp. of Salisbury have ten couples (of beams) of oak in our wood (haya) of Milcet, which we have given him to make his chamber at Sarum. Witness H. &c., at Neubir 30 Dec. in the sixth year of our reign by the same before our Lord of Winton.”=30 Dec. 1221.

The interest of these rolls will be manifest to everyone who knows the character of domestic buildings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and who is acquainted with the present house. They show that the house was begun almost as soon as the Lady Chapel—the earliest part of the Cathedral—and suggest that it was finished in all its essential features before Bishop Poore’s departure to Durham. A comparison also of the rolls with the existing building seems to prove that we possess nearly all his work. They speak first of a hall (aula) and then of a chamber (camera) which with their sub-structures and appendages would cover all the necessary parts of a house of the date in question. The identification of the hall is happily quite clear. It is, of course, the great upper room about 54ft. long by 24ft. wide, now used as a drawing-room, which is immediately over the vaulted room and passage that I have just had the pleasure of restoring, with the kind advice and oversight of Mr. Arthur Reeve. This was the chief building, and was naturally completed first. The chamber, I can have little doubt, is the block of building with a sharp pointed roof, which is set at the side of the south-west part of the “aula,” so as to form with it a building of the shape of a Greek gamma (Γ) or the right half of a capital T. According to Mr. Hudson Turner, in his well-known book on

“Domestic Architecture in England from the Conquest to the end of the Thirteenth Century” (Parkers, Oxford, 1851, p. 2 foll.):—

“Ordinary manor houses, and even domestic edifices of greater pretensions, as the Royal palaces, were generally built during the twelfth century [and this, he tells us, was true also of the thirteenth—*Ib.* p. 59, &c.] on one uniform plan, comprising a hall with a chamber or chambers adjacent. The hall was generally situated on the ground floor, but sometimes over a lower story which was half in the ground; it presented an elevation equal or superior to that of the buildings annexed to it; it was the only large apartment in the entire edifice, and was adapted in its original design, to accommodate the owner and his numerous followers and servants; they not only took their meals in the hall, but also slept in it on the floor, a custom the prevalence of which is shown by numerous passages in early authors, particularly in the works of the romance writers.”

He then goes on to quote Alexander Necham or Nequam's description of the various parts of a house as containing the hall, the private or bedchamber, the kitchen, the larder, the sewery (answering nearly to our pantry), and the cellar. “The private, or bedroom, annexed to the hall—there being frequently only one (p. 5)—was situated on the second story, and was called from an early period the “solar” or “sollere.” This room was used as a reception room by the master of the house, as well as a bedroom. Mr. Turner tells us that, as late as 1287 (p. 5, note i.) King “Edward the First and Queen Eleanor were sitting on their bed-side, attended by the ladies of the Court, when they narrowly escaped death by lightning.” If this were the case in a royal palace, a bishop might well be content with one chamber for bedroom and sitting-room in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Under the “camera,” or “solar,” was the cellar. The kitchen was a separate, sometimes a detached building, and sometimes open to the air. The larder or buttery and sewery were perhaps usually in the thirteenth century appended to the end of the hall where it was entered, as in our college halls now. There was, we know from an old plan of the house at least a hundred years old, a pantry on the north side of the undercroft or vaulted hall which I mentioned as being recently restored. This may have been on the site of the old pantry and similar offices, such as the sewery, in which the linen and table furniture were kept. The kitchen was

probably on the site of the old kitchen, parallel to the present chapel wing, thus making with the hall three sides of a court or quadrangle, a very common arrangement. We shall discuss the date of the chapel presently. Access to the hall in our case must have been by a staircase. I incline to imagine that there was both an outer stone staircase from what is the court and a turret staircase at the head or southern end of the hall, where our old plan shows a projecting circular building of the right size, but only on the ground-floor, or perhaps in the corner where the solar is attached to it. The plan of Bishop Poore's house would thus have been very much the same as that of Bishop Joceline's at Wells, which was building about the same time (1205—44). In both the hall is raised on a vaulted undercroft, and in both the chamber is at right angles to one end of the hall, forming the same gamma-like figure with it. Thus they both differ from the plan of Lincoln Old Palace, which had a hall upon the ground-floor divided into a nave and aisles (like the present chapel, once the hall, of Auckland Castle, and the King's Hall at Winchester.) At Lincoln, too, the solar was added across the end of the hall, as seems to have been the ordinary arrangement in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, not at right angles to it, as here and at Wells (cp. Parker, "Domestic Architecture, Fourteenth Century," p. 87, Oxford, 1852). The kitchen and offices at Wells seem also to have been in the same position as ours, with the chapel parallel to them, and having a court between as with us, though the proportions are all larger. There is thus, as we should expect, a certain provincial similarity between the palaces of these two neighbouring cities, Wells and New Sarum. But while Bishop Poore's work is very fine, Bishop Joceline's at Wells is magnificent and princely. Where the substructure of our house is three bays long his is seven, and three bays wide instead of our two; so as to leave room for a long side passage or gallery, both on the ground-floor and above, under a separate line of roof. This passage, of course, may have existed here, but there is no evidence at all of it. I have spoken of Bishop Joceline's hall as if it was one splendid room, but though this is possible I should say that Mr. J. H. Parker considers it more probable that it was divided into three

rooms as at present.—(“Architectural Antiquities of the City of Wells,” p. 7, Oxford and London, 1866). The architectural details were also probably very similar.

The next question that suggests itself is this, did our old house contain a chapel, and, if so, when was it built and for what purpose was it used? As the Bishop's manor houses contained chapels in which ordinations were frequently held, especially at Ramsbury and Sonning, it is likely that his principal house did so too. But it is curious that there is no mention of ordinations in this house in our registers till the time of Bishop Jewel (1559—71), who often held small ordinations “in Palatio Episcopali Sarum.” On one occasion he ordained six deacons and seven priests here (27th March, 1568), but usually his larger ordinations were in the Cathedral or at Westbury Church, “sub plano Sarum.” I do not doubt that “in Palatio” means in the Palace Chapel, but it is remarkable that the first specific mention of it is in the register of his successor, Edmund Gheast, who once at least ordained “in Capella sive Oratorio infra palatium Episcopale Sarum” (3rd Sept., 1588). We must therefore conclude that when Bishop Humphrey Henchman¹ “restored and

¹ “*Consecratio Sacelli (infra Palatiū Ep̄i Sarū) Per Humfredū Ep̄u,*
Aug. 28, 1662.”

“In Dei Nomine Amen Cum Nos Humfredus permissione Divina Sarisburiensis Episcopus Cameram istam superiorem infra Palatium hoc nostrum Sarum cui immediate subjacet Refectorium nostrum in dicto Palatio situm divina beneficentia instaurari et perfici curaverimus eandemque sacris officiis deputare munusque consecrationis eidem impendere constituerimus ut sit Deo annuente futuris temporibus in perpetuum dicti Palatii Nostri sacrata Capella Eandemque igitur Capellam (continentem intra muros ejusdem in Longitudine ab Oriente in Occidentem quadraginta pedes et septem pollices aut circiter in latitudine vero ab aquilone in Austrum Octodecem pedes et novem pollices aut circiter) Sacra Mensa aliisque ad divinum cultum requisitis sufficienter et decenter instructam Authoritate nostra Ordinaria et Episcopali pro nobis et Successoribus nostris ab omni usu communi et profano seponimus et separamus et soli Divino Cultui ac Divinorum celebrationi addicimus dicamus dedicamus consecramus in perpetuum Atque insuper eadem authoritate nostra Ordinaria et Episcopali pro Nobis et Successoribus nostris licentiam pariter et facultatem in Domino concedimus Ad rem Divinam ibidem faciendam nempe ad preces publicas et Sacram Ecclesiae Liturgiam recitandam ad verbum Dei sincere proponendum et predicandum ad sacramenta administranda ceteraque quaecunque peragenda quae in istiusmodi privatis Capellis licite fieri possunt et

perfected" the upper chamber "under which lies immediately our refectory (or dining-room) in the said Palace of Sarum" after the Restoration (Aug. 28th, 1662), and consecrated it to sacred uses, he only revived a practice that had been in force for some time before the Great Rebellion. Indeed it is quite possible that the lower part of the screen may be of the reign of Charles I., and the upper part Henchman's work or later. The ribs of the panelled roof are probably of the same date as the walls. The panels are modern. The chapel, which, with the ante-chapel, is about 40ft. long and 18ft. wide, is, as you will remember, in a block of building apparently of the middle of the fifteenth century. The lower part is the present main entrance hall, to which is attached an unsightly porch, testifying by the arms above it to the "liberal but tasteless innovations" of Bishop Barrington just about a century ago. This block or wing is attached to the north-east corner of Bishop Poore's Hall, and may have taken the place of a chapel of his time, or at any rate of an early date, just as Bishop Burnell's existing chapel at Wells took the place of that of Bishop Joceline. The fabric I should venture to ascribe to Bishop Beauchamp (1450—81), who built the great eastern hall, and I suppose the tower by which it was entered—of which we shall speak presently—and who was a great builder elsewhere. It is difficult to say exactly how much of Beauchamp's work still remains. It is stated by the Rev. Peter Hall, in his "Memorials of Salisbury" (note to pl. 16, A.D. 1834), that not only the porch just mentioned, but the windows of this wing, were inserted under Bishop Barrington "according to a

solent Ac tam Dei Ministro in Sacris Ordinibus rite constituto Preces Divinas ibidem dicendi ceteraque praemissa faciendi quam populo Christiano preces divinas Audiendi ceteraque premissa percipiendi plenam in Domini concedimus potestatem. Eandemque Capellam ad usus praedictos sic consecratam fuisse et esse et in futuris perpetuis temporibus remanere debere palam et publice pronunciamus decernimus et declaramus Privilegiis insuper omnibus et singulis in ea parte usitatis et Capellis abantiquo fundatis rite competentibus Capellam hanc praedictam ad omnem juris effectum munitam et stabilitam esse volumus et quantum Nobis est et de jure possumus sic munimus et stabilimus In quorum omnium testimonium Sigillum nostrum Episcopale praesentibus hisce Literis apponi fecimus Lecta et Lata fuit haec sententia vicesimo octavo die Mensis Augusti Anno Domini Millesimo Sexcentesimo Sexagesimo, Secundo et Nostrae Consecrationis Secundo."

fantastic design of Sir Robert Taylor." The windows are, however, much better than the porch, and those on the north side of the chapel, at any rate, seem to be old. What is clear, I think, is that at some time or other the ceiling of the old dining-room was raised, and with it the floor of the chapel, which is at present approached by seven very steep steps. The present windows of the lower room are evidently much higher than the original ones, which are now blocked up in the front, but which are shown open in the eighteenth century plan. The chapel even then was approached by steps, and apparently by as many as ten, so that it would not be safe to assume that the ceiling was raised by Bishop Barington, though he certainly blocked the front windows and put in the two at the ends. I have said that the present chapel was probably the chapel of the palace before its consecration by Bishop Henschman, but that we can only trace ordinations in the palace back to the beginning of Bishop Jewel's episcopate. It is, perhaps, reasonable to suppose that the causes why ordinations were not held in it before his time were because the bishops were so frequently absent from Salisbury that they did not wish to neglect the Cathedral when they were present, and also that the numbers to be ordained were larger than with us, owing to the number of acolytes, and subdeacons, as well as monastic deacons and priests, who had to be provided for. I do not feel sure, however, judging from the evidence of our registers in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, that either of these reasons is quite sufficient, and I incline to think that there was some feeling on the subject, possibly some lack of sympathy between the Bishop and the Chapter, possibly some disinclination to interrupt the ordinary services of the Church by such a ceremony—which led to the more frequent use of the private chapel after the Reformation. No register of ordination is found between 26th May, 1548, when the suffragan Bishop of Marlborough ordained Walter Bower, fellow of Magdalen College, in the Church of Fittleton, till the first ordination by Thomas Lankaster, another Bishop of Marlborough, for Bishop Jewel, in our Cathedral, 13th April, 1560—that is, for nearly twelve years. The people were, therefore, unaccustomed to the service, and some might think it too Popish,

some too Protestant, when it was again brought into use. I may mention while on the subject of these ordination lists, that they do not with us, go back beyond Bishop Hallam's register (1408—17), and that they show that it was common to perform the ceremony in a very large number of Churches—such as the great conventual Churches of Sherborne and Reading, Shaftesbury and Abingdon, the Dominican Church at Fisherton, and the Franciscan at Sarum: the parish Churches of some of the more important towns, such as Devizes and Marlborough; and especially in the chapels and Churches of the places where the bishop's manors were situated. Thus Bishop Hallam ordained himself five times in the chapel of his manor at Potterne, and the same number of times in his chapel at Sonning. Bishop Beauchamp ordained nine times in his chapel at Ramsbury, and three times in Sonning Chapel. In the latter part of the fifteenth and beginning of the 16th century, Ramsbury seems to have been the favourite residence. Bishop Langton (1485—93) ordained eight times in Ramsbury Chapel, and eight times in the Church, and only once in the Cathedral. Bishop Audley (1502—21) ordained eighteen times in Ramsbury Chapel, which he is said to have built or re-built, and forty-eight in Ramsbury Church, or sixty-six times altogether at that manor, and only three times in the Cathedral, and five times in the Lady Chapel. His successor, Cardinal Laurence Campegio, never resided at all, hence we see the force of the suggestion why the Palace Chapel is not mentioned as being used for ordinations, since for many years it was only an occasional residence of its tenants. A curious illustration of this neglect of the palace after Bishop Beauchamp's time is given by a document which Mr. Malden has kindly supplied to me. This is a declaration by Bishop Blyth (1493—99) of the terms on which he has appointed John Alston as custos or warden of the palace.¹

¹ BLYTHE REGISTER, folios 41 and 42.

Note.—The contractions of the original have been expanded.

“Custodia palatii Sarum.—Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Johannes permissione divina Sarum Episcopus salutem in Auctore salutis. Sciatis nos pro bono et acceptabili servitio quod dilectus nobis in Christo Johannes Alston serviens noster nobis impendit ac favente domino

He is to have two pence a day charged on the manor of Milford, Wilts, and yearly one robe “de secta generosorum nostrorum,” *i.e.*, of the fashion of our gentlemen—or ten shillings for it—and one

nobis et successoribus nostris impendet in futurum ordinasse deputasse et constituisse pro nobis et successoribus nostris eundem Johannem Alston Custodem palatij nostri Sarum necnon officium custodis palatij nostri predicti eidem Johanni pro nobis et successoribus nostris concessisse per presentes. Habendum tenendum exercendum et occupandum officium predictum eidem Johanni Alston per se vel per suum sufficientem deputatum pro termino vite sue. Pro quo quidem officio per ipsum Johannem aut deputatum suum ut premittitur debite exercendo: Sciatis nos prefatum Johannem Episcopum pro nobis et successoribus nostris concessisse eidem Johanni Alston annuatim durante vita sua duos denarios per diem percipiendos de et in Manerio nostro de Milford in comitatu Wiltes ad duos Anni terminos viz. ad festa pasche et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli per equales portiones et annuatim unam robam de secta generosorum nostrorum vel decem solidos pro eadem. Ac unam carectatam feni de et in prato nostro vocato Bugmore per manus prepositi Manerij predicti annuatim ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli deliberandam. Sciatis insuper nos prefatum Johannem Episcopum concessisse eidem Johanni Alston totam vesturam et herbagium in solo sive fundo intra limites et precinctum palatij nostri predicti iam crescentia sive eius vita durante annuatim cretura Ad averia sua seu aliorum ad eius libitum ibidem pascendum sive fenum ex vestura et herbagio predictis faciendum et ad eius proficuum et solum commodum capiendum et convertendum cum omnibus ceteris proficuis emolumentis et commoditatibus eidem officio ab antiquo spectantibus. Et si ac quotiens contingat dictum redditum duorum denariorum per diem ut premittitur aut dictam robam sive carectatam feni a retro fore in parte vel in toto ad aliquod festum sive terminum solubilem prespecificatum non solum quod tunc et totiens bene liceat et licebit prefato Johanni Alston et Assignatis suis in manerium nostrum predictum intrare et pro redditu roba et carectata feni ac quolibet premissorum si tunc a retro existent distringere et restrictiones sic captas licite asportare abducere effugare et penes se retinere quousque de redditu predicto sic a retro existente et eius arreragijs si que fuerint roba et carectata feni predicta una cum impensis et expensis ea occasione habitis et factis plenarie fuerit satisfactum et persolutum. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus apponendum Datum in Manerio nostro de Remmesbury xxiiij^o die mensis Junij Anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} nonagesimo quinto Ac anno regni regis Henrici septimi post Conquestum decimo et nostrae consecrationis Anno Secundo.

“Et nos Magister Edwardus Cheyne Utriusque Juris Doctor Decanus ecclesie Cathedralis beate Marie Sarum et eiusdem loci capitulum singula premissa considerantes ac rata et grata habentes de nostro communi consensu pariter et assensu omnia et singula in presenti scripto specificata approbamus ratificamus et auctorizamus. Ac quantum in nobis est pro nobis et successoribus nostris confirmamus per presentes Juribus consuetudinibus libertatibus et privilegijs

cartload of hay from our meadow of Bugmore, as well as the grass growing within the precincts of the palace. If these emoluments are not paid he has the right to enter the manor of Milford and distrain. This deed is dated "At our Manor of Remmesbury, 24th June, 1495, the 10th year of King Henry the VIIth, and of our consecration the second." This grant was confirmed by the Chapter during the vacancy after Bishop Blyth's death, 7th August, 1499. It appears from a phrase in it that this office of caretaker was not a new one, and we may presume that it was a profitable one. Bishop Blyth was, however, probably not so much non-resident as many of his contemporaries—since he ordained nine times in the Cathedral (seven of these in the Lady Chapel)—as against nine times in six other Churches, not one of which was at Ramsbury. You will pardon what may seem to be something of a digression, though it certainly illustrates the relation of the house to the diocese.

The third division of the house is, as you remember, Bishop Beauchamp's Hall. This hall was very much ruined in the time of the Civil Wars, and it is therefore very difficult to recover its plan; nor is it easy to understand how it was connected originally with the work of Bishop Poore and with the chapel, which are distant a good many feet from it. I am inclined to think that there was a long low range of buildings, containing a kitchen and other offices on the ground-floor, and bedrooms or store-rooms above, running pretty much where the present red brick and plastered wing does which faces south towards Bishop Denison's pretty enclosed garden. Mr. Reeve will tell you what he thinks about it in detail, but I may say that when the Royal Archæological Institute was here in 1887 the members were generally of opinion that Bishop Beauchamp's Hall ran north and south, like Bishop Poore's, which it must at one time have faced, when the court was open. There was then a passage leading by its side from the main door in the tower to

ecclesiae Cathedralis Sarum antedictae in omnibus semper salvis. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apposuimus Datum in domo nostra capitulari Sarum quoad sigilli appositionem vicesimo septimo die mensis Augusti Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} nonagesimo nono."

Compare a similar grant from Ri. Poore to Jordan Marescal of the custody of his houses in London, in 1223 (*Jones' Register of S. Osmund*, ii., p. 24).

another door now built up on the south side, which, as we know from our old plan, led to some buildings beyond. In this hall King James I. created Robert Viscount Lisle, Earl of Leicester, and William, Lord Compton, Earl of Northampton, 2nd August, 1618 (Benson and Hatcher, p. 330).

I have now described the old house, as far as I have been able to re-construct it. I should like to add a few words about Bishop Seth Ward's connection with it. Over what we call the back-door—though it is not more of a back-door than any other part of the house—there is the date 1674, under the Royal arms on that chequered front, which we know to have been put up by Bishop Seth Ward. Looking at his valuable manuscript, "*Notitiæ*," a little book which is in my registry (a beautiful copy of which was made by Bishop Burgess, and given to the chapter muniment room) I find the following memoranda:—

"Bishop's Hall sold by State to Colonel Ludlow, by him to Sir J. Danvers, by him to one Hayles, who pull'd it down."

By the accounts in this book, pages 153 to 160 of the chapter copy, it appears that the cost of re-building the hall was about £1140, and that other repairs cost about £536, including a certain sum spent upon the Guild Hall and the Close wall. The whole sum of £1676 13s. 7d. was divided amongst the five bishops since the Reformation in proportion to their receipts, according to the sentence of a Commission of Appeal, granted November, 1671, which gave judgment on February 25th, 1673-4. [The first two bishops, Duppa and Henchman, received respectively £10,000 and £11,700, these comparatively large sums no doubt being due to the fines taken on the grant of new leases.] Bishop Ward, who carried out the work, and who put up the date 1674 as we have said, and his own arms with the recovered garter round them, opposite the Royal arms inside the hall itself, naturally has the credit of this work, but it should be known that only a portion of it was done at his expense. The details in the bishop's own hand, or gathered from his manuscripts, do not entirely agree with Dr. Pope's account of his life, chapter 10, which being re-printed

by Cassan, and quoted by Mr. Fitzherbert Macdonald, has naturally been generally accepted as the true account. It does not much matter whether the dilapidation was the work of Hayles, as the bishop says, or of Van Ling, a Dutchman, as Dr. Pope says, for both might have been concerned. But Pope's statement—"His expenses in altering, repairing and re-building amounted to above £2000, there being little or nothing done in order to it by his predecessors, who had the cream of the Bishoprick"—gives a false impression. It no doubt represents his recollections of the bishop's grumbles before the suit was decided. But, as a matter of fact, of the £1676 accounted for in the "Notitiæ," £1375 was charged to the preceding bishops. It may be interesting to give the names of the workmen employed on this building:—the carpenters were John and Augustine Curtis; the masons, William Romsey and Henry Lakes, and again Anthony Robertson and Roger Knight; the glaziers, Charles Horton and Henry Burges; the plumbers, John Smith and Charles Horton. The smiths are not mentioned. Knight also appears as a heliar (or haulier). The architect who estimated the whole cost, and who witnessed the signatures of the different tradesmen, or as they are called persons of each profession, was James Harris, who seems to have been employed by Bishop Ward as early as December, 1668. Robert Matthew and Robert Hole also witnessed the signatures, possibly as partners of Harris.

I will conclude by referring to three scenes in the inner life of the palace, the first from the history of Bishop Jewel, who was the first bishop after the Reformation, and also the first who resided at Salisbury for a considerable time. He had a great many new and good traditions to introduce as well as old superstitions to eradicate. Le Bas, in his "Life of Jewel," thus describes one of the good traditions introduced by Bishop Jewel:—

"To friendless worth and scholarship (wrote the biographer) his hand and heart were always open. He had generally domesticated with him some half-dozen lads of humble parentage, whom at his own charge he trained up to the pursuits of learning. And it was one of his favourite recreations to hear them dispute, during his meal, and under his own directions, upon questions arising out of their daily task. In addition to this he allowed a daily pension, for their maintenance, to several youthful students at the university; and

when they came to visit him he seldom dismissed them without substantial proofs of his liberality. And blessed indeed was the fruit of this pious and charitable practice; for it is among the glories and felicities of Jewel, that he helped to rescue from obscurity and indigence the immortal Richard Hooker."

It will be remembered that early in the reign of Elizabeth the western parts of England were visited by Jewel, under the Queen's commission. His benevolent and generous disposition thus became known to the people of Exeter, which was the native place of Hooker's family; and accordingly, some short time after Jewel's promotion to the see of Salisbury, John Hooker, the uncle of Richard, ventured on an application to the bishop, in behalf of his nephew, who had already given promise of more than ordinary virtue and ability. On being admitted into Jewel's presence, the uncle "besought him, for charity's sake, to look favourably upon a poor nephew of his, whom nature had fitted for a scholar, but the estate of his parents was so narrow that they were unable to give him the advantage of learning; and that the bishop would, therefore, become his patron, and prevent him from being a tradesman, for he was a boy of remarkable hopes." The bishop immediately appointed that the boy should attend him at Salisbury at the Easter next following, together with his schoolmaster. At the time fixed the teacher and the pupil made their appearance. After some examination Jewel was so well satisfied with the manners and attainments of the lad that he gave a reward to the schoolmaster for his care, assigned a pension to the parents of Richard for his support, and also promised to keep an eye on him, with a view to his future advancement. Conformably to this engagement, the bishop had him removed to Oxford in the year 1567, when he was about fourteen years of age, and consigned him to the care of Doctor Cole, then President of Corpus Christi College. After he had been about four years at Oxford Richard Hooker went on foot to visit his mother at Exeter, and on his way thither he travelled by Salisbury, for the express purpose of visiting his kind friend and benefactor. Both he and another youth from Oxford, who was the companion of his journey, were invited to the bishop's table; an honour which was always proudly and gratefully remembered by Hooker. On his departure the bishop furnished

him with abundance of good counsel, and, moreover, gave him his benediction; but by mere inadvertence forgot to provide him with any other facilities for his journey to Exeter. The seeming unkindness, however, was soon repaired. The moment the bishop recollected his omission he sent a servant to overtake Richard with all possible speed, and to bring him back. On his return the bishop, with singular considerateness for the feelings of a humble youth, forebore to begin by any allusion to the immediate purpose for which he had recalled him, but addressed him thus:—"Richard, I sent for you back to lend you a horse, which hath carried me many a mile; and I thank God with much ease." And here he put into Richard's hand a walking staff, with which he professed he had travelled through many parts of Germany; a circumstance which might well reconcile the young man to the labour and tediousness of pedestrian travel. "And Richard," continued the bishop, "I do not give, but lend you mine horse." he then put money in his hands for the journey. That interview between these two great men was the last, and it was a very beautiful memory in connection with the palace at Salisbury. A second scene I would mention in the history of the Bishop's Palace was the scene when James II. came 19th November, 1688, to the house after poor Seth Ward, now an old broken-down man, had gone away. It was on this occasion that Mr. Knightly Chetwood, who attended the King as his Protestant Chaplain, by his firmness preserved the palace chapel for the rites of the Church of England. James, who felt the danger of his position, was ready to give way on more important questions, but it was too late (cf. Benson & Hatcher, p. 489). Churchill, afterwards the first Duke of Marlborough, and Kirke and Trelawney were meditating deserting the King. Kirke and Trelawney visited Warminster, where their regiments were posted.

"All," says Macaulay, "was ripe for the execution of the long-meditated treason. Churchill advised the King to visit Warminster and to inspect the troops stationed there. James assented, and his coach was at the door of the episcopal palace when his nose began to bleed violently. He was forced to postpone his expedition, and to put himself under medical treatment. Three days elapsed before the hemorrhage was entirely subdued, and during those three days alarming rumours reached his ears."

Then the King had time to reflect upon what might have happened if he had gone west. Macaulay continues:—

“There could no longer be any doubt that Kirke too was in league with the Prince of Orange. It was rumoured that he had actually gone over with all his troops to the enemy, and the rumour, though false, was for some hours fully believed. A new light flashed on the mind of the unhappy King. He thought he understood why he had been pressed, a few days before, to visit Warminster.”

Oppressed by some such reflections as Macaulay puts into his mind, the King fled from Salisbury on 22nd November, and finally went down the Thames. But only a few days later, on Tuesday, 4th December, another visitor came to the palace, William of Orange, so that Salisbury was at that time almost the central point of the great events of the year 1688. There were other things which took place in the house of very great interest. Perhaps the most important, though I dare say it was thought very little of at the time, was the ordination as deacon of Joseph Butler, afterwards Bishop of Durham, in the palace chapel, 28th October, 1718. When Butler was at Oriel College, he had become, like many others, a warm friend of Edward Talbot, then a fellow of the College, who introduced him to his father. Butler was ordained quite alone, and only a few months before his ordination as a priest.¹ We may imagine the scene in that little chapel, which has been, comparatively speaking, very slightly altered since that time, and realize the importance of the vows and resolutions then made as the young man knelt before the holy table. Lastly, I will mention that, when I had the happiness of being presented to Her Gracious Majesty at Balmoral in 1885, I ventured to remind her that she had once been

¹ TALBOT REGISTER, 1718, fol. 4A.

“Ordines sacri et generales per dictum Reverendum patrem in oratorio infra Palatium Episcopale Sarum celebrati die Dominico Vicesimo sexto silicet die mensis Octobris anno domini millesimo septingentesimo decimo octavo silicet.

“Josephus Butler Artium Baccalaureus e coll. Oriel . Oxon.

“ordinatus fuit in diaconum.”

On 21st December in the same year Joseph Butler was the only priest ordained by the same bishop, at St. James' Church, Westminster, with several other deacons.

a visitor to our house, and she immediately acknowledged the circumstance, though she could not recollect it. Her Majesty being at the time an infant in arms, could not recollect being at the palace, but she at once remembered that the incident had occurred. She knew the date and circumstances of her visit (December 20—23, 1819), which was paid when the Duke and Duchess of Kent were going to Sidmouth, a journey from which the Duke did not return alive.

Notes on the Architectural History of the Palace.

By Mr. JOSEPH ARTHUR REEVE.

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Although within certain limits it is not difficult to decide the various times at which the greater portion of Salisbury Palace was built, it is nevertheless hard to assign its exact limits at any definite period.

We know that it was begun by Bishop Richard Poore, the founder of New Sarum, about the year 1221, and perhaps it is easier to settle the approximate form and extent of the building as it was designed by him than at any future date until the time of Bishop Seth Ward, who restored the palace after the Great Rebellion.

Of this thirteenth century work the undercroft beneath the great hall or "aula" remains intact, although as now restored it does not present exactly the same appearance as it did originally; in the first place the embrasure at the north end of the western aisle now occupied by a two-light window was formerly a doorway which possibly gave access, as suggested in the foregoing lecture by Bishop Wordsworth, to the larder, above which on the the level of the great hall may have occurred the sewery; this seems a not improbable arrangement, for by this means the larder or buttery would have been placed on the level of the kitchen, and at no great distance from it, while the sewery would have been within easy access of the hall by means of a small doorway which may well have occurred in the north wall.

The side windows of the undercroft were also rather different in

Bishop Poore's design from what they now appear, for the detached columns supporting the inner arches in the centre have been inserted to give greater lightness to the general effect of the room; formerly each light of these western windows stood in a separate embrasure, the outer splays of the inner openings having been returned towards each other in the centre, thus forming a solid block of masonry between the two lights. The size and form of the lights themselves must be very nearly the same as in Bishop Poore's design, and enough of the inner arches remained when the restoration was taken in hand to make it possible to reproduce them exactly.

The single-light window in the north wall is probably entirely a modern innovation; it is true an embrasure occurred here, but it bore no signs of ancient work, and if it be the case that a building formerly projected from the north wall containing the larder on the ground-floor and the sewery above it is manifestly unlikely that any window would have occurred at the north end of the eastern aisle of the undercroft.

The fireplace may also present another entirely new feature in the room; if one did formerly exist it must have occurred where the new one has been placed, but this portion of the wall has been so much cut about by various alterations that no traces of an ancient fireplace could have come down to us even if one had formed part of the original design.

With regard to the date of the wall which now divides the undercroft into two parts, leaving two bays to the north and one to the south, it is difficult to speak with certainty, but there can be no question that it is an ancient erection, because an old doorway was found in this wall exactly at the spot where the new one now stands; indeed the stop-chamfer at the bottom of the western jamb is original, and it moreover bears somewhat the appearance of belonging to thirteenth century work—that such walls were built across vaulted apartments in early days in exactly this manner there can be no doubt—; it may perhaps be said therefore that the evidence in favour of this wall having formed part of Bishop Poore's work is rather stronger than the evidence against it.

The walls of the existing drawing-room no doubt contain much

of the original work belonging to Bishop Poore's "aula," and it is probable that the present parlour on the western side of the drawing-room also belongs to the same date; as stated in the foregoing lecture, it was probably the "Camera," or bishop's private apartment and bedroom.

It is certainly probable, as Bishop Wordsworth says, that the original kitchen was situated on the south side of the area which occurs in the centre of the palace, that is to say, where the dairy and still-room now stand. When Bishop Seth Ward restored the palace he placed the kitchen at this point, and it is probable he did so because the ancient kitchen had occupied the same position.

Finally, if a chapel existed in Bishop Poore's palace it most probably occupied the site of the existing chapel, but it is likely to have been on a lower level.

The only evidence we have of the execution of any building work during the fourteenth century consists in a fragment of a window found at the foot of the west wall of the drawing-room; this window was probably inserted, either as an addition or as a restoration, about 1330—40; it is interesting to note also that a fragment of one of the thirteenth century windows belonging to the "aula" has likewise been dug up, which, together with the base of the angle buttresses at the north-west corner of this block, which have lately been laid bare, gives a very definite clue to the original design of Bishop Poore's great hall. This thirteenth century window had trefoil-headed lights with a quatrefoil above, the whole being rebated outside for iron casements, while the lights were also rebated inside for wooden shutters.

The present entrance hall and the chapel above belong to the 15th century, and are generally supposed to have formed part of the work carried out by Bishop Beauchamp between 1450 and 1482, but the character of the work is so very different from that which we find in the tower at the eastern end of the north front, which was undoubtedly erected by this great architect, that there seems some room to doubt whether the chapel and hall really were built or remodelled by him; but if they were not they must have been erected very shortly before his time, since the style of architecture precludes

the possibility of their having been built earlier than about 1425. The work which belongs unquestionably to Bishop Beauchamp consists of the tower above mentioned and the great hall attached. The tower remains almost intact, with its noble doorway in the ground storey and its stair turret ending in a graceful pinnacle, which rises some 20ft. above the battlemented parapet.

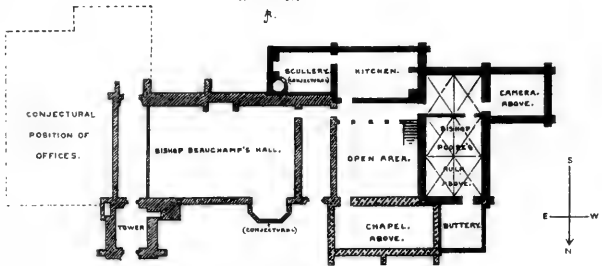
The great hall has undergone such important alterations from time to time that it is now extremely difficult to decide what its original appearance may have been; however, from the remains of an archway in the south wall of this block immediately opposite the great doorway under the tower, which has been already alluded to, it would seem that a passage of some width formerly existed along the eastern side of the hall, and probably separated from it by means of a wooden screen, which would prove that the axis of the apartment was originally east and west; but if the present west wall of the hall is in its original position the area of the room, after this passage had been taken off, would have been reduced to very nearly a perfect square, which is by no means a usual form for halls of this description. It seems, therefore, most probable that the hall may originally have been considerably longer from east to west than now appears. It may in fact, have extended some 20ft. or even 25ft further to the west, and the space then left between this supposed end of the room and the open area in the centre of the palace would have formed on the ground-floor the back or tradesman's entrance, while above would have occurred bedrooms on two floors. This hypothesis would account very satisfactorily for one peculiar feature in connection with the east wall of the central area, for at present it is merely a screen wall for nearly half its height, and it is difficult to understand why it should ever have been carried up so high unless at one time it had some special use.

The whole area of the hall, including the passage, was doubtless, under one roof, and if we may assume, as seems likely, that the

NOTE.—In the accompanying plan of the palace as at present existing some portions of the walls shown in black as forming part of Bishop Poore's work are of later date, though standing on the site of the ancient walls.

N^o I.
 THE BISHOP'S PALACE SALISBURY.
 CONJECTURAL PLAN IN THE TIME OF BISHOP BEAUCHAMP.

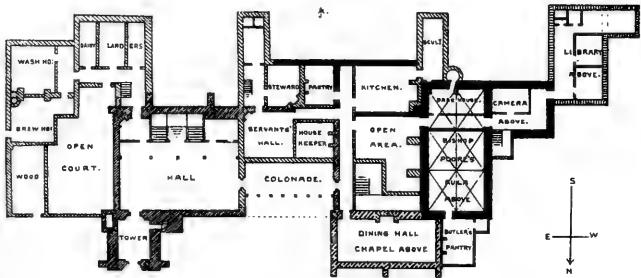
1460 - 1484.
 0 10 20 30 40 50
 SCALE OF FEET.



N^o II
 THE BISHOP'S PALACE SALISBURY.

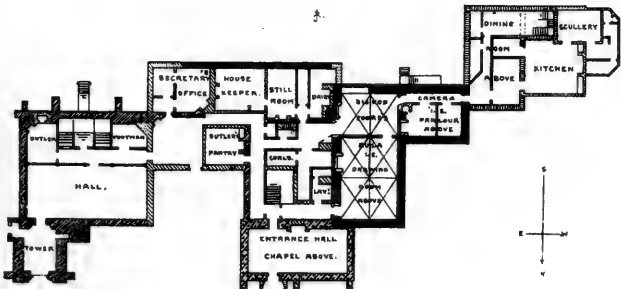
PLAN OF THE BUILDING AFTER THE RESTORATION BY BISHOP SETH WARD.
 1667 - 1684.

ALSO SHOWING BISHOP SHERLOCK'S LIBRARY.
 1724 - 1748.
 0 10 20 30 40 50
 SCALE OF FEET.



N^o III.
 THE BISHOP'S PALACE SALISBURY.

PLAN AS AT PRESENT.
 1890.
 0 10 20 30 40 50
 SCALE OF FEET.





present walls are of about the original height, it will at once be seen what an extremely fine apartment this great hall of Bishop Beauchamp's palace must have been ; it was probably lighted by lofty windows, similar in character to the existing windows in the tower, but of much greater length and divided into two parts by a transome, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that a projecting bay window occurred at the western end of the north wall, beside the high table, such as fifteenth century architects so frequently adopted in halls of this description.

The roof of the hall and the embattled parapets of the side walls would no doubt have been carried up to the east wall of the area in the centre of the palace in an unbroken line.

It appears that the whole of this eastern wing of the palace was completely ruined at the time of the Great Rebellion, portions of the outer walls having alone escaped destruction, hence the difficulty of deciding what were the exact limits of the great hall as originally designed by Bishop Beauchamp ; and although we are indebted to Bishop Seth Ward for having preserved some portion of the shell of the building, still the great alterations which he introduced into its form and probable extent have very materially increased the difficulty of re-constructing it in imagination on its original lines ; but a careful consideration of the existing remains has suggested the foregoing explanation of the various features which exist, and to some extent it seems to account in a reasonable manner for the peculiarities which we find.

Some remains of small door jambs in the east wall lead to the supposition that an annexe formerly existed outside this wall ; perhaps the sewery may have stood here, for the original sewery belonging to Bishop Poore's hall would have been too far off from the new hall to have been convenient ; various other offices may also have been located at this point, but presumably Bishop Poore's kitchen remained in use down to the time of the Great Rebellion.

What may be called the mediæval history of the palace ends with the work executed by Bishop Beauchamp ; after the partial destruction of the building at the time of the Great Rebellion a large part of the central and eastern portions of the palace must have

remained a ruin until Bishop Seth Ward took the restoration in hand, just two hundred years after Bishop Beauchamp had completed his great works.

The central portion of the palace as we now find it was entirely re-modelled, probably almost entirely re-built, by this Bishop, and, as has been already mentioned, he also restored and re-arranged the remains of Bishop Beauchamp's hall; he reduced its width from north to south by placing a great staircase against the south wall, and he constructed three large bedrooms in the upper part of the building, access to which was obtained by the staircase here mentioned; at the foot of these stairs he placed a wooden colonnade right across the hall from east to west to support the front of the first landing, which must have been open to the hall throughout its entire length, with no doubt a balustrade and hand-rail in front of it, similar to the corresponding features of the staircase itself. Altogether this arrangement must have had a very pleasing effect in the restored hall, but it was done away with at the end of last century by Bishop Barrington in order to obtain an extra set of bedrooms between those formed by Bishop Seth Ward and the hall. It was by this last alteration that the hall was reduced to its present unsatisfactory condition, and Bishop Barrington, besides reducing the height of the apartment to about 9ft., also filled in between the columns of Bishop Ward's colonnade with a solid partition, whereby the whole of the remaining architectural features of the hall were finally swept away. The columns still remain, but they appear only as shallow pilasters.

Bishop Ward's staircase is a good one; it starts from the ground and from the first landing with two flights of steps, one to the right and the other to the left; these meeting on the half landings between the floors are carried up in each case in one single broad flight in the centre; it is entirely composed of oak. A flight of stone steps, still extant, gives access to the garden from a doorway on the first half landing above the ground floor, but it is doubtful whether this is original.

Probably the front staircase in the centre of the palace was also executed by this bishop; it is also of oak, and the details are very

similar to those of the staircase just described, but the central staircase is of less fine proportions, simply working round a square, and its design was considerably hampered by the conditions which had to be met. The appearance of the brickwork forming the external walls round this central staircase seems to prove that this block of building was entirely erected by Bishop Seth Ward.

In carrying out the restoration of the eastern wing of the palace, Bishop Ward seems purposely to have designed all the features introduced by him in such a manner as to make them harmonise with the surrounding earlier work. Thus he adopted mullioned windows of an Elizabethan character, and embattled parapets very much like those which crown the walls of the tower and chapel; but in the south front he used a type of architecture more prevalent in his own day, and similar to what we now know as the Queen Anne style.

To return once more to Bishop Beauchamp's hall, it is necessary to mention that the windows as they now exist were arranged by Bishop Barrington—at all events, the lowest tier was inserted by him. It may have been that Bishop Ward's hall was lighted by a row of windows high up in the walls, in which case the windows which now light the first-floor rooms may be in their original position, but it is more probable that when Bishop Barrington constructed these first-floor rooms he took out Bishop Ward's windows and raised them so as to suit the level of his new apartments, before inserting the lowest tier which give light to the hall as curtailed by him.

The windows on Bishop Ward's staircase in the south wall of Bishop Beauchamp's hall are similar to those already described, as are also those in the east wall, some of which were inserted by Bishop Barrington.

About seventy years after Bishop Ward's work was executed, that is to say, about the year 1740, an addition to the palace was made by Bishop Sherlock in the erection of a library at the south-west corner of Bishop Poore's camera. As far as we can see at present, no alterations had been made at this end from the time of Bishop Poore, all intermediate bishops having confined their alterations and

additions exclusively to the central and eastern portions of the palace.

This library was placed on the level of Bishop Poore's aula and camera, and no doubt the doorway from the latter to the library was formed by Bishop Sherlock; the library was converted into a dining-room by Bishop Barrington, and a projection at the S.W. corner of the block, the original object of which is uncertain, was made use of by the latter bishop for a staircase as a means of communication between his kitchen and the dining-room.

The existing ceiling of the drawing-room and the roof above were executed by Bishop Sherlock, who also appears to have raised the ceiling of the entrance-hall, then the dining-hall, and the plaster ceiling itself was doubtless executed by him.

The raising of this ceiling necessarily reduced the height of the chapel above, and in consequence it appears to have been thought desirable to raise the sill of the east window of this latter apartment; the whole window appears to have been taken out and raised about 18in. or 2ft., and the point of the arch externally now cuts up into the string-course below the parapet in a very unsightly manner owing to this alteration; whether the tracery of the window is original or not is doubtful, but it is certainly not a good specimen of fifteenth century work, and it looks altogether rather more like a bad copy made by men who had lost the feeling of the old style of architecture; it is distinctly less good than the side windows of the chapel which appear to be wholly original.

Bishop Barrington's work has already been alluded to several times in these notes, it only remains to be said that the drawing-room was re-arranged by him, that is to say he inserted the windows, doors, and fireplace, and generally brought the room to its present state.

Besides the other works already described as having been carried out by him, it may be mentioned that he converted the old dining-hall beneath the chapel into an entrance-hall, and, as has been said, turned Bishop Sherlock's library into the dining-room; he also probably built the present kitchen and offices to the west and formed the original kitchen into a still room and dairy.

The two existing windows in the entrance-hall were executed by him; before his time this apartment had been lighted by four square-headed windows in the north wall immediately underneath and probably very similar to the side windows of the chapel above; these he stopped up, filling the greater part of the space occupied by two of them with a very badly-designed pseudo-Gothic doorway, which is entirely out of harmony with everything else in the whole palace; and in connection with this it is certainly worth while to point out that the statement of the Rev. Peter Hall, in his "Memorials of Salisbury," alluded to in Bishop Wordsworth's foregoing lecture, to the effect that the windows of this wing as well as the porch were inserted under Bishop Barrington "according to a fantastic design of Sir Robert Taylor," would seem to have been based upon some misconception, perhaps it may be said to be too inclusive, for it is a practical impossibility that the same man can have designed the side windows of the chapel and this porch; at whatever date the windows were put in they were certainly designed by a man who thoroughly understood fifteenth century Gothic, whereas the porch bears evidence of having been erected by a man who knew very little about architecture of any sort and nothing at all about Gothic architecture, except that the pointed arch was one of its characteristics; probably, therefore, the Rev. Peter Hall ought to have made his statement apply only to the east and west windows of the entrance hall and the porch; these windows having been copied directly from those in Bishop Beauchamp's tower, have escaped being architectural blots like the porch, but they might none the less have been spoken of in the year 1834 as "fantastic," because even then the beauties of Gothic architecture were only beginning to be appreciated by a few students of Christian art.

The only remaining feature in the palace which has to be mentioned is the bell turret at the south-west angle of the chapel which was erected by Bishop Hamilton. The restoration of the undercroft beneath Bishop Poore's "aula," which has lately been carried out by Bishop Wordsworth, has already been described.

List of Portraits in the Palace.

Communicated by C. W. HOLGATE.

- John Jewell, 1560—71. Two, a poor one on canvas and another on a wood panel. On the latter is *VE MIHI SI NON EVANGELIZAUERO.*
- Edmund Guest, 1571—76. Marked with his coat of arms, and "Edmundvs Geste." "Ætat. LXIII., anno domini 1576."
- Robert Abbot, 1615—18.
- Martin Fotherby, 1618—20. Marked with his coat of arms, and "Anno dni. 1618." "Ætatis 58." This picture was presented to Bishop Moberly for the palace.
- Brian Duppa, 1641—60.
- Humphrey Henchman, 1660—63. By, or after Dahl.
- Alexander Hyde, 1665—67. "There is a portrait of Bp. Hyde in the Palace at Sarum. which was rescued from an obscure cottage in Wilts, and presented to our present excellent Diocesan, Bp. Fisher." Cassan's Lives, (1824), pt. iii., p. 31.
- Seth Ward, 1667—89. By, or after Greenhill, a pupil of Sir Peter Lely.
- Gilbert Burnet, 1689—1715. This picture "is an original; it was sent to the Palace about six years since (*i.e.*, circa 1818) by the Executor of Mrs. Bouchiere, of Swaffham, in Norfolk. The picture had been in the possession of Bp. Lisle (*Samuel Lisle, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1744—8, and of Norwich 1748—9*), and left by him to his Chaplain and Executor, Mr. Bouchiere. He left it to his widow, with directions to his Executor to send it, upon the death of his wife, to the Palace at Salisbury." Cassan's Lives, pt. iii., p. 365.
- William Talbot, 1715—21. After Godfrey Kneller?
- Richard Willis, 1721—23.
- Benjamin Hoadley, 1723—34. "There is also a fine portrait of him in the great room in the Bishop's Palace at Salisbury." Cassan's Lives, pt. iii., p. 237.
- Thomas Sherlock, 1734—48. Two, both on canvas. Copies of Van Loo's portraits?
- John Gilbert, 1748—56.
- John Thomas, 1757—61.
- Robert Hay Drummond, 1761. Copy of Sir Joshua Reynolds' picture painted in 1764.
- John Thomas, 1761—66.
- John Hume, 1766—82. By J. Beach, 1777. A fine picture exchanged with the family, during Bp. Moberly's episcopate, for one in the Garter robes.
- Hon. Shute Barrington, 1782—91. Painted in 1785.
- John Douglas, 1791—1807. By Sir William Beechy, Knt., R.A.
- John Fisher, 1807—25. By James Northcote, R.A.
- Thomas Burgess, 1825—37. By William Owen, R.A. Also the original of the silhouette which is reproduced in Harford's Life (opposite p. 475) given to the present Bishop by the late A. Harford Pearson, Esq.

*Edward Denison, 1837—54. Head only, copied in 1870 from the picture by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., at Merton College, Oxford.

*Walter Kerr Hamilton, 1854—69. By George Richmond, R.A.

*George Moberly, 1869—85. By William B. Richmond, A.R.A.

* Painted by subscription throughout the diocese.

King George III.

Henry Lawes, the Musician. "In 1784, in the house of Mr. Elderton, an attorney in Salisbury, I saw an original portrait of Henry Lawes on board, marked with his name, and 'Ætat. Suxæ 26, 1626.' (*Sic*; but the picture itself is dated 1622. To the back of the picture is affixed a card on which is written, apparently in Bishop Barrington's handwriting, 'This original portrait of Henry Lawes, a native of Salisbury, the most distinguished musician of his time, and the intimate friend of Milton, is left as an heirloom to the Palace at Salisbury by Bp. Barrington, July 1, 1791.')

This is now in the Bishop's Palace at Salisbury. It is not ill painted; the face and ruff in tolerable preservation; the drapery a cloak, much injured." Milton's Works, edited by Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A., 1801, vol. v., p. 208.

There are also plaster busts of Bishops Shute Barrington, Fisher, and Burgess.

On the Roman Conquest of Southern Britain,

Particularly in regard to its influence on the County of Wilts.

[Address by the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY, as President of the Society, at its Annual Meeting at Westbury, August 1st, 1889.]

THE subject of my address is the Roman Conquest of Southern Britain, its character and influence, considered of course especially in relation to our own county. I have for some time had in mind the wish to write a paper on this subject, but time has failed me hitherto. I cannot pretend that I have been able to accomplish my wish to-night in the address which I shall have the honour to give you as your unworthy President. I shall rely upon our Members to help me with their stores of local knowledge, naturally much greater than my own, in supplying my defects. The method I shall pursue is first to trace the lines of Roman

occupation in our county, and then to connect them with the general history of the conquest.

At first sight nothing seems more remarkable than the paucity of remains of the Roman period as compared with those that belong to pre-Roman and Saxon times. We have within our limits only three Roman stations mentioned in the Itinerary; and not one single regular inscription on stone has come down to us from either of them or from the other places where Roman remains have been unearthed—no epitaph, or altar, or milestone to mark the ways. A tile at Calne (C.I.L. vii. 1241), a round stone tessera, vaguely said to be from North Wilts, with the letters F VI (*ib.* 1265), the Rudge Cup, to be mentioned below (*ib.* 1291), and a few other trifles, are the fragments that have been collected in the whole county under the title of inscriptions. Nevertheless, there is evidence of a considerable network of Roman roads, with villas upon them, from which we may conjecture that the county was long and peaceably occupied.

We shall naturally first consider the great roads described in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and those that are immediately connected with them. The roads in the Itinerary are three, and I shall give them in the order in which they stand in the text.

(1) The road from Isca (Caerleon on Usk) to Silchester (Calleva), near Mortimer, which cuts the north-eastern corner of the county, making a circuit to avoid the Bristol Channel through the Roman colony of Glevum or Gloucester. The Itinerary marks no station between Durocornovium (Cirencester) and Spinae (Speen), near Newbury, but carries the traveller from one to another without a break. Poor man, if he had no better MS. road book, or, as the Greeks called it, Syneedemus, than those copies from which the itineraries have been printed, he must have found his journey long and almost heart-breaking. The distance is really about forty English miles, while the Itinerary only marks xv Roman miles. Sir R. Hoare, noticing this blunder, thinks it arose from the omission of the station Nidum, which he puts at Covenham Farm, while others place it at Nythe Bridge. There is, however, an obvious transposition in the arrangement of the Itinerary in which

the name Nidum occurs, showing that it is really in quite a different district. It is, in fact, probably the same as Neath, in South Wales. I should suggest that this xv is a mistake for xlv or some such number, the Roman mile being, as is generally supposed, about one hundred and forty yards shorter than the English. This road, which must have followed the line of the one still in use, either exactly or very nearly, passes first through Cricklade. I presume that Latton, at which place a small hoard of fifty-two coins and some remarkably fresh iron instruments were found by Professor J. Buckman about 1866, lies on the same road. Mr. Buckman describes it as about six miles south of Cirencester, and on the road to Cricklade (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, ix., pp. 232—7, pub. 1866), though he connects its Church with the Roman road from Cirencester to Bath, probably by a slip. Next comes Stratton St. Margaret, like other Strattons bearing witness by its name to its position on the ancient highway. The road then passes Wanborough, famous, as you know for great battles supposed to have been fought there in the Saxon period, particularly for one in 591, in which Ceawlin, the West Saxon conqueror, was defeated by his nephew, Ceolric, in league with the Britons. From the additions to Camden's *Britannia* (vol. 1, ed. Gough, p. 139, 1806), I learn that a large quantity of Roman coins were found here in the year 168—. There can be little doubt that the name is contracted from Wodensburgh, just as Wansdyke from Wodensdyke. From Wanborough the road passes through Baydon into Berkshire. Our Secretary has figured an ampulla found at Botley Copse, near Baydon (Smith's *British and Roman Antiquities*, p. 30). Another Roman road is said to have led from a point near Wanborough to Old Sarum, and, indeed this point is said to have been a meeting-place of several such roads (Murray's *Handbook to Wilts*, p. 29), but I am not aware of the line which the Sarum road took, nor is it mentioned in the *Itinerary*. The road to Winchester will be mentioned below.

(2) The next road in the *Itinerary* lies between the same terminal stations Isca and Calleva, but takes the shorter route by ferry (Trajectus) over the Bristol Channel through Bath (Aquae Solis). This road had two stations in this county, Verlucio and Cunetio—

the first now generally identified with Wans House, near Bromham—the second with Folly Farm, about one mile east of Marlborough. The Roman villa discovered at St. Edith's Marsh, in the parish of Bromham, must have been connected with the station of Verlucio (cp. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xix., p. 299—302). Mr. A. C. Smith figures a die for playing hazard found at Wans House (*B. & R. Ant.*, p. 30). (See also *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv., p. 232). This interesting object is of bronze, and is of a flattened oval shape. The name of the other station, Cunetio, can hardly be dissociated from that of the river Kennet, near which it lies. I do not, however, know how to explain the fact that the villages of East and West Kennet lie about five or six miles distant along the same road, and of course considerably to the west of Marlborough. Roman remains and large numbers of coins are found also at Mildenhall, which formed probably part of the same station, in all probability a large one (see the plate in "Anc. Wiltshire," ii., p. 90 and cp. Waylen's "Marlborough," pp. 9, 10).

Another rather important road not in the Itinerary seems to have passed through Cunetio, branching off from the Cirencester to Speen road at or near Wanborough. Its line probably was very much that taken by modern roads, through Chiseldon and the two Ogbornes, after which it becomes lost, then after leaving Cunetio it runs straight through Savernake Forest, through Wilton and Marton, and near, but not through, Tidcombe, and on through Tangle and the neighbourhood of Andover to Winchester. With this road we naturally connect the remains found at Great Bedwyn, described as "a small castrametation surrounding about two acres of land," which it is supposed was the centre of the station, "and still contains a large quantity of bricks, tesserae, and other evidences of Roman habitation." (Rev. John Ward, "Great Bedwyn," in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vi., p. 261, pub. in 1860.) This station was situated about half-a-mile east of the road. A bronze cup, found at Rudge, near Froxfield, now preserved at Alnwick Castle (*C. I. L.*, vii. p. 14 b), and a pavement at Littlecot also testify to Roman habitations in the line of the main road from Marlborough to Speen.

The Rudge Cup, which is figured by Sir Richard C. Hoare (*Anc.*

Wilts, ii., p. 121) and in Waylen's Marlborough, p. 17 and elsewhere, is interesting as directly connecting us with the great military work of Hadrian's wall. It has on its rim a list of five stations in peculiar order, "A Mais [=Magnis?] Aballava Uxelodumo Amboclan(i)s Banna," agreeing in several points with the anonymous geographer of Ravenna, as Mr. Beale Poste has pointed out. I should be glad of any hints as to the origin of such a curious combination of purposes as a drinking cup and a road book.

(3) The third road in the Itinerary is also, like the other two, connected at one end with the great central station of Silchester, but terminates at the other end, at the other Isca—Isca Dumnoniorum—the modern Exeter. Its course is through Winchester (Venta Belgarum), then to Brige (Broughton), in Hants, and so near West Winterslow, and under Figsbury Ring (commonly but incorrectly known as Chlorus' Camp), to Sorbiodunum (Old Sarum). The pottery found at Holbury in 1870, and the villa and other buildings at West Dean re-opened 1871—73, may possibly be connected with this road, though Dean lies some miles to the south of it. These antiquities at West Dean, which are of unusual interest, have been carefully described by the Rev. G. S. Master, formerly rector. (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xiii., pp. 33—41, and pp. 276—79, and xxii., pp. 243 foll.) In his last communication on the subject he inclines to suppose that the place was a Roman station, the first on a road from Sorbiodunum to Clausentum, the nearest seaport—a place about which we shall speak later on.

The further course of the main road from Winchester to Exeter, which of course passed through Old Sarum, is of some importance to the history of Salisbury. In early days it passed through Bemerton—I believe through the rectory garden—and so on over the meadows to the Race Plain. Hoare's "Ancient Wilts," ii., p. 25 and plate.) This was convenient for Wilton, but inconvenient in medieval times for the city of New Sarum. It was therefore natural that Bishop Bingham, in 1244, should wish to change the course of this road, so as to enable pilgrims and others to come readily to the Cathedral, which was then nearing its completion. In connection with this change in the road he completed the hospital

of St. Nicholas and built the bridge at Harnham, and a chapel upon it dedicated to St. John the Baptist, where two chaplains from the hospital were to attend every day. (Cassan's Lives, i., p. 177, Murray's Wilts, p. 87, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxv., p. 121.)

Besides these three roads in the Itineraries and others crossing them there are several others passing through parts of the county which can be safely enumerated. These are:—

(1) From Silchester to Old Sarum, direct through or past Andover, traces of which are distinctly visible to any traveller by rail between the stations of Grately and Porton. There is a fine pavement, now again buried, at Thrupton in Hants, which I only mention because the inscription upon it, QVINTVS NATALIVS NATALINVS ET BODENI over a head of Bacchus, is the one Roman inscription with which our county is credited by Professor Hübner (C. I. L., vii. 3), and that erroneously. So poor are we in treasures of this kind.

(2) From Old Sarum to Witham, and then to Wells, or, as Sir R. Hoare thinks, to the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the river Axe, traces of which can still be made out between Groveley Wood and Great Ridge Wood, and by Kingston Deverill. (See "Ancient Wilts," ii., p. 34 and plates.)

(3) From Old Sarum to Bath, first across the downs to Stapleford, and then along the Wily valley. A station on this road must have been at Boreham, near Warminster; and at Pitmead near it remains of two villas have been found. ("Anc. Wilts," ii., p. 108, Murray's Wilts, p. 149.)

(4) The so-called Foss Way, from Cirencester to Bath, passes through the north-west angle of the county. The remains at White Walls, near Easton Grey, are supposed to be those of the city of Mutuantonis, noticed by the geographer Ravenna (Murray's "Wilts," p. 13), but I know not on what authority. I suppose from the spurious Richard of Cirencester. The Roman villa, one mile west of Castle Combe, and the same distance north-west of North Wraxall, discovered in 1859 by Mr. Poulett Scrope, is also a point upon this road. So also, I presume, are the remains at Colerne, near Box, including a pavement representing part of a chariot race. (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iii., 14, &c.)

The only other Roman remains of which I have a record are the nineteen little images or Penates found in 1714, close to the site of the present Southbroom House, which is out of the track of known roads. A Roman road along the fertile Vale of Pewsey would, however, be natural enough, and Harepath in Burbage has been said to be on such a road, local antiquaries connecting it with A. S. here-pad.

Is it not likely also that the station of Verlucio was joined by a cross-road to Sorbiodunum? This would naturally pass through the site of Devizes. Roman coins of the age of Constantine are also said to have been found at Imber.

Having thus made a very rapid sketch of the existing Roman remains in the county, I think it may be useful to connect this sketch with what is known of the general history of the conquest of Southern Britain. The materials for this purpose have been gathered by many persons, for instance by Mr. Thomas Wright, in his useful and compendious volume, "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," and with greater learning and more special knowledge of the monuments by Prof. Emil Hübner, in a paper called "Das Römische Heer in Britannien" (Berlin, Wiedmanns, 1881, reprinted from the sixteenth volume of the *Hermes*).

The invasion of Julius Cæsar in the first century B.C. is important for the light which it throws on the early condition of the country, and as affording the pretext on which after invasions were founded, viz., the non-payment of the tribute or import and export duties which he imposed; but it is well known that he "retired quickly" (as Strabo observes) "having effected nothing of consequence" (iv., p. 200—"Mon. Hist. Brit.," p. vii.) It was not till A.D. 42, in the reign of Claudius, that anything serious was done in respect of Roman occupation. A fugitive king Bericus, whom it is natural to identify with Verica, King of the Atrebates, son of the Commius mentioned by Cæsar, supplied, in accordance with precedent, the proximate cause or pretext of the invasion, and probably acted as guide and intermediary with the more friendly tribes. (Dion Cassius, lx., 19, no doubt founded on the lost books of Tacitus, cp. Hübner, l.c., pp. 7, 8.)

In the year 43, nearly a hundred years after Cæsar's first invasion, an army of some fifty thousand or sixty thousand men was brought over by A. Plautius, an officer high in command in the neighbouring province of Germany—an expedition which was honoured by the presence for sixteen days of the Emperor himself, who joined it later in the season. This number is made up by counting the soldiers of the four legions which are known to have served in the campaign as six thousand apiece (including one hundred and twenty cavalry in each), and adding to them a "vexillation" or detachment of a thousand men from at least one other legion, the VIIIth Augusta. This gives us twenty-five thousand legionaries, mainly from the IInd Augusta, IXth Hispana, XIVth Gemina, and XXth Valeria Victrix, and adding to it an equal number of auxiliary forces we obtain a total of fifty thousand. The soldiers serving in the fleet, &c., would naturally make up the figures to the sixty thousand combatants, at which Hübner reckons the whole number. In this army served two future Emperors, Galba and Vespasian, the former as one of the suite of the Emperor, the latter as legatus of the IInd Augustan Legion, having his brother Flavius Sabinus serving under him.

The question is at once naturally raised where this expedition landed, and I think we may plausibly suggest that it was in Southampton Water, at the mouth of the Anton, or Test. If so this port was no doubt chosen as the one nearest to the city of the Atrebatæ, Calleva, or Silchester, to which Verica would naturally direct the invaders. I should be glad to have more information as to the name Anton, and its probable connection with Andover, near which it flows. I would ask, however, as one conscious of defective local knowledge, whether it is not probable that Antona was originally the name for Andover, formed on a Celtic basis like Dertona in Cisalpine Gaul, and that Hampton Shire and Southampton are only Saxonising forms of the same old British word, having in reality nothing to do with either "ham" or "ton," but merely passing into them as the nearest forms accessible in the language of the Teutonic conquerors of later date?

In any case I presume that the Anton river is probably the same as the river Antona referred to in a well-known passage of Tacitus'

Annals (xii., 31), describing the action of Ostorius Scapula, the successor of Aulus Plautius in the government. You will pardon me for a short digression on this important text. After touching on the tumults which awaited Ostorius on his arrival, and the prompt measures which it was necessary for him to take, Tacitus goes on to say, according to the MSS., “*detrahere arma suspectis cunctaque castris Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat.*” These words are obviously not good grammar as they stand, and require some emendation. Ritter and others alter *Antonam* to *Avonam*, following Camden’s *Aufonam*, because they do not know the name of so comparatively insignificant a stream as the Anton, and insert *usque* after *Avonam*. Halm conjectures *cis* before the first river name. I myself think *cis* more probable, as more likely to have dropped out than *usque*. If the Anton was the first river met with by Claudius’ expedition, the prominence given to it is easily explained. This is interesting by itself, but it is even more interesting, in view of the question raised about ten years ago as to the genuineness of the Annals, to notice the use apparently made of this passage by the geographer Ptolemy, who lived about a generation later than Tacitus. In his description of the south coast of Britain, after noticing the outlets of the Kenion, Tamarus, Isaca and Alaunus, which may, perhaps, represent Falmouth, Plymouth, Exmouth and Axmouth or Weymouth, he mentions the “Great Harbour” (probably the Solent and the inlets generally at the back of the Isle of Wight), and then the mouth of the river *Trisanton*. No one has been able to identify this curious name, and I therefore suggest that the *tris* in it is simply a duplication of the *-tris* in *castris* in the sentence of Tacitus, “*castris Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios.*” If the original text *castris cis antonam* was corrupted to *castris trisantonam*, we could well understand both the omission of the *cis* in our present MSS. and the origin of Ptolemy’s mistake. Such a blunder might seem almost impossible, were it not that we have a very similar and more ludicrous one already recognised in Ptolemy. In Tacitus’ account of the Frisian rebellion occurs the sentence, “*ad sua tutanda digressis rebellibus*” (Ann., iv., 73, 1), “the rebels having dispersed to protect their own homes.” Ptolemy evidently took this for the name of a place,

understanding it "the rebels having dispersed to Suatutanda," since he inserts this entirely absurd name in the form *Σιατουτάνδα*, in his list of towns in North Germany (Geog. 2, 11, 27, ap. Furneaux Annals of Tacitus, 1, p. 9). I have casually noticed an almost equally stupid blunder in his account of Britain, where he puts the IInd Augustan Legion at Isca (Exeter) in Devon, confusing it with Isca Silurum (Caerleon on Usk). It would seem worth while with these clues to scrutinise carefully the other lists of names in Ptolemy, and to see if others of them may not be explained by similar means.

Supposing, then, that the army led by Aulus Plautius landed at the head of Southampton Water, it was natural that the first station founded by it should receive its name from the Emperor. This, I believe, according to a conjecture already made, is to be found in Clausentum, now generally identified with Bittern, a little to the east of Southampton. Professor Hübner suggests that this was corrupted from Claudientum, but no such suggestion is needed. The Emperor was nothing if he was not an antiquary, and I believe he called, or Plautius at his direction called, this new town Clausentum, from the mythical ancestor of his gens, the Sabine ally of Æneas (Verg. *Æn.*, vii., 706), and from the first Roman Claudius, whose original name was said to be Attus Clausus (Liv. ii., 16, etc.). Clausentum would then be, unlike most Romano-British names, a purely Latin form like Laurentum. The importance attached to the expedition by the Emperor is shown by the name Britannicus taken by his son as well as by himself. It was the only expedition in which he personally took part, and was therefore likely to be specially marked by the foundation of a town bearing his family name.

The first step in conquest after the army landed was probably the subjection of the Isle of Wight by Vespasian (Suet. Vesp. 4). Contemporaneous with this must have been the construction of the road to Venta, the capital of the Belgæ (Winchester). Thence the road would naturally be extended to Calleva, the capital of the Atrebates, for the reasons already given. Venta and Calleva seem at once to have become important military centres. The city of the Regni (Chichester) must also have very soon declared itself friendly; and as we hear of no conflicts either now or at any later time with

the Belgæ, and as our own county contains no military stations of much importance, we may presume that Plautius concluded a peace at once with these three tribes, the Atrebates, the Belgæ, and the Regni. Cogidumnus, or Cogidubnus, King of the Regni, became a faithful ally of the Romans, as is witnessed by the inscription of the Temple of Neptune and Minerva, for which he gave authority, *pro salute domus divinæ*, as well as by Tacitus (Agricola 14). The Cantii in Kent also appear to have been friendly.

But there were other well-known warlike tribes close at hand both to the east and the west of the island, namely, the Trinobantes in Essex, whose king, Cunobelinus, now dead, had been succeeded by two warlike sons, Cataracus and Togodumnus; and the Catuvellaunians and their subjects, the Dobuni in Gloucestershire. After the defeat of Cataracus (or Caractacus) and Togodumnus, for the locality of which there are no data, the only battle of importance mentioned by Dio is one against the Boduni or Dobuni, the people of Gloucestershire, which took place on a large river, probably the Severn, in which Osidius Geta, Vespasian, and Flavius Sabinus all took prominent part. The centre of operations then shifted to the Thames, where Togodumnus appears to have been killed. It is probable that different portions of the fleet at once occupied the two great inlets of the Thames on the east, and the Bristol Channel on the west, in order to support the army in its conflicts with the two hostile tribes of which we have spoken, supported as they were by the even more warlike peoples of the Iceni of our modern Suffolk and Norfolk and the Silures in South Wales. But the wealthy city of Londinium (C.I.E., vii., p. 21) on the east and the lead mines of the Mendips on the west, were probably also attractions from the first. Bars or pigs of lead stamped with the names of Claudius and Britannicus, have been found on the Mendips dated as early as A.D. 49.

After these victories Claudius was summoned by his successful general, and landed somewhere, it may be conjectured, in Kent. But Dio's account is so vague that he might have equally landed at Southampton. He was present, it would seem, at the capture of Camalodunum, and returned to Italy after remaining in the country

only sixteen days. The question of his presence at the capture of Camalodunum is not of much importance. Dio asserts it, Suetonius seems to deny it. "Sine ullo praelio aut sanguine intra paucissimos dies parte insulae in deditionem recepta sexto quam profectus erat mense Romam rediit" (*de Claudio*, c. 17). This would agree better with the presence of Claudius in the quiet district of the Belgæ, Atrebates, and Regni, than amongst the Trinobantes, but both may be true.

The first permanent results of the conquest were, it would seem, the establishment of the colony of veterans at Glevum (Gloucester) on the west, which we may suppose to have been the first home of the IInd Legion, afterwards so long stationed at Caerleon, and of the colony of Camalodunum, with its temple of the divine Claudius, which was probably the first home of the XIVth Legion—a force which we may remark was withdrawn in the year 70, and has therefore left few traces in the island. Hübner suggests that the first quarters of the IXth Hispana were at Calleva (p. 24), and those of the IVth at Cirencester or Bath (p. 25), but these conjectures, though plausible, are not established.

For us, however, the conclusion is clear that our county was almost outside the sphere of warlike operations, while it had nothing in the way either of mineral wealth or of other natural attractions, like those possessed by Bath, to draw to it any confluence of Roman settlers. With the exception, therefore, of the roads necessary to connect the main stations together and the villas adjacent to them, the Romans left little mark among us. Had the Belgæ been a strong and hostile race and Sorbiodunum required the presence of a legion, either New Sarum would have been founded much sooner, or Wilton or Stratford-sub-Castle would have grown up into greater prominence. Probably, the keen instinct for sites possessed by the Roman generals would have marked out the meeting-place of so many valleys and streams as those we have at Salisbury as the fitting site for a colony of veterans long before the end of the first century, while the old city would have been crowned with buildings of solid stone, including, perhaps, a beautiful aqueduct spanning the Avon valley. But, as it was, the quiet, separative, secretive

habits of the people were left unbroken, and were only emphasised anew by the West Saxon invaders. Our virtues and our defects are matters of long and steady growth, and he who would work in Wiltshire must take this into account. Conservative for good and evil, friendly but somewhat undemonstrative—such I suppose were the Belgæ, such are the Wiltshiremen.

Since writing this paper I have been much interested to hear of the excavations in the Wansdyke in Calstone parish and on the Tan Hill side of Shepherds Shore recently made by General Pitt-Rivers, with his usual conscientious care and careful registration of results. The discovery of Samian ware and oyster shells under the banks of the dyke seems to show that the work is Roman or post-Roman rather than pre-Roman and Belgic. It had occurred to me in writing my paper, though I had not time to put the conjecture into plausible shape, that the Wansdyke was a Roman work, probably executed by Ostorius Scapula, to protect the first province of Britain, which, as we have seen, apparently contained the country of the Belgæ, the Atrebates, and the Regni. If General Pitt-Rivers's discovery be substantiated, though our antiquaries may lose a pre-Roman monument, they may gain one which will enable us to rival in interest the classic ground of Northumberland and Cumberland. It is natural to suppose that the compendious sentence of Tacitus already quoted, "*Cuncta castris cis Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat*" (he makes preparations to keep in check the whole country on this side—*i.e.*, on the east¹—of the rivers Anton and Severn by the construction of camps) refers not only to a chain of military stations, but to the vallum of the Wansdyke, parallel as it is in great part of its course to the road from Calleva to the Bristol Channel, which, as we have seen, possesses in our county old

¹ The Romans not improbably thought that the axis of our island ran more S.W. to N.E. than it actually does, and therefore *cis* might almost be paraphrased "to the south of." It is remarkable that the "*provincia inferior*" seems to have included the eastern part of the island, and the "*superior*" the western, the modern Wales. York, for instance, was apparently in the "*lower province*" as well as London.

stations at Marlborough and Wans. This road would then be like the "via vallaris" with which we are familiar in the north, and the whole system of fortification would be comparable to that of Hadrian and Severus from Newcastle to Carlisle, and of Antoninus Pius from the Forth to the Clyde. The course of the Wansdyke will, I hope, be carefully pursued both to the east and the west. It may be found that it actually touched the head-waters of the Anton near Weyhill, whilst, as I believe, it undoubtedly extended to the Bristol Channel. It is possible, too, that some of the camps now considered British or Saxon may be found to be Roman or occupied by the Romans. It is a mistake to suppose that Roman camps were always rectangular, since Vegetius (i. 23; iii. 8) mentions that they were sometimes triangular, circular, or semicircular, and Cæsar in the African war used semicircular camps (*Bell Afr.*, 80, 2).]

I ought to mention that, by the kindness of the Dean of Winchester, I have received an interesting letter from the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, of Knight's Enham, dated 24th August, 1889. Mr. Clutterbuck believes that the river name Anton is literary and conventional, and that the true name is Ann or Ande, appearing in Ann Savage, Amport, Abbots Ann, Little Ann, Andover (ford or passage over the Ande). No doubt the name Ann is old, but so may Antona also be. I learn that at East Anton two Roman roads intersect. Southampton is, I suppose, merely a corruption of South Anton, and the county of Hants is South-Anton-Shire, the h from South remaining alone at the beginning of the word. In other respects Hants from South-Anton-Shire is exactly parallel to Wilts from Wilton-Shire, and points to the antiquity and importance of the element Anton. If Antona is (like Dertona) an old Celtic name for a town it might also be so for a river: and such I believe it to have been.

"The Rudge Cup" (writes Prof. Hübner) "must be a votive cup recording the road traversed by the thank-offerer from his home to the healing spring, like the Vicarello cup. Those of the Dea Coventina at Procolitia are similar."

J. S.

14th November, 1890.





862. MAZER, MOUNTED IN SILVER, *circa* 1588.

Two Wiltshire Mazers.

By W. CUNNINGTON, F.G.S.

THE vessel of which a photo-print appears on the opposite page¹ is a mazer, or drinking-cup, which was obtained by myself from a cottage at Bromham, Wilts, about forty years ago.

It was exhibited at the Inaugural Meeting of our Society in 1853, also at a Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Dec. 19th, 1889; and it has since been shown at the Tudor Exhibition, in Regent Street, 1890.

A short description of it, by Mr. St. John Hope, appears in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1889.

The bowl is of maple wood, with moulded stem, and foot of its own, and has a simple thin moulding just below the curved part of the cup.

The band, or mounting, round the edge of the bowl is of silver, four-tenths of an inch deep inside, and six-tenths of an inch outside. It is plain, except a triple-edged fringe. On it is inscribed:—

“Thy blessing O Lord, grante mee and mine:
Thatt in life and death; wee maye be thine.”

A short distance from the commencement of this inscription is a rude engraving of a seven-branched candlestick. The silver rim of the foot is of good design, with egg-and-dart pattern, and above this springs a triple-lobed fringe, which bending over the wood of the mazer, secures the rim to the foot.

Diameter, four inches and two-tenths. Height, three inches and eight-tenths. Interior depth, two inches and three-tenths. Diameter of silver rim of foot, three inches and five-tenths.

It is of English workmanship, *circa* 1590, but has no hall-mark.

¹ The Society is indebted to Mr. Cunnington for the kind gift of half the cost of the illustration of his mazer.

On the opposite page is a photo-print of another mazer, in the possession of the Rev. C. E. B. Barnwell, of Southbroom Vicarage, Devizes. This, though smaller than the beautiful example in the possession of Mr. W. Jerdone Braikenridge, engraved and described by Mr. St. John Hope in the *Archæologia*, so closely resembles it in style of ornamentation and detail of workmanship as to lead to the belief that both were fashioned by the same hand.

The dimensions are as follow :—diameter, four inches and a half ; depth of bowl, one inch and three-quarters ; height, two inches and eight-tenths.

The wood has been renewed, and consists now of a bowl and somewhat heavy foot of lignum vitæ. It is, however, probable, that the original bowl was, like Mr. Braikenridge's, and many others, of simple tazza form, with a ring foot.

The band is of silver-gilt, of very rich design. It is one inch and two-tenths deep outside, and three-fourths of an inch deep inside. The middle of it is plain, with simple mouldings towards the rim, and though the lozenge diaper and cable moulding of the mazer above-mentioned are absent, it is enriched with the same cavetto and row of small balls, and by a similar scalloped and rayed fringe below. (These balls are also used in the ornamentation of a mazer dated 1521-2, in possession of Corp. Ch. Coll., Cambridge.)

In the bottom of the bowl is the circular medallion, or "print," so common in mazers of this period. It is of silver-gilt, two inches and two-tenths in diameter, with a scalloped and rayed fringe round it of the same pattern as that on the band. The middle part is bossed up, and has on the top a separate circular silver plate three-quarters of an inch in diameter, on which is engraved a conventional rose of five petals. This was formerly enamelled. It is now soldered to a modern screw, passing through the print, and an ordinary nut underneath secures it in place.

The band is attached to the bowl by a few small pins passing through the scalloped fringe, but there are many pin-holes now unoccupied, made in former alterations of the vessel.

On the plain portion of the band are the hall-marks, three in number, of which, however, the date letter is alone decipherable.



MAZER,

IN THE POSSESSION OF THE

REV. C. E. B. BARNWELL.



This is plainly the "C" of 1540-1. The date of the Braikenridge cup is 1534-5.

At equal distances from each other on the same part of the band are engraved the crests of the three families through whom it has descended, viz. :—1, of the Perrot family, a parrot; 2, of the Lowrys, two branches of laurel, with the motto "*virtus semper viridis*"; 3, the crest of the Barnwell family, the present owners, a wolf's head, with the motto "*Loyal au mort.*"

NOTE.—From the able and exhaustive paper "on English Medieval drinking-cups called Mazers," by W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, and published in the *Archæologia*, vol. L., 1887, I select the following explanatory notes on the nature and use of mazers.

"Of all the drinking vessels in use from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, none were so common or so much prized as those known to us as mazers. Under whatever name it appears in ancient documents it is quite clear that the same vessel is meant, viz., a bowl turned out of some kind of wood, but by preference maple, and especially the spotted or speckled variety which we call bird's eye maple. Although the term *mazer* is applied to a drinking bowl, it is from the material out of which it was formed, and not the use it was put to, that the name is derived. Professor Skeat says the word is of Low German origin, and merely an extended form of the middle High German *mase*, old High German *másá*, meaning a spot—whence our word *measles*. (The German *Maser* is a spot, speck, or the grain of the wood; *maser-holz* is veined wood, and *maserle*, maple wood, or the maple tree.—Cripps' *Old English Plate*, 3rd edit., p. 203.) A mazer is therefore so called from being a bowl of "spotted" wood. During the medieval period mazers were used by all classes of persons, from the king downwards. The inventories of the religious house bear witness to the same fact: thus at Canterbury in 1328 there were in the frater no fewer than one hundred and eighty-two mazers; at Battle in 1437 there were thirty-two; at Durham in 1446, forty-nine. It is unfortunate that, in spite of

the number of mazers formerly existing in this country, so few should have survived to our time; but at present only about fifty examples are known, though diligent enquiry would doubtless bring to light a few more. The only essential part of a mazer is its bowl; and the cheaper form, in use among the poorer classes, would usually be but a plain bowl, while the wealthier folk ornamented their mazers with silver-gilt mounts, or bands, and enamelled medallions, and occasionally with splendid feet and covers.

Why shallow bowls were preferred to the more convenient cups we cannot say, but that they were used to drink from is not only abundantly proved by contemporary writings, but the mazers themselves attest the fact. Thus a mazer belonging to Mr. Shirley has inscribed on the band :—

**In the name of the Trinitie
fille the kup and drinke to me.**

And the great York bowl bears grants from two bishops of forty days' pardon,

“onto all tho that drinkis of this cope.”

It is interesting to know that one of the mazers in the collection of Mr. A. W. Franks was formerly used in their frater house by the monks of Rochester, the legend on the band being :—

**+ CIPHVS ♦ REFECTORII ♦ ROFENSIS ♦ PERFRATREM
ROBERTVM ♦ PECHAM.**

The date of this example, as shown by the London hall-mark, is 1532. It found its way into the Fontaine collection at Narford Hall, Norfolk, where it was sold in June, 1884, for £252, and became the property of the present owner.

Edington Church.

By C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

*(The greater part of this paper was read at the Salisbury Meeting, August 5th, 1887, and is now reprinted from the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xlv., p. 43, by kind permission of the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute.)*

IN his admirable and exhaustive paper on the History of Edington Monastery, published in the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, vol. xx., p. 241, Canon Jackson modestly states that "he only pretends to make a little contribution of some details relating principally to the Monastic Establishment;" and also that "the grand old Church deserves—what it has not yet obtained—a volume to itself, and one that should be rich in illustration."

When I had the honour of being invited to read a paper on Edington Church it occurred to me that—whilst leaving the writing of a volume on the subject in more able hands—it might not be without interest to some who are not well acquainted with the building if I ventured to supplement what Canon Jackson has said with a few details of the Church itself which have come before my notice in my long acquaintance with it, and in particular during my recent closer study of this and other works of Bishop Edington.

In illustration of my remarks I venture to make use of the plans which I have prepared for the restoration of the Church—I use the word restoration in its most conservative sense—and of other drawings which I produce for this special purpose.

To make my remarks the more intelligible I will first state shortly the history of the Monastery and its founder, culled from Canon Jackson's more elaborate details—the main authority for which is the Register of Edington, forming No. 442 of the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, and I here wish to express my obligation to the worthy Canon for so readily placing these results of his researches at my disposal.

The Rectory of Edington belonged to the Abbey of Romsey, of which the Rector was a Resident Prebendary, and the parochial duties, with the services in the Church (the predecessor of the building under notice) were discharged by a Vicar. About the year 1300 William of Edington (whose surname is unknown) was born in the village whose name he adopted; after education at Oxford, and having held two previous livings, he, in 1322, became Rector of Middleton Cheney, in Oxfordshire. In 1345 he was, by Royal favour, appointed to the See of Winchester, and shortly afterwards made Lord High Chancellor of England. In the last year of his life, 1366, Bishop Edington was nominated Archbishop of Canterbury, which office, however, he declined, probably on account of infirmity.

Soon after his consecration to Winchester he appears to have set about improving the state of the Church in his native parish of Edington. He first (in 1351) arranged with the Abbess of Romsey for the establishment at Edington of a Collegiate Body of Secular Priests under a Warden. But a short time after this, at the special request of the Black Prince, he converted his College into a Monastery of the Augustinian Order of "Bonhommes," and built the present Church. [There was a previous parish Church on the same site, and during the recent restoration, the base, of late Norman character, of the west respond of the south arcade was discovered *in situ*, and opened out. This appears to have been the starting-point in setting out the new, and larger, Church—the corresponding respond of which stands on the old one.]

Leland gives the following extracts from a certain Latin book of Edington Monastery:—

"3rd July A.D. 1352. was laid the first stone of the Monastery of Edindon."

"A.D. 1361. The Conventual Church of Edindon was dedicated by Robert Wyville Bishop of Sarum to the honour of St. James the Apostle, S. Katharine and All Saints."

[Canon Jackson states: "St. James the Apostle, as one of the saints to whom the Church was dedicated, may have been an error of Leland's copying. In the foundation charter, printed in the New

Monasticon (vi., 536), the dedication is to the *Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Katharine, and All Saints.*”]

We are thus able to fix the exact date of the commencement and completion of the Church, the whole of which was carried out during the bishop's lifetime.

It is by such authenticated examples that we are best able to fix the periods at which the various styles of Gothic Architecture prevailed, and this is an especially valuable example as it marks the change from one of the great divisions to another—from the “Decorated” (which Mr. Parker sets down as ending about 1360, and and Rickman as 1377) to the “Perpendicular” (which both these authorities consider as commencing about 1400).

The value of this example is enhanced by the fact that, with the exception of the porch, which appears to have been *added to* the aisle wall, rather than *built up with it*, and is somewhat later in detail, [the upper stage of the porch was probably added in the sixteenth century, and the original parapet and cornice re-set at the higher level] the building is all of one date, and it remains practically unaltered, so that it presents to us a complete specimen of the Monastic Church of the fourteenth century.

The plan of the Church is cruciform, with central tower, and the various parts are set out with great precision. It consists of a nave of six bays with lofty clerestory, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, and large chancel. Against the second bay of the south aisle from the west is a porch of three stories, the lowest of which is vaulted in stone. The middle one has a fireplace, and is approached by a turret staircase on the west side—the steps going on up to the aisle roof, from which again by a step about 3ft. high the doorway of the upper room is reached. There are other stair turrets at the western angles of the transepts, each of which leads to its respective side of the nave, transept, and aisle roofs, the parapets being ingeniously corbelled out and the angles of the tower canted off to admit of passage, and that on the south gives access to the tower by means of another turret starting from the transept roof, and carried up the south-west angle.

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of that of the north

aisle, all the roofs are approached by staircases, and before the destruction of the domestic buildings of the Monastery this roof also had its stair turret, which projected beyond the west face and was entered from the cloister. The west window of this aisle is placed closer to the nave than that of the south aisle to admit of this; and the point at which the string course and plinth stop probably indicate its exact position. As showing the thoroughness with which the work was done, I may here mention that the stone roofs of these turrets are groined on the underside, the ribs springing from the central newel.

The principal dimensions of the Church are as follows (inside measurement) :—nave, 73ft. 4in. long and 22ft. 6in. wide; north aisle, 73ft. 6in. long, and 12ft. 2in. wide; south aisle, 73ft. 2in. long and 12ft. 3in. wide; north transept, 21ft. 6in. long and 22ft. 2in. wide; south transept, 20ft. 9in. long, and 21ft. 1in. wide; chancel, 52ft. 3in. long and 24ft. wide, in addition to the projection of the screen into the crossing. The total internal length is 154ft., and the width across the transepts is 71ft. 8in. The spacing of the bays of the nave is exact, the columns being 12ft. 3in. from centre to centre.

The tower is 27ft. 6in. from north to south, and the same from east to west outside, and 67ft high from nave floor to top of parapet. The lower stage was intended to be vaulted in stone, and the corbels and wall-ribs still exist; but it is doubtful whether the intention was ever carried out. I would remark, in passing, that the belfry windows were originally filled with coloured glass, portions of which remain in the tracery, and for the same reason, probably, the jambs and arches are, contrary to the usual order, deeply moulded on the inside, whilst on the outside the tracery is flush with the wall. It seems difficult to assign any use for this upper chamber, approached as it is from the outside along the gutter of the transept roof.

The domestic buildings of the monastery were on the north side of the Church and the north aisle formed one side of the cloister garth, the windows of the aisle being shorter than on the south side, and the lower part of the side window of the transept built solid to admit of the cloister roof coming below them. The weather mould

over the roof still exists. I have traced the foundation of the west wall of the cloister for some distance northward in a line with the west front of the Church, but with this exception no part of the original monastery remains. The entrance to the Church from the monastery was by the doorway into the north aisle at the south-east angle of the cloister, and the arch of this doorway is, unlike any other throughout the building, enriched with carving.

The Church was built for the double purpose of a monastic and a parish Church—its plan has been arranged for this, and the details of the separate parts have been designed to emphasize their use. It will be seen that the chancel (the monks' choir) and the transepts, which were used as chapels, have a distinctly different treatment to the nave and aisles, which formed the parish Church. The windows of the monastic Church have a distinct type of tracery; their mouldings are richer and more varied; plinths on the outside and string courses both inside and outside are carried round this part only; the buttresses here are terminated by pinnacles, and the gargoyles are carved, whilst those of the parish Church are plain.¹

The chancel being the Church of the monastery, the parish altar was placed under the western arch of the tower—the way to the chancel from the cloister being behind it. The floor of the crossing and transepts, also of the eastern bay of the nave and aisles, is thirteen inches above the general floor of the nave; and the fact of this raised level being carried so far westward indicates that the altar was in this position. There are remains of a niche and piscina, coeval with the building, in the east wall of the north transept. The niche has a shelf and is groined—the front part of the canopy has been cut away, but traces of it and of its flanking pinnacles remain; it is covered with the original rich colouring and gilding; and the lily painted on the splayed sides, with the predominance of blue in the decoration, indicates that the altar which stood here was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Portions of the two steps across the south aisle remain, and a piscina, coeval with the structure, exists in the south wall for the

¹ There were two secular priests set apart to attend to the services in the parish Church.

use of an altar here. Traces of a screen wall or reredos, 5ft. high and 9½in. thick exist behind the site of this altar; this was probably erected when another chantry was formed farther eastward, where a later piscina has been inserted.

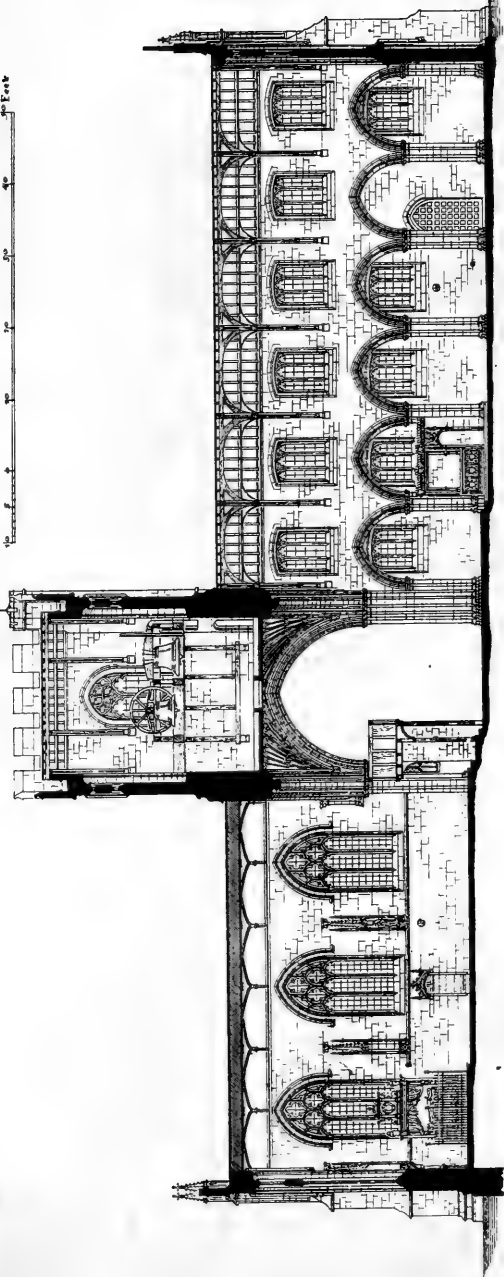
Although the entire floor of the transepts is now on one level, the rough wall surface above it on the east side, and the higher position of the bases of the tower piers here, afford ample evidence that the spaces on each side of the projecting rood screen were raised to the extent of a further thirteen inches or so; this would point to there having been another altar in the south transept. [It has since been discovered that the lower step of this raised space returned westwards across the south transept, sufficiently far in front of the tomb to protect the grave of the ecclesiastic whom it commemorates.]

The large dimensions of the chancel would point to the conclusion that the founder of the monastery contemplated a goodly number of brethren, but Leland gives the number of priests in the college as twelve, and the highest recorded number of inmates of the monastery is that given in a petition to the diocesan to select a new rector on the death of the first rector, John Ailesbury, in 1382, the words "Co-rector and convent, eighteen in number," here occur; but as this was sixteen years after the death of William of Edington, it is possible that this number was at one time exceeded. At the surrender of the monastery by Paul Bush, in 1539, the number had become reduced again to twelve.

The chancel is of three bays in length, and the side windows are, in design and dimensions, like those in the transepts; and the Perpendicularized form of reticulated tracery here is very characteristic. The original chancel roof was an open timbered one, with circular braces, the lines of which are traceable on the walls; this has disappeared, and a modern roof and plaster ceiling about a century old have taken its place. But the corbels, which supported the roof trusses, remain—two on each side—and are supported by beautiful niches. These four niches probably contained figures of the Evangelists, the headless remains of two of which still exist, and their graceful drapery indicates a high order of art. The emblems



Edington Church, Wilts :



C. E. Pouting,
Architect.

Marlborough.

Longitudinal Section . looking South .

at the feet of these (the lion and the eagle) symbolize St. Mark and St. John. The truss against the east wall was supported by similar corbels set diagonally across the angles, whilst on the west, against the tower, where the arch precluded this, the corbels are carried by an octagonal shaft standing on grotesques. On the east wall, flanking the window, are two niches of very elaborate design and delicate construction, the slender proportion of their tabernacle work (the smaller shafts of which are only $\frac{7}{8}$ in square) being suggestive of wood rather than stone. Both bear evidence of rich gilding and colouring beneath the whitewash, and the spirit shown in their handicraft by the respective workmen is very instructive; for whilst Bishop Edington's artist gilded every part, even where hidden from view behind the canopies; the churchwardens' whitewasher only smeared over the parts which can be seen from below—or perhaps the latter was more sparing of his whitewash than the former of his gold! The niche on the north is richer in some minor points of detail than that on the south; and as the Church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and S. Katherine (with All Saints) I would suggest the probability that figures of the two principal saints occupied these niches, and that of Our Lady the richer one on the north.

Before I leave the chancel I must allude to a singular combination of features, which, so far as I know, has not hitherto attracted notice. In the centre of the south side is a doorway (which, doubtless, from its plain external appearance, has been considered "modern," and is described as such by Canon Jackson, who informs me that this was the opinion of the Rev. E. Wilton, who had lived nearly all his life in or near Edington, and was much interested in the Church). This doorway is richly moulded on the inside, and the label is carried up as an ogee canopy, with flanking pinnacles and crockets, and dies into the string course as shewn in my longitudinal section. But the rebate for the door is on the *outside*, where the western jamb and arch have a small plain chamfer, whilst the eastern jamb is deeply splayed off. This was evidently not originally an outside entrance to the chancel as at present, but opened into a long narrow chamber against the two eastern bays. Referring to

the elevation, it appears that the outer sills of the windows of these two bays are on this side, kept higher—the splays being flatter to admit of it, and that the string course which is carried all round the chancel and transepts elsewhere becomes here a mere weather-mould over the roof of this adjunct, as well as being at a higher level. The westernmost window is also some four or five inches higher altogether, a break being made in the upper string forming the label. Then the plinth which elsewhere was carried round the chancel and transepts, never existed here at all, and only occurs on the face of the intervening buttress and for some six inches on the return. There is a built-up window in the buttress at the west-end of the chamber, and an archway for passage through the intervening one also blocked up. The three buttresses have had their south faces re-built, and probably set back, so that their present projection does not represent the width of the chamber, but it was evidently not much in excess of this—hence apparently the splaying off of this door jamb.

When I had got thus far in my investigations, I looked for some indication of other openings in the chancel wall, and on critically examining the jointing I found that there are two built-up squints or windows (with a mullion between) which once looked into the sanctuary. The monument of Sir W. Lewys effectually prevents an examination of these features on the inside, but from the fact that the string course under the windows stops, at about two feet from the last window, against what is apparently the remains of a pinnacle, similar in section to those flanking the niches, I conjecture that there was a group of features under this window, which probably included sedilia and piscina, and of which these openings formed part, as at Dorchester, Oxon. [A portion of the sedilia has since been opened out—each compartment has a circular back and groined ceiling, and traces of a canopy similar to that over the doorway near it.] There are also two larger openings divided by a mullion, but these were probably only recesses, or aumbries, as there is no sign of them on the inside. The object of this passage-like chamber opens the field for much conjecture. It must have been too narrow for a sacristy, and I do not incline to the *Leper* theory,

so often advanced for openings in this position. Was the chamber the kind of anchor-hold described by Mr. Mackenzie Walcott,—the openings being to enable the recluse to see the mysteries? Or was it not, rather, a watching chamber? The latter would seem to be the more probable use. The fact of there being a doorway between the chamber and the chancel, and that the outside wall of the latter, under the window, bears marks of fire, might be of assistance in forming an opinion. Certain it is, however, that all these features, including the doorway, are coeval with the chancel, and that their original use was abandoned at a very early period; for the filling up of the small openings has *oyster-shells* in the joints, and I have never yet seen nor heard of these having been employed in Post-Reformation work.

In the westernmost bay of the chancel, on the north side, is what Canon Jackson refers to, on the same authority, as a “blocked-up door, which once led into the cloister.” This doorway is only 2ft. 0½in. wide, but it is identical in its jamb and arch mouldings with that on the south side, and there are mutilated remains of a similar canopy over it. This opening has been built up so cleverly on the outside as to entirely remove all traces of it there. I think it probable that it opened into a sacristy, for the cloister could hardly have extended so far eastward, and it is probable that the cemetery of the monastery was on the north of the chancel.

I may here mention that on the outside of the north-wall of the chancel, and in the next bay to the last named is another curious niche. It is built up from the projecting plinth, and on rising above it the sides are canted off to the wall face. The opening in front has tracery of a very “Geometrical” type, the ceiling is groined, and the whole is surmounted by an embattled cornice. The masonry here has been much scraped away, but I can discern three holes in the back of the niche (one of which has a metal rivet left in it) in such a position as would seem to indicate that a crucifix was fixed to it, facing the cemetery. That this, and also the features on the south side are coeval with the original structure is proved, not only by the unmistakeable manner in which the masonry of the first is jointed, but also by the fact that in both cases the

consecration crosses, which everywhere else are placed against the centre of the part of the building to which each refers, are cut here on one side.

Behind the altar is a piece of Jacobean oak work, which it is generally supposed was the chimney-piece of a secular building, but I see no reason to suppose that it was not made for its present position.

The rood-screen has been described as "a large rood-loft, with an incongruous wooden screen beneath it;" but in my judgment it deserves a much better character. It stands on a plinth of stone, which indicates the original floor-level, 1ft. 2in. below the present pavement of the chancel. [The original level of the chancel floor has since been restored by Mr. S. Watson Taylor, the lay rector.] The screen itself is filled with plain panels below the middle horizontal rail, and the grooves in the mullions of the upper part indicate that there were solid panels here also, behind the existing traceried heads; thus, with the exception of the open framing of the upper half of the doors, the screen entirely shut out a view of the chancel from the nave. The doorway has a four-centred arch, supported by shafts with carved capitals, on the jambs; above this framing is a panelled cove of slight projection, with moulded ribs, and bosses planted on at the intersections; these are again framed into a moulded front beam supported by carved brackets at the ends. The loft over this is 7ft. wide; the eastern face of it is supported on a carved beam, on the underside of which are mortises for the ribs of a second cove, and also "housings" at the ends for similar brackets to those under the west beam. It becomes clear on looking into it that under the loft there was a double row of stalls facing east, and that the eastern cove was framed at its lower edge into an inner beam, and probably a second screen forming the back of the front row of stalls. They appear to have been removed since the modern painting was done, and their height is clearly traceable.

The framing of the loft consists of moulded mullions carried up from the front beams to upper beams, which are also moulded and had carving inserted; between these are solid panels, on which are painted in black letters of Edward IV. character, on a white ground,

some sentences from the Book of Proverbs. This framing is now returned at the ends, and there is no means of access to it; but the return pieces, although coeval with the rest, bear the appearance of having been fitted here in more recent times, and as the ends of the front beam have been roughly cut off, as well as the string courses of the transepts against which it would come, I conjecture that the loft was originally carried through the transepts and crossing, and this would account for its projecting so far into the latter. The space under the existing part of the loft is divided from the transepts by stone walls, and in that on the north side is a small window which would come at the end of the passage between the two rows of stalls, and afford a view of the altar in the lady chapel.

The entire erection is a very late addition to the Church, probably about the end of Hen. VII., and the carving in the spandrels and hollows is all planted on, but it is exceedingly rich and free in treatment. The Tudor rose is conspicuous in it, but there is no trace of original painting. Some Elizabethan enrichment of the screen and doors has been added, and the latter have subsequently been cut off to admit of the raising of the chancel floor. [The missing carving and cresting of this screen is in process of being reinstated.]

The roofs of the nave, aisles, and transepts are rude in workmanship and plain in detail. They are of the king-post and tie-beam type, the nave and aisles having wall pieces and braces carried far down and supported by corbels. The ceilings are formed by seventeenth century plastering secured to the underside of the rafters, and the surfaces are enriched by plaster ribs in geometrical arabesque, with cusping; under the tower this takes the form of vaulting in plaster, following the lines of the original stone wall ribs. This work adds a special interest to the roofs, and it is unfortunate that the rotten state of the timbers rendered it impossible to retain it in the aisles and south transept, where new roofs have been substituted. The ribs are formed of a light red plaster for their entire thickness.

Against the south wall of the south transept is a monument of great beauty, of which a drawing accompanies this paper. It consists of an altar-tomb supporting the recumbent effigy of an

Augustinian canon, with his head resting on a cushion and his feet on a barrel. Over this rises a canopy with richly groined vaulting, at the front of which is a traceried arch, and at each end a niche. At the back is a blank space which was once apparently filled with a panel of stone or marble about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. The central part being raised suggests the probability that the subject of this panel was the crucifixion. At the front angles of the tomb are niches containing figures of SS. Peter and Paul, with their emblems, the keys and the sword (which, by the way, are the arms of the See of Winchester). The cornice is richly carved with the vine pattern; in the centre above is an angel holding the supposed design or rebus, a branch or sprig growing out of a barrel or *tun*. On each side of this figure can be traced the section of a destroyed parapet, which was probably pierced or carved. The moulded mensa is enriched by carving—the subjects being the rebus referred to five times repeated, the monogram IB twice repeated, a lamb with the same sprig crossed above its head, and a Tudor rose. The front of the tomb below this is divided into four panels of cusped quatrefoils, in two of which the rebus runs, and in the other two the Tudor flower. Notwithstanding all this symbolism the name of the departed ecclesiastic has never yet been satisfactorily identified, though many guesses have been made; he was doubtless a benefactor of the monastery. The original rich colouring of red, blue, black, and gold remains on the upper part of the monument, though a good deal of modern ruddle has been added. In re-laying the floor of the south transept a stone-built grave was discovered in front of this altar-tomb; a piece of the original tile floor *in situ* under the lowest step of the staircase, and the marks on the wall indicated that the raised altar space against the east wall returned along over this grave. The grave was not disturbed, but there can be little doubt that it is that of the canon whom the monument commemorates.

Under the second arch from the east of the south nave arcade (which, I may mention, is the exact position of Bishop Edington's chantry in Winchester Cathedral) is another monument, perhaps a little later in date, and supposed to be that of Sir Ralph Cheney,



EDINGTON CHURCH
WILT.
TOMB IN S. TRANSEPT.



who died in 1401, having married a daughter of Sir John Paveley, of Brook House. This consists of a Purbeck slab, from which two brasses have been removed, resting on a panelled altar-tomb, with a canopy, and there are indications of similar tracery, in the two-side openings, to that referred to in the last. At the east end there is a niche, and at the west end a canopied oratory, in which the priest might stand when singing mass, the canopy and cornice being continued over it. The cornice has the vine pattern carved in it, and a portion of the crested parapet still remains. There are various shields bearing arms, which Canon Jackson considers hardly bear out the union of Sir R. Cheney with Sir J. Paveley's heiress—though the rudder (the Paveley badge) is many times repeated on the shields and in the carving. This tomb extends the full width between the two pillars, which have been cut away to receive it. Both tomb and pillars bear traces of original painting, in spite of the scraping which the former has received.

Against this, on the nave side (and immediately at the foot of the steps leading to the raised part of the floor) exists the moulded stone curb of an ancient *carol* or enclosed chantry, and the position of a similar one can be traced on the north side of the nave.

The font, which stands at the west end of the north aisle, has been much mutilated; it has a bowl of Purbeck marble on a stone base and an oak Jacobean cover. The pulpit is a good one of Jacobean date, with sounding-board.

There are many valuable bits of stained glass in the Church in the style of the fourteenth century. The three-light east window of the north transept (or lady chapel) contains almost intact the subject of the crucifixion, Our Lady and S. John flanking the main figure.

The clerestory windows contain figures of the bishops, with mutilated inscriptions beneath them, of which an illustration is here given.

Dr. Rock, in his work called "Hierugia," at page 786, gives the names of a number of saints mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon litany of the tenth century, both male and female. The names of the males are given:—

Scē Eadmunde

Scē Eadwarde

Scē Albane

and so on ;

the names of the ladies —

Scā Brigida

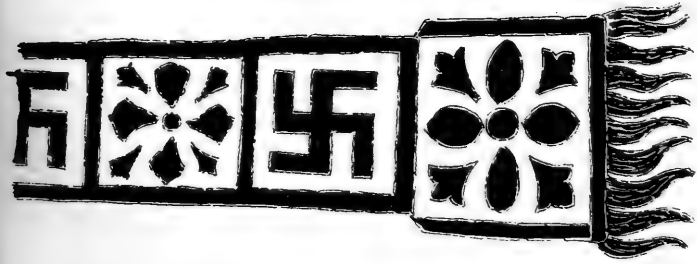
and so on.

It is possible that, as the names are made to end in *e*, so the word saint may have been garnished with the same superfluous vowel.

The Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, to whom these inscriptions have been referred, considers the first to mean S. Cuthbert, and the third S. Christopher—although the former figure has a sword, and the latter is that of a bishop; and that the errors in the accessories are due probably to the artist having had a conventional type in the abstract, without much knowledge of hagiology.

Besides these there are almost perfect lights in the north aisle, containing heraldic emblems, but no figure subjects. In one of the aisle windows a single piece of heraldic glass was found with the Hungerford arms (three sheaves and three sickles) on it. There are in the south aisle several original oak benches, as well as parts of others, including many good linen pattern panels, in the nave.

The exterior of the Church is remarkable for the regularity of its design—thus, the cornices—(although those of the nave, transepts, and clerestory are of different sections) are carried all round at the same level. The side windows of the chancel and the four windows in the transepts are alike in dimensions and design. Then the clerestory windows and those of the aisles are similar in design; those of the north and south aisles only differ in height, owing to a local circumstance. Parapets are carried round the whole of the roofs, and are repeated on the tower, those, however, on the north aisle and transept are plain, the rest being embattled. Diagonal buttresses only occur in the porch, and may be taken as one of the indications of its being a somewhat later addition. All the rest of the buttresses stand square with the walls, and (excepting the low ones at the west angles of aisles) are carried up above the parapets,



STOLE FROM THE EFFIGY OF WILLIAM OF EDINGTON
IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

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INSCRIPTIONS UNDER FIGURES OF SAINTS
IN THE CLERESTORY WINDOWS OF EDINGTON CHURCH.



panelled, and surmounted by crocketed pinnacles. It is noticeable that the side walls of aisles and clerestory are not buttressed. The gables of the transepts are carried up within the parapets, the latter running round horizontally, and the gutter coming between. The graceful lines of the coping where it is formed into a base for the cross are an instance of the exceeding beauty of the curves in the designs of this Church.¹

The west front is notable for its unique window and doorway, to which I shall have occasion to refer again. The doorway appears to have been intended more as an architectural feature than for use, as the splayed plinth of soft stone (which stands above the floor) is carried through as a sill, and indicates little sign of wear.

The low and broad proportions of the tower by their very dignity cause one the more to regret the absence of bolder outside mouldings to the belfry windows, by which a somewhat meagre appearance is given them. The original doors remain, though much dilapidated, at the south and west entrances, they have plain square inside framing, and vertical boards on the outside; the hinges are quite plain.

A noticeable feature in the design of the Church is that effect is produced by good proportions, solid construction, and rich mouldings, rather than by carving. There is no carving on the outside, beyond the pateræ in the arch of the doorway into the cloister, the label terminations of the east and west windows, and the gargoyles to chancel and transept only; whilst on the inside it is only employed in the niches and corbels of the chancel, and two string terminations in the transepts. The capitals throughout are moulded.

The consecration crosses were cut in the wall and inlaid with brasses, each secured by four rivets. The brasses, however, are all missing. There are twelve crosses on the inside and twelve on the outside, and they occur at the following places:—inside— one at the west end of each of the two aisles, one in the centre of the head of the west doorway, one in the centre of the side wall

¹ For illustrations of the south side and west front see vol. xx., pp. 241 and 295 of the *Magazine*.

of each aisle, one in the end wall of each transept, one in the centre of each side wall of the chancel, three on the east wall of the chancel. On the outside they are as nearly as they can be opposite to those on the inside.

The four niches against the wall of the north transept, with their scalloped heads and moulded seats, are doubtless additions made after the monastery was bought, in 1549, by Sir W. Pawlett. The domestic buildings were then pulled down, and a mansion erected with the materials; these niches would seem to indicate that the gardens extended up to this wall of the Church.

A beautiful monument in marble and alabaster, to the memory of Sir Thomas Lewys, lessee of the house, from the Pawletts, in 1636, occupies the south side of the sacrarium, and has its railing still around it.

In the floor of the sacrarium is an interesting brass, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in \times $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., with the inscription, "Here lyeth the body of the Right Honble. Anne Lady Beauchamp, who deceased the 25th of September in the yeare of Our Lord 1664." In re-laying the floor the lead coffin containing the body was exposed. It is only 5ft. 2in. long, shaped to the outline of the body, and the face is moulded in low relief. It bears the inscription, "The Right Honble. Anne Lady Beauchamp, deceased the 25th of September, 1664." Lady Beauchamp was the wife of Sir Edward Lewys, whose monument is against the south wall.

I have hitherto only dealt with the general design and features of the Church, but it is in the composition of these that its principal teaching value consists, as illustrating the course of the transition; and in briefly treating of this I hope to advance some further evidence that it was the founder of this Church, William of Edington, as I was glad to hear our President acknowledge in his opening address (and not William of Wykeham, who has generally been given the credit of it), who introduced the leading principles of the Perpendicular style.

I would incidentally remark that Professor Willis says it is known that Wykeham was in Bishop Edington's service in 1352, and he is supposed to have assisted as clerk of the works in the building of

Edington Church. I think I ought to mention that on the occasion of my visit to Winchester for the purposes of this paper I alluded to this circumstance in conversation with the Dean as a proof of the schooling which Wykeham received from his master and subsequently developed at Winchester; but the Dean replied that his view of this particular connexion was that the clerk of the works came to Edington to shew the Bishop how to build Edington Church!

I will first quote the late Mr. J. H. Parker on the subject of its characteristics. He says, "It is a fine cruciform Church, all of uniform character, and that character is neither Decorated nor Perpendicular, but a very remarkable mixture of the two styles throughout. The tracery of the windows looks at first sight like Decorated, but, on looking more closely, the introduction of Perpendicular features is evident. The west doorway has the segmental arch, common in Decorated work, over this is the usual square label of the Perpendicular, and under the arch is Perpendicular panelling over the heads of the two doors. The same curious mixture is observable in the mouldings and in all the details. . . . Bishop Edington's work at Winchester was executed at a later period than that at Edington, and, as might be expected, the new idea is more fully developed, but on a comparison between the west window of Winchester and the east window of Edington it will at once be seen that the principle of construction is the same. There is a central division carried up to the head of the window, and sub-arches springing from it on each side."

There are, however, many peculiarities in the tracery which Mr. Parker does not mention. For instance, in the centre light of the east window is (if we except the small window in the transept) the only bit of transom to be found in the Church, and it indicates the change of style in a pronounced manner; in other respects the tracery of this window is quite "flowing" in character, and the cusps of the middle light are terminated by carved bosses. Then in the west window we have the central mullion springing off into sub-arches, and none of the mullions carried through to the outer arch, although this occurs in the east window, which is on the whole

an earlier type. But the principle of *Perpendicularity* is shewn in the vertical lines of the tracery, carried up from the points of the four main lights. This window affords a striking instance, I think, of the precedence which I claim for William of Edington; for it will be seen, on comparison with a window at New College, Oxford, erected by William of Wykeham in 1386, that the share of the latter in the design consists of taking Bishop Edington's window, erected twenty-five years before, omitting the sub-mullions and tracery of these four main lights (in short, regarding it as a *four-light* instead of an *eight-light* window); extending its height to fit the place for which he required it, and adding a transom to support the lengthened mullions!

The three-light windows in the chancel and transepts are interesting and unique specimens of the Transitional treatment of the familiar Decorated type, known as "reticulated" tracery. It is interesting to compare this with a window from the vestry of Merton College, Oxford, erected in 1325. By simply substituting a two-centred for an ogee arch of each compartment of the tracery, an elongation of the vertical dividing line is obtained producing the mullion-tracery which constitutes the distinctive character of the later examples. The narrow side windows in the transepts are quite unique in design; that in the north transept has a decidedly *Perpendicular* feeling, and exhibits the wall panelling idea in its lower compartments.

Much has been said of the tracery of the tower windows as exhibiting the "*cross fleury*" in supposed allusion to the arms of the Paveley family, but as the west windows of the aisles have the cross turned the other way this intention hardly holds good. I regard the tracery of these windows as a natural development of geometrical forms, and a similar device to those in the aisle is to be seen in a four-light window in Shere Church, in Surrey, given in "*Brandon's Analysis*."

It will be observed that the early segmental form of arch occurs over all the windows of the aisles and clerestory, and that the outer doorway of the porch has the pointed segmental arch which is so conspicuous a feature in Bishop Edington's work at Winchester.

All the other arches at Edington are of the obtusely pointed form known as the drop arch. A marked feature of the Perpendicular style which prevails here, in almost all cases, is the return of the label either as a string course, as in the windows of the chancel and transepts, or as a knee, as in those of the tower. The mouldings, even more than the tracery, indicate a leaning towards the change of style, whilst retaining many of the characteristics of the Decorated, and it might be worth while to trace their development from what was probably the earliest to the latest work of William of Edington—this Church being the connecting link. On comparing the interesting porch of Middleton Cheney (of which Church he was rector from 1332 to 1335) with Edington, I have no doubt it was, as generally supposed, erected during the time of his incumbency. The form of the arch and the knee of the label, as well as the mouldings of the doorway, are corresponding features.

Taking, then, this doorway as a specimen of Edington's early work—we have two orders of the wave-mould divided by a small but deep hollow or "casement." Then in the inner doorway at Edington we have the same features advanced a stage. The inner sinking of the wave-mould is quirked, whilst the outer sinking remains as before and the casement is slightly flattened. Taking next the doorway into the cloister, the early form of the filleted-roll, with the deep outside sinking, and the small rolls which soften the outline of the casement are here combined with a wide flat casement, which indicates a much later feeling.

The reticulated windows of chancel and transepts have the double ogee (or brace-mould) with a very flat casement, and an attenuated form of filleted-roll forming a group of mouldings of decidedly Perpendicular character. The east window has the same members, with the addition of the quirk and sunk chamfer, to throw into relief the fillets of the inner order of the tracery, which are features of Bishop Edington's work, both here and at Winchester. It also has the somewhat unusual arrangement of two filleted-rolls set at right angles, forming the inner edge of the jamb. The label and string course are of the same late type which prevails throughout the building. A similar kind of quirk occurs in the outside splay

of the two narrow windows in the transepts, forming (with the line of the splay and that of the outside face) the peculiar angular outer member of the mullions, which occurs also in the great west window at Winchester. The casement here is flat, and the outer member of the jamb is the quirked wave-mould which exists on the inner doorway of the porch. The window mouldings of the aisles and clerestory, the nave arcade, and the various copings and cornices all show the same mixture of early and late forms, the latter predominating, but all are rich and beautifully designed.

The leading principle in the construction of the groups of mouldings at Edington is that which is a special characteristic of Perpendicular work—that all lie on the *splay* or *chamfer plane*, and the projection of the various members all *touch* the line of that plane. The splays, whether sunk or not, are also parallel to this line, so that the mouldings are, as it were, *sunk from* the surface represented by it. This applies not only to jamb and arch mouldings, but also to the under sides of cornices and string courses.

I have only time to make a brief allusion to the work of Bishop Edington at Winchester Cathedral, executed between the years 1345 and 1366; this consists of the entire west front, one bay of the north aisle and two of the south aisle. As regards the mouldings, Professor Willis states that “those of Bishop Edington and Bishop Wykeham afford a very useful test of the different powers of the artists who designed them,” and he arrives at a conclusion unfavourable to our Founder. But I do not hesitate to affirm that had the learned Professor studied Bishop Edington’s mouldings in this Church he would not have accused him of any lack of power of design.

His mouldings at Winchester show a great advance in the change of style; they are much flatter, and of what Mr. Paley terms the “save-trouble” type. Moreover, the corresponding members are of the same size, both in the great west window of the nave, and in the smaller ones of the aisles, which has a very coarse and dwarfing effect upon the latter. The same chamfer-plane treatment with parallel sunk splays is noticeable in them as in those at Edington. The singular quirk breaking the splay or hollow (to

which I have referred) occurs in the head of the western doors of the aisles, in the outer doorways of the porch, and in the panelling of the turrets. The two filleted rolls set at right angles occur both in the east window at Edington and in the west porch at Winchester, and the last two peculiarities are strong evidence that this porch was erected by Bishop Edington. His work at Winchester, completed before 1366, has the leading characteristics of the fully developed Perpendicular style, and, besides the indications of it in the mouldings, the mullions of the windows are carried rigidly right through the head; transoms are freely introduced between them; the whole surface of the west front, both inside and out, as well as that of the turrets, is panelled; whilst on the inside the main mullions of the west windows of nave and aisles are carried up from the *floor* to the *window arch*, and the doorways and windows themselves only, as it were, form part of a general scheme of panelling.

It is, to me, a most remarkable thing that the same man should have designed work, so widely distant, as regards the periods at which the two styles prevailed, as the porch of Middleton Cheney and the west front of Winchester, and it must, I think, be clear to anyone who studies and compares the three works of Bishop Edington, to which I have referred, that the designer of them has a prior claim to William of Wykeham to be considered the originator of the Perpendicular style, and that he was, moreover, a man of very extraordinary ability, and an honour to his native county of Wiltshire.

The following on the life of Bishop Edington has been communicated to me by Mr. H. D. Cole, of Winchester, and I give a drawing, taken from a rubbing which he kindly supplied to me, of the ornamentation of the stole from the bishop's effigy.

BISHOP WILLIAM DE EDYNDON.

At the east end of the nave on the south side of the steps leading up to the choir is the oldest chantry in the Cathedral, being that of William of Edyndon, Edyngton, or Edington, who was Bishop of Winchester, A.D. 1345, and who died in 1366.

In 1350 the bishop, who was in high favour with King Edward III., was appointed the first prelate of the newly-instituted Order

of the Garter, an honour which has descended to the successive Bishops of Winchester. He also became Treasurer to the King, and in 1357 was promoted to be Lord Chancellor of England. In 1366 he was elected to the highest dignity to which an English Churchman could aspire, viz., to the Metropolitan See of Canterbury; this, however, he declined to accept. Authors are divided as to his reasons for the refusal, one ascribing it to his humility, another to his advanced age (he died at the latter end of the year, 7th October, 1366), whilst a third attributed it to motives of avarice, stating that he used the following expression, which has become known as a Winchester proverb:—"Though Canterbury is the highest rack, yet Winchester is the deepest manger." His works of charity and other benefactions during his lifetime prove, however, that he was not an avaricious man.

The chantry contains the tomb and figure of the bishop in full pontificals, but without a pastoral staff. The mitre is half broken off, and the precious stones have been torn from it. On the vestment is a very curious and rare emblem called a Fylfot, or Suastika; this is of a peculiar cruciform shape, which has been found on military and ecclesiastical decorations in England and on Eastern coins. On a bishop's vestment it is stated by one of the best authorities to signify perfect submission to the will of God, and as a religious symbol it seems to represent, under all circumstances, one yielding on the knee, and there is no reason why it should not have been a symbol of submission in the religious faiths of the ancient world as well as in Christianity. Much has been written on it in Emile Burnon's Sanscrit Lexicon, and also by Dr. Schliemann, Professor Max Müller, and others. A paper was read at the Society of Antiquaries showing that it was a religious symbol among the earlier Aryan races, and was intended by them, in the first instances to represent, in a cruciform, an ideograph or symbol suggested by forked lightning. It is well shown by our letter z, two of which, crossing one another in the middle, admirably represent the ordinary device known by the names of the *gammadion*, *croix-pattee*, *fylfot* and *suastika*.

The bishop was born at Edington, in Wiltshire. The Church of

that village was begun in 1352, and there is very little doubt it was built by him, as the style of architecture is the same which the bishop was at that very time beginning to introduce as a novelty into Winchester Cathedral. On the walls are to be seen the crosses which were sprinkled by the bishop at the dedication.

Edington was a noble benefactor to the Cathedral, and began the great work of re-building the nave, but, not living to finish it, he left by his will a considerable sum of money with which William of Wykeham was enabled to carry it on.

The "*Somerset Herald*" states that there were three coats of arms assigned to William de Edington, but as to these he should unquestionably take the evidence of his seal, especially when confirmed, as it is, in two instances within his Cathedral. These arms are:—*on a cross engrailed, five cinquefoils*, but whether the field is lozengy or merely diapered, he cannot say. According to Burke the arms of Edington Priory, Wiltshire,¹ are:—*on a cross engrailed gules, five cinquefoils of the field*. The examples of the bishop's shield of arms in the Cathedral are on the course above the arch facing his chantry, and also on a boss of the second bay from the west in the north aisle. The second coat of arms assigned him was:—*azure, two lions passant or, in a bordure argent*, which is emblazoned on one of the windows in the County Hall. The other is:—*azure, two lions passant guardant, argent, within a bordure gules*. The seal is a small circular one; its device is the bishop kneeling to S. Catherine under an elegant canopy, and his arms on a shield in base, *five cinquefoils on a cross engrailed*; round it, *Sigillum Willelm Wyntoniensis epi*.

Round the marble slab of the tomb, on an inlay of brass, is a Latin inscription, which can be thus translated:—

William, born at Edington, is here interred,

He was a well beloved prelate, and Winchester was his see,

You, who pass by his tomb, remember him in your prayers;

He was discreet and mild, yet a match for thousands in knowledge and sagacity.

He was a watchful guardian of the English nation;

A tender father of the poor, and a defender of their rights.

To one thousand, add three hundred, with fifty, ten, five and one,

Then the eighth* of October will mark the time when he became a saint.

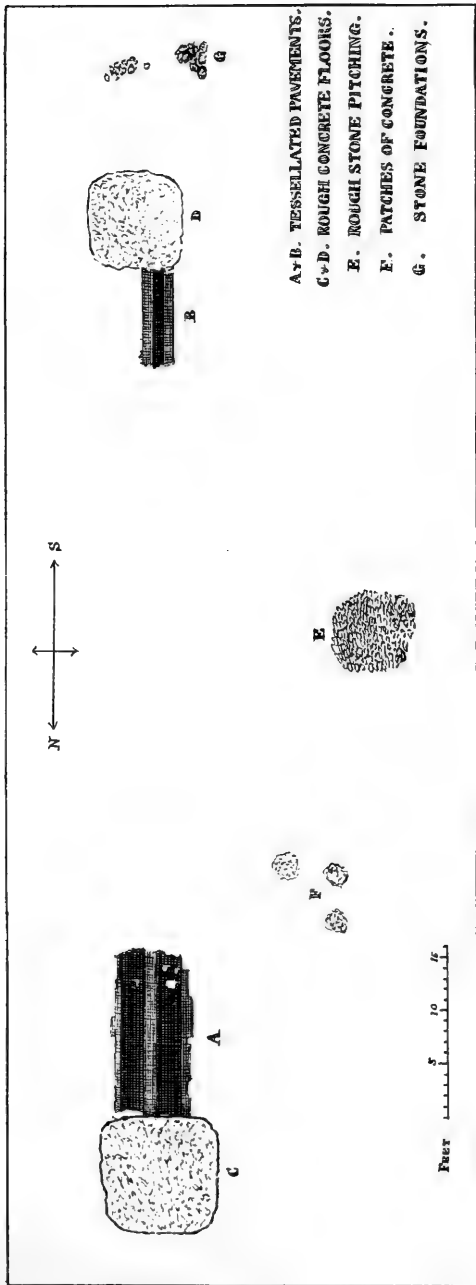
¹ There was recently a piece of glass in North Bradley Church with these arms.

* Canon Jackson gives the date as the seventh of October, 1366.

Notes on Remains of Roman Dwellings at Hannington Wick.

By the Rev. E. H. GODDARD.

MY attention having been called by a letter from the Rev. J. B. Smeaton, Vicar of Hannington, to certain Roman remains lately brought to light in that parish, I visited the spot and found in the middle of a ploughed field, known as the "Old Ploughed Ground," belonging to the Manor Farm, Hannington Wick, on the right-hand side of Nelland's Lane, some two miles from the village of Hannington, and within a short distance of the River Thames, a small portion of a Roman tessellated pavement which had been uncovered a day or two before. A large part of the surface of the field was strewn with tesseræ, with here and there a bit of pottery or broken tile or brick; and it appeared that though the labourers on the farm had always known of the existence of "them little squares" and of "old foundations" in various parts of the field no notice had ever been taken of them beyond digging up the stones when the plough happened to hit upon them and carting them away to mend the roads. Lately, however, the farm has changed hands, and the present occupier—Mr. Wall—as soon as the facts came to his knowledge called attention to them and expressed a wish that the field should be properly examined and the remains uncovered. Time, however, pressed, for the field was wanted for ploughing again at once—so that whatever was to be done must be done forthwith. Accordingly, on the 23d of October, the services of three labourers having been secured, with the help of the Vicar, Mr. Wall, and other volunteers, the surface soil was carefully removed, and the pavement "A" exposed to view. This measured 15ft. in length and 7ft. 6in. in breadth, and seemed fairly perfect except at the southern end and the sides. It consisted of stripes of red and white tesseræ. The central stripe was white, 9in. in width, and formed of eight rows of tesseræ, the red stripes on each side of it were each 3ft. broad, while the white stripes bordering the sides were apparently originally of the same width as the central stripe, though only four or five rows of tesseræ now remain—the outer



PLAN OF ROMAN DWELLINGS AT MANOR FARM HANNINGTON WICK UNCOVERED

OCT 23^d 1890.



rows having been broken away. The red tesserae were of fine tile or brick broken very roughly into inch-square cubes. The white ones, of the same size, were formed of a hard fine-grained oolite. They seem to have been simply laid down on a smooth bed of grit and gravel—perhaps once mortar—and to have been cemented together with a white plaster or cement; now they are quite loose and detached. I may mention that the soil here is thin and the subsoil is a bed of river gravel near the surface.

Adjoining this pavement at the north end was a floor of gravel concrete, marked "C" on the plan, about 2in. thick. This floor was apparently nearly square, measuring 12ft. by 11ft.

Having uncovered this we proceeded to search for further remains over all that part of the field where tesserae appeared on the surface, and soon came upon a second tessellated pavement, "B," in a line with the first and 54ft. to the southward of it. This consisted of three bands of tesserae of exactly the same character as those of which the other floor was composed. The central red band, however, and the outer white ones were in this case of the same breadth, each 1ft. wide, and containing ten rows of tesserae; the whole measuring 9ft. by 3ft.

The edges seemed fairly straight and perfect, but the north end appeared to have been broken away, and there was no means of deciding whether the pavement had extended further or not.

On the southern side was a concreted floor, "D," about 9ft. square, precisely like the similar floor "C," but not so perfect; and 11ft. further to the south-west some large stones were found at "G," apparently the foundations of a wall, some of which were calcined by the action of fire. Possibly they may have formed part of the heating apparatus, but only a few detached stones remained, a cartload having been dug out of this very spot only last year. With this exception no remains of walls could be found, so that it was impossible to say whether the floors "A—C" and "B—D" belonged to the same or to separate dwellings.

At "E," 34ft. to the south-west of the pavement "A," a patch of rough stone pitching was found—possibly a part of the road to the house, the stones being merely roughly set edgewise in the ground.

It was about 9ft. in diameter, and did not appear to extend further.

At "F" a few patches of concrete, indicating the existence of another concrete floor, were found.

There was an idea among the labourers that a piece of pavement with diamonds in white on a red ground had once been uncovered by the plough, but diligent search failed to discover any traces of it. All the tesserae torn up by the plough, and scattered on the surface of the ground, are of precisely the same rough character as those of which the two floors are composed.

Only one coin was found—a small third brass—from the filleted head apparently of the Constantine period, but quite undecipherable. Of other objects the most interesting were two pieces of plain Samian ware, a few bits of the usual rough unglazed pottery, one of somewhat finer grey ware, apparently part of the almost flat top of a box or jar, a few oyster-shells, and a certain number of pieces of plaster, proving that the walls were, like those of Pompeii, painted in various colours. Examples of a fine Pompeian red, a deep maroon, and brown were found, the colours being singularly bright when first found, while on two pieces traces of a pattern or figure appear, of several colours, including green. Some broken tiles and portions of hollow flue bricks were also found.

After the sketch-plan which accompanies these notes had been taken the whole of the remains were covered up again forthwith, in the hope that the plough from which they have so curiously escaped hitherto may continue to spare them in the future.

It is possible that a more thorough trenching of the ground might have brought other things to light, though the fact that none of the floors are more than 6in. below the surface, and the entire apparent destruction of the stone foundations, render it unlikely that much more exists to discover.

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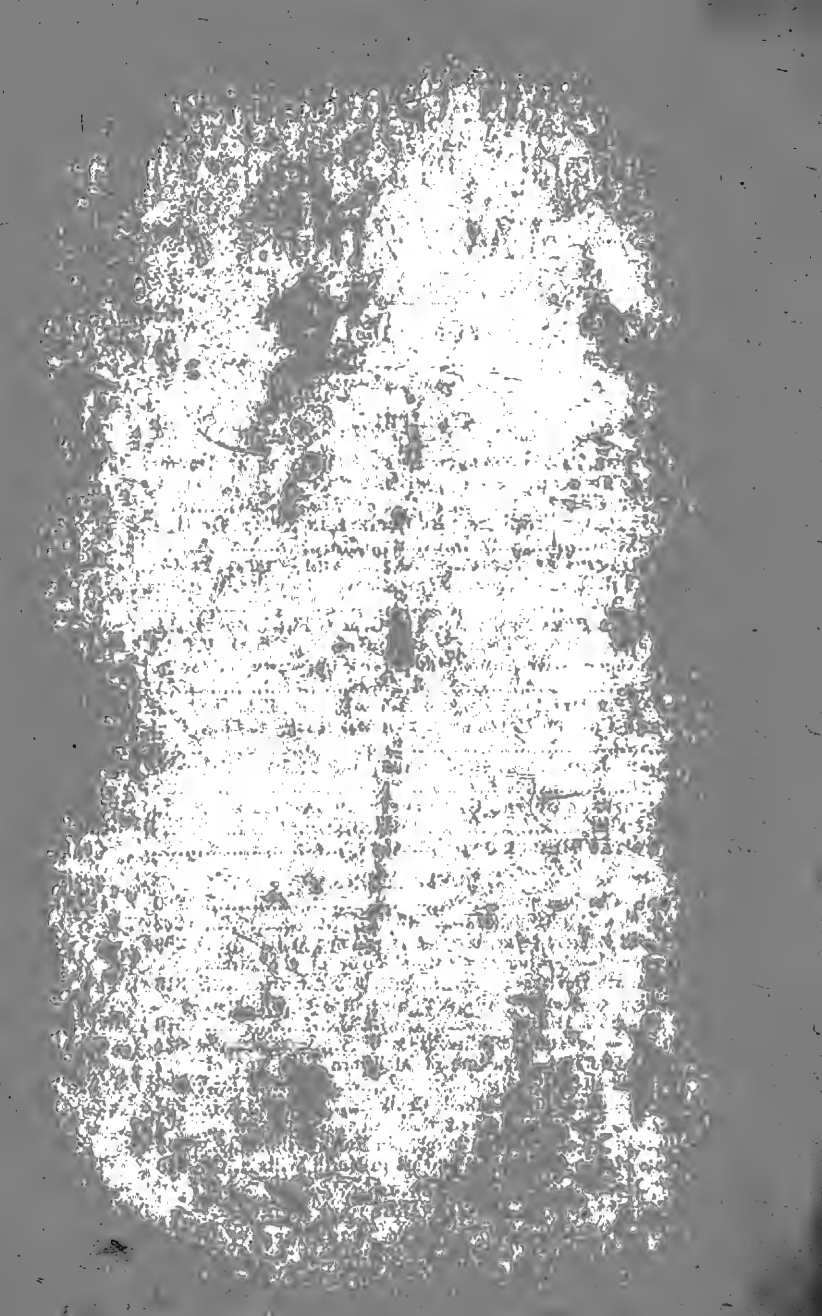
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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,
HELD AT DEVIZES,

July 30th and 31st, and August 1st, 1890.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY,

LT.-GEN. A. LANE FOX PITT-RIVERS,

IN THE CHAIR.

IN 1880 the Society held its Annual Meeting at Devizes, in conjunction with the British Archæological Association. The same town was selected as the meeting-place for 1890 mainly in consequence of the very great interest attaching to the excavations made in the Wansdyke by our President for the year, General Pitt-Rivers.

The arrangements for the Meeting were carried out by a Committee, of which the Mayor, Mr. Gillman, was the Chairman, and Mr. B. Howard Cunnington the Secretary—the latter gentleman undertaking the chief part of the work.

The Town Hall, in which the Opening Meeting was held, had been excellently arranged for the purpose, the whole of the end of the room being hung with maps, plans, sections, and drawings illustrative of the papers to be read; of these a certain number were drawings or photographs of objects of interest connected with Mr. Penruddocke's paper on Mrs. Jane Lane, others were excellent large-size drawings specially prepared by Mr. Bell for the elucidation

For many of the details of this account the Editor is indebted to the columns of the *Devizes and Wilts Advertiser*.

of Mr. Jukes Brown's geological paper, but the greater number consisted of singularly accurate plans of the excavations of which the President was to give an account in his inaugural address. In addition to these General Pitt-Rivers exhibited on tables in the body of the room a number of large-sized coloured plaster models of the most interesting portions of his excavations, including one of the cutting made in the Wansdyke in 1889. These models executed by the General's assistants under his own personal supervision, and built up, as they are, from measurements and notes taken with the greatest accuracy during the progress of the excavations, showing the exact position in which the more important finds occurred, preserve the evidence brought to light by his researches better than the excavations themselves—even if they could be kept open—could do. A large number of articles found by the General at Rotherley and Woodcuts were also on view, together with the urn and holed stones found at Oldbury and exhibited by Mr. Plenderleath; whilst in the Council Chamber the handsome borough maces, the silver punch-bowl of the Brittox Club, a fine tall covered cup of about 1609, a case of documents lent by Mr. Kite, of Seend, together with the valuable series of charters, &c., relating to Devizes, were all well worthy of inspection.

The proceedings began at 3 o'clock, by MR. STORY MASKELYNE proposing, in a few words, that General Pitt-Rivers should take the President's chair. He said it was an honour to the Society to have for its President such a distinguished archæologist, and one who had done such a valuable work in the exploration and examination of the remains of antiquity. The large volumes, in which the records of the General's excavations are contained, showed that his work was in reality of much greater value than that of our other great Wiltshire Archæologist, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, because it was so accurately and completely done. He hoped that many more volumes might be added to those already in existence, recording the results of many more years of careful exploration and research.

The motion having been seconded by MR. CUNNINGTON, THE PRESIDENT at once took the chair and called on the Rev. E. H. GODDARD to read the

REPORT,

which was as follows :—

“ Your Committee reports that they have held five meetings since the last Annual General Meeting, at which many matters of interest and importance to the Society have come under consideration.

“ The total number of members on the books at the last General Annual Meeting (including, as usual, the Societies with which publications are exchanged), was stated to be three hundred and seventy-three. Since that date we have lost by death six members, and five by resignation. On the other hand seven new members have been elected, showing as the total number of members on the 1st July last three hundred and sixty-nine, a decrease of four.

“ None of the Members whose loss we have to deplore were original Members. Amongst them the name of the Right Hon. Edward P. Bouverie will be remembered by us as a distinguished Member of our Society. His Parliamentary duties in former days, and more recently his numerous business engagements, allowed him but little time for the enjoyment of country life, but he was known as a keen observer of all that passed around him, and from time to time he has notified the appearance of a rare bird on the Downs, or some other object of interest to the Society, while in 1874 he took an active part at our Annual Meeting. The Rev. Prebendary Scarth, Rector of Wrington, died last winter at Tangiers. He had been for years one of the most active members of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and was at one time a member of our Society also. He took an active part in the opening of the Blackmore Museum. Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., had been a Member since 1873. The movement which has led to that great county undertaking, the rescue from ruin of the grand Church at Edington, was initiated during the incumbency of the Rev. H. Cave-Brown-Cave, who took the greatest interest in the work up to his death.

“ Amongst the names of those who have resigned we would note that of Mr. Robert Elwell, our Local Honorary Secretary for the Highworth district—creating a vacancy which we hope may be filled during this Meeting—and also that of the Rev. T. A. Preston, who has left the county, but whose name will ever be held in grateful

remembrance by the Society as the author of "The Flowering Plants of Wilts, with Sketches of the Physical Geography and Climate of the County"—the most complete work we have on Wiltshire botany. Mr. Preston was for many years our Local Secretary at Marlborough, where he had done much to advance the study of natural history, not only in our own county, but in the country at large, by his lectures at the College. It may be observed that, in the preface to his book, Mr. Preston bears testimony to the value of earlier work in the same direction, the results of which have been recorded in our *Magazine*. We regret his loss, and wish him well in his new home.

"Such losses should stimulate us to fresh exertions, not only to add to our numbers, which have never yet quite reached four hundred, though we think that in a large county like ours this might be achieved with a little exertion on the part of the Local Secretaries and of our Members, scattered as they are in all parts of the county, but also to maintain the high repute of our Society, which cannot by any means yet be said to have fulfilled its mission or to have exhausted the archæological and natural history of a county second to none in its resources for research.

"Such thoughts are forced upon our mind all the more keenly when we are called upon to record our profound regret at the withdrawal of the Rev. A. C. Smith, owing to failing health, from the post of Honorary Secretary and Editor of the *Magazine*—a post the duties of which he has fulfilled, not only to the entire satisfaction of every Member of the Society since the year 1857, but with a courtesy and affability which has endeared him to all of us. The Committee has already passed a resolution upon this subject, which will presently be put to this Meeting, and which will doubtless be carried with acclamation. The Rev. Edward Hungerford Goddard has been provisionally elected by the Committee (under Rule IX.) to fill Mr. Smith's place, and a resolution appointing him will be submitted to this Meeting.

"As to finance, an account of receipts and disbursements was published with the *Magazine* issued this month. The apparent falling off in the amount of subscriptions received can be accounted for by the fact that in the year ending 1888 a considerable amount

received under this head consisted of arrears of unpaid subscriptions. The amount received from admissions to the Museum shows a considerable increase owing to the reduced price charged for entrance, viz., 3*d.* The general balance shows an increase as compared with the previous year. There is still outstanding about £70 of subscriptions and arrears, due 1st January last.

“The Committee have had this under consideration, and they would urge upon Members that if they would give a standing order to their bankers to pay their subscriptions when due, viz., 1st January in each year, that much trouble would be saved to the officers of the Society and to themselves. The Financial Secretary would supply a form for this purpose at any time on application.

“The concluding number of volume xxiv. of the *Magazine* was issued last spring, and with it concluded the labours of Mr. Smith as Editor. All will concur in the opinion that his work has been crowned with success to the last. With volume xxiv. is issued a general index to the last eight volumes, for which the Society is indebted to the laborious and painstaking efforts of a valued Member of the Committee, the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath. The first number of vol. xxv. was issued quite recently, and it is hoped that it has reached the hands of every Member whose subscription has been paid up to 30th June.

“A list of donations to the Library and Museum is published with each number of the *Magazine*. The thanks of the Society are due to all those who wisely consider that books relating to county history, whether past or contemporary, and objects of interest of all kinds which throw light on the study of the county are best placed in the Library or Museum of the Society. At the same time the energies of the Curators are sometimes severely taxed in the endeavour adequately to display to view the many treasures which are offered to the Society, and it must be remembered if we are sometimes forced to decline donations that the space available is so circumscribed that it becomes increasingly necessary to confine ourselves to books and objects referring directly to the history of our own county.

“It is hoped that many Members of the Society will take the opportunity which our visit to Devizes affords of inspecting the

valuable collections which the Museum now contains, for the classification and re-arrangement of which from time to time the Society is deeply indebted to Mr. B. H. Cunnington, one of the Hon. Curators, and members of his family, who take a very active interest and natural pride in this very important centre of Wiltshire archæology and natural history.

“The Committee has again to refer to the very important work which is being carried on in the county by the President, General Pitt-Rivers—work which is gradually elucidating a period of history hitherto veiled in mystery, and work which can be carried on in no part of the country with a better chance of success than in our own county. The Society cannot but be most grateful to General Pitt-Rivers for the costly and painstaking work he has so generously taken in hand, and we hope the Wansdyke may yet yield results as conclusive as those arrived at in the south of the county.

“The Society desires to urge upon all owners of property in the county upon which archæological remains exist the great importance of most carefully preserving such antiquities, and whilst we have as our President “Her Majesty’s Inspector General of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain,” we feel it our duty to make an especial appeal to all who have it in their power to entrust to his care treasures, the full historical and national value of which is sometimes but little appreciated or understood. No greater venerator of antiquity exists than General Pitt-Rivers, and even in cases where an object cannot be made, technically speaking, an “ancient monument,” his advice as to its preservation will be given, and may with confidence be acted upon.

“Whilst congratulating the Society on the past, and expressing an earnest hope and desire that it may flourish in the future in spite of changes, your Committee appeals earnestly to the Members of the Society in all parts of the county for their active co-operation. We appeal to the Local Secretaries, and to any individual Members who will take the trouble, to help the Society by increasing the number of Members, by inducing some to join us who are not Members but who show their interest in the general objects of our Society by studying and sometimes publishing papers on

parochial history, on geology, on natural history, and kindred subjects.

“Union is strength, active co-operation, all working together, will give us the power, vigour, and means to accomplish yet the vast work that still lies before the Society.”

The report having been adopted, ARCHDEACON BUCHANAN next proposed the following resolution :—“The Members of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, in General Meeting assembled at Devizes, having heard with the greatest possible regret the announcement of the resignation by the Rev. Alfred Charles Smith of the post of Honorary Secretary and Editor of the *Magazine*, desire to record their grateful thanks to him for his valuable services to the Society from its commencement, but more especially as Honorary Secretary since 1857, and Editor of the *Magazine* since 1864. They feel most deeply the loss the Society sustains by Mr. Smith’s resignation, and desire to express a hope that he may long be spared to render the valuable help which he has been so good as to promise if health permit.” He said Mr. Smith had always placed his literary ability and great capacity for business alike at the service of the Society, and he was endeared to its Members by the unfailing kindness and courtesy which marked him in everything that he did. He had from the very beginning been the life of the Society, and had infused his own enthusiasm into their Meetings. He trusted that Mr. Smith might live to watch over the interests of the Society for very many years to come.

The REV. W. C. PLENDERLEATH having seconded the resolution, THE PRESIDENT said he should like to add a word or two to what had been said. He deeply regretted that almost the first act of his presidency should have been to receive Mr. Smith’s resignation. Mr. Smith had long been a hard-working archæologist, and his great work on the British and Roman antiquities of North Wilts was not only of great interest in itself, but was of the utmost importance as a basis for future research. For if ever the antiquities of North Wilts came to be properly explored and excavated whoever undertook that work would find Mr. Smith’s book an invaluable foundation for it.

The resolution having been carried with acclamation, MR. SMITH said he hardly knew how to thank the Society for the resolution they had just adopted. He had received many kindnesses from the Society in times past—for instance, when his book was burnt in the fire in Paternoster Row, the Society most generously undertook the cost of a second edition, and when his daughter was married a very handsome present was given her in recognition—as they were pleased to say—of his services to them as Secretary. His work as Secretary had always been a great pleasure to him, but he felt that it was time to resign it into younger hands now. It was sometimes desirable to have an infusion of fresh blood. Moreover, he felt that he could not have given up his office at a better time, for the Society was never more flourishing than it was at the present time.

Resolutions were then carried that the names of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury and the Rev. A. C. Smith be added to the list of Vice-Presidents of the Society, and that the Rev. E. H. Goddard be appointed one of the General Secretaries and Editor of the *Magazine* in the room of Mr. Smith.

THE PRESIDENT then read the first part of his inaugural address, on his excavation of the Romano-British villages at Rotherley and Woodcuts, and at Bokerly Dyke, in the extreme south of the county, illustrating his paper by references to the numerous diagrams exhibited on the walls. It is needless to say that this paper was of very great interest and value, but as it will appear in full at a later page of this *Magazine* further mention of it here is unnecessary.

THE REV. W. C. PLENDERLEATH said that there was one matter which he had had occasion to bring before the notice of the Council of the Society, and which their Secretaries thought would most fittingly be mentioned at that Meeting. Ten years ago, when the British Archæological Association held a Meeting in Devizes, in conjunction with that of their own Society, a curious mistake had been made by two speakers with regard to the builder of Devizes Castle. His attention had chanced to be called to this last year when he was employed upon the index to their *Magazine*; and he thought that, as one of the main objects of the Society was the

preservation of information with respect to the history of their county, it was a matter of some importance that the information so recorded should be correct.

A local antiquarian was reported to have said, in a paper read on August 16th, 1880, at St. John's Church, "The tower, the transepts, and the vaulted chancel are the oldest portions of the Church, and . . . are stated to have been built about the same time as the Castle, namely, 1130, and at the expense and under the direction of its celebrated founder, Roger Poore, Bishop of Salisbury and Chancellor to Henry I., whose works in architecture were the wonder of the age in which he lived." (*Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, vol. xix., pp. 119, 20.) In a paper read subsequently at the Castle itself, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, who had come down to tell them all about the history of their county, was stated to have spoken of "the great Bishop Roger Poore, who, like many another Norman, was attracted by the value of those earlier earthworks for the erection of a castle, and who was wise enough to erect his Castle upon them. He was glad to be able to say the foundations which existed showed clearly workmanship of the time of Roger Poore." (*Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, vol. xix., p. 128.)

Now it was a fact known to every student of the history of Wiltshire that no such person as Bishop Roger Poore ever existed, nor had his name ever been heard of until he had been evolved out of the inner consciousness of these two learned writers. They (the writers in question) had confused Roger, the Norman Bishop of Old Sarum from 1107 to 1139, with Bishop Richard Poore, who was in possession of the see from 1217 to 1229, and who transferred it during that time from its ancient seat to the Cathedral which he founded at New Salisbury. It was the former of these prelates who built Devizes Castle, as well as other Castles at Malmesbury, Sherborne, and elsewhere. But there was not the smallest ground for attributing to him the surname of Poore, and very little for supposing him to have been in any way connected with the family of his illustrious successor. One historical writer had indeed suggested as a possibility that such *might* have been the case, from the fact

of Bishop Roger's having had a nephew, or other near relative, who was known as "Pauper," *i.e.*, "The Poor Man." But this eponym was quite accounted for by the revenues of both uncle and nephew having been confiscated by King Stephen, so, that the latter was left with very inadequate means for keeping up the dignity of the office of Chancellor, which had been bestowed upon him. And the etymology of the surname Poore, as borne by Bishop Richard and by his brother, appeared to have been entirely different from this, for the author of the St. Osmund Register spoke of him as "a wealthy and painstaking man."

MR. PLENDERLEATH added that he was sorry that this little historical mistake should not sooner have been discovered, and been corrected in the volume in which the record of it occurred. But he thought that the Meeting would agree with him that, however late, it was desirable that attention should now be called to it, and that the Wiltshire Archæological Society should not be responsible for the existence of a Wiltshire castle-builder whose name was unknown to history (*hear, hear*).

The company then separated, and proceeded first to St. John's Church, and afterwards to St. Mary's—the architecture of both Churches being briefly described by the Rector, DR. BURGESS (*cf.* vol. ii., p. 213—256, and vol. xix., p. 119—126), whilst a few Members visited the Castle Grounds, which were kindly thrown open to them for the occasion, though the house itself, being under repair, was not shown.

THE DINNER.

At 6.30 thirty-one Members sat down to the Anniversary Dinner at the Bear Hotel, at the conclusion of which the speechmaking was cut very short. THE MAYOR (Mr. Gillman), in responding for the Corporation, expressed his pleasure at welcoming the Society to Devizes, and he trusted that one result at least of their visit would be that the valuable deeds and charters belonging to the Corporation—hitherto hidden away in a somewhat mouldy chest—would be carefully framed and exhibited permanently in the Council Chamber.

THE CONVERSAZIONE

was held at the Town Hall, at 8, p.m., the attendance numbering eighty-eight, when THE PRESIDENT continued the paper on the results of his excavations, the first part of which he had read at the afternoon Meeting.

At its conclusion a cordial vote of thanks was passed, and the audience for a short space devoted themselves to the refreshments kindly provided by the Mayor.

On the resumption of business the REV. E. H. GODDARD gave an address on the Church Plate of North Wilts, illustrating the subject by a large number of drawings, made by himself and others as a basis for the history of the Church plate of the county which it is hoped may shortly be published by Mr. J. E. Nightingale. He was also able, through the kindness of many of the neighbouring clergy, to exhibit a series of actual examples of the various designs of chalices, patens, and flagons of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, including a very beautiful flagon of 1603 from Heddington, Elizabethan chalices from the same parish and Hilperton, a chalice of 1631 from Wootton Bassett, the flagons of St. John's and St. Mary's, Devizes, and other specimens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries from Clyffe Pypard, Calstone, Cherhill, &c.

THURSDAY, JULY 31st.

The carriages left the Market Place at 9, a.m., with some sixty Members and their friends, for the first day's excursion. The route lay by the Quaker's Walk, up the hill to Roundway Down and Oliver's Camp, which it was explained had nothing to do with Oliver Cromwell. The ramparts afforded the party one of the finest, perhaps, on the whole, the finest, view in Wiltshire—the various localities in the distance being pointed out by MR. MEDLICOTT, who afterwards read a short but lucid account of the Battle of Roundway Down, which had been prepared for the occasion by MR. WALTER BUCHANAN.

MR. CUNNINGTON and MR. BELL then called attention to the characteristic gullies which cut into the sides of the chalk escarpment

here—and explained how they were in all probability, formed by the rains rushing down from off the tertiary clays and sands which once covered the chalk downs, the rainfall in those days being much greater probably than it is now.

Entering the carriages again the party was driven to Blackland Hollow, where most of the Members alighted and walked along the course of the Wansdyke to the cutting made by General Pitt-Rivers the year before, above Shepherd's Shore. The sides of this cutting were found to be still sharp and clear, and THE GENERAL explained the results he had obtained from it. An iron nail, an iron knife-blade, and a few pieces of pottery were the chief things found. The purpose of the excavation was to find some object on, or under, the original turf-line of the down, upon which the mound had been thrown up. Whatever was found at this depth below the mound—and the original line of the turf was clearly shown by a band of brown mould—must, of course, have been there before the mound was thrown up, and if any bits of pottery could be discovered to which a date could be assigned, that would go far towards settling the date of the dyke itself. GENERAL PITT-RIVERS said that the presence of fragments of Samian ware under the outer and smaller rampart proved pretty conclusively that that, at least, was of Roman or post-Roman date; but as to the main rampart the evidence as yet was insufficient to warrant a conclusion. He gave it as his opinion that these dykes, being lines of defence, only protected the open and exposed parts of the country, the low-lying grounds having been then covered with dense forest, which would probably sufficiently protect the inhabitants from any enemy. In support of this theory he mentioned that both Bokerley and Wansdyke lose themselves at each end in what must have been thick forest country, where, if it was necessary to continue the line of defence at all, the place of the dyke might easily have been taken by abattis of felled trees. Probably the object of these defensive lines—as that of the Roman wall certainly was—was to defend the country of some tribe or nation in a more advanced state of civilisation from the attacks of its more barbarous neighbours; more especially to prevent the cattle—which probably constituted the wealth of those days—being

carried off by a sudden raid. He suggested that, in some cases, at least, the outer bank may have been used as a road, whilst the inner embankment was probably crowned by a wooden stockade.

Having spent some time here the party proceeded to Shepherd's Shore, where they found lunch ready for them in the barn. Whilst under shelter here some considerable showers of rain fell, but happily with the end of the lunch the rain ended too, and the afternoon, though somewhat overcast, was fine—a much better condition of things than sunshine and heat, considering the amount of walking to be got through. After lunch the breaks took the Members up to the point on the dyke—about one mile from Shepherd's Shore towards Tan Hill—where the men were at work on the new cutting. The original level of the soil had been reached about half-way through the rampart, and whilst the visitors were present several pieces of pottery were found in the original dark surface soil—the rampart which had been thrown up above this being formed of loose chalk rubble. This particular spot was chosen for a cutting on account of the small rectangular earthwork projecting from the dyke at this place, which General Pitt-Rivers thought might mark the site of a settlement of earlier age than the dyke itself. He declined to express any definite opinion as yet as to the age of the pottery found in this cutting, hoping for further evidence before the work was finished.

Proceeding some distance further, to the foot of Tan Hill, in the breaks, the party then alighted, walked up the steep slopes along the dyke, admiring by the way the wealth of down flowers, just then at their best, with which the southern side of the rampart was carpeted; pausing for a while to enjoy the grand view commanded by the summit of the hill, and then walking on down the other side to Cannings Cross Farm, where the carriages met them again after making a long detour. Thence they drove at once to All Cannings, where the Rector, the REV. E. MAY, very kindly offered tea, an invitation which the want of time obliged the archæologists to decline. As it was they were somewhat hurried in their inspection of the Church, where MR. PONTING read a paper calling attention to the points of interest, especially the rich external ornamentation

of the south chapel, and its great resemblance to similar work at Bromham and St. John's, Devizes.

They next proceeded with all speed to Etchilhampton Church, where, with MR. PONTING again for their guide, the fine altar-tomb with recumbent effigies in the chancel, the nave roofs, west window, and curious south-west buttress with battlemented niches, were all noticed.

This was the last item on the programme, and Devizes was reached in very fair time.

The proceedings at the *Conversazione* in the Town Hall, at which seventy-two persons were present, began by Mr. PENRUDDOCKE being called upon to read a paper on Mrs. Jane Lane, in which he described the adventures of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester, and his eventful escape, assisted by the heroine of the paper; after which refreshments of a novel character, kindly provided by MR. PENRUDDOCKE in illustration of his paper, were handed round, consisting of glasses of old Canary wine, and biscuits with a preserve made from a recipe of Mrs. Jane Lane, amongst the ingredients of which were rose-water and musk.

THE PRESIDENT then read portions of a valuable and learned paper he had received from DR. GARSON, the eminent authority on the subject, on the skulls and skeletons found during his excavations at Rotherley and Woodcuts. After which MR. PLENDERLEATH gave a short account of the finding by flint-diggers of an urn and three pierced chalk stones, supposed to have been loom-weights, in a pit some 6ft. below the surface, close to the ramparts of Oldbury Camp, and about 100 yds. south of the monument, a short time before.

As time pressed, the valuable paper by MR. J. JUKES BROWN, on the Geology of Devizes, which was next on the programme, was not read, but the substance of it was given in a short but interesting address by MR. W. HEWARD BELL, who lucidly explained the excellent diagrams of sections of the cretaceous strata of the neighbourhood, which had been prepared for the illustration of the paper.

At the request of THE PRESIDENT, MR. JAMES WAYLEN, the historian of Devizes, gave a short account of the picture painted by himself representing Devizes Castle as it may have been in its

palmy days, which was hung behind the President's chair. He expressed an opinion that the biographical section of the county history had been somewhat neglected in the Society's publications, and hoped that more attention would be paid to this in the future.

This brought the evening's proceedings to a close.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st.

Forty-three Members started on the second day's excursion, which left Devizes at 9.20. The weather looked gloomy but happily only a few showers fell, and the heaviest of these was timed most conveniently, as on the previous day, to come down whilst the archæologists were safely under cover at lunch, whilst towards evening things brightened and the sun came out. Indeed, on the whole, the weather could not have been better for both days' excursions. Dust—which is often so trying on such occasions—was entirely absent, and the temperature was cool and pleasant.

The first stoppage was at Potterne Church, where ARCHDEACON BUCHANAN read a short account of the building, pointing out especially the ancient Saxon font, the thirteenth century north door, and a rubbing of the undecipherable inscription on one of the bells (see vol. xvi., p. 281). After having duly admired this fine thirteenth century Church, the Porch House was next visited, the history of which was shortly described by MR. WALTER BUCHANAN (see vol. xvi. p. 287). After wandering over the delightful old house so lavishly restored by Mr. Richmond, and admiring the many bits of ancient glass collected from various sources in its windows, the party drove on to Market Lavington, where the Church was carefully described by MR. PONTING.

The next stopping-place was Erchfont, where the archæologists found a Church in some respects the most interesting of any visited this year, and which, never having been visited by the Society before, was new, as, indeed, were also the four Churches next visited, to most of the Members. The interest here centred in the beautiful and very unusual early fourteenth century chancel, which—with its vaulted roof, its ridge stones and singular fleur-de-lys, showing that the roof was originally covered with stone slabs, as the south porch

is now, the remains of contemporary glass in the heads of the easternmost windows, and many other points of interest—is, in some respects, unique in Wiltshire. After thoroughly enjoying this Church, under Mr. PONTING'S direction, the party, at the invitation of the Vicar, visited the picturesque garden of the vicarage, with its curious deep ravine; and then assembled at the school, where an excellent lunch, provided by Mr. Reynolds, of the Bear Hotel, Devizes, awaited them. MR. PENRUDDOCKE, who took the chair in the absence of the Chairman, thanked the Local Secretaries of the Meeting for the excellent way in which all the arrangements were made; whilst MR. MEDLICOTT said they must not allow the Meeting to terminate without expressing their thanks also to the Mayor of Devizes (Mr. Gillman) for his very kind provision of refreshments on the two previous evenings.

Chirton was soon reached after lunch, and the very interesting little Church, with its splendid font, south door, nave arcade, and roof, all of the twelfth century, were commented on by MR. PONTING, who, after a mile's further drive, also did the honours of Marden Church, pointing out the fine twelfth century south door and chancel arch, with fifteenth century tower—the latter showing now to the uninitiated, few if any traces of the fact that under Mr. Ponting's careful hands it was taken completely down, its condition rendering this imperatively necessary, and was built up again, stone by stone, upon new foundations, only a few years ago. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ponting may soon be enabled to do as good a work for the nave, which sadly needs it, as he has already done for the tower.

Charlton was the next place on the programme, and here again the Church seemed the only object of interest—indeed, through the whole of this part of the Pewsey Vale, through which the route of this day's excursion lay, there is not a single specimen of domestic architecture or other object of interest to vary the succession of Churches. These latter, however, were, on the whole, a very interesting series, giving examples of an unusually wide range of date and style. Of Charlton Church itself, which presents a very picturesque interior, the nave is entirely modern. The chapel on

the west side, with the tower and part of the chancel remain of the old structure, as also the wooden screens of both chapel and chancel. The most curious thing, however, about the building is the double squint from the porch into the chancel, through the walls of the chapel, which MR. PONTING asserted was to allow a person standing in the porch to see the priest at the high altar, and ring the sanctus bell at the proper time.

Rushall Church was next visited, but, with the exception of a Norman font, and the good oak benches of the sixteenth century, and the strange private pew of the Poore family on the west side, had little to detain the visitors.

Upavon was on the programme, but it was found that time would not allow of going there, and the carriages made for Manningford Bruce, where the extremely interesting Saxon Church (see vol. xx., p. 122) with its apse, herring-bone flint-work, high narrow door arches, and windows far up in the walls, was described by MR. PONTING. Through the kindness of the REV. E. EVERETT, the beautiful little Pre-Reformation chalice belonging to the parish of Manningford Abbots was exhibited here, and examined with much interest.

After seeing the Church the whole party adjourned to tea at MR. and MRS. GRANT MEEK'S, for which very welcome refreshment their hospitable hostess was most heartily thanked.

The breaks then returned to Devizes, and the excursion of 1890 came to an end, after a very enjoyable day spent in a part of Wiltshire new to many Members of the Society.

Notes on the Churches visited by the Society in 1890.

By C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

[For *St. John's and St. Mary's, Devizes*, see *Wilts Mag.*, vol. ii., p. 213 ;
for *Potterne*, vol. xvi., p. 274.]

S. MARY'S. MARKET LAVINGTON.

THE plan of this Church consists of nave with north and south aisles, south porch, western tower, and chancel, with a sacristy on the north side of the latter, all ancient.

That a Norman Church stood here is shown by the pieces of stone ornament, including the chevron and billet moulds of that period, which are built into the walls of the porch and outside of the east end of the nave—these were found during the restoration of the Church in 1862.

There is also a distinct and interesting feature of the same date—though it does not occupy its old position—the bowl of a stoup, now in the vestry and forming a piscina. The narrowness of the south aisle also indicates an early foundation.

The nave and aisles were apparently re-built very early in the fourteenth century—the period to which I assign the south arcade and two bays of that on the north (both having square piers on chamfered bases), also the door and west and east windows of the north aisle and the lower part of the walls of the south aisle. It will be observed that the westernmost arch of the north aisle was formed at a later date, the inner order of the chamfered arch does not die out on the face of the piers as in the case of the rest, but is carried down to the bottom of the respond on one side, and corbelled out against the pier on the other. The stop on the pier was then worked to match the earlier one on the other angles, but no such stop occurs on the respond.

Whilst on this part I would call attention to the very marked evidence which exists in this Church of the floor having been laid to a slope following the natural level of the site—an expedient frequently adopted in early structures. In this case the fall was from north to south. The sill of the north door is 2ft. 6in. above the present floor-level, and the rough appearance of the bases of the *older* piers of the north arcade shows that the ground around them has been lowered and the foundations exposed; whilst the lower level at which the worked stone commences on the respond indicates the probability that this slope was done away with when the fifteenth century western arch was inserted. Before leaving the arcades I may mention the arch carried across the south aisle at the point where buttressed by the porch and forming a good support to the arcade.

The wall of the south aisle was raised and a two-light window built in the added part, high up at the west end, at about the middle of the fifteenth century. A corbel of the old roof of this aisle exists in the arcade wall; the three-light windows inserted in the south wall are apparently of seventeenth century Gothic, and have square heads. The square-headed two-light window in the east wall without arch or cusping, is singular, but it has, I think, been tampered with.

I said that the door and east end and west windows of the north aisle were thirteenth century work, but this is not the case with the walls and the rest of the windows and on a first glance this part presents somewhat of a problem, which I solve in the following way:—when the beautiful fifteenth century tower was built the north wall of the aisle was evidently *re-built*, for the tower plinth is carried along this part, but the early window in the west end and the north door were built in, for their label moulds indicate an earlier date than those of the three other windows or than the plinth. It will be seen also that the stone facing on the outside is *cut round* the label terminals of the doorway and the latter are not worked on the constructional stones in the usual way. The east wall of this aisle was not re-built at this time. Here, too, are diagonal buttresses which are later than the west window. The three

Perpendicular windows have a very peculiar type of tracery and the labels have long terminals returned into the wall, the reveals are carried to the floor and form seats inside.

The cusping of the early west window has been cut away. A piscina in the east respond of the arcade here doubtless indicates the chantry chapel of S. Mary, S. Katherine and S. Margaret, in which Robert de la Mere, a relative of William Beauchamp, of Bromham, Lord S. Amand (and the sire of Richard, whose work we saw at All Cannings yesterday,) ordered his body to be buried—he died in 1457. The staircase to the rood-loft starts from this chapel; but it is a fifteenth century insertion, as indicated by its door arch and the little trefoil window—the stairs are in perfect preservation: the passage is only 18in. wide, and affords one further support to my contention that these staircases were not, in village Churches, intended for the use of the priest.

The tower is a good and notable example of early fifteenth century work. It has buttresses standing square with its sides, and is entirely without strings to divide it into its three stages. The west window and door are treated as one feature, with bold projecting jamb and arch mouldings carried to the ground—the splay being panelled. The staircase stops at the belfry level. (I would remark, in passing, that oyster-shells are freely used in the joints of this part.)

To return to the nave—the clerestory is coeval with the arcades and the fenestration is remarkable: there are three of the original single cusped lights on the north side and two on the south; on the north there is a very late (probably sixteenth century) three-light window near the east end, inserted, doubtless, to throw more light on the rood-loft, and a two-light one of the same date in the centre of the south side—both of these have wood inside lintels, while the rest have arches. The roof of the nave is, I think, coeval with these late windows, but modern braces and rafters have been added.

The south porch has a good inner doorway with cusped arch of the date of the door and windows in the north aisle, and above it a niche for a figure. There is a good corbel over the outer doorway also, and part of a cross above.

The chancel was erected at about the same time as the earlier parts of the aisles and nave arcades, the north and east walls remain of this work with two two-light windows and priest's doorway in the former and piscina in the south wall; the south wall was erected and the chancel arch and east window inserted without regard for the old string course, in 1862. The chancel apparently has its original roof above the plaster ceiling.

The sacristy was added later in the fourteenth century, as indicated by the diagonal buttresses and the moulding of the label to the outer door; though the cusped arch of the doorway might be taken as coeval with the chancel. Further evidence that it was an addition is afforded by the way in which its east wall cuts into the window of the sanctuary. The corbels of the old roof remain: the north window is a later insertion. The squint in the chancel wall points in the direction of the high altar, and was probably intended for the use of the priest in watching the altar.

The chancel was originally without buttresses.

The font is a plain but bold Decorated one, and of good size.

There is a rude sundial cut on the south-west buttress of the porch, which certainly does not indicate the hours of the day, but might have been cut to indicate the canonical hours. On the opposite side of the doorway is rudely cut one of those small old crosses, with a hole at each termination, which are often found on the face of old walls.

S. MICHAEL'S & ALL ANGELS. ERCHFONT.

The principal part of this Church was erected during the "Decorated" period; the work is pure and rich, and at the same time it possesses great individuality; there are features here which, so far as I am aware, have no parallel in the county. A great deal might be said on this Church, but I will describe its various features as briefly as possible.

There appears to be nothing here earlier than the beginning of the thirteenth century, but the font is of that period, and so also is the chancel arch; so much of the latter has been made up in modern plaster-work that its appearance is misleading, but the sections of the

old mouldings which remain indicate the date of the original parts. It will be seen that the Norman feeling lingers in the billet mould of the label, and in the square abacus (which latter, though modern, is probably copied from the old). The Church of which these features formed part has, however, with these exceptions disappeared, but there is no occasion to regret this circumstance when so beautiful a structure has been given us in its place.

The re-building commenced with the north and south transepts, which date from the earlier half of the fourteenth century. The tracery of the south window has been renewed, also the whole of the two east windows of the south transept, but it is probable that they are copies of the original work, as they go very well with the old mouldings. There is a singular stepping up of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. only, in the string course of the south transept, to adapt it to the respective levels of the side and end window sills. The east window in the north transept is of three lights, whilst that on the south is of five lights. Canon Jackson mentions a tradition that on the destruction of the chapel near Easterton one of these transepts was appropriated to the inhabitants of Eastcott tything and the other to Wedhampton (*Wilts Magazine*, vol. x., p. 279).

Immediately after this came the re-building of the chancel, and this was done in the best work of the period. It is of three bays divided by buttresses of very unusual form—they are very massive, but they have not proved equal to the demands made upon them by the heavy stone vault and roof, both being without any tie in themselves. It is somewhat remarkable that these buttresses, having to resist so much lateral thrust, should have been exaggerated in *width* rather than in *projection*. Each bay on the south side and the two end bays on the north have good two-light windows of "Geometrical" design, but the middle bay on the north is occupied by a well-designed porch over the priest's doorway, formed by carrying up the base-mould of the buttress; both inner and outer doorways having plain straight-sided pointed heads. The east window is a modern one of three lights and poor design. The two angle buttresses and those at the east end have also been added, doubtless with the view of arresting the spreading of the walls.

The feature to which I desire to call particular attention is the *roof*—this is vaulted in stone on the inside, with the central and intersecting ribs usual at that period. The subjects of the carved bosses are (commencing at the easternmost one):—S. Michael and the dragon, a pelican feeding her young, a mermaid, two serpents. Instead of the tiled roof which we now see, it is evident that it was originally constructed entirely of stone like the porch, the form of construction being arched ribs supporting a covering of stone slabs. The lower stones of this roof remain *in situ*, and also the cap stones of the ribs, each of the latter terminated by a fleur-de-lis, but the covering has been replaced by tiles. The scheme was a bold one for so wide a span, and it appears not to have been entirely satisfactory from a structural point of view, though exceedingly picturesque. The parapet is of a curious double-stage arrangement with quatrefoil openings through which the water ran off (instead of being collected in gutters and discharged through gargoyles) and a string course above these.

Inside the chancel there is a coeval piscina with ogee arch and a bowl of quatrefoil form, partly cut away. In the windows north and south of the sanctuary there are remains of old glass, apparently coeval with the structure, with figures of angels.

The south aisle is a beautiful example of fully developed Late Decorated work of a flowing type. The window coming between the porch and transept is an exquisite one with a carved stem-and-leaf ornament carried round in the hollow of the arch and jamb. The other window in this wall is a square-headed one, but the head was removed when the present parapet was added to the aisle; the west window of two lights is coeval, but plainer. The diagonal buttress with octagonal stem at the south-west angle has evidently been added, as its connexion with the cornice shows, and its terminal is quite a modern one.

The porch is an addition of early Perpendicular work, and it partially conceals the flowing window above referred to; but for this and for the angle buttresses the flat shape of the buttresses on each side would lead one to assign it to an earlier period. In this porch the chancel mode of construction has been followed, and the

roof is here intact with the exception of the loss of its terminals, so that we can clearly see what the chancel was formerly—the stone ribs overlap laterally to cover the joints. The ceiling is a barrel-vault of stone with cusped ribs; the outer doorway has a square head, with niche over, and is flanked by pinnacles—the peculiar design of the gable cross is deserving of notice. The inner doorway is coeval with the aisle, and is remarkable for an unusually late example of the dog-tooth ornament, used in the same group of mouldings with the twig ornament before mentioned. The label mould is a very bold and good one, and the cornice along the springing of the porch vault is carried up over the doorway.

The nave arcades and clerestory are a little later than the aisle, and the arch across the south aisle which abuts against the arcade (but does not intersect with it) looks earlier than the arcade itself. An arch of a plainer description is carried in a similar way across the north aisle. This aisle is of fifteenth century date and has one original window and one new one. The roof is a good specimen of Jacobean oak-work with billet mould and pendants, and bears the date 1631.

In the eastern responds of the nave arcades are two openings—on the north side a doorway, and on the south a squint, but both have been so disguised by modern plaster-work that it is difficult to identify their original form.

The south transept was probably a chantry, for it has a piscina coeval with its erection, although *this* has also been disguised by the modern plasterer. The windows of this transept have inside detached shafts and arches, and there was probably a canopied niche of their full height between the two in the east wall, for its corbel remains, and the side mouldings are continued down. The roof of this transept bears the date 1787.

The tower was built in the latter half of the fifteenth century; the west window is of a somewhat unusual type, and the doorway under retains its original oak door and iron-work. There is a pretty niche on the outside by the side of this doorway, with an ogee arch, the tracery of which has been mutilated. The stair turret is square on plan and terminates at the belfry level.

The font is of thirteenth century date—it has a square bowl, the angles of which are slightly canted off.

S. JOHN BAPTIST'S. CHERINGTON (OR CHIRTON).

This Church has been much altered, but there is still sufficient evidence to enable us to form a pretty good idea of its history,

The first thing which strikes one is the very early roof, quite the earliest example of timber-work that we have seen during our excursions for many years. Perhaps the best means of arriving at its probable date will be to first consider the arcades which support it. These are of three bays each of round arches, with quite plain soffits and without labels. The pillars are round and the caps and their abaci square—the carving in each being of a different type. Now on reading this description alone one would be disposed to say “Why of course this is pure Norman work!” but if we look a little closer we shall see that, although the builders preserved these peculiarities of the Norman style, the carving shows signs of transition, and I think we must put this work at not earlier than 1170. The main timbers of the roof taken alone might be referred to early in the thirteenth century—but it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the nave could have required a new roof within fifty years of its completion. I think, therefore, we are bound to assign the roof to the same date as that of the arcades, and pronounce it a Transitional Norman one. And you may observe that, although the rafters and braces have a later appearance, there are tie-beams at which level a ceiling might have been put, and only these and the wall-plates level with them are moulded, and this with the Norman billet mould.

The beautiful doorway in the south aisle, which we saw as we came in, is of the date of which we are now speaking—with the exception of the inner filling with the pointed arch, which is of fourteenth century date. The jambs and arch of this doorway have a good bold roll moulding, and very varied carved subjects—amongst which are, not only the beak-head, but deer's heads and other animals, human heads, hands, and entire figures—the inner member being the zig-zag.

There is further evidence of the twelfth century Church in the chancel, the lower and thicker part of the east wall and the east buttress of which are of that date.

The chancel has been partially re-built within recent years, but the upper part of the east wall (above the outside set-off) with the three-light window may be set down at about 1300, and the two-light window in the north wall is probably coeval with it. The curious two-light window opposite is a piece of Jacobean Gothic, and the other window in this wall is modern, though the pretty piscina in the angle of its splay is old work built in.

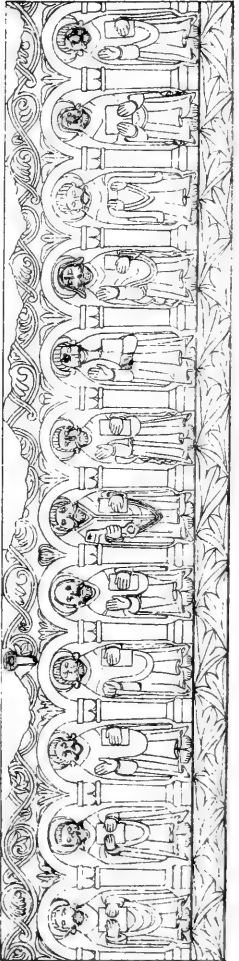
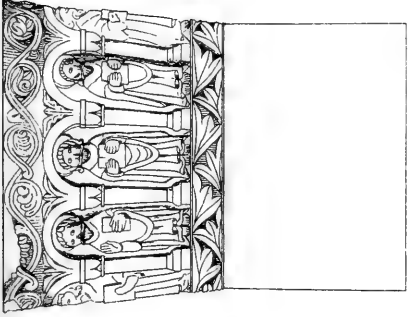
The north and south aisles have been re-built, but the east window of the latter is the old one replaced. The piscina is coeval with it, though not in its original position—it will be seen that it is too far to the west to serve for the altar there, and it is also too low for use: the late vicar told me that the architect's reason for this was that in its old position it would have interfered with the new chimney! I think this ought to be placed on record, lest any casual observer might be misled into thinking that the original builders had put a piscina in this peculiar position.

The porch has been partially re-built, but it was first erected in the fifteenth century.

The tower is a typical specimen of the Perpendicular western tower of a village Church. It is three stages high, and has a west window of three lights with no door under. The arch communicating with the nave is of the full width of the tower; there is no stair turret. It is hardly necessary to add that the pinnacles surrounding it are modern.

I usually leave the font to the last, although in this instance I should, perhaps, from its importance, have placed it first. It is a magnificent specimen of the Transitional Norman font, and was doubtless the one made for the original Church of which we have spoken.¹ It is circular, and the side is ornamented by a series of twelve arches containing figures of the twelve apostles—all, with

¹ The drawing of the font here given is taken from an old print in my possession—the details are accurately shown.



FONT-CHERINGTON.



the exception of one holding a roll), have books, and one (doubtless S. Peter) has also a key (not *two* keys, as is more usual).

It is curious that this font and that at Avebury, which is of about the same date, should have appeared in a list which was recently sent to me for revision, amongst the instances of *lead*en fonts, and I was asked to add to this list any more which I knew of. I replied, "I cannot make any *addition* to your list, but I *can* strike out two, which I know to be of stone!" Whether they were ever covered with dark paint which led to this mistake, I do not know; but that is the only explanation I can give of this error on the part of a clever archæologist.

ALL SAINTS'. MARDEN.

Here we have two well-preserved features of a Church of the pure Norman work of Bishop Roger's episcopacy—the south doorway and the chancel arch are not later than 1120 (some half-century earlier than the work at Cherington), but the foundations of this early work appear to have been so bad that none of the side walls remain.

The doorway is enriched with the chevron and bold roll mouldings. It has a square lintel—itsself an early feature—and the tympanum is plain, though it was probably left for sculpture. The label is carved with the chain pattern, the links unequal, and in the centre there is a gap: at first sight it would seem that the mason got wrong in his setting out, and came to standstill; but on closer examination it appears that the central stone bears a fifteenth century moulding—a fact which seems to point to the conclusion that the doorway was re-built when the great re-modelling of the Church took place, and that this was put in to make up some deficiency.

The chancel arch has become disturbed from the settlements, the jambs have spread and the crown of the arch dropped, giving the present curious flattened appearance.

I have often heard it stated that the jambs of the arches and the line of the side walls in old work were built to slope outwards at the top, like the sides of a ship, to symbolise the ship of the Church,

but I confess that I have never yet seen an instance of it where some more practical reason could not be given for this peculiarity. For instance, at Cherington, and here, the subsoil is green sand which, although an excellent foundation when a firm bed of it is reached (as at S. John's, Devizes), is very treacherous near the surface (as at S. Mary's, in the same town); hence we see that the buildings have settled—I shall speak further of this when we come to the tower. Then the later side walls here are built to batter on the inside face; they are some 6in. thicker at the base than at the roof level: but surely this is only intended to give *strength!* Probably the fifteenth century builders were warned in this respect by the older walls having become so much settled that it was necessary to re-build them.

But to return to this arch—it will be seen that it is composed of three orders of the chevron moulding—all the work being on the west face, so that the inner member is fair with the east face of the wall. There is no label, but this has probably been cut away for the rood loft—the doorway for access to which is seen high up in the north wall. The abacus of the cap is carried across the nave on each side as a string course.

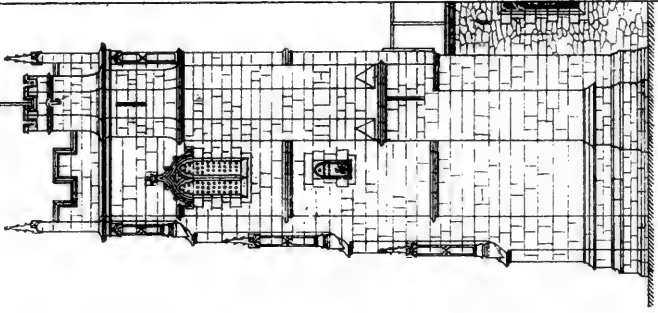
The nave was, as I remarked before, re-built in the fifteenth century, when the tower was erected. There are two of the nave windows of this period left—one in the north and one in the south walls, both have had their tracery cut out. The roof of this period remains and is of a somewhat peculiar type, and the form of the spandrels suggest the idea that the pitch has been altered; but this is not so. The corbels supporting the principals represent a bishop and a king alternately.

The tower is of unusual beauty. It was probably erected at about the middle of the fifteenth century in the form to which it has recently been restored, and I would ask you to especially notice the proportions of the stair turret, and the pinnacle on each set-off of the buttresses, also the ogee arches of the windows.

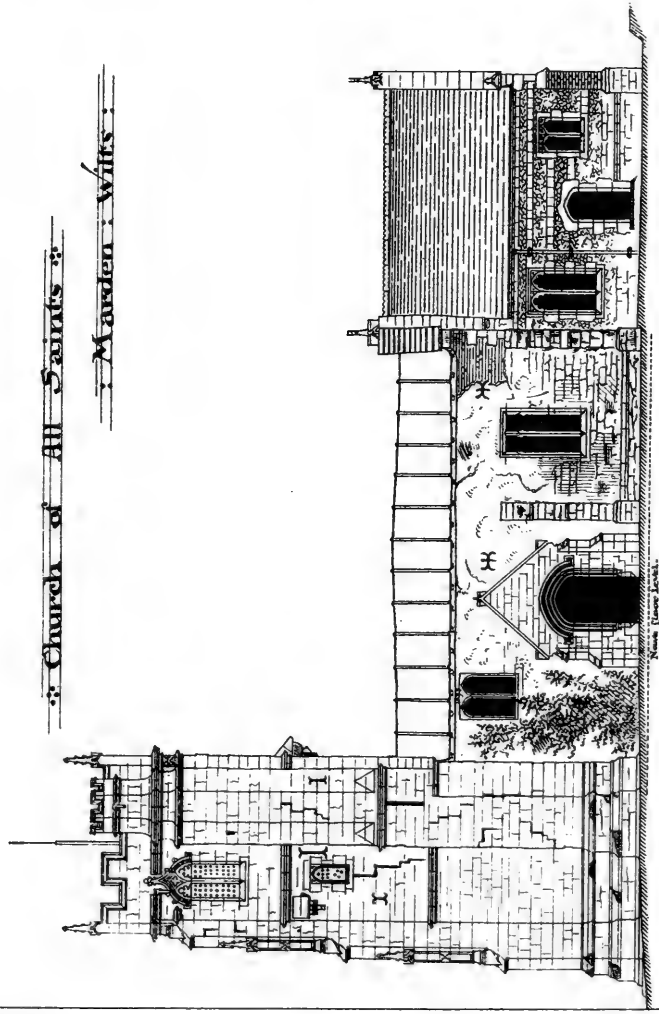
But the builders did not realise the real cause of the settlements in the Norman work—or, at any rate, the proper remedy. They doubtless found the sand was soft near the surface, and they sought

Church of All Saints :

Marden : Wilts :



SOUTH ELEVATION,
SHOWING TOWER RESTORED.



SOUTH ELEVATION, - BEFORE RESTORATION.

W. & A. B. & Co. Architects, London.



to neutralise the effects of this by putting in large sandstone boulders as a foundation instead of digging deeper. The result was that these were crushed down into the sand, and the tower became split and distorted. At some period—probably when the bells were put in¹— an attempt was made to arrest this damage by putting large oak beams right through the walls from east to west and north to south. These were keyed on the outside and the exposed parts protected by a kind of stone hood. Then, as if to compensate for the additional weight imposed by the bells, the top of the tower was taken off for about 7ft. in height, and the cornice and parapet were re-set at a lower level.

I have here two drawings, one showing the tower as it was before the restoration in 1885, and the other showing it as it is now (and as the evidences afforded by the stones indicated that it originally was). You will see that the cornice is broken through to avoid interfering with the window labels, and the shaft of the pinnacle on the upper set-off of the buttresses was reduced to about a foot in height; but the bases of these shafts remained, excepting, in one instance, where the central cusping of the panelling of the face had been re-fixed in lieu of the base: this, and the fact that the pinnacles on the set off below were of equal height, gave the key to the original design.

All the precautions taken for the safety of the tower were of no avail! the settlements went on, and the rotten state of the mortar offered no resistance, so that the whole structure was on the verge of collapse, and Mr. Butterfield condemned it forty years ago. When I was called to advise as to its treatment I at first hoped to re-build only the upper part and to underpin the rest, but on discovering the inferiority of the mortar I was obliged to abandon this intention and to re-build the whole. The entire structure was, therefore, taken down and re-built stone for stone, each being marked, and a plan of the joints made to ensure its being re-placed

¹ The dates on the bells are, 1627, 1740, 1757 (twice), 1788, and the following inscription is cut on the bell frame:—

W. H. } Ch. W^{as}.
B. H. } 1780.

in the position in which we found it. At the same time the western bay of the nave roof was restored, and I hope that the energy of Mr. Fletcher will soon avail to complete the much-needed work of a restoration of the rest of the nave.

The chancel has been re-built by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and I judge from the two old windows and priests' door built in there, that this, as well as the nave, had been before re-built in the fifteenth century.

The nave door and lock are of seventeenth century make.

A gallery appears to have been erected at the west end in the seventeenth century, and the present window, high up in the south wall (and bearing the date 1699) inserted to light it.

The font is a plain octagonal bowl on a small stem, and was probably made in the early part of the thirteenth century.

S. PETER'S. CHARLTON.

This little Church was formerly a chapel belonging to Upavon, where was an alien cell of S. Wandragesille's, Normandy.

The original plan of the Church (or chapel) apparently consisted of a continuous nave and chancel of the same width and height, divided only by a screen, but a chapel has since been added on the north side of the nave, with a tower adjoining forming the nave porch.

In 1858 the nave and chancel were re-built with the exception of the part of the north wall westward of the tower, the lower half of the west window with part of the west wall below, and the plinth of the south wall. Besides these pieces of wall there are only two items of evidence of what the Church was previously. First, we have the charming piscina and the string course enriched with carved pateræ under the east window, which have been built into the new walls—these may be put at the early part of the fifteenth century. Then there is a sundial painted on the south face of the tower, which can now only be seen from the hill above, owing to the high pitch of the nave roof. It is clear, therefore, that there must previously have been a roof of much lower pitch; but thirty years ago low-pitched roofs were not in favour amongst architects, and

we must not too severely criticise this alteration by the architect for the restoration, who has, at any rate, given us a beautiful little Church.

The chapel and tower were erected together at the latter part of the fifteenth century. The brass on the west wall of the former bears the following inscription:—

“ Off yo^r. charite pray for the soul of Willm Chaucey gentylmaⁿ & Marion his wyfe which Willm edefied thys Chapell and decessyd the ix day of Juni Anno dñi M^occcc^oxxiii^o.”

The arms are those of Chaucey impaling Dunch, and as the same appear on a shield in the spandrel of the porch doorway it is probable that both chapel and tower were erected, or “ edefied,” by William Chaucey. The archway between chapel and nave is panelled like that of the tower of Rushall, and has a rich oak screen, the communication being by means of a traceried opening in the same, without a door. The carving in this screen is not cut out of the solid, but cut separately and planted in, a treatment often found in late work. The chapel has two square-headed windows—a four-light in the south wall and a two-light in the east. There are corbels for figures in the angles on each side of the site of the altar, and a piscina in a perfect state of preservation on the south side. The original flat-pitched roof remains in this part.

The chancel screen, which forms the only separation of chancel and nave, is of the same date as the screen of the chapel, but it has doors. The original colouring remains on the old parts; the rood loft does not exist.

The tower is of three stages, and its somewhat unusual position is accounted for by its having been built with the chapel. There is no staircase to give access to the belfry. The lower stage forms the porch for the nave, and from it the sanctus bell was rung during mass.

The question of the use of low-side windows has lately been revived in the columns of the “*Antiquary*,” and I was invited by Dr. Cox to give my views upon it.¹ From the various examples which I have studied I have no doubt that the low-side window was

¹ “*Antiquary*,” vol. xxi., p. 122.

fitted with a shutter which could be opened to give exit to the sound of a *hand-bell* at the proper time in the service of the mass, the bell being rung by an attendant placed in such a position as would enable him to see the celebrant. Where there was a sanctus bell in a separate bell-cot, or in the tower, the low-side window was not needed, and is not found of coeval or subsequent date. This is a good instance where such other provision is made. In the wall between the tower and the chapel is a squint divided into two lights by a mullion placed on each face of the wall—this gives a view of the chapel altar: then there is a splayed single opening through the east jamb of the chapel archway in a direct line with the position of the celebrant in front of the high altar, so that the same squint serves for use at either altar. The attendant would stand in the porch and ring the sanctus bell placed in the tower.

This squint also fixes in a very definite manner the position of the celebrant directly in front of the centre of the altar, as the two points of sight through the two squints are so far apart that any deviation from this position would place the celebrant out of sight of the person ringing the bell.

S. MATTHEW'S. RUSHALL.

There is not a great deal of old work here, but the quality of it makes up to a great extent for the deficiency in quantity.

There was probably a Church here in Norman times, for the bowl of the font is set upon an inverted capital of the latter half of the twelfth century, which serves as a base, and the bowl—a plain octagonal one—is perhaps of the same date.

The present nave is of the date of about 1360; it has two two-light windows in the south wall with two good buttresses standing square with the face of the wall, whilst the one at the south-west angle is a diagonal one, but very massive and of good proportions. The chancel arch is coeval, and consists of two orders of chamfers—the outer chamfer being carried down whilst the inner one stops against the face of the jambs.

The west tower was added at about the same time as the chapel and tower at Charlton, and the arches are of the same panelled type.

The pinnacles here are diagonal; the tracery of the west window has been mutilated.

The chancel is a modern structure, and the north wall of the nave has been re-built and an excrescence, consisting of a kind of *Royal Box*, added, in which are the arms of the Poore family. There are good bits of old glass in the windows of this pew.

The arrangements at the west end detract very much from the proportions of the Church, and block up the tower. The bench ends are a very interesting example of sixteenth century Gothic work, and it is to be hoped they will be taken care of in any restoration of the Church.

There is an Elizabethan tablet to "W.P."—a member of the Pinckney family.

S. MARY THE VIRGIN'S. UPAVON.

This must have been, when at its best, a Church of very fine proportions, and in this respect it reminds one of its sister Church at Netheravon.

To trace the history of this building from its earliest period we must begin at the east end where we have some well-preserved evidence of the Church of the Transitional Norman period, or *circa* 1175. Although the north and south walls of the chancel and the greater part of the east wall have been re-built, its original dimensions have been retained, the buttresses remain undisturbed, and the old features have been reinstated: of these original features there are the three buttresses at the east end and the two side windows of, probably, a group of three; the priests' door in the north wall with the pretty stops on its jambs; the sanctuary window in the same wall with inside bonnet arch; and the singular triple chancel arch, which latter I will describe more in detail. The central arch of the three is wider than the others and pointed, the arch is of two orders, the outer member is ornamented with the Norman chevron moulding and the inner member plain; it has a square billet-moulded label. The side arches are carried back to the full width of the nave on each side, and are semicircular, whilst on their east face they are narrower—being contained within the width of the chancel—and

pointed. The piers between the arches are square, and have fluted caps with square abaci.

It is probable there was no nave of stone at that time, but that either the chancel was added to an earlier nave of timber, which served the purpose for a time longer, or a temporary one was erected. However that may be there is no trace of work in this part earlier than about 1200—1220, when a large Church with nave and aisles was commenced. The three western bays of the north arcade and the whole of the south arcade (the bays of which arcades, by the way, are not opposite each other) were first erected—these have the inner orders of the arches stopped on columns with moulded caps and bases; but the easternmost arch on the north side was erected some twenty or thirty years later, and it appears to have been cut through a blank wall; its inner order is stopped on carved corbels and the chamfer of the outer order carried down, with stops and plain chamfered base. There is no clerestory.

At some date unknown the south aisle was pulled down and the arches filled in, but I believe that in this part the only alteration made during the recent restoration was the insertion of new windows. The north aisle is new, but narrow, and probably on the Early English foundations.

The tower was not erected until late in the thirteenth century, and we have thus another very instructive instance of the slow process by which a village Church was built in ancient times. It is a magnificent and solidly-built structure of unusually broad dimensions. The two lower stages are faced with good close-jointed flint-work on the outside; the top stage has a coarser facing and it may have been built after a few years' pause, but the corbel-table under the parapet shews that it was completed before the close of the thirteenth century, when it was probably terminated by a pyramidal roof covered with shingles. The parapet was added in the fifteenth century. The stair turret is a prolongation, without break, of the east face of the tower (as at Imber) and is terminated at the belfry level by a stone hipped roof. The belfry windows are of two lights; the west doorway has well-designed jamb and arch mouldings, and a fifteenth century carved crucifix has been fixed

over it. The coffin-lid lying by the doorway is as old as the tower, and it is a pity that it is not put inside, where there is ample room for it, and where it would be better preserved. The archway between tower and nave is a fine lofty one of three orders of chamfers continued down the jambs without intervening capitals, and the jambs stand on stone benches or seats which are carried across for the full width of the nave on each side.

The porch, which has been re-built, retains its thirteenth century arch, and a coeval piscina exists in the south wall of the chancel. There is no evidence of what was done in the fifteenth century to the nave and aisles, for the south aisle having been done away with and the north aisle entirely re-built, with all new windows, all traces are, unfortunately, lost. But we have in the chancel some interesting features of this period. The central one of the three Norman east windows was taken out and a Perpendicular one of four lights inserted; whilst a two-light coeval window, with its inside jambs carried down to form sedilia, took the place of one probably like that on the north side of the sanctuary.

At the same time, probably owing to the development of ritual, a low-side window, with square head, was inserted on the north side in its most usual position near the chancel arch. It was probably put on the north side because, as at present, the greater number of the houses lay on that side of the Church.

The bowl of the font, which stands on a new base, is coeval with the body of the Church, and is of considerable interest. It is octagonal, and the faces are carved with various emblems and devices:—

On the east is a cross within a quatrefoil.

On the south, a floriated cross.

On the north, a representation of the Annunciation—the figures of the Blessed Virgin Mary and S. Gabriel, with a lily in a pot between.

On the west, a leopard and dragon.

On the south-west, a lion and three fleur-de-lis.

On the north-east and south-east, leaves.

On the north-west, a geometrical pattern.

Canon Jackson states (vol. x., p. 313):—"Here was an alien priory of Benedict monks, being a cell or house subordinate to St. Wandragesille's Abbey at Fontanelle, in the diocese of Rouen. How many brethren occupied the Upavon cell, and whether they had any Church or chapel apart from the parish Church, is not known." The large dimensions of the Church would lead one to suppose that it served as the monastic as well as the parish Church.

S. PETER'S. MANNINGFORD BRUCE.¹

This is the second instance in Wiltshire of a complete pre-Norman Church, and it is of exceptional interest inasmuch as the other example—that of Bradford—has a square-ended chancel, whilst this has the earlier and more Eastern form of a semi-circular apse. In other respects a great resemblance is seen in the two—the body of the Church in both cases consists of simply nave and chancel; both have north and south doorways in the nave; in both cases these doorways are lofty and narrow—the dimensions in this case being 8ft. 9in high to the springing, and 3ft. 4in. wide. But here the resemblance ends, for the Bradford Church is erected in the district of a good building material—close to a quarry of oolite which was undoubtedly worked at a very early period—whilst Manningford possesses neither stone, nor clay for making bricks, and the builders of this Church had to procure flints from the chalk hills which limit the Pewsey vale on the north and south, and to content themselves with sufficient workable stones for dressing the quoins and openings. This wide difference in the respective local advantages of the two situations has had, as might be expected, considerable influence in the design and ornamentation. The walls at Bradford are faced on the inside and on the outside with wrought stone, and ornamented by an arcade in flat relief carried round the building, whilst at Manningford they are composed entirely of flint-work and devoid of ornamentation. How far the greater

¹ In revising these notes for the printer it occurs to me to say that they do not pretend to more than briefly touch upon the main points of interest in the building, and the reader is referred to the exhaustive paper by Dr. Baron (to which I allude) for fuller details (vol. xx., p. 122).

facility for procuring stone is accountable for the existence of north and south porches at the Bradford Church it is impossible to say, but there is no trace of porches at Manningford, though it is by no means improbable that they once existed here as at Bradford, although of wood, which was the usual building material of the period, and was doubtless abundant in this immediate neighbourhood.

The adoption of the circular form of the apse, in preference to the more English form of the square end, as at Bradford (the only other difference in the plan of the two Churches), might have been partially due to the lack of stone for quoins (many early towers were built round for no other reason than this), though as the vertical courses at the commencement of the apse take the same quantity of freestone, this can hardly have been the sole cause.

Now to proceed to a more particular description of Manningford Church. The first thing which strikes a person looking for Saxon work here is the absence of long-and-short work in the quoins—all the quoins being of the later flat-bedded type; but I do not attach much importance to this circumstance, considering the difficulty of procuring long stones here, and that long-and-short work does not invariably occur in other Saxon buildings (*e.g.*, Steyning, Sussex), although it is the more usual kind of quoin.

It will be noticed that the flint-work is laid in diagonal courses alternately sloping in opposite directions—called “herring-bone” work. Although this is found in Roman masonry, it is not of itself evidence of very early work, for I have met with it (as at Great Cheverell) down to the thirteenth century. I consider that this form of masonry was adopted more for convenience (to enable stones of irregular length and thickness to be laid in courses without cutting) than for ornament, and there can be no doubt that this Church—as was almost invariably the case in Saxon work—was plastered on the outside, and the axe marks to hold the plaster are still discernible on the quoins and windows.

The total absence of the buttress is a definite mark of the early date of this Church. A further early characteristic is the absence of an east window. In a valuable paper on the Church by the late Dr. Baron, contributed to vol. xx. of the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, he

describes the discovery, in a similar blank space in the apsidal Church of Swyncombe, in Oxfordshire, of "a large archaic painting of Our Lord between two angels, with a liberal supply on their wings of eyes like those on a peacock's tail (a peculiarity which he finds in an Anglo-Saxon MS. of the tenth century). This painting had been partly destroyed by the insertion of three little round-headed windows" and he concludes that both the apse and the painting were much older than the Norman period. Dr. Baron also states that the original Church dedicated to S. Aldhelm at Bishopstrow (a place which that bishop is recorded to have visited as a missionary bishop) was apsidal and had no east window. There can be no doubt that the centre of the east end here at Manningford was also intended for such a picture as that discovered at Swyncombe, and that the side windows were relied upon for the necessary light: great caution would doubtless be observed in those early days in the number and position of the windows, as being assailable points to be defended, and this probably accounts for the great height at which they are here placed above the floor level.

A point not mentioned by Dr. Baron is the remarkable position of the two chancel windows on the plan; they are placed at the chord of the apse, with about three-fourths of their width on the circular part and the remainder on the straight sides. At this point—as if to afford a more definite line from which to start the apse, there is a course of squared stones for the entire height of the wall on each side, but these evidently never formed a terminating quoin as they are rusticated on both sides. In the nave there is a similar window in the north wall, and part of the arch of another opposite in the south wall, but the latter was almost destroyed by the insertion of a two-light window in the fifteenth century. Beyond these four windows—and probably one at the west end in the position now occupied by a three-light window of late fourteenth century date—there were apparently no others. All these have wide splays on the inside and bonnet-shaped arches, but on the outside rebates only—probably for wooden shutters. Whilst speaking of the windows I may remark that in addition to the two later ones mentioned a two-light window was inserted in the south wall of

the chancel in the fourteenth century, but no other alteration appears to have been made in the walls which stand as firm and solid as when first erected.

On the north side of the chancel, in the straight part of the wall, is a recess or credence with semicircular head, and on the opposite side a similar opening for an aumbry, with rebate and marks of hooks for a pair of doors. Both of these recesses have semicircular arches, they are 1ft. 9in. wide, 1ft. 10in. deep, and 12in. high to the springing.

The chancel arch is deserving of especial notice: it consists of plain jambs and semicircular arch of square section, with an impost 7in. thick worked with an early moulding which is carried to the side wall of the nave on each side. On the east face, the arch consists of two plain rings of thin stones, but on the west face these voussoirs are fitted together with a V-shaped joint which is unique. The wall here is 3ft. 4in. thick, the outer walls being 3ft. 3in. This arch has less of the character of a doorway than that at Bradford—a point in favour of the greater antiquity of the latter.

There were three consecration crosses discovered here under the whitewash on the circular end of the apse, about 7ft. 5in. above the floor, two simple lines of red colour 5in. long, crossing each other at right angles and enclosed by a quatrefoil, again within a circle; there were probably three on each side of the Church, the number which we have found in the much later Church at Edington.

The oak door and its iron-work are of seventeenth century date.

I have now described the main points of this extremely interesting Church: it is difficult to assign a definite date to it, but there are evidences—notably the distinct archway, rather than a doorway, between the nave and chancel—of a more recent date than the Church at Bradford, and yet it is not Norman. It will be observed that, with the exception of the moulding on the impost of the chancel arch, there is not a trace of ornamentation of any kind in the original work—and the lofty proportion of the walls and doorways is quite pre-Norman. I am disposed, therefore, to endorse the opinion of Dr. Baron in assigning the erection of this Church to the tenth century.

I must be allowed to say one word of appreciation of the great care which has been shown in the restoration of this Church by Mr. Pearson and the un-stinted liberality which was manifestly accorded to him by his client, the late Mr. Alexander Meek. Some may have preferred that the outside plastering (much of the original probably remained) had been left, but much of the interest of the building would then have been concealed, and the next best thing in preserving the ancient appearance of the work has been done, in deeply raking the joints and not pointing them flush with the flints. The charming ceiling of the chancel—in which the idea suggested by the arch stones has been carried out—and the solid roofs and floors of the nave, the turret and the porch are all due to this restoration.

ALL SAINTS' [or S. ANNE'S?]. ALL CANNINGS.

In a valuable paper by Canon Rich Jones, printed in vol. xi. of *the Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, some interesting information on the history of the parish of All Cannings is given, from which I will cull a few items by way of introduction.

The manor of All Cannings appears to have been bestowed by some Royal benefactor on the Abbey of S. Mary, Winchester, some time previous to the days of Edward the Confessor. This abbey being under the value of £200 a year was one of the first batch of religious houses ordered to be suppressed by Henry VIII. Dame Elizabeth Shelly, its then abbess, managed, by her own exertions to avert its fall for a time, and she obtained letters patent, dated August 27th, 1536, by which her abbey was new founded with all its possessions "except the valuable manors of Alle Cannynges and Archefonte [Erchfont] together with the rectory of Archefonte and the advowson of both Churches, which were alienated in favour of Lord Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp [afterwards Protector Somerset] and Lady Anne his wife." Dame Shelly was appointed Abbess of the newly-founded convent, but it only stood for four years longer. The manor remained for a long time in the possession of the Protector's descendants. In 1676 it was included in the marriage settlement of Lady Elizabeth Seymour with Lord Bruce,

soon after which it was purchased by one of the Nicholas family. It is now the property of Lord Ashburton, in whom the advowson is also vested.

There seems to be some doubt as to the dedication of the Church, which Sir Thomas Philips gives, in 1492, as All Saints, but a vague tradition assigns the honour of the dedication to St. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin, after whom the adjacent hill, now called "Tanhill," the highest point in the County of Wilts, is said to have been named, and in support of this it may be mentioned that the old dedication feast of the village, which was probably the forerunner of the great fair held on this hill, has always been held on St. Anne's day (August 6th).

There can be no doubt that a Norman Church, of the usual cruciform plan, existed here before the present structure, but only the south-west and north-east piers of the central tower remain, their caps being about 6ft. from the floor. The Norman tower was larger than the later structure, for the piers of the latter are built inside the older ones. It is fortunate that we have piers of opposite angles remaining, as they give us the plan and dimensions of the Norman tower.

The re-building of the nave took place at about the middle of the fourteenth century—the arcades of three bays each with cylindrical pillars and arches of two orders of the cavetto moulding, are of this period. It will be seen that one of the pillars on the north side has a square base—the rest having octagonal. Some parts of the Church had been re-built some sixty years before this, as the doorway of the north porch dates from the end of the thirteenth century, though it is at present built in with later walls.

Early in the fifteenth century a re-modelling of the parts about the crossing took place. The Norman transepts were taken down and, with the lower part of the tower, re-built—with the exception of the north-east and south-west piers before referred to. The south transept was probably built as a chantry chapel, as there is a coeval piscina in the south wall; and the curious corbel over the jamb of the arch leading into the south aisle appears to suggest there having been an altar there also. The north transept has the

turret staircase, which is coeval with the alteration of the tower (and not with the Norman work as Canon Jones gives it in his plan), carried up within it, causing a great obstruction. The doorway for entrance to this staircase, and the one which opened on to the rood loft can be easily traced, and the corbels which carried the loft over the transept chapel, &c., remain.

There are a few bits of old glass of late fifteenth century date remaining in the windows of the transepts, that on the south having the letters I.B. (which Canon Jones regards as pointing to Sir John Baynton), whilst an angel with censer, and the figure of S. Gabriel with the inscription "*Ave plena gratia Dominus tecum,*" &c., indicates the subject of the Annunciation as having been here. The north transept was, then, probably the lady chapel. The two three-light windows in these transepts, though slightly different in design, are the work of the same period.

The upper part of the tower was not completed until after these were finished—or about 1480. The tower is without buttresses, and the turret was finished level with the parapet, the raising of it is modern. At about this time the chapel on the south side of the chancel was erected, and the arms of Sir Richard Beauchamp, Lord S. Amand (who died in 1508) in the parapet, point to him as the probable founder of it. The similarity of the rich work of this parapet to that at Bromham strikes one at once, and suggests that they are the work of the same hand. It is interesting to note that exactly the same thing was done here as at Bromham in building the chapel—viz., the south transept was incorporated with it; the walls were raised; the high-pitched roof altered and the elaborate parapet of the chapel carried round. There are, here, pinnacles at the angles and in centre of the gable. The chapel has good four-light windows in the east and west walls, with bits of the old glass in the former. The arch into the chancel has the same corbelled treatment as that between the south aisle and transept; the one between the transept and chapel is modern, as are also the roofs of both.

After the chapel the aisles appear to have been re-built. This work is debased, and the doorways especially indicate this. The

north aisle has lost its parapet, which tends to still further impoverish it. The archway into the north transept is a "flying" one, to support the tower, and it has a corbel over it to receive a figure—this seems to suggest another altar having been here. The roof of the south aisle is of Jacobean character, resting on the Perpendicular corbels. The nave roof tells its own tale, having the date 1638 carved on it, but the Gothic feeling lingers here in the peculiar cusping and corbels. The pitch of the earlier roof can be seen on the outside of the west gable.

The south porch has its original fifteenth century roof, and there is a corbel over the doorway in the north porch.

The font is a Perpendicular one with good later oak cover bearing the inscription T.M. 1633.

The chancel was re-built in 1867, at the cost of the Rev. T. Anthony Methuen and his sons.

There are two good monuments in this Church; one in the south aisle to Walter Ernle—a nice piece of Elizabethan work dated 1587, and bearing a quaint inscription (see vol. xi., p. 21); and the other in the north aisle to a former rector, Sir John Ernle, son of the above, who died in 1734.

S. ANDREW'S. ETCHILHAMPTON.

This appears to have been, from time immemorial, a chapelry of All Cannings.

Here, also the dedication of the Church (or chapel) is not without some doubt: according to Ecton the patron saint is S. Andrew, but Canon Jones (vol. xi., p. 183) suggests that this is a mistake for S. Anne, and states that a mutilated effigy of S. Anne, in the act of teaching the Blessed Virgin, was taken from a niche over the north doorway during some repairs a few years ago. It seems almost incredible that such a feature should have been lost, and if it is—as it must surely be—still in existence, it is to be hoped that so valuable a piece of sculpture may be restored to the Church.

The Church does not appear at first sight to possess much archæological value, but on closer inspection features of very unusual interest will be found. The plan is a simple one, as would be

expected from its dependent position, and consists of nave, chancel, and vestry: as the two latter are new, the account of the old chancel given in Canon Jones' paper has a special value. It was of singular dimensions—only 11ft. wide, and 20ft. long; the east window consisted of two trefoil-headed lights. From this description we may conclude that the chancel was—as Canon Jones states—coeval with the nave. The latter only, however, remains to claim our attention. The character of the work leads me to suppose that it is a little later than Canon Jones gives it; it may be put at between 1370 and 1390. The west end has a reticulated window of four lights, with carved label terminals, flanked by buttresses. The existing bell turret is modern. There is a two-light square-headed window in the north wall, and a similar one opposite on the south side, the head of which has been lowered. There are also doorways of the same date opposite each other nearer to the west end; the one on the north has the corbel and pinnacles of a niche over it, that on the south retains its original wrought iron hinges with fleur-de-lis terminations. The nave has diagonal buttresses at the four angles, and the one at the north-west angle is of exceedingly rich and rare design—the upper part of it is treated with niches in the three faces with carved corbels and canopies, and at the two external and two internal angles are detached semi-octagonal turret-like pinnacles, with carved corbels starting at the same level as those of the niches, and having embattled cornices from behind which the figures of angels peep out; the top of the buttress is finished with an ordinary weathering. It is probable from this feature, and from the north doorway having a niche for the figure of the patron saint, that the approach to the Church was formerly in this direction. The chancel arch is coeval with the rest of the work, and has a curious ball-moulding on the east face. The most unusual feature of a single-light window on each side in the east wall appears to have existed here until the new and larger chancel was built. These have been blocked up.

The font is a Transition Norman one, from which we may conclude that a Church stood here at that period.

The carved stone inside the Church, representing the Archangel

Gabriel under a late Decorated canopy, is probably part of a reredos which contained the Annunciation. (See vol. xi., p. 183.)

The altar tomb in the chancel is a singularly good one (see drawings, vol. xi., pp. 185, 186). It is probably a little later than the erection of the present nave, and it may have been set up to commemorate the benefactor to whom the building owes its existence. On the *mensa* are the recumbent figures of a knight and his lady, with the feet of each resting on an animal resembling a hound. The knight wears plate armour, and his head rests on a shield. The lady wears a square head-dress and mantle, and a cordon round her neck to which a cross is suspended. Her head rests on a pillow. Around the sides of the tomb are the figures of their twelve children. There are no arms to assist us in identifying the knight, but Canon Jones concludes he was a member of the Malwyn family, who were lords of the manor at about A.D. 1400. I learn from a report in the *Devizes Gazette* commemorating the re-opening of the Church after restoration, that this tomb has passed through many vicissitudes. "It was first in the nave, where its presence was felt to be an intrusion, and it was shouldered out to make room for modern pews; it was then removed to the old chancel, where its size made it an inconvenient addition, and it was threatened with banishment to the churchyard. However it remained at rest, jostled by the school-children, scratched and picked by their knives, and used for the accommodation of boys' hats on Sundays." On the re-building of the chancel it was placed in its present position, under an arch in the north wall.

There is a monument to Gertrude, relict of Edward Ernle, who died 21st April, 1662; and another to Sir Walter Ernle, who died 16th July, 1732, æt. 56.

Notes on Places visited by the Society in 1890.

By H. E. MEDLICOTT.

A NOTICEABLE point in the country covered by the excursions made by the Society from Devizes is the paucity of old country houses in the district. Here, as elsewhere, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were far more resident gentry than there are at present. The number began to dwindle in the eighteenth century, and in this particular district the number of representatives of old county families still occupying country mansions has dwindled to almost nothing. There are, however, here and there traces of the former occupants, and it would be a matter of regret to the local historian and the genealogist if these were altogether lost.

The following short notes are made with a view of recording in the pages of our *Magazine* the names of a few of the old people and places which have not been mentioned in earlier volumes.

Passing by Potterne—which has had as Lords of the manor for centuries the Bishops of Salisbury, with an ancient crenellated mansion destroyed at the time of the Commonwealth—and Eastwell—where the family of Hunt Grubbe has been located for four hundred years—we arrived in Market Lavington. Here, at Cleeve (now Clyffe) Hall, lived in the last century Henry Chivers Vince, Esq., whose son married into the Long family in 1792; and there seems to have been a residence of some kind at “Feddenton” Common, occupied by a Dr. Batters.

In consequence of a letter from Mr. Watson Taylor attention was called during the excursion to the “Three Graves” on “Wickham Green,” or “Workforth Common.” These are situated in the middle of a large open field about a mile west of Erchfont Manor House, and are fenced in and carefully preserved by the owner of the property. It is said they are the graves of John, Jacob and Humphrey Giddings, who all died of the Plague in 1644, and that the Rev. Peter Glassbrook, his son, and four grandchildren, were interred at the same place, having been all buried by their servant maid, the only survivor of the household.

At Escott, or Eastcott, House lived Seymour Wroughton, Esq., who also seems to have owned "Maggot's Castle," otherwise known as "Wroughton's Folly," a building in a woody dell under the cliff to the north side of Fiddington Sands. The fishponds remain, and traces of banks and foundations show where the "Castle" stood, but the great stones above ground were removed years ago, just within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Seymour Wroughton died 31st May, 1789, æt. 53, and was buried at Urchfont, where a monument records nearly all that is known of him.

Urchfont Manor House, passed near the road shortly before arriving at the village of that name, was occupied in Charles the Second's time by Edward Howard. The present mansion was, however, built by Sir William Pynsent, Bart., of an old Devonshire family, who was M.P. for Devizes, 1689—90, and High Sheriff of Wilts, 1692. (See Waylen's History of Devizes, p. 353—392.) He left the property to the Earl of Chatham, by whom it was sold to the Duke of Queensborough, or Queensberry, who lived at Amesbury. Macaulay (Hist. Essay on the Earl of Chatham, vol. iii., p. 499, ed. 1854) alludes to this incident as follows:—

"About this time took place one of the most singular events of Pitt's life. There was a certain Sir William Pynsent, a Somersetshire Baronet, of Whig politics, who had been a member of the House of Commons in the days of Queen Anne, and had retired to rural privacy, when the Tory party, towards the end of her reign, obtained the ascendancy in her councils. His manners were eccentric. His morals lay under very odious imputations. But his fidelity to his political opinions was unalterable. During fifty years of seclusion he continued to brood over the circumstances which had driven him from public life, the dismissal of the Whigs, the Peace of Utrecht, the desertion of our allies. He now thought he perceived a close analogy between the well-remembered events of his youth and the events which he had witnessed in extreme old age; between the disgrace of Marlborough, and the disgrace of Pitt; between the elevation of Harley, and the elevation of Bute; between the treaty negotiated by St. John, and the treaty negotiated by Bedford; between the wrongs of the House of Austria in 1712, and the wrongs of the House of Brandenburg in 1762. This fancy took such possession of the old man's mind that he determined to leave his whole property to Pitt. In this way Pitt unexpectedly came into possession of near three thousand pounds a year. Nor could all the malice of his enemies find any ground for reproach in the transaction. Nobody could call him a legacy hunter. Nobody could accuse him of seizing that to which others had a better claim. For he had never in his life seen Sir William; and Sir William had left no relation so near as to be entitled to form any expectations respecting his estate."

The Earl of Chatham erected a monument to his benefactor on

his Somersetshire estate, which is still standing :—

“On the other side of the valley of the Parrett, W., a long stretch of high ground rises. On an escarpment of these heights stands the ‘Parkfield monument,’ commonly known as the ‘Burton Steeple,’ a column 140ft. high, crowned by a funeral urn, erected by the Earl of Chatham to the memory of Sir William Pynsent. . . . To the l. stood the mansion of Burton House, now almost entirely destroyed. For many years this estate was the seat of the Pynsents, but in 1765 Sir William Pynsent, the last of that ancient family, having no issue, bequeathed it to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, to whom he was an entire stranger, ‘in his veneration of a great character of exemplary virtue, and unrivalled ability,’ and also on account of Pitt’s opposition to the cider tax. The story goes that Sir William on more than one occasion attempted to make his way into Pitt’s house to let him know his intention, but was turned back by the servants on account of his disreputable appearance. . . . The grounds once contained a funeral urn, dedicated to his (Chatham’s) memory, by his Countess, 1781, who made this her permanent home after her widowhood, and died here, April 3rd, 1803. This urn was removed to Stowe, 1831. On the dispersion of the objects collected there the urn fell into the hands of strangers, but was recovered by Mr. Banks Stanhope, and now stands in his gardens at Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire.” (*Murray’s Handbook for Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset*, 4th edition, 1882, p. 443.)

At Conock in the last century lived John Powell, Esq., and Gifford Warriner, Esq., who married Anne, sister of Richard Long, of Rood Ashton. The property is now owned by Henry Ernlé Warriner, representative of the Ernlé family, to some of whom there are fine monuments at All Cannings.

At Weddington, now known as Wedhampton, lived ——— Titchbourn, Esq., in the last century, and James Long, “of the Chiveral branch of the antient family of Long, who died 21 Oct., 1768, æt. 74,” as the monument at Erchfont records. He gave, or was instrumental in procuring, the land dedicated to the public use for straightening the main road between Tinkfield and Lydeaway. The line of the old highway can still be easily traced, and the great benefit thus conferred on the public was thought at the time to justify the erection of a monument recording the action of James Long in the matter on the roadside nearly opposite Stert village. This was passed on the homeward drive, after leaving Manningford Bruce—or “Crucis,” as it is called on an old map—I know not why.

At Rushsall, or, more correctly, Rushall Park, was formerly a country mansion, the seat of the Poore family. The house has entirely disappeared, but its site is still marked by the fine old elms and park-like meadows.

Inaugural Address by the President of the Society,

LT.-GEN. PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., F.S.A.,

On the Excavations at Rotherley, Woodcuts, and Bokerly Dyke.

IN two copiously illustrated and privately-printed quarto volumes I have described the excavations that I have made in the neighbourhood of Rushmore, Wilts, during the last ten years, the chief part of which relates to the two Romano-British villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley, just outside the Park. They were proved by the coins found in them to be of the Roman age, though probably occupied chiefly by Britons, one or two British coins having been found with the Roman ones in both villages. Both villages were alike in their general arrangement, and their chief feature consisted of pits, 3ft. 6in. to 10ft. in diameter, and 3ft. 6in. to 9ft. deep, filled up to the top with earth and refuse, so that no trace of them could be seen on the surface. Of these as many as ninety-five were found in Woodcuts, and ninety-two in Rotherley. The area occupied by the pits was drained by deep trenches, 3ft. to 8ft. deep, also filled up to the top with earth and refuse, and laid out in such a manner as to carry the water down the hill; the different drains branching out of each other like the tributaries of a stream or river, the main streams of which, in both villages, ran along the two sides of a road leading from the village towards lower ground, and showing that one of the chief concerns of the inhabitants, in those days, was to carry off the heavy rain, of the prevalence of which certain passages in the ancient writings appear to hint, and geological and other researches confirm the impression that there must have been a much larger supply of water in early times than now. A well 188ft. deep was also re-excavated, and the Roman bucket found at the bottom, but no

water, showing that the water-line must have lain somewhat higher in the hill in former days than is the case at present.

Woodcuts, or rather a portion of it, was surrounded by an entrenchment of slight relief, the ditch of which drained into the road drain, above-mentioned; and at Rotherley a portion of the village was separated from the rest by a circular surrounding ditch, similar to others which have been several times noticed in British villages elsewhere, and which have been rather rashly assumed to be sacred circles, but no confirmation of this was produced by the excavations—the circle, on the contrary, appeared to have been occupied in the same manner as the rest of the village. In Woodcuts three hypocausts of T-shaped plan were found, which were probably British imitations of Roman hypocausts for warming rooms by flues beneath the floors. This, at least, is the most probable use to which they can be assigned. A precisely similar one will afterwards be spoken of at Woodyates. The houses must have been built of dab-and-wattle, and, by means of some of the fragments of plaster, which had been hardened by fire, and upon which the impression of the twigs had been preserved, it was possible to ascertain the exact thickness of the walls and the construction of the wattle-work. Timber was also used in the construction of the houses, as appears probable from the large number of iron nails, of a size suitable for fastening beams of wood, and also from a number of cramps of the kind now used for fastening timber together. Besides the dab-and-wattle-work houses, which were probably round, some other houses must have been made with flat sides, plastered and painted. These better class of houses were peculiar to one quarter in Woodcuts, which from the quality of the other objects found in it appears likely to have been a rich quarter. The pits were probably used to contain refuse, and after being filled up to the top were subsequently used for the interment of the dead. The dead were not interred in these pits only, but also in the drains, after they had been filled up to the top with earth, a practice which, if not confined to this district, has, at any rate, not been found elsewhere to such an extent as to lead to the inference that it was a widely-spread British custom. It was a custom that is highly favourable to anthropological research, as the skeletons

are, by this means, more clearly identified with the relics of the every-day life of the inhabitants than when they were interred in cemeteries, or tumuli, at a distance from the places where they lived, and, as a consequence, it is more easy to determine the exact period to which the skeletons belonged. They were buried in both crouched and extended positions, and without orientation, the bodies facing or extending in different directions. In other cases special graves were dug, but without orientation in either case. The people suffered from rheumatoid-arthritis. Three out of sixteen skeletons in Rotherley were found to have been afflicted with this disease, the cause of which appears to be a moot point in pathology, some surgeons attributing it to exposure, and others to hereditary disease. Their teeth were in some cases much decayed. Their horses, oxen, and sheep were of small size, the horse rarely exceeding the size of our Exmoor pony, viz., 11 hands $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The oxen resembled our Kerry cow in size, but our shorthorn in the form of its horns; and the sheep were of a long slender-legged breed, the like of which is only to be found at present in the Island of St. Kilda, in the Atlantic. The pig, as is always found to be the case in early breeds that were but slightly removed from the wild boar, was of large size, with long legs and large tusks. The dog varied from the size of a mastiff to that of a terrier. They ate the horse, and lived chiefly on domesticated animals, but few remains of deer having been found in their refuse pits, from which, and from the absence of weapons generally, we may infer that they were not hunters, but that they lived a peaceful, agricultural life, surrounded by their flocks and herds. Their tools were iron axes, knives, and saws, only one or two small spear-heads having been found. They spun thread, and wove it on the spot, and sewed with iron needles. They grew wheat in small enclosures surrounding their villages, and ground it upon stone querns, and by measuring the number of grains to the cubic inch it was found that their wheat was little, if at all, inferior to ours grown at the same levels. They shod their horses with iron, and produced fire with iron strike-lights and flint. They cut their corn with small iron sickles, probably close to the ear, and stored it in small barns, raised upon four posts, to preserve it from vermin.

Their pottery was of various qualities, some harder and better baked than others; some vessels perforated as colanders, some in the form of saucers with small handles, some basin-shaped, others pitcher-shaped, others in the shape of jars and vases of graceful form; and judging by the number of pots perforated with large holes on the bottoms or sides, and having loops for suspension on the upper part, with large open mouths, it would appear probable that they made use of honey largely in their food, and that these vessels were employed for draining it into other vessels from the honeycomb. The number of skeletons of new-born children was sufficient to create a suspicion, at least, of infanticide, though not enough to prove that such a practice prevailed.

Judging by the slight trace of their habitations that remained, and the small size of them, and the apparently careless way in which they buried their dead, one might suppose that they lived in a poor way and died unregretted by their friends; but, on the other hand, there were indications of comfort, and even of refinement. There were found fragments of red Samian ware of the finest quality and highly ornamented, which, at that time and in this country, was probably equivalent to our china; and a few fragments of pottery with green and yellow glaze, which was of extreme rarity amongst the Romans. They had chests of drawers, in which they kept their goods, which were decorated with bronze bosses, and ornamented with tastefully-designed handles of the same metal. They had vessels of glass, which implies a certain degree of luxury. They used tweezers for extracting thorns, or for plucking out the hair of their beards, bronze ear-picks, and even implements designed expressly for cleaning their finger-nails, and they played games of draughts. A number of iron styli showed that they were able to read and write, and one decorated tablet of Kimmeridge Shale appeared to be of the kind used for writing upon with the stylus, by means of a coating of wax spread over it. Some of their houses were painted on the inside and warmed with flues in the Roman style. They were, perhaps, covered with the Roman tegulæ and imbrices, and others were certainly roofed with tiles of Purbeck Shale. They wore well-formed bronze finger rings, set with stones or enamelled,

and their fingers were of small size. They used bangles of bronze and Kimmeridge Shale, and one brooch discovered was of the finest mosaic, such as I found upon enquiry could not be easily surpassed even in Italy at the present time. Also gilt and enamelled brooches, some of which were in the forms of animals. They used bronze and white metal spoons, and the number of highly ornate bronze and white metal fibulæ, showed that such tastefully-decorated fastenings for their dresses must have been in common use. Nor are we left in doubt as to the exact way in which these fibulæ were worn, for one skeleton was found with two of them, a bronze one on the right shoulder, and an iron one on the right hip. As we know that in the time of Agricola the Britons adopted the Roman costume, we may feel sure that these were employed after the fashion of the men to fasten the *amictus*, or a plaid, over the right shoulder, and probably a skirt or tunic round the loins. They ate oysters, which, considering the distance from the coast, implies a certain degree of luxury, though it is possible that the shells may have been used as utensils for some purposes. One of the most interesting discoveries connected with these people was the small stature of both males and females, but this is a subject that I shall refer to again when speaking of my discoveries at Woodyates. The probability is that both villages were inhabited by different classes, and not improbably they may have been the homes of Roman colonists, surrounded by their families and a bevy of slaves. The possibly Roman characteristics recognized by anthropologists in one round-headed skeleton, may, perhaps, be regarded as favouring this view, but the long heads of the majority seem to indicate with great probability that the bulk of the inhabitants were of British origin; more than that it would be unsafe to say. The coins prove that the villages were occupied up to the Constantine period, and Woodcuts certainly up to the time of Magnentius—A.D. 350—353.

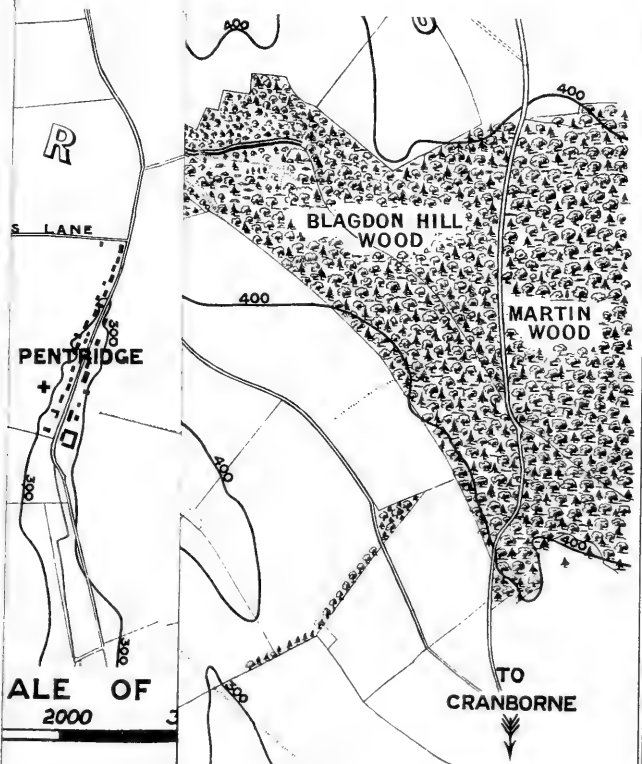
These results, the details of which are given in tables, drawings, and diagrams, in my book, furnish us with a fair idea of the condition of the inhabitants of the villages; and the number of different forms of art and objects of industry discovered in them enables us to identify clearly any other settlements of the same period that may

be discovered or examined hereafter. Of these there were probably a considerable number in the same neighbourhood. Within a radius of six or seven miles from Rushmore I have counted twelve or thirteen places in which Roman remains had been found, some of them apparently villages of equal size to those above-mentioned, and, judging by my experience at Woodyates, there were probably several more which may have been entirely destroyed by cultivation. In fact, this district, which is now very sparsely inhabited, was in Roman times a very populous one. This may have been partly owing to the fact that at a time when so much of the country was in forest the people were obliged to live in the open downlands, that are now comparatively deserted. But this is hardly sufficient to account for such a great concentration of Romano-British people in this district, towards the close of the Roman occupation. We must look to the effects of wars and invasions as a cause for the density of the population at that time.

These considerations make it important that we should endeavour to ascertain what connection existed between these villages and the great military earthworks of the neighbourhood, such a number of which are shown on the ancient map of the district that I have made.¹

I have frequently heard observations made upon this subject which appear to me, from a military point of view, to be erroneous. The isolated camps, with which the map is studded, which—though called camps—were in reality permanent fortifications, are sometimes spoken of as having been thrown up for the defence of a particular district. But, apart from the fact that they are pretty evenly distributed over the country, occupying the most elevated positions as they happen to occur, and not in lines drawn along the frontier of any particular part, there is reason to doubt whether such detached fortresses could, in those days, have served the purpose of defending a district. In modern times we erect fortresses on the frontiers of

¹ This map was exhibited at the Meeting, and will be reproduced in the third quarto volume of excavations, giving detailed plans and sections of all the excavations, with illustrations of the objects discovered in Woodyates.



BRITISH VILLAGE
GREAT DITCH BANKS

CRIM'S DITCH
EAST CHASE FARM
COBLEY FARM

ANCIENT SITE OF CRANBORNE CHASE WOOD
LEFT FLANK
HILLS
DIPSE
WEST WOODYATES

CARSTON WOOD
OAKLEY FARM

MAP OF BOKERIX DYKE BETWEEN DORSET AND WILTS.

ROM BRIT SETTLEMENT

WOODYATES

TO OLD SARUM
TO SALISBURY

ROMAN ROAD

ROMAN ROAD

BOWLING GREEN LAKE

MORGANS LANE

PENTRIDGE

SCALE OF FEET

CENTRE
RIGHT CENTRE
LEFT CENTRE

BOCKLEY DOWN

MARTIN DOWN

PENTRIDGE HILL

RIGHT CENTRE
RIGHT FLANK

BLAGDON FARM

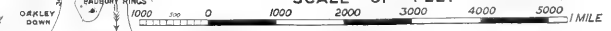
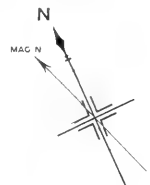
WOODWARDS BARN

COMMON DOWN
TIPFIT

BLAGDON HILL WOOD
MARTIN WOOD

TO SALISBURY

TO CRANBORNE



great states, for their defence, because the great armies of our time are encumbered with large supplies of food and ammunition, that have to be drawn from the rear, and for which it is necessary to keep open lines of communication with the base of their operations, and the frontier fortresses of an invaded state serve for the defence of that state, because it is impossible for an invading army to pass between them without exposing its lines of communication. Such fortresses also serve as fortified magazines for an invading army. But in barbarous times, such impedimenta did not exist in connection with invading forces; their objects were for the most part predatory, and their wants were few, they could penetrate between the fortified places, and subsist by plunder in the country surrounding them, and the defenders of the fortresses, if they kept on the defensive, and remained shut up in them, would only have to look on. Wherever, therefore, we find such isolated encampments on the tops of hills, in prehistoric times, we may be sure that they were simply places of refuge for some local tribe inhabiting their vicinity, to which they resorted when attacked by a neighbouring tribe. They imply a low state of civilization, before the inhabitants of any large district had attained to such organization as was necessary for combined defence.

When the people advanced to a higher state of civilization, and several tribes combined for the defence of a district, it was not by detached forts, but by continuous entrenchments, that they accomplished that object. They threw up continuous lines of ditch and bank, the latter probably surmounted by a stockade, running for miles along the open country, from an inaccessible position on one flank to some other natural defence on the other flank; and although it may be true—as has often been said in support of the opinion that these long entrenchments could not be defensive works—that they would be difficult, or impossible, to defend at all points, yet we know as a fact that this was the system adopted, and that the Romans used it, not only in the north of Britain, as a defence against the Piets and Scots, but also in the more extended defence of their German frontier, by means of the Pfahlgraben, joining the Rhine and Danube. When these continuous barriers were

erected, the hill-forts within the area defended by them were no longer of any use. They might have been occupied afterwards, as we know they were occupied in Roman times, but they were no longer erected, except on a small scale on the lines of march of the Roman armies, or as places of support for the continuous lines of entrenchment. The inhabitants of the district, secured in the peaceable occupation of their villages by these frontier defences, had no longer any occasion to fortify their homes. Now the villages that I have described, although some of them might have been surrounded by slight banks and stockades, as a precaution against wolves, or against casual marauders, were to all intents and purposes open villages. They were the habitations of people who felt secure in their positions, and I think that, for the reasons I have given, it is reasonable, on *a priori* grounds, to expect that such villages would be found to be associated in point of time with the continuous entrenchments. Dr. Guest, in his well-known paper on what he terms "the Belgic Ditches," appears to me to be perfectly right in assuming that these continuous entrenchments must necessarily have been the work of a people in a higher condition of civilization, to secure their territory against the depredations of an inferior people, in a lower condition of life. . But, whether he is right in adopting Stukeley's opinion that these superior people were Belgæ is a question which I am not prepared either to accept or to deny, without better evidence. It is open to doubt whether the Belgæ invaded the country in a body, or in driblets, and whether they were so far in advance of the aborigines as to have adopted a totally different method of warfare. From what little we do know about them they appear to have been rather in the hill-fort stage of organisation, like the Atrebates, Dobuni, Durotridges, and other tribes, by which they were surrounded.

These were my views at the time that I approached the question of the origin of Bokerly Dyke, though I did not care to publish my opinions, because I think it is always undesirable to give expression to theories which one may afterwards feel one's self committed to as the investigation goes on. I am now in a position to speak of these views as proved up to a certain point, and I am assured of

being on the right track for further discoveries if I live to accomplish them.

Bokerly Dyke, the present boundary-line between Dorset and Wilts, is an entrenchment of high relief, nearly four miles in length, running in a north-west and south-east direction across the old Roman road, which runs from Sarum to Badbury. It has a ditch on the north-east side of the rampart, proving that it was from this point the enemy was expected. The fact of its being a defensive work can, I think, hardly be doubted by anyone who will take the trouble to examine it from end to end. It everywhere occupies strong ground, if viewed from the standpoint of an enemy advancing to attack it from the north-east. It runs somewhat crookedly along the ground, and I am inclined to favour the idea, suggested I think by Dr. Smart, that this crookedness arose from the constructors availing themselves of hollows, as they occurred in the ground, to dig their ditch, throwing up the earth upon higher ground, and that by conforming to the inequalities of the surface in this way they obtained the relief they desired with less expenditure of labour, but the general direction was determined by considerations of defence that can clearly be recognised. It ran across the Gwent, or open downland, between two great forests, which existed at that time, and the remains of which still, or until quite lately, did exist on both flanks. On the south-east the dyke terminates upon strong ground in Martin Wood, which may be considered to be the survival of the Forest of Holt, and to have been formerly continuous with the New Forest. On the left it terminated in a part of the country which within the memory of persons still living was a part of Cranborne Chase Wood. It may be said, perhaps, that forests would hardly be sufficient to secure the flanks of an extended line of entrenchment, and that it might easily be turned if it rested on no more inaccessible protection than a wood. But there is reason to believe that in this moist climate the primæval forests may have consisted of almost inaccessible networks of trees, and where this was not the case it is more than probable that the lines of entrenchment may have been continued through them by abattis of felled trees. Cæsar speaks of the Britons employing felled trees in their

defences, and applying this piece of information to the elucidation of our old lines of entrenchment I think that, in cases in which short lines of ditch and bank are often found to terminate *en l'air*, in a way that, as Mr. Barnes has truly observed, would serve no defensive purpose, but which would resemble an attempt to stop a flock of sheep by means of a single hurdle, placed in the centre of a road; if we suppose the intervals between the flanks of these short entrenchments to have been occupied by inaccessible forests, that have now disappeared, we shall then understand how they might, at the time they were constructed, have served as effective barriers against an invading force. It is also to be observed that even large dykes have been so completely effaced by cultivation as to show no trace upon the surface.

But to return to Bokerly. It may be convenient for the sake of clearness to separate the whole line into four principal divisions. The part which I shall call the right flank extended from its termination in Martin Wood to the summit of Blagdon Hill, and was everywhere drawn along the brow of a steep hill having a deep valley in its front. Blagdon Hill is the highest part of the line, and might, perhaps, be called the key of the position. The hill runs forward to the eastward at right angles to the dyke. The dyke crosses it in the middle of the ridge. Viewed from the Salisbury Road, the point at which the dyke crosses the hill—called Pick's Corner by the natives—can be seen in the centre of the ridge, in a position that does not, from this point of view, appear well chosen, and it is not evident for what reason this spot was selected, but on examining the hill it is at once seen that its course was determined by the lay of the land beyond the hill, which is not seen from the Salisbury Road. At Blagdon Hill another dyke of small relief joins or cuts across it, coming from the east along the ridge of Blagdon Hill from the direction of Whichbury Camp. I shall not speak of this small dyke now, as it would require excavation to ascertain its significance.

Leaving Blagdon Hill, Bokerly Dyke runs down the northern slope of it, and a small bank, described in the Ordnance Map as a British trackway, runs behind it in a general line parallel to it.

This also it may be well to pass over for the present. The dyke in this part, which I term the right centre, is thrown forward at a very obtuse angle. The reason for this does not appear to have been noticed by previous writers. It was not, certainly, thrown forward in order to secure strong ground, for the apex of the angle is in the bottom of a valley. But just in rear of the entrenchment, at its most advanced point, in the bottom of the hill, the verdure of the grass and crops, marked by a black oval patch in the map, seems to denote comparatively rich soil, and it appears probable that a spring or wells formerly existed in this place, the water from which, if a spring, must have run down hill beyond the dyke to the eastward. It was, I apprehend, in order to secure this spot that the dyke was thrown forward. The northern or left face of this advanced portion of the dyke terminated in a re-entering angle, which I fix upon as the centre of the position. From this spot the dyke runs in a north-west direction, with a high bank and deep ditch, to Bokerly Gap, which is a part of the dyke about 120yds. in length, in which the rampart has been, I believe, at some time removed for top dressing the soil, but of this I have no certain evidence. Continuing in the same line beyond the Gap we come to an epaulement, which has attracted the notice of archæologists. It is a spur, or short branch, of the dyke which turns abruptly westward, with a ditch to the north, and runs across a short natural *terre-plein* of the hill, for about 180ft., and terminates in a shallow combe, in the rear of the main dyke. It has been conjectured that this epaulement was the original termination of the dyke at its north end, at a time when the Cranbourne Chase Wood extended thus far from the northward, and this is rendered probable from the fact that even within the memory of persons now living this spot was occupied by a wood or copse. I shall have to return to this epaulement hereafter. Leaving the epaulement, Bokerly Dyke runs on continuously to the north-west until the part, termed the Shoulder Angle on my map, is reached. Here it turns westward for about 200yds, until it touches the modern Salisbury Road. The old Roman Road here cuts the dyke at nearly the same spot, and makes here its first and only turn of any importance between Sarum and

Badbury. This spot, for reasons that I shall afterwards explain, I call Bokerly Junction. Here the left centre of the dyke terminates, and turning at a sharp angle towards the north, the left wing of the dyke, now reduced in size, runs forward, occupying the most elevated part of the hill, until it reaches Hill Copse. This is nearly the only remaining copse of the Chase Wood, the rest having been completely destroyed in this district. Passing Hill Copse, the dyke winds round to the westward, running down hill beyond West Woodyates. It does not cross the Grim's Dyke, as has been stated, but turns and runs parallel to it. It is last seen, much reduced in size, in front of West Woodyates, and making for the entrenchment in Mistlebury Wood, but it cannot be traced up to it. The dyke does not extend to the chalk escarpment on the north, as has been stated by some writers, but runs nearly parallel to it, at a distance of a mile from it, the ground rising gradually towards the escarpment from the dyke. The interval was occupied formerly by Cranborne Chase Wood, up to within 100yds. or so to the escarpment, along which, for some miles, there appears always to have been, and is now, a ridge of open down land, termed the Ridgeway, running east and west along the top of the hill. Across this Ridgeway, on referring to the Ordnance Map, banks may be seen in three different places behind each other, having ditches on the east side, and separated by intervals of a mile or so, the most westerly being that which cuts across the hill, to the west of Win Green. These short entrenchments, facing as they do always to the east, appear to me to have been thrown up to check an advance along the Ridgeway of an enemy coming from the east, and, if so, may have been a part of the general system of defence of this district, in connection with Bokerly Dyke, though not actually communicating with it. These entrenchments had their left flanks on what I call the chalk escarpment, though it is in reality nothing but a steep hill, and their right, in former days, upon the Chase Wood.

Still further to the north-west a line of bank and ditch, with the ditch still on the east side, runs across White Sheet Hill for about a mile in the direction of Wardour. Both flanks of this detached work terminate at the bottom of the hill, upon ground which may

very probably have originally been forest, most of the low-lying valleys having, in all probability, been forest in those days. The White Sheet Hill is a high tract of down land running east and west, and must always have been open and accessible to an invading army coming from the east. If these detached works that I have last mentioned ever formed part of a general system for the defence of the country, in association with Bokerly, the line must have extended for nine miles, from Martin Wood on the right to the termination of the dyke at White Sheet Hill on the left, the gaps between the several lines having been occupied by forest. I base this conjecture chiefly on the fact that the ditches of all of them are on the east side, and that they were, consequently, thrown up with a view to an attack from that quarter. If they were isolated and independent entrenchments why should they all face the same direction?

I have read with attention all the writings that were accessible to me upon the obscure periods of history to which these entrenchments may have belonged. Some are by scholars of great ability, who would not have failed to bring to light evidence relating to them if it was to be found in the ancient chronicles and the works of the ancient authors. But these writings serve chiefly to convince the reader that nothing definite is to be expected from such sources. It is not known where the Belgæ landed, or where Vespasian landed and fought, or where Cerdices Ora was, or where Mons Badonicus was. I observe that two recent writers have proposed to shuffle the whole of the ancient names of places and shift them from their traditional localities. I have read with interest, but without conviction, the imaginary campaign of Vespasian by one writer in the West of England, and its final achievement in the hands of another writer, in the great British Metropolis at the Pen Pits, which turn out, on investigation, to be an ancient stone quarry; and whilst I am fully alive to the importance of studying all the passages in ancient writings which have any bearing on the subject, by competent scholars, I must confess that the evidence that can be derived from them appears to be of the weakest possible description. I am impressed rather with the value of an observation, made by

Mr. Green in the first page of his "Making of England":—"I need scarcely say," he says, "that I do not attempt to write a history of Roman Britain. Such a history, indeed, can hardly be attempted with any profit until the scattered records of researches amongst the roads, villas, tombs, &c., of this period, have been in some way brought together and made accessible," or, I may add, until the researches have been made, which can hardly be said, as yet, to have been done to the extent that is requisite. I have often noticed in my younger sporting days, and it is a fact well known to sportsmen, that some hounds are apt to give tongue before they have got a true scent, whilst there are others whose voice can be relied upon. I am an old dog, and have always had a disposition to run mute; indeed I should not have spoken now if some of my friends had not given me the whip, by placing me unworthily in this chair. This must be my excuse for passing over with such slight comment the observations of previous writers on the origin and uses of Bokerly Dyke. I wished to approach the subject with an unbiassed mind, and, convinced by the experience of a number of years that the question could be proved by excavations, I determined, on the first opportunity, to make the attempt.

But in an entrenchment of such length it is quite uncertain whether any relics can be found in a rampart unless the line happens to pass over ground that had been occupied by a village or settlement previously to the construction of the entrenchment, and no such settlement presented itself to the eye of the observer on any part of the line. I remained for some time in doubt, therefore, where to begin, when, one day, towards the middle of 1888, Mr. Lawes, the organist in Tollard Church, who is the conductor of my private band, and who had acquired an interest in such matters by his visits to my Museum at Farnham, Dorset, happening to pass along the dyke to the south of the Salisbury Road near Woodyates, found the occupier of the farm—Mr. Trowbridge—engaged in cutting into the dyke to obtain soil for top-dressing his fields, and in so doing five copper coins turned up, together with a Romano-British fibula, which Mr. Lawes brought to me. They were Roman coins, extending from Trajan to Constans, and had evidently come out of the dyke. I had already

discovered a small fragment of Samian pottery on the top of the rampart, near the same spot. So I applied at once to Sir Edward Hulse, the owner of the property, who readily gave me permission to dig a section through the rampart at this spot. Section 1, 30ft. wide, the position of which is marked on the accompanying map, was the result of this excavation. Thirty-two coins, extending from Gallienus to Constans, were found in the top and rear portion of the bank and in the silting of the ditch. Although these were, with little doubt, of the period of the entrenchment, it is my custom, in cutting sections through ramparts, to distinguish objects found in those positions into which they might by any possibility have been introduced after the construction of the work, from those found in the body of the rampart, which must certainly have been placed there during the time or before it was thrown up, and which could not by any possibility have got into it afterwards. In this latter position one coin of Claudius Gothicus was found 3·1ft. beneath the crest. Some fragments of British and Romano-British pottery and a piece of red Samian ware were also found in the same position, and on the old surface line, beneath the rampart. It may save time to state here that in all sections of ramparts in a chalk soil the old surface line, representing the old turf before the rampart was thrown over it, can be seen in a distinct line of dark mould beneath the rampart. Beneath the silting which had accumulated over the ditch, in the course of ages, to the extent of 6ft., or thereabouts, two ditches were found one behind the other with a ridge of undisturbed chalk between them. This gave rise to some speculation, and other instances, as, for example, at the Roman camp at the Saalburg, near Homburg, where two ditches occur outside the rampart, were called in evidence to explain the occurrence. But all such conjectures were futile. The excavations which I shall describe hereafter, subsequently revealed the true cause of this peculiar construction, and serve to show how careful it is necessary to be, even after excavations have been made, before conclusions are put forward. In the counterscarp of the outer ditch the remains of pits were found, which appeared to be connected with habitations of some kind, but no trace of which could be seen on the surface, and

it was evident that the coins and other relics were in the soil about these pits at the time the rampart was made, and that their presence in the rampart arose from their having been thrown up with the soil, by the constructors, without any notice having been taken of them.

This discovery was amply sufficient to prove that the rampart at this spot was constructed after the time of Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 268—270, and, in all probability, after the time of Constans, A.D. 337—350. But, in order to make matters more sure, I dug another section of the same width, viz., 30ft., on the other side of the Salisbury Road and Roman Road, at a distance of 150yds. from the first section, the position of which is also marked on the accompanying map as Section 2. This turned out even more prolific of coins than the first, five hundred and eighty-four having been found in the rampart and silting of the ditch, extending from Gallienus to Honorius, A.D. 253—423, and proving that it must have been made at the time or subsequently to the departure of the Romans from the British Isles in A.D. 407. This was no longer a matter for conjecture—it was a proved fact. This section, like Section 1, was filled with Roman and Romano-British pottery, and relics of various kinds. Only one ditch was discovered in this section, and this naturally created some surprise, because, if two ditches were thought necessary in one part of the line, they would be equally necessary in another part, on the principle that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link; but this, as we shall see, was explained afterwards.

An interesting discovery was made in this section. At the north-west corner of it, just on the edge of the escarp, a skeleton was found extended. The old surface-line was seen lying over it, and showing that it must have been interred and covered over with soil before the rampart was thrown over it. The legs extended over the crest of the escarp, and one of the tibix, which had been cut off by the constructors of the ditch was found in the rampart behind it, having evidently been chucked up by the Roman workmen. This gave additional evidence of the previous existence of a settlement on the ground, as it showed that interments had been made in

the settlement in the same manner as at Woodcuts and Rotherley.

It was evident that a settlement must have existed on the ground before the dyke was thrown up. The greater part of the coins and relics were found in the lowest part of the rampart, in dark mould, just over the old surface line, and it appeared quite certain that this mould must have come from the upper part of the ditch when the diggers threw up that part first before they reached the chalk beneath, all of which was found overlying the mould in the rampart and containing comparatively few coins.

But there was no trace of any settlement or inequalities on the surface of the ground near the dyke, or for some distance from it. Feeling convinced, however, that some such settlement must have existed, I commenced trenching the ground on the outside of the ditch to see if any trace of habitations could be found, and soon came upon some pits and a drain 4ft. to 6ft. wide and 3ft. deep, on an average, running nearly parallel to the dyke. This, from its position in front of the entrenchment, I called the Fore Drain. I then followed this drain, and found that it ran close up to the Roman Road and then curved round and turned away from it to the north, in which direction it extended in a straight line for about 530yds. and then terminated. Roman coins and pottery were found in the drain and in the surface soil on the sides of it and of the pits. This ditch drained from north to south, and then from east to west, as far as the ditch of the dyke. To the north of this, and nearly at right angles with it, a somewhat larger ditch—9ft. to 10ft. wide and 4ft. deep—which, from its being the outermost ditch discovered, I called the Boundary Ditch, ran west to east, close to the end of the Fore Drain, but not touching it, and under the Roman Road and Salisbury Road, terminating in front of the *Shoulder Angle* of the dyke. The West Drain, about the same size as the last, marked the extent of my diggings on that side. About midway between the Boundary Drain and the dyke, another, which I call the Mid Drain, ran in a zig-zag course, cutting the Fore Drain about its centre, and having two short drains running out of it to the south, one of which ended in a pit, probably a dry well. This terminated in the Cross Drain, which ran parallel to the Roman Road, and was

so called because it ran across the angle of the Fore Drain, and across the Dyke. Near the Mid Drain, to the west end of it, a T-shaped hypocaust—a model of which was exhibited at the meeting—built with flints and mortar, similar to those found at Woodcuts, was discovered, and close to it an extended skeleton lay buried, with the head to the east, in a grave 4ft. deep. It was surrounded by several large iron nails, which had probably served to fasten a coffin or shell, and a large Roman coin, which was afterwards identified as Faustina, was found on the breast just under the chin. In the north-west corner of the settlement, within the Boundary Drain, a square enclosure was discovered, the faces being 105ft. by 115ft., surrounded by a ditch 8ft. wide and 2ft. 4in. deep. Within the enclosure were five graves, containing extended skeletons, in graves about 4ft. 6in. deep. One of them—No. 15—was buried 6ft. deep, and had a bone comb resting on the left breast, and a small earthenware pitcher with a handle at the feet, with several large nails around it. These graves were all cut nearly in the same direction, and might possibly, in this case, have been dug with a view to orientation, being within a few degrees of the east-and-west line, but they were nearly parallel to the sides of the enclosure, which may have given them their direction. The use of this square enclosure was not ascertained; the number of graves was scarcely sufficient to warrant its being set down as a cemetery. The east face of this square was the only part in the whole settlement which showed any trace on the surface, before excavation. The East Drain ran from the Salisbury Road in a north-west direction, and on approaching the Roman Road turned and ran parallel to it, crossing the Boundary Drain, and running on beyond it, down hill. It contained three skeletons, on the bottom of the drain, buried extended (like those of Woodcuts and Rotherley) in the direction of the drain, with the heads in this case to the north. This and the Cross Drain, and the Roman Road Drain on the west side, suggest, from their parallelism to the road, that they must have been made subsequently to it, because the road approaches the settlement without a turn, having run in a straight line from Sorbiodunum, and as it did not adapt itself to the drains, the drains must have taken their course from it.

Between the Roman Road and the first bend of the Mid Drain, the ground being cut up in small enclosures by the ditches, appeared to be a probable place for the site of habitations. It was, therefore, trenched all over, with the result of discovering several pits, and a hearth with marks of fire on it. Also a skeleton in a grave 2ft. 9in. deep. To the east of the road near this spot a cluster of pits were found. Another skeleton was found in a recess in the Cross Drain; it was in a crouched position, and a bronze fibula was found on the pelvis. Probably the fibula was used for the same purpose as the one found on the hip of a skeleton at Rotherley. Lower down, the skeleton of a horse was found, buried in a grave cut across the drain. This shows that, although they ate the horse, it was in this instance, as also at Rotherley, sometimes buried entire. Further to the south, another hearth was found, with marks of fire, and on each side of the drain there were traces of habitations, as if the watercourse had drained through the houses. The lines of the drains in the settlement can only be shown by fine black lines in the annexed map, but in my third volume of excavations detailed maps will be given.

Nine bronze fibulae were found in the settlement and in the sections of the dyke. They were of the same form as in the other villages, but one was more distinctly Roman in character than any of the others. Iron cleats, similar to those of the other villages, were also found in several places, and two with hobnails at the feet of a skeleton. The coins, of which three hundred and eighty-one were found in the settlement, tallied with those found in the sections of the dyke, and extended from Trajan to Gratian. Of this total number, only two hundred and thirty-one could be identified, being in very bad condition on account of having lain near the surface, and being much exposed to moisture. They were occasionally found in batches, and it is probable that the Roman workmen must have come upon a large batch of them in digging the ditch in front of where Section 2 was cut, and that the coins were thrown up into the rampart with the soil without any notice having been taken of them. No British coins were found in this settlement. The animal remains throughout the settlement were the same, and the animals of the

same size, as at Woodcuts and Rotherley. The identified bones of the ox amounted to 36·8 per cent. of the total number of fragments; sheep, 33·8 per cent.; and horse, 25·2 per cent. No grain was found. In one respect a difference was observed in their culinary practices. In Woodcuts and Rotherley an enormous number of burnt flints were found, which had been used in a red-hot state for boiling food in troughs. In this settlement not a single burnt flint was discovered, which argues an entire difference in their mode of cooking. An interesting discovery was made in the Mid Drain, at the bottom of which, at 2ft. 1½in. beneath the surface, a coffin, composed of a dug-out half trunk of a tree, was found with a cremated interment in it. A model of this was exhibited. A similar interment was discovered by me in a tumulus of the Bronze Age, about four miles to the west, which is described in the second volume of my "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," showing that this mode of burial must have survived amongst the Britons until Roman times, and that, in both periods, cremation and inhumation were practiced simultaneously.

The quality of the pottery and the forms of the earthen vessels tallied with those found in the villages, with some notable differences. The proportion of vessels with loops for suspension and holes in the bottom—supposed by me to be for draining honey, was considerably less in Woodyates. The proportion of loops to the total number of fragments of pottery in the settlement—viz., twenty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-nine,¹ being 0·03 per cent. in Woodyates, as against 0·29 per cent. in Woodcuts, and 0·79 in Rotherley, showing, either that there was less use for this class of vessel in Woodyates, or that, being more distant from its place of fabrication, it was less easily procured. The proportion of fragments with basin-shaped rims and high ridges was larger than in Rotherley, but not so numerous as in Woodcuts. The class of bowl, with a bead rim, which was very common in the pits at Woodcuts, and also, though in a less degree, at Rotherley, and which were generally

¹ The total number of fragments in Woodcuts was twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-one; and in Rotherley, eighteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

found associated with an inferior quality of ware, was nearly absent in Woodyates, the proportion being no more than 0.03 per cent., as against 2.16 per cent. at Woodcuts, and 1.50 at Rotherley. The number of large handles for pitchers and small handles for saucers was exactly in the same proportion as at Woodcuts, viz., 0.32 per cent. A class of pottery, of soft cream-coloured texture in the interior of the substance and painted on the outside, was abundant at Woodyates, but rarely found in the other villages, the proportion being, in Woodyates, as much as 3.7 per cent., and in Woodcuts only 0.1 per cent., whilst in Rotherley one fragment only was found. This must be regarded as a superior class of pottery, and somewhat allied to the New Forest Ware in form.¹ New Forest Ware, hard and well-baked, was, in Woodyates, 3.9 per cent., against 0.78 per cent. in Woodcuts, and 0.9 per cent. in Rotherley. Samian pottery of the best quality was less abundant, being 0.9 in Woodyates, as against 2.1 in Woodcuts, and 2.3 in Rotherley. British imitation of Samian amounted to 0.6 per cent. in Woodyates, but was scarcely a recognizable quality in Woodcuts and Rotherley. Upon the whole, notwithstanding the small proportion of the best class of Samian, the ordinary pottery was of a superior quality in Woodyates to the other villages.

The greater part of the fragments of pottery and iron nails were found to the westward of the settlement, in, about, and to the rear of the Fore Dyke, leading to the inference that this was the part chiefly inhabited, and that the ditches to the north and east must in all probability have been the boundary drains of fields rather than of inhabited areas; and this circumstance, together with the information derived from the workmen as to the former discoveries of Roman relics in the fields, on the surface, leads me to believe that the part hitherto excavated, probably consists of the outskirts of the settlement, and that the main body of it will eventually be found to run on to the south, in the direction of the present village of Woodyates.

¹ This quality of pottery is found in the Roman kilns at Crockle, in the New Forest.

Fifteen skeletons were found in the settlement, of which the bones were sufficiently perfect to enable a computation of their stature to be made, viz., twelve males and three females. Of these, two were buried in a crouched position, and the rest extended. A diagram was shown at the meeting by means of which their relative stature as compared with those found in the other ancient places in the neighbourhood, could be seen at a glance. The calculation of the stature from the bones was done according to Dr. Topinard's method. Various methods of comparison may be adopted. The average height of any number of skeletons may be found by adding together the estimated stature of the several skeletons and dividing by the number of skeletons. In the case of a small number of skeletons, such as this, this is an imperfect means of comparison, because individuals of exceptional stature vitiate the result. The better way is to place the whole of the estimated heights in a diagram according to their sizes, side by side, from left to right, and take the central individual, if an odd number, or the mean between the two central individuals, if an even number, as the medium stature of the whole. A comparison may also be made by comparing the males and females taken together, of one place, with the males and females taken together, of another place, or by comparing the males of one place with the males of another place, and the females with the females. Adopting the latter, as the most reliable method, and using the *medium* stature, rather than the *average*, as a test of height, I find the following results. The medium stature of the males at Wood-yates was 5ft. 4·2in.; that of Woodcuts, 5ft. 4·7in.; Rotherley, 5ft. 1·5in.; while that of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Winkelbury was 5ft. 6·9in. Of the females the medium stature at Woodyates was 4ft. 9·6in.; at Woodcuts, 5ft. 0·0in.; at Rotherley, 4ft. 9·9in.; at Winkelbury, 5ft. 2·3in. Thus it will be seen that the stature of the Woodyates skeletons is slightly higher than that of the other Romano-British villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley; but by whatever method of computation the comparison was made, it was found that the stature of the Anglo-Saxon skeletons in the cemetery at Winkelbury was from 3in. to 4in. taller than any of the Romano-British settlements; whilst the only two Bronze Age skeletons that

I have discovered in this neighbourhood stood higher than all. This is only in accordance with what has been found elsewhere.

In another diagram, I exhibited at the meeting in a tabular form a comparison of the head-form of the skeletons from these several places, by which it was seen that the number of round heads was:— in Woodyates, two; in Woodcuts and Rotherley, each one; and in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery there was no round-headed skeleton, whilst Rotherley produced three hyperdolichocephalic, or very long heads, out of the thirteen found there. As round-headedness may, perhaps, be taken to imply a mixture of Roman blood, this result might be expected, as it is more likely the aborigines should have mixed their blood with the Romans in places situated on the main thoroughfare than in the remoter settlements. But the value of these conjectures must be taken for what it is worth, considering the comparatively small number of skeletons, viz., fifty-seven, from which the head-form could be ascertained. This much may, however, be said with certainty, that the population of these parts in Roman times was of much smaller stature than now, smaller than it afterwards became when the Teutonic element was introduced, but that varieties of type had already appeared, which are characteristic of it to the present time. We are fortunate in having obtained the opinion of Dr. Garson, who has carefully examined these skeletons and has tested all my measurements of them. His remarks are contained in a very valuable paper which he has contributed to this journal.

The drains of the settlement were obviously made for the purpose of carrying off the heavy rainfall, as at Woodcuts and Rotherley, but for what reason they were afterwards filled up again to the top, so that skeletons could be buried in them, I am unable to understand. The whole character of the settlement, and its contents, were the same as in the other villages, and as the dyke is now proved to be more recent than the settlement its date with respect to those villages is also determined. This is the point towards which I have been working during the whole of this investigation.

Before leaving this settlement another point must be noted. The Itinerary of Antoninus gives the distance between Sorbiodunum

and Vindogladia, on this line, at XII M.P. Sir Richard Hoare, recognizing the remains of a Romano-British village on Gussage Down, as the only likely place for a Roman station in this neighbourhood places Vindogladia at that spot. In order to make it tally with the Itinerary it was necessary to alter the distance from XII to XVI Roman miles. But if the ancient writers are to be relied upon at all, their statements must be taken as they are given, and not changed. Now the settlement at Woodyates is as nearly as possible XII Roman miles from Sorbiodunum, assuming a Roman mile to be, as generally computed, 446ft., or nearly 150yds. less than the English mile, and I have little doubt that had Sir Richard Hoare known of the settlement that I have now discovered at Woodyates he would without hesitation have located it at this spot. At this spot the Roman Road makes its only turn of any importance between Sorbiodunum and Badbury Rings, showing that it must have been the most important point upon the line, more so than Gussage Down, at which place the road makes no turn, although it passes not far from the remains of the Roman settlement there.

Etymological evidence may also be adduced in favour of this place being Vindogladia. I advocate no new theory of my own upon this question. But referring to Stukeley, Warne, and others who have followed him, I find that the word Vindogladia is assumed to be derived from the two Celtic words, *vint*=white, and *gladh*=a ditch or rampart. Here, then, we have a distinct reference to Bokerly Dyke, which, viewed from the surrounding heights, must have been, at the time of its construction, a conspicuous white chalk rampart, running for miles over the green sward. It may, perhaps, be asked, how came a word with such a derivation to be included in the Itinerary of Antoninus? which is believed to have been compiled about the year 320, when the dyke is now proved to have been thrown up no earlier than the reign of Honorius, A.D. 395—423, and possibly by the Romanised Britons as a defence against the Saxons. The reply to this is, that the Itinerary was a Roman road-book, and is generally believed to have been altered from time to time, during subsequent reigns, and I think I am justified in saying that it is not known how long it may have ultimately remained in use.

But further discoveries had yet to be made. The Cross Drain, which runs parallel to the Roman Road, and which is on that account assumed to be more recent than it, was found to cut across the ditch of the dyke at a higher level than the bottom of it, and must, therefore, have been constructed before the ditch of the dyke, unless it was constructed after the latter had silted up, which is improbable. This Cross Drain can only be shown by a very fine line on the accompanying map, this part of the evidence, therefore, cannot be well understood except by reference to the larger map, which will accompany my third volume of excavations. On following the Cross Drain further south it was found to run into a deep hole, no trace of which was seen on the surface. This, being cleared out, was found to be the section of another ditch in rear of, and of about the same size, as the one in front of it, and it now appeared very probable that this must have been a second and older dyke, in rear of the first. I therefore had sections cut east and west, and by this means traced the Rear Dyke to its junction with what I now call the Fore Dyke, just beneath the Salisbury Road. It was now found that the ditch of the Rear Dyke crossed that of the Fore Dyke at this spot, at a slightly higher level, and went on to form the outer ditch of Section 1. The Fore Dyke was the most recent, as it crossed the Rear Dyke at a lower level, and went on to form the inner ditch in Section 1. This accounted for the double ditch, which had so puzzled us when it was first discovered. It was evident the Rear Dyke, for some reason, had been filled in from the point of junction, and the Fore Dyke made at the same time, and that when this occurred the makers of the Fore Dyke ran their ditch on in rear of the other, along the whole face of the left centre dyke. This may have been owing to the old escarp of the first ditch having become rotten and unsuitable for a defence, and to its being found necessary to form another fresh escarp of solid chalk by cutting another ditch in rear. The probability is that the outer ditch was filled up at this time, so that there never was more than one ditch open at the same time. The whole of the defence, in fact, must have been renewed at the time the Fore Dyke was made.

This discovery increased the importance of Section 1, as that

section was cut at a spot which was to the east of the place where the Fore and Rear Dykes branched off, and in order to make the contents of this part of the entrenchment more certain, the rampart portion of Section 1 was extended, and a coin of Maximinus II. (A.D. 308—313) was found on the old surface-line, and numerous fragments of both British and Romano-British pottery in the same section. This removed all possibility of doubt, if any had existed, of this part being of Roman origin. In the Rear Dyke, which had been filled up, Roman coins, extending from Septimius Severus to Gratian, Roman pottery and relics of the same character as those found in the rest of the settlement and in the Fore Dyke were discovered.

About 870yds. to the west of this spot there is a short detached fragment of a dyke, marked in the map, in rear of the Fore Dyke, which had puzzled Sir Richard Hoare. It is marked "ditch" in the Ordnance 6-inch map, and abuts upon the west of the road from Woodyates to Cobley Farm. It now appears evident that this is a continuation of the Rear Dyke, and that if the ground was excavated it would be found to be connected with the fragment discovered at the Bokerly Junction, which is the name I gave to that spot for reasons that do not now require explanation. The Rear Dyke is seen again in rear of the Fore Dyke running through the orchard to the north of West Woodyates Farm.

A section was now cut in prolongation of the Roman Road, through the rampart of the Fore Dyke, and the flint pitching of the Roman Road was found under the bank. This, on being traced southwards, was found to lie over the *filling* of the ditch of the Rear Dyke, proving that the Roman Road was used after the Rear Dyke was filled in. It does not follow that the Roman Road was *made* after the Rear Dyke was filled in, as it may have been dug across, and the road afterwards laid again over the filling of the ditch.

As it was now evident that one great alteration had been made in the defences at Bokerly Junction, one dyke destroyed, and another erected outside and in front of it, and the defences all along the line apparently renewed, it became of still greater interest to examine more closely the epaulement, spoken of in the first part of my paper, and ascertain whether this may not have been the point of junction

or departure of a still earlier dyke branching off to the westward from this spot, or a shoulder, covering the termination of the entrenchment at some previous time. A section was therefore cut, to the south-east of the epaulement, at which spot two ditches were again found, as in Section 1. But in the rampart no coins were found, and the pottery was of an earlier and coarser kind than in the other sections. No distinctly Roman pottery was found in the body of the rampart, and only a few doubtful fragments near the surface. A long strip was then cut along the *gap*, where the upper part of the rampart had been removed, and where the old surface-line consequently could be got at quicker, but with the same results. Nothing distinctly Roman was found.

We then attacked the epaulement itself. The rampart of the dyke had, at some time, been thrown over the ditch of the epaulement continuously in the line of the Main Rampart; but this must have been done subsequently to the time when it served as the northern termination of the entrenchment, if it ever did so serve. The part of the rampart which runs across the ditch of the epaulement I call the "Traverse." Was the old ditch to be found beneath the Traverse? If so, it would prove that it once formed the termination of the dyke before it was extended further to the north. I cut a section along the length of the Traverse into the rampart at the shoulder of the epaulement, and found the solid chalk sides of the old ditch beneath the Traverse. The section showed that the ditch had silted up to a great extent by denudation from the rampart before the Traverse was thrown over it. In the Traverse nine fragments of Samian pottery were found, and at 2.4ft. from the summit of it a well-preserved coin of Magnentius. This proves that the Traverse was erected in Roman times, but on digging further into the old rampart beneath, and at the end of the Traverse where it abuts upon the epaulement, no Samian or other Roman remains were found. The difference in the contents of these two deposits is made more striking by their juxtaposition. Similar differences in parts of the entrenchment that were remote from one another would prove only a difference in the previous occupation of the ground, but in this case it is evident that, at the time when the

Traverse was thrown up for the purpose of continuing the entrenchment to the westward, the soil did contain Roman remains, whilst, at the time when the older portion of the dyke was thrown up, the same ground did not contain Roman remains.

Two hundred and sixty feet of rampart, in all, was dug on the south-east of the epaulement without finding anything Roman except some dubious pieces of pottery, quite near the surface. The bulk of the pottery was of a kind that might be attributed to the British as well as the Roman Age. This goes a long way towards proving that the dyke to the south-east of the epaulement was earlier, and that the extension of it to the north-west was made in Roman or post-Roman times, but it is not conclusive. This spot is more distant from the settlement than Sections 1 and 2. Whatever kind of pottery exists in the soil will be thrown up into the rampart, and at whatever period a rampart may be made it will disclose only such kinds of pottery as the soil contained, or such as might have been accidentally dropped into it during its construction. The absence of Roman pottery is, consequently, no proof that a rampart is earlier than the Roman times, though it may leave the question of date open.

Trenches were dug in the combe at the end of the epaulement, to ascertain whether it had ever extended further and been destroyed by cultivation, but the end of the ditch was found at a distance of 272ft. from the spot where it leaves the Main Dyke, showing that it never extended over the hill, but must have been merely a short turn of the rampart to cover and protect the exposed flank, at this time probably also protected by a dense growth of trees and under-wood.

The question of the age of the right flank, right centre, and a considerable part of the left centre of Bokerley Dyke as far as the epaulement, must be left for future investigation, before it can be determined with the same certainty that we can now speak of the left flank. I have only to say, however, that as the whole character of the extensions coincides with that of the main portion of the entrenchment, except in being of slightly less relief, there is a probability of the latter being found to have been constructed by

the same people, though perhaps at an earlier date. More than this cannot at the present time be affirmed with confidence. It would be desirable to excavate on Blagdon Hill, especially at the point where the branch line (also called on the Ordnance Map "Bokerly Dyke") joins it, or perhaps only cuts across it. One point, before leaving the dyke, I may notice, viz., that the irregularity of its line, which has been commented upon by previous writers, may, perhaps, be owing to the intermittent renewal of the old escarp by the construction of a second ditch, at the time that the Fore Dyke was made. It was seen that the double ditch was not found everywhere. In some places the old escarp may have been found steep and firm enough, and then the second ditch would not be dug, in others it was found necessary to dig back to secure a hard wall of chalk for the defence, and, by this means, irregularities may have been produced which were not in the original construction.

Time forbids me to proceed further with this enquiry for the present, and for the same reason many more or less interesting details have been omitted, all of which will appear in the third volume of the account of my excavations. I trust I have succeeded in convincing those who have done me the compliment of following me, that excavations afford a sure and effectual means of ascertaining the date, within certain limits, of the most extensive earthworks, and that, even when a series of alterations may have taken place in them, from time to time, their continuous history may, nevertheless, be unravelled by means of the pick and shovel. I had intended saying a few words on the prospect which these researches hold out of ultimately clearing up the history of Wansdyke, but after having taxed your patience to so great an extent I fear that I must postpone the consideration of that question until a future occasion.¹

A diagram and model of the excavations made by me in Wansdyke near Shepherds Shore was exhibited.

The address was illustrated by thirteen diagrams and nine models.

¹ The excavation of Wansdyke at Brown's Barn was made after the Meeting of the Society at Devizes. It resulted in proving by means of Samian pottery found in the rampart that the whole work was Roman, or post-Roman, but as no coins were found, its date could not be determined with the same certainty as that of Bokerly. The account of it will be given hereafter.

Notes on Human Remains

Discovered by General Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., at
Woodyates, Wiltshire.

By J. G. GARSON, M.D., V.P.A.I., Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London.

THROUGH the kind invitation of General Pitt-Rivers I have had an opportunity of examining the human remains recently excavated by him at Woodyates, Wiltshire, and of comparing them with the specimens he obtained a few years ago from the Romano-British villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley.

Before my visit to Rushmore each specimen had been carefully measured, the sex accurately determined, and the stature of the individual estimated by General Pitt-Rivers, who kindly placed at my disposal all the results of his investigations. Having satisfied myself that these measurements and calculations were correctly made and quite as reliable as any I could make, I devoted the time at my disposal to studying the descriptive characters and comparing the various series of skulls from the above-mentioned places with one another. The data, therefore, on which the present communication is based, are derived from General Pitt-Rivers' measurements and my personal observations of all the specimens referred to in it.

A cursory survey of the Woodyates specimens, when placed side by side in line, was sufficient to show me that they differed in some respects from those found in the villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley, which I had previously examined soon after their discovery. It was also sufficient to show that among the individual specimens composing the series there existed a considerable range of variation in the size and proportions of the different parts of the skull. In other words, I could readily see that the remains were not those of a homogenous group of persons, but of individuals presenting as great diversities in their physical characters as would be found to exist in a series of persons taken from different families at the present day.

Further examination of the specimens and of the measurements

made by General Pitt-Rivers showed that not only is there considerable diversity in the characters of the facial portion of the skull, but that there is also a good deal of variety in the form of the part which contains the brain, termed the calvaria.

In this communication I only propose to indicate generally the characters and variations alluded to above, without going into details as to the different measurements and proportions of the specimens, except so far as may be necessary to illustrate the import of my remarks.

The general form of the calvaria, when viewed from above, is oval, but the exact form of outline differs considerably. Thus, in some cases, we find it is a broad oval, in others long and narrow or irregular. Its ends are somewhat pointed in some specimens, while in others they are broader, or even nearly square. The line of greatest breadth is situated sometimes behind the centre of the oval, and in other cases about the centre. The sides are flat and straight in one or two instances, and asymmetry of the lateral halves is very common. The parietal bosses are as a rule not very pronounced. The state of occlusion of the sutures varies a good deal. In some instances they are very open, while in others they are obliterated, or nearly so; these two conditions may sometimes occur simultaneously in the same specimen; partial synostosis is, therefore, not uncommon. As a rule the sutures are simple. Four instances of metopism or persistence of the mesial frontal suture occur in the series, which is in the proportion of about one in every four, a considerably higher average than obtains amongst modern British skulls. Numerous Wormean bones in the sagittal and lamboidal sutures occur in one instance, and to a less extent in another. The forehead is broad and square in all the metopic specimens, and in them also the frontal bosses are well marked; in the other specimens it is receding to a greater or less extent. The degree of development of the glabella and superciliary eminences varies much. As a consequence the form and prominence of the brow differs considerably. In many cases there is little development of these prominences, and where this obtains the brow is flat, while in others they are fairly well marked, but in no case are they greatly developed. The glabella is sometimes the main prominence in the centre of the forehead, while in other cases the superciliary ridges

form the chief prominences, the glabella being a depression between them. The bony ridges for the attachment of muscles or their aponeurosis, such as those about the inion, stephanion, &c., are in some cases well developed, but as a rule are only moderately marked. When the characters of the calvaria are studied from the front, well marked differences in the form of the arch of the vault may be observed. In nearly a third of the specimens the arch is moderately high and forms a well proportioned curve, in about a third it is very acute or pointed at the summit or apex, while in rather more than a third the opposite condition obtains, that is to say, the arch is flat and broad at its apex. The cephalic index, which expresses the relative proportion which the breadth bears to the length of the calvaria (the latter being taken as 100), averages in the whole series 76·4, and varies from 69·2 to 82·6. As great importance attaches to this index for the purpose of classifying the various forms of head, it is necessary to analyse its variations in the group under consideration. Two of the crania are brachycephalic, nine are mesaticephalic, five are dolichocephalic, and one hyperdolichocephalic. It should also be mentioned that the indices of far the greater number of the mesaticephalic specimens are nearer the upper than the lower limits of that group, and therefore more nearly approach the brachycephalic group. The breadth of the calvaria is in every case except one, greater than the vertical height. In the exceptional case the two measurements are practically equal, the height being only 1mm. greater than the breadth.

Passing now to the characters of the face, we find it is long and narrow in some cases, while in others it is short and proportionately broad. The form of the nasal portion is always a very characteristic feature of the face, and variations in the nasal index, which expresses the relation of the breadth of the nose to its length, are, perhaps, as strong evidence of mixed race as any character in the body, particularly if conjoined with marked variation in the form of the calvaria, indicated by the cephalic index. In these specimens great diversity of the nasal index is found to exist, since it varies from 33·3 to 58·0. Six of the specimens are leptorhine (long and narrow), four are mesorhine, and two are platyrhine (short and broad). Here

then we have the three groups represented into which the index is divided. The form of the orbital opening also varies considerably ; in some cases it is nearly rectangular at each of the corners, giving a square appearance to the orbit, while in others it is much more circular. The direction of the transverse axes of the orbits likewise varies, being in some specimens nearly in the same horizontal line, while in others they are set at a more or less acute angle. The superior maxillæ are sometimes massive, with the canine fossæ but little marked ; in other cases their surfaces are deeply hollowed out, forming large and deep canine fossæ ; a well marked maxillary notch occurs in several specimens situated mesially to the lower end of the jugo-maxillary suture, but in other cases the lower border of the orbital process of the maxilla curves outwards without a distinct notch being formed. The malar bones are heavy and massive in some specimens, and less strongly developed in others ; several individual variations in the form of these bones also occur. The form of the mandible varies a good deal ; in some cases it is massive with well marked ridges for muscular attachments, while in others it is decidedly feeble. Its lower margin is wide and spreading outwards in some cases, while in others it slopes inwards. The length and inclination of the so-called horizontal ramus varies ; in some cases it is short and nearly horizontal in position, while in others it is longer and slopes downwards and forwards. The chin is rounded and broad in some specimens, narrow and pointed in others ; it is seldom very prominent.

These characters enumerated fully justify the statement I made at the outset, viz., that we had to deal with a set of specimens showing very mixed characters. Had the persons whom these skeletons represent been of a homogeneous type much less variety of characters would have been found amongst them. It is a matter of considerable interest to note how these specimens from Woodyates agree or disagree with those found at Rotherley and Woodcuts, and accordingly I propose to make a few observations on the subject. Anyone accustomed to examine skulls, on looking at the three sets of specimens, would have little difficulty in discerning that each set possesses predominant characters of its own, though the Woodcuts

and Woodyates skulls resemble one another more closely than those of Rotherley. The least individual variety occurs amongst the Rotherley skulls—they are the most homogeneous group. On the other hand, individual variety is greatest in the Woodyates specimens, while the Woodcuts skulls in this respect occupy a mean position between those from Rotherley and Woodyates. There are, of course, specimens in each set which show similar fundamental characters, particularly in the Woodcuts and Woodyates series. As minute details regarding the differences between the three sets of specimens are somewhat technical, and therefore tedious, except to those specially interested in the subject, I shall only point out the differences between them indicated by the form of the calvaria and nasal portion of the face. The cephalic index shows that the dolichocephalic element is most strongly marked in the Rotherley specimens, only one specimen out of thirteen being brachycephalic, and three mesaticephalic, while six are dolichocephalic, and three hyperdolichocephalic. Of the Woodcuts specimens one is brachycephalic, eight are mesaticephalic, while five are dolichocephalic. The Woodyates specimens show the greatest tendency to brachycephaly, the greater number of the mesaticephalic skulls from there being at the upper end of that group, while the greater number of the mesaticephalic skulls from Woodcuts are at the lower end, that approaching the dolichocephalic group. In the nasal characters, the platyrhine form is not present either at Rotherley or Woodcuts, while the leptorhine and mesorhine forms are present in about the same proportion. This comparison of the characters of the skull shows that the Woodyates specimens belonged to a more mixed race than the inhabitants of Rotherley, while the Woodcuts people were intermediate in this respect. It also shows that the people in the neighbourhood of Woodyates did not live isolated from the Roman population, as the Rotherley people evidently did more or less, but mixed and inter-bred with them. As far as I am able to judge from the characters of the skull, there does not seem to be any evidence present of crossing with the Celtic population of Britain, and I am inclined to think that we have here to deal with a crossing between the Roman and early dolichocephalic British race.

The Geology of Debizes.

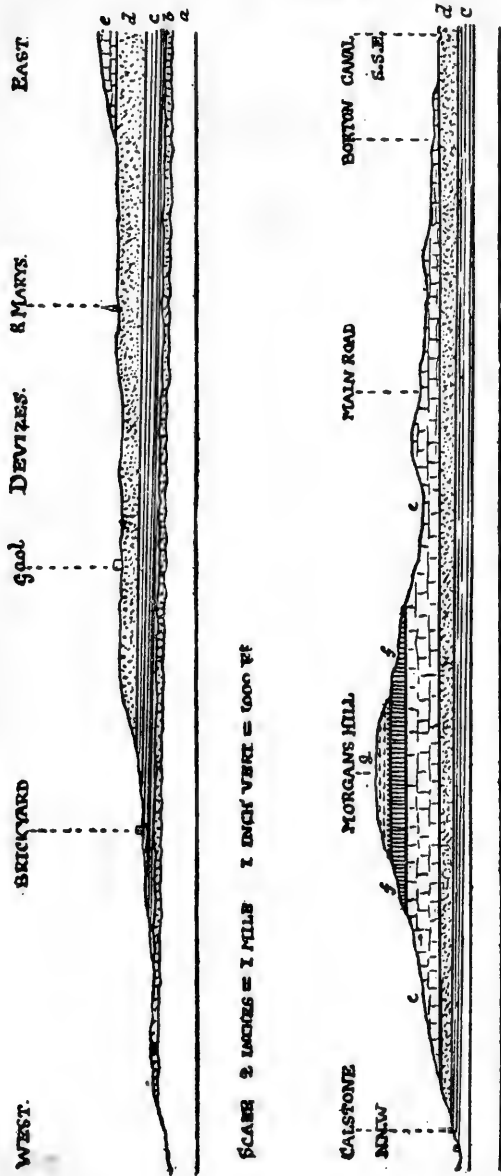
By A. J. JUKES-BROWNE, B.A., F.G.S.

Part I.—DESCRIPTION OF THE STRATA AND THEIR PECULIARITIES OF STRUCTURE.

A PAPER on the geology of any town or district is often a very dry-as-dust affair, consisting chiefly of descriptions of rocks, with a scattering of technical terms and names of fossils that convey little meaning to ordinary ears. That kind of paper is not at all suitable for delivery to a general audience, and should only be read to an assembly of geologists. There are, however, certain facts in the geology of any district, and in the structure of its rocks, which may be explained and made interesting to people who have little or no acquaintance with the science of geology. It is these portions of the subject which are dealt with in the first part of this paper, the more technical questions of nomenclature and classification being left to form the second part.

Professor Huxley once gave a lecture on a piece of Chalk, and found a great deal to say about it, both as to the peculiar structure of the material and as to the manner in which it was made. Some people may imagine they know all about Chalk when they know that it is composed of carbonate of lime, but the microscope tells us that there are as many different kinds of Chalk as there are different kinds of Clay or Sandstone; it shows us also that the number of tiny fossils and organic remains in a crumb of Chalk is as large as the number of live animals in a drop of pond-water. Some of you may have seen the magnified reflection of such a drop of water thrown on a screen by means of the oxyhydrogen lantern, and will remember the lively scene it exhibited. In some pieces of Chalk the remains of minute animals are nearly as numerous, but before entering on

* * * The Society is indebted to Mr. Jukes-Browne's kindness for two-thirds of the cost of the illustrations of his paper.



SCALE 2 INCHES = 1 MILE, 1 INCH VERT = 1000 FT.

Section 1—showing the natural order of the Strata beneath Devizes.

Section 2—showing the successive beds of Chalk at Morgan's Hill.

g Upper Chalk.

f Middle Chalk.

e Lower Chalk.

d Upper Greensand.

c Gault.

b Ironsand.

a Kimmeridge Clay
and Portland Sand.

an explanation of these I must direct attention to the sections. Section 1 shows the natural order of the strata which lie beneath Devizes. Beds of rock are not generally vertical masses, but layers or courses which run one under another, and are continuous, horizontally or obliquely, for a great distance underground. Thus bed *a* in the diagram, which is called the Kimeridge Clay, and comes to the surface between Seend and Poulshot, would be found under Devizes if anyone made a boring down to the level at which it occurs, and a geologist can generally estimate the depth at which any such bed can be found.

The other section before you is one through Morgan's Hill, and shows the successive beds of Chalk of which it is composed, the lowest of them resting on the same bed of green Sand which comes to the surface round Devizes and Bishops Cannings.

The rocks in the immediate neighbourhood of Devizes belong to the Cretaceous System, and for the purposes of description they may be dealt with under the following names, in descending order:—

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 7. Upper Chalk. | 3. Malmstone. |
| 6. Middle Chalk. | 2. Gault. |
| 5. Lower Chalk. | 1. Ironsands. |
| 4. Greensand. | |

1.—*Ironsands*. The lowest beds of the system are the brown pebbly Sandstones of Poulshot and Rowde, with the outlying patch at Seend. The pebbles in these beds are chiefly small rounded bits of vein-Quartz which have been derived from much older rocks that lie to the west of Wiltshire. Fossils are rare in them, and they would have been credited with few organic remains if Mr. W. Cunnington had not been careful to collect from the cutting made for the road up Seend Hill in 1849. This is an excellent instance of the useful work which a local geologist can accomplish, and the geological members of every local Natural History Society ought to consider it their duty to record and collect from all such exposures while they are fresh and clear. If they do not, valuable and interesting facts are lost to science, for the banks become obscured with earth and grass in the course of a few years, when the geologist who then

visits them can only see that once upon a time an excellent and interesting section was to be seen at the spot.

I need not now say more about the Ferruginous Sands except to express a hope that the time may come when the Ironstone they contain may be utilised, and to point out that they were formed in very shallow water along the shore of an ancient continent which then lay to the west of Wiltshire.

2. *Gault*. Above the Ferruginous Sands, and forming the lower part of the slopes below Roundway, Devizes, Potterne, Stert, and Urchfont, is a dark grey clay known as the Gault. The brickyards at Dunkirk, Caen Hill, Stert, and Lavington are opened in this clay, and its thickness in this district is from 80ft. to 90ft.

To the unassisted eye a lump of the clay only seems to be fine dry mud glistening with minute particles of a silvery substance which we know to be Mica. By the aid of the microscope we learn that it chiefly consists of very fine mud, in which are scattered small grains of Quartz, flakes of Mica, particles of Glauconite, fragments of shell, and some perfect shells of the tiny creatures known as *Foraminifera*.

The lowest beds are well exposed at Caen Hill and Dunkirk brickyards, the middle beds at Lavington, and the upper beds were formerly worked on the slope at Dunkirk, but are not now exposed at any place in the district. Here, again, we are indebted to Mr. Cunningham for collecting from an exposure that proved to be temporary; for the fossils he obtained from this upper Dunkirk brickyard are not the same as those which can be found in the lower pit. At the latter the prevalent Ammonite is *Am. interruptus*, with its variety *Am. Benettii* and occasionally *Am. Budeantii*, while at the higher pit *Am. lautus*, *Am. tuberculatus*, and *Am. splendens* were found; species which also characterise the upper part of the Lower Gault of Folkestone.

3. *Malmstone*. The upper part of the Gault becomes marly and sandy, and passes up into a soft grey or buff sandy stone, which is known as Malm or Malmstone. This is a peculiar rock, which has not yet been found at any other geological horizon, but uniformly occurs between the Gault and Greensand throughout the counties

of Oxford, Berks, Wilts, Hants, and Surrey. When examined under the microscope it is seen to consist of a variety of different particles; small grains of Quartz sand, little flakes of Mica, and grains of a green mineral called Glauconite; mingled with these, and sometimes forming as much as 40 or 50 per cent. of the stone, are particles of a clear glassy white substance, some of them being long narrow rods with sharp points, and some being very small globular or discoid bodies or lumps of such globules.

Now the needle-like rods are recognised as the spicules which occur in the skeleton of a certain class of sponges—not the sponges which are familiar to everyone, but like certain sponges which now live in the deeper parts of the sea, and are common at the bottom of the Atlantic. These sponges do not construct a soft fibrous or horny skeleton like the sponges of commerce, but secrete silica from the sea water and build up a siliceous framework or network which is strengthened by rods and spicules of various shapes. Many of these sponges shed their spicules, just as many animals shed their hairs or as trees shed their leaves; the spicules fall around them and are spread through the mud or ooze in which the sponges grow, so that there is nothing surprising in the fact that we sometimes find layers of stone that are almost entirely composed of sponge spicules, lying as thick and close as the fir needles that carpet the ground beneath a fir wood in winter time.

With regard to the globules, they also consist of a peculiar kind of silica, similar to that of the spicules, not crystalline silica such as sand grains are made of, but clear colloid silica which is nearly structureless like solidified gum-arabic. We do not exactly know how the globules were formed, but as they always occur with the spicules we infer that they are derived either from the spicules or more probably from the siliceous framework of the sponges, of which few other traces are found. It is known that colloid silica is a very soluble form of the substance, and it is probable that some chemical change has taken place, which has reduced the beautiful lace-like network of the sponge-skeleton to a shapeless mass of globules and globular aggregations.

A pure Malmstone consists largely of colloid silica in the form of

globules and spicules, but the amount varies greatly, and thin slices of the Devizes Malm have rather a confused structure on account of the large proportion of other mineral ingredients.

The Malmstone is, therefore, an interesting rock, for we learn that at the time it was being formed this district was the bed of a sea which was inhabited by a large colony of sponges. Other creatures do not seem to have found the area a suitable abode, for larger fossils are scarce, except a small sea-worm, which built a coiled calcareous shell (*Vermicularia*).

The Malmstone is well exposed by the entrance lodge to Broadleas House, and along the scarp slope of Devizes Old Park. It passes up into a soft Micaceous Sandstone, which also contains some siliceous spicules and globules, but is mainly composed of the inorganic ingredients, Quartz, Mica, and Glauconite. This Sandstone is exposed in many road cuttings near Devizes, and has yielded a large number of fossils. Of these at least three good collections exist, that of Mr. W. Cunnington, now partly in the British Museum and partly in the Jermyn Street Museum; that of the Messrs. Sloper, which I arranged and named last summer in the Museum of this Society; and thirdly, that of the late Mr H. Cunnington, which has been purchased for the Oxford Museum. These fossils are important, because it is only near Devizes and Urchfont that this part of the series contains so many organic remains. It would seem that the conditions which were favourable to the growth of the Sponges did not suit the Molluscs and Echinoderms, but that when the former died out large numbers of bivalve Mollusca took possession of the sea-floor, while Ammonites of several kinds swam through the water above.

The Sandstone passes up into buff and grey sands, at the top of which there is a course of hard dark grey Calcareous Sandstone. This is the lowest rock bed seen in the road cutting south of Devizes, and, as it was formerly quarried at Potterne for building-stone, it may receive the name of "Potterne Rock." This rock has yielded the same assemblage of fossils as the Sandstone below. The thickness of beds from the base of the Malmstone to this rock is about 70ft.

4. *Grey and Green Sands.* Above the Potterne Rock are a set of

grey and green sands, containing layers of hard greenish rock; these are very conspicuous in the road cutting south of Devizes, but we need only mention one peculiar fact about them, and that is that though they are about 70ft. thick near Devizes, they thin out so rapidly northwards that there are only 3ft. or 4ft. of such sand at Heddington and Calstone. They form, in fact, a huge sand bank, which seems to run nearly due east and west along the Vale of Pewsey.

The silicified sponges which are found at several places in the Vale come from these sands, and they are also the home of several species of *Pecten*, especially *P. asper*, *P. orbicularis*, and *P. interstriatus*, but other fossils are not abundant. In the Vales of Warminster and Wardour these green sands contain layers of Chert and Sponge-rock.

5. *Lower Chalk.* The passage from Greensand to Chalk is rather rapid, the passage beds being only 6ft. or 7ft. thick, and consisting of sand embedded in chalky matter, the proportion of the latter gradually increasing till the grains of sand are few and far between. In these beds are a number of greenish or brownish nodules, many of which are casts of fossils, so that the rock looks very like a greenish sandy mortar stuck full of pebbles. It is well exposed at Calstone and at Urchfont, and is generally known as the Chloritic Marl.

In the overlying Chalk the green grains gradually die out, and we find a light grey kind of Chalk, some parts of which are soft and some are hard. In other parts of the country this lower Chalk is often burnt into lime, but in this part of Wiltshire it is never burnt because it does not make good lime; clearly, therefore, there is something peculiar about it, and this peculiarity is soon found when it is examined under the microscope. When highly magnified it is seen that the material is not all carbonate of lime, but that part of it consists of minute discs and globules, exactly like those in the Malmstone previously described, only they are smaller; and, as before, whenever this globular silica occurs the siliceous spicules of sponges are also abundant. This curious siliceous Chalk has been found at Compton Bassett, Stockley near Calstone, Heddington,

Roundway, Etchilhampton, and near Eastcott. At the last place it contains further evidence of its siliceous character in yielding hard cherty nodules which may be regarded as imperfectly formed flints. These, too, correspond closely with nodules that are found in the Malmstone of Surrey, but no such objects have ever before been found in Chalk, so that Wiltshire can claim them as a unique phenomenon.

The structure of this siliceous Chalk is illustrated in Fig. 3; which is made up of two parts of a slide of such Chalk, and shows the various states of mineralization exhibited by the sponge spicules.

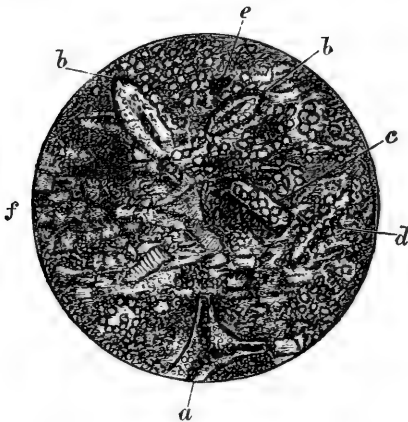


Fig. 3. Structure of Siliceous Chalk (magnified about one hundred times).

The general ground mass is seen to consist partly of globular silica, partly of shell fragments (*f*) with still finer calcareous dust between them; *a* is a sponge spicule the central part of which is filled with globular silica; *b b* are spicules of unaltered silica cut through obliquely and showing the axial canal filled with Glauconite; *c* is a partly dissolved spicule—its outline only shown by the globular silica into which it seems to have passed; and *d* is another partly destroyed spicule; *e* is a grain of Glauconite, of which this slide

only shows a few scattered particles. For this drawing I am indebted to Mr. W. Hill, F.G.S., and the wood engraving is a testimony of Mr. J. D. Cooper's skill in that art.

The higher part of the Lower Chalk consists of alternating soft and hard beds, some of the latter being very hard and weathering out as steps in the old cart tracks which lead up to the downs above Heddington, Roundway, Allington, Eastcott, and other places. Under the microscope these hard beds are seen to consist largely of fragments of *Inoceramus* shell, a few foraminifera, and a few spicules. There is no globular silica, but a large proportion of the shell fragments have been silicified, that is to say, the fibrous arragonite of the original shell has been replaced by minutely crystalline silica (or chalcedony).

6. *Middle Chalk.* On the top of Roundway Hill, near the plantation, there are some old pits in a very hard white rubbly Chalk. This is the bed which is now called the *Melbourn Rock*, and forms the base of the Middle Chalk. It occurs at the same horizon and is of the same hard rough nodular character all over England, from Yorkshire to Dorset and from Dorset to Dover, and it has also been found in the deep wells under London. I have not the slightest doubt that it runs all round the Vale of Pewsey, and underlies the whole of Salisbury Plain, and one of my colleagues is now engaged in tracing it over the country between Marlborough and Calne. The Melbourn Rock is not a compact homogeneous Chalk, but consists of layers of small nodules of a hard compact chalk embedded in a chalk of coarser texture and largely composed of fragments of *Inoceramus* shell. This structure is shown very clearly in the slide from which Fig. 4 is taken, and is fairly well shown in the engraving, which has been made from a photograph taken by Mr. W. Freshwater. The dark portions are the nodules of compact Chalk, and the other part is the shelly Chalk, one large fragment of shell extending right across the lower part of the figure.

The higher part of the Middle Chalk is a typical white Chalk, so pure, and containing so few flints or fragments of shell that it is often used to make whitening. The material of which it consists is so fine that even under the microscope it looks like fine white powder,

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Figs. 4 and 5.—Structure of Melbourn Rock and of Chalk Rock
(magnified fifty times).

but in it are scattered immense quantities of small round bodies which are either the cells of Foraminifera or of some allied organisms. Foraminifera are minute creatures which abound in all the seas and oceans of the present day, some living in shallow water, and some only in the open ocean. They extract carbonate of lime from the water, and construct tiny shells perforated by small holes, and these shells, either perfect or in fragments, have contributed largely to all parts of the Middle and Upper Chalk. A common form (*Globigerina*) is seen in the lower part of Fig. 6, and the small round bodies occurring in the surrounding material are nowhere so numerous and so robust as in this part of the Middle Chalk. The quarry below the butts on Roundway Hill is opened in this Chalk, and it forms the steepest part of the slopes round Oldbury Hill, Morgan's Hill, and of the Downs that border the Vale of Pewsey.

Chalk Rock. We now come to another well-marked horizon on the Chalk, and one that was first described from a section in Wiltshire. This is the Chalk Rock which has been worked for road metal in so many places on the Chalk hills, both to the north and south of Devizes. This rock is a hard white Limestone, lying in courses

separated by layers of hard green-coated nodules, and no one who has once seen it would mistake it for any other bed in the Chalk. So also, when a thin slice is viewed under the microscope, it is seen to have a structure which is different from any other bed, and Mr. W. Hill, F.G.S., writes that "no one who has seen a slide prepared from this rock will mistake it for Chalk from any other horizon." It is simply crowded with Foraminifera and with broken fragments of shell and other organic remains; sponge spicules are common, and there are large grains of Glauconite like those which occur in the Greensand far below.

Figs. 5 and 7 illustrate this structure: Fig. 5 is the reproduction



x60

Fig. 6.—Structure of Middle Chalk, engraved from a drawing by F. Rutley, Esq., F.G.S.

of a beautiful photograph by Mr. Freshwater, and shows very well the number and variety of Foraminifera which sometimes appear in a single slice. Fig. 7 is a woodcut by Mr. Cooper, from a drawing made by Mr. F. Rutley, F.G.S., and exhibits still better the different kinds of organisms which are often crowded into a small area of Chalk rock. A sponge spicule cut transversely is seen at *s*, a grain of glauconite at *j*, and a fragment of Echinoderm shell at *g*, while the large object above this is a Foraminifer (*Verneuillina*).

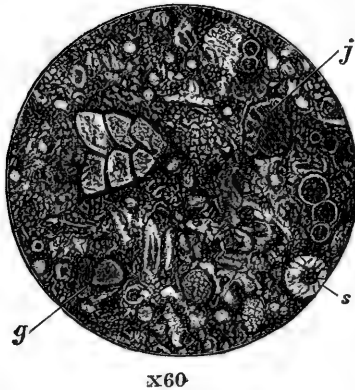


Fig. 7.—Structure of Chalk Rock (magnified sixty times).

The Chalk Rock is found near the top of Morgan's Hill and Oldbury Hill, and has been dug from shallow pits in many places all round the borders of Salisbury Plain.

7. *Upper Chalk.* Above the Chalk Rock comes the Upper Chalk, a pure soft white Chalk with numerous layers of flint nodules. This Upper Chalk is not well exposed anywhere near Devizes, so I do not propose to describe it in detail, though near Salisbury it is some 600ft. thick, and in the Isle of Wight more than 1000ft. There is no doubt that it originally spread across the whole Vale of Pewsey, and, together with the underlying Chalks and Greensands, spread westward across Somerset and Gloucester to the mountains of Wales.

The whole of England was submerged beneath the ocean in which the Upper Chalk was deposited, and it is not even certain whether the summits of the highest mountains in Wales remained above the surface of the water. Some of my readers may ask, "Where has all the great tract of chalk gone to?" The answer is that it has been washed off all those parts where it is not now found; but certain stones remain to testify to its former existence, for there are few parts of England where chalk-flints may not be found in greater or less abundance, and all these flints have been derived from the

great plains of chalk which once covered the surface of England, and united England to France across the shallow trough which we call the English Channel.

Part II.—CLASSIFICATION AND NOMENCLATURE OF THE STRATA
DESCRIBED.

If we had merely to consider the neighbourhood of Devizes, or even the County of Wiltshire alone, the simplest arrangement of the Cretaceous Rocks would be to group all the Sands and the Gault Clay together as a lower division, and to regard the several members of the Chalk as an upper division. This was, indeed, the early classification adopted by Conybeare and Phillips in 1822, and by Fitton in 1827, but subsequent researches showed that it was not really a natural one. The earliest names used for the beds below the Chalk were Greensand, Gault, and Ironsands, the term Greensand being invariably applied by Dr. W. Smith to the sands above the Gault, and including the Malmstone.

The person chiefly responsible for the present nomenclature was Thomas Webster, who proposed the terms Lower and Upper Greensand in 1824. They were suggested as a compromise, and only because certain persons had mistaken the green sandstone which occurs below the Gault at Folkestone for the true Greensand of Wiltshire. Fitton strongly protested against them, but they were retained by Murchison and others, who thought they were convenient names and never realised the force of the objections which were brought against them. These objections were urged at various times by Dr. Fitton, Mr. Godwin-Austen, and Professor Judd.

The term Lower Greensand as a name for the Ironsands is bad, because the general colour of these sands is not green, and because it unites under a common designation two groups which are widely separated in reality, one of them belonging to the upper series and the other to the lower series of the Cretaceous System. The terms upper and lower can only be logically applied to parts of the same whole, thus we can speak of the Upper and Lower Chalk, or of

the Upper and Lower Gault; but as it is now universally admitted that there is no such comprehensive group as a Middle Cretaceous or "Greensand" formation, it is illogical and inconsistent to speak of an "Upper" and "Lower Greensand."

The suggestion made by Godwin-Austen in 1850, and more recently (1870) urged by Professor Judd, that the French name of *Neocomian* should be adopted for the Lower Greensand is equally unfortunate, because the true Neocomian is the equivalent of the Wealden, which underlies the Lower Greensand, and the name used by the French for the beds which represent our Lower Greensand is *Aptien*. Moreover a good name had been proposed for the British groups before Godwin-Austen wrote, for Fitton in 1847 had proposed to call the Lower Greensand *Vectine*, from Vectis, the Roman name of the Isle of Wight; and nowhere is the group better developed or more conveniently exposed for study than in that island.

This is the name I have adopted, only altering it to the other adjectival form of *Vectian*; in it we have a short well-sounding name which does not convey any erroneous ideas and is derived from a well-known locality.

But, when we have abolished the term *Lower Greensand*, we cannot continue to speak and write of an *Upper Greensand*; we must either revert to the original names of Gault and Greensand, or we must find a new name, and first of all we must enquire whether the Gault and Greensand are separate members of the Cretaceous series, or whether they are only different parts or lithological facies of one formation—the "Gault" of one locality passing into the "Greensand" of another.

In this enquiry the fossils of the Devizes Sandstone afford valuable assistance. If the Greensand always contained a similar set of fossils and the Gault always held a different set, and if the characteristic fossils of the one were never found in the other, then there would be good reason for regarding them as distinct subdivisions of the Cretaceous series. This, however, is not the case: at Folkestone, where the Gault is so well exposed and so rich in fossils, there is nothing which can be compared lithologically with the Sandstone of Devizes, but most of the Devizes fossils are found in the upper

marly portion of the Gault. Everyone who has described the Folkestone Gault has divided it into two portions, characterised by different species of Ammonites; now of the five Ammonites which occur in the Devizes Sandstone two (*Am. rostratus* and *Am. varicosus*) are specially characteristic of the Upper Gault, two range throughout the Gault, and one occurs only in the Lower Gault at Folkestone, though elsewhere it is also found in the Upper.

Again, if the Malmstone and Sandstone of Devizes formed a separate zone later than the Upper Gault, this Upper Gault should occur beneath the Malmstone; but we have seen that the fossils found in the old brickyard at Dunkirk were Lower Gault species.

It is clear, therefore, that the sandstones which contain the Devizes fauna are merely a sandy facies of the upper portion of the Gault, or conversely that the Upper Gault of Folkestone is the argillaceous representative of what is elsewhere called Upper Greensand.

It follows from this that the Gault and Greensand are not distinct subdivisions, as generally supposed, but that the mass of the Greensand was formed contemporaneously with the upper part of the Gault, and is sandy because it was formed nearer the shore of the western Cretaceous land. It is, indeed, very probable that at Blackdown, in Devonshire, the whole of the Gault is represented in what is there called Upper Greensand; for the Blackdown fossils are almost identical with those of Devizes, and at the base there is some dark argillaceous sand.

So long ago as 1850 Mr. Godwin-Austen was fully aware not only of the distinctness of the Lower Greensand for which he endeavoured to introduce the name Neocomian, but also of the fact that the Gault and Upper Greensand are merely different facies of one formation. Thus he writes (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. 6, p. 461):—"In applying the names of Gault and Upper Greensand to the beds which underlie the Chalk along the line here described it is not intended to convey the notion that any separation can be traced between two well-defined groups, or that even any true sandy beds occur. Indeed there is no name in the whole series of geological formations so purely conventional as that of Upper Greensand." Again, on p. 472:—"The Gault, moreover, is not an independent

formation, but merely the accumulation of a given condition of deep sea, synchronous as a whole with that portion of the Cretaceous deposits which we call "Upper Greensand."

The case, therefore, is reduced to this, that Gault and Greensand may be excellent names for certain kinds of rock-material, which is in fact their primary and original signification, but they cannot be appropriately used in a chronological classification. I do not hesitate to say that the ordinary use of them in text books has conveyed a totally wrong conception of the facts of Nature. Nine students out of ten, and a great many teachers of geology, if asked to describe the Gault and Upper Greensand, would place the former below the latter, in the belief that it was entirely an older formation. This is an error, for though there are localities (Devizes, for instance,) where there is a *Gault* surmounted by a *Greensand*, neither of them represents the whole of the Gault or the whole of the Greensand as separately developed elsewhere.

Again, the compilers of text books and of stratigraphical tables have always found a difficulty in giving a list of the characteristic fossils of the Upper Greensand; and this is not surprising, because most of the fossils which occur in these sands are also characteristic of the Gault. Hence many have been driven to regard the fossils of the Warminster Greensand as specially characteristic. This selection of the Warminster fossils obliges me to say a few words on that deposit. Dr. Barrois long ago demonstrated that in the compound formation which comprises the Gault and Upper Greensand of English geologists there were three well-marked zones of life; these he termed respectively the zones of *Ammonites interruptus*, *Amm. inflatus*, and of *Pecten asper*; and he showed that the equivalence of these zones was as follows:—

- Zone of *Pecten asper* = Warminster Beds.
- „ *Amm. inflatus* = Upper Gault and Blackdown Beds.
- „ *Amm. interruptus* = Lower Gault.

Now the zone of *P. asper* is very variable in thickness; we have seen that north of Devizes it is very thin, at Urchfont it is thick, while at Warminster and in the Vale of Wardour it is a prominent

part of the series. It also occurs in parts of Hampshire and Surrey, but it appears to be entirely absent in the East of Kent. Notwithstanding this variability of development it is certainly a distinct portion of the series, and its fossils differ as much from those of the Devizes Sandstone as these do from the fauna of the Lower Gault. So far as I know it is never replaced by clay, and consequently this zone of *Pecten asper* merits a distinct designation much more than the rest of what is called Upper Greensand, because it is chronologically newer than the sands and clays of the other two zones. But if we retained the name Greensand for this zone it could not rank as a subdivision of the first class, and if we called the other two zones Gault we should have to include under that name the greater part of what has hitherto been called Greensand.

I think I have now demonstrated that we cannot continue to use the terms Greensand or Upper Greensand in any definite chronological sense. They must be relegated to the limbo of general lithological names, and share the fate of *Greenstone*, *Trap*, and other terms that have done good service in their day, but are not adapted to the present requirements of the science.

The next proceeding is, of course, to find a new name which shall be free from the defects of the old one. Here I am at once met by the strong objection entertained by some geologists to the introduction of any new name into the generally-accepted scheme of classification. There are, however, many geological workers in England and America who do not share this feeling, who cannot regard the growth of some seventy-five years as too sacred and antique to be interfered with, and do not believe that the classification now in vogue is destined to last for ever as a perfect expression of natural facts. It is strange that any votaries of geology should need to be reminded that all science is progressive, and that progress means change. I cheerfully admit that no change should be made unless a very good case can be made out for the desirability of such change; but my feeling is that if any part of our nomenclature conveys a wrong impression of Nature's facts the sooner it is altered the better.

There are two methods of effecting the desired amendment in our

Cretaceous nomenclature : one is to find a new name for the group of beds now called Gault and Upper Greensand ; the other is to adopt the name which is used for some of the equivalent beds in France. The first plan is, I think, the better one, but, unfortunately, it is very difficult to find a name that is both appropriate and euphonious. Fitton, when opposing the introduction of the names Upper and Lower Greensand in 1824, suggested "Merstham Beds" for the former ; but a compound name is inconvenient, and an adjectival form analogous to Vectian would be much better.

Now there is no place more fitted to serve as a type locality than Devizes, for—as we have seen in the first part of this paper—both the Gault and the Greensand facies are well developed, the fossils they contain afford a basis for establishing a complete succession of zones, and there are many good exposures of the strata in the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

The town of Devizes does not appear to have had a very ancient origin ; there is no evidence of its having been a Roman settlement, and it is not mentioned in Domesday Book. From papers written by Canon Jackson and Canon Jones, and published in this *Magazine* (vol. ix., p. 31, and vol. xvi., p. 255) it would seem that the town sprang up round the castle built by Bishop Roger *circa* 1130. In order to obtain a site for this he took a slice out of each of the two manors that belonged to him (Bishops Cannings and Potterne) at the point where they met and where the King's manor of Rowde also met them ; the castle built at this point was called "Castrum ad divisas," *i.e.*, at the branching of the boundary lines. The place was long called "*The Devizes*," and as the name was not a Roman one we need not recur to the strict Latin spelling in forming an adjective, but may use a Latinised form of the modern name, namely, *Devisian*.

The other alternative, of adopting one of the French names, would have the advantage of avoiding the introduction of a new name, but it so happens that, though the French Cretaceous series is similar to ours, the French geologists have divided it in a different manner. They place the beds which answer to our Gault and Greensand partly in the *Albien* and partly in the *Cenomancien* étage, and they

are not agreed as to the line of demarcation between the two.

Even if we follow Professor de Lapparent, who makes the Albien include the zone of *Ammonites inflatus*, we could not adopt that name for an English group which also includes the zone of *Pecten asper*, because all the French geologists agree in regarding this zone as an essential part of the Cenomanien. On the other hand, we could not exclude the zone of *P. asper* because it is an essential part of our Upper Greensand, and it would be impossible to draw a continuous line of division in the midst of a mass of soft sands.

Hence we are driven to conclude that the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty is the introduction of a new name for the group of beds which lie between the Vectian and the horizon known as the Chloritic Marl. I have considered all the places situate on the Gault and Greensand in the south of England, but have not succeeded in finding any town, river, or district, which affords so appropriate a name as *Devisian*. The fact is that the tracts occupied by the outcrop of these strata were in British and Roman times covered with such thick woods and were so full of springs and quagmires that they were unsuited for the establishment of towns or military stations and were for the most part wild and uninhabited districts like Selwood Forest. From this fact *Sylvanian* has been suggested as a name, but as most other argillaceous outcrops were equally sylvanian it is not sufficiently distinctive, and it lacks the definite association with a typical district which is embodied in *Devisian*.

My object in discussing this question has been to make it plain that the use of the old names Gault and Upper Greensand only serves to perpetuate error; it is not merely a fancy on my part that such a name as *Devisian* or *Sylvanian* will look prettier and be more convenient, but it is absolutely necessary if our names are to signify definite portions of geological time that a new name should be found for that portion of time during which the Gault and Upper Greensand were formed. I wish it to be understood that I am not now proposing any special name; I have simply discussed the names that seem to me to be available, and if any of my readers can suggest a better name I shall be very willing to consider its merits.

Notes on the Church Plate of North Wilts.

By the Rev. E. H. GODDARD.

** For Notes on Church Plate in South Wilts see vol. xxi., p. 355.

THE study of Church plate as one of the minor branches of ecclesiastical art is attracting a good deal of attention at the present time, though until the last few years it has been singularly neglected. Whilst ecclesiastical architecture and ecclesiastical antiquities of all kinds have been long the object of diligent and enthusiastic enquiry, few have cared to enquire what is the date or fashion or history of the plate belonging to the Churches whose other points of interest have been so generally investigated.

If the result of this want of interest in and knowledge of the ancient plate of our Churches had been that it was allowed to remain in safe obscurity there would, perhaps, have been little cause to regret it—but unhappily the obscurity which has surrounded it has by no means conduced to its safety. It is probably not too much to say that more interesting Church plate has been got rid of by its natural guardians, the clergy and churchwardens, during the last fifty or sixty years, simply from want of knowledge of its value and interest, than the accidents of time have destroyed or the ingenuity of the dishonest has appropriated during the last two centuries.

A Church is being “restored.” The Church plate is old—it has worn thin and is a good deal dented and battered. It really does not agree at all with the delightful freshness of the newly-scraped stonework, or the spick and span pitch pine seats. Besides, its shape—Elizabethan, perhaps, or that of the seventeenth century—is by no means fashionable—it may even be considered “objectionable.” A new set on the approved model would be far more suitable. So the silversmith is asked whether he will take the old plate in part exchange for a new set, and he kindly consents to do so; but

silver is very low in price, and he can only give the value of the metal for it. That, however, is better than nothing, and the chalice and its paten cover, which were provided in the days of Elizabeth and have been bound up with the most sacred recollections of the parish ever since—or the seventeenth century cup and flagon, which, although they bear the name and arms of the donor somewhat more conspicuously engraved than it is the fashion to blazon them now—were doubtless as honest gifts as our own—are got rid of, nominally perhaps, “melted down,” in most cases without a faculty, and therefore quite illegally; and the interest of the plate of that parish is lost for another two hundred years. For the sake of a few shillings a page in the history of the parish is torn out for ever, whilst very possibly the very plate which was despised by its original owners becomes the property of a collector who values it in proportion to the large sum he has paid to obtain it. That this is what actually happens is proved by the curious adventures which have within the last few years befallen an interesting chalice and cover at Cricklade (see Plate I., No. 4). It was kept at the clerk’s house, and, as there was a second set of vessels, was never used, and so was never seen or even heard of by anyone in the place. In the natural course of things the old clerk died, and his relatives removed to Manchester carrying with them amongst his effects the chalice, which, although it bore an inscription stating that it belonged to S. Sampson’s, Cricklade, they curiously supposed to pertain to themselves. They sold it accordingly to a jeweller in Manchester for 50*s.*, who sold it in turn to a traveller for a London firm. After passing through two other hands it became the property of a gentleman at the price of £45. At this point it was put up for sale at Christie’s, and the attention of the Vicar and churchwardens of Cricklade having been called to the matter they instructed their solicitor to impound the articles. The gentleman into whose possession they had passed, finding that they had been wrongfully alienated expressed his willingness to give them up on receiving the sum he himself had paid for them,—and the clerk’s family proving amenable to the arguments pressed upon them, the £45 was produced and the plate restored to S. Sampson’s again. In this case,

as in most others, the original sellers of the plate got very little for their bargain. It is worth noting, too, that the happy ending to these adventures of a chalice was entirely due to the fact that it had been seen and a rubbing of the inscription upon it taken by Mr. Cripps, the author of "Old English Plate," in 1876. Without this its existence and identity could not have been established:—a singular piece of evidence of the practical value of enquiries such as are being carried on at present in Wilts.

A certain amount of plate, of course, has been stolen—as I believe was that of Melksham; and in such a case it is seldom indeed that it returns so happily to its rightful owners as did the plate of Broad Hinton in the middle of the eighteenth century. This plate consists of a chalice, a paten, an almsdish, and two very large flagons, given by the "worshipful and religious William Glanville Esq.," son of Sir John Glanville, the Speaker of the Short Parliament, in the year 1677, of the perfectly plain and massive character usual at that date. These vessels were kept in the parish chest in the Church until one Tuesday morning they were found to have disappeared. Accordingly the *Salisbury Journal* of February 9th, 1766, contains the following notice:—

"Whereas the Chancel of the Parish Church of Broad Hinton in the County of Wilts was on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning last broke open, and two large Flagons, a Patten, and a Bason with the following inscription on each of them: 'Given by the worshipful and religious William Glanville Esq. in the year 1677,' a Challice with a cover with the following inscription: 'Belonging to the Parish Church of Broad Hinton,' were feloniously taken and carried away from and out of the Parish Chest there; therefore if any person will discover the person or persons who committed the said Felony, or Sacrilege, so as he or they shall be convicted thereof, shall receive of the Churchwardens of the said Parish of Broad Hinton a reward of 10 guineas to be paid on the conviction of such offender or offenders; and if the said Plate or goods or any part thereof shall be offer'd to sale or to be pawned, the person or persons to whom the same may be so offer'd are desired to stop the same and give notice thereof to the said Churchwardens and they shall be entitled to the same reward.

EDWARD HOPKINS, }
JOHN DRAPER } *Churchwardens.*"

Tradition asserts that, this advertisement proving of no avail, the churchwardens determined to go down to Corsham and consult a "cunning man" of much renown and known to be skilled in all

such matters. This they accordingly did, and the story proceeds that, the cunning man being quite equal to the occasion, gave them the following excellent advice,—that they should return home and let it be published throughout the parish and neighbourhood, (it was apparently suspected that the thieves were not strangers,) that the chancel door would be left open for a week, and if during that time the plate had not found its way back into the chest from which it was taken, the cunning man would forthwith come up from Corsham with his divining rods and all other things needful and would most infallibly discover the thief. There is no record as to what happened next, nor is there much need of any, for the plate is safely at Broad Hinton still.

But the dangers which threaten the ancient plate of our Churches at the present day arise less from burglars than—as I have already said—from the small value too often placed upon it by its natural guardians, and it was in the hope of at least mitigating this danger by calling attention to the matter and putting on record the possessions of each parish Church that the Bishop of Salisbury some five years ago first set on foot investigations into the Church plate of this county by sending round to every parish in his diocese a form of return to be filled up with the number, size, inscriptions, and hall marks of all the sacred vessels belonging to the Church. It was found, however, that in a very large number of cases the information given by these returns needed to be supplemented or corrected by a personal visit from someone with some previous knowledge of the subject. Accordingly throughout the northern half of the County of Wilts,—including that large part of it which belongs to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol,—the Churches have been systematically visited by one or other of the gentlemen interested in the work (Mr. Bell, Mr. Plenderleath, Mr. Ponting, and myself), and careful drawings have been made of almost every piece, over nine hundred in number, whether of ancient or modern date, in the hope that the information thus gained may, under the able hands of Mr. Nightingale, be built up into a history and inventory of the Church plate of Wilts, and published very shortly as a companion volume to his “Church Plate of Dorset.”

The drawings themselves, when complete, it is proposed to deposit in the Devizes Museum.

In this paper, then, I propose to speak only of the northern half of the county, to which my own knowledge of the plate is confined. But although the area is comparatively small the variety and interest of the plate is very considerable.

To begin with, Wiltshire possesses, both in the north and south, more than its share of pre-Reformation plate. So clean was the sweep made of the accumulated treasures of Churches under Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and the subsequent injunctions of Elizabeth, under which even the poor remnant of chalices which had not been converted "to the King's use" were ordered to be melted down and re-fashioned into "decent communion cups,"—that only about forty chalices and double that number of patens of pre-Reformation date are known to exist in the whole of England.

Of these we have in the north of the county the pretty little chalice still in use at Manningford Abbots—probably of fifteenth century date. This is of silver parcel gilt. The sides of the bowl are somewhat straight. The knot has open work and lions' heads, whilst the foot, which is now round, has evidently, Mr. Nightingale says, been hammered out of the original mullet or star-shaped base, the engraving of the crucifix being still just visible if the chalice is held at a certain angle. Possibly this alteration of the base to the regulation circular shape of the Elizabethan cup and the effacement of the crucifix on the foot was considered to have brought this piece into sufficient conformity with the "decent" pattern, and so saved it from entire destruction. The cover now belonging to it is of later, probably Elizabethan, date. The second chalice is the extremely fine silver-gilt one at Highworth (No. 1 in the accompanying plate of chalices), bearing the date letter, apparently, of 1534. This belongs to a type of which the Wylve chalice (vol. xxi., p. 383) and that of Trinity College, Oxford, have been hitherto, with one other, supposed to be the only remaining examples. So that Wiltshire—in addition to the earliest known "massing" chalice, that of Berwick St. James, of the thirteenth century, now in the British Museum (see vol. xxi., p. 368)—can claim two of the

finest examples of the latest type in vogue just before the Reformation. This Highworth chalice is of solid massive make and in excellent preservation. The bowl is broad and shallow, with sides nearly straight, having engraved round it the text "**Beate qui audiunt verbum dei ut custodiant illud.**" The base is six foil in shape, and round the inner circular part is engraved "**Ihu xpe fili dei bi bi miserere nobis.**" The junction of the foot and stem is surrounded by a parapet of architectural open work. The stem itself is hexagonal, with cable moulding at the edges, and the knot is large, of six lobes projecting widely. A curious feature is the figure engraved in the place usually occupied by the crucifix on the foot. This is somewhat rubbed and indistinct and it is difficult to say what it is, and I cannot find that a similar figure is known on any other chalice. It is a seated figure, almost nude, with crossed legs holding a palm branch (?), a lily at its foot,—possibly the Man of Sorrows. Is it fanciful to suggest that both the figure and the texts have a taste as of the approaching Reformation about them?

The paten, which, though not hall marked or dated, seems to belong to the chalice, has a shallow circular depression in the centre, but is without the engraved vernicle or Head of Our Saviour, the Hand of God, or the sacred monogram, which almost invariably occupy the centre of pre-Reformation patens. Indeed it is perfectly plain except for a few slight touches of engraving on the rim.

Though there are several patens in the south of the county there is only one other in the north—that purchased some years ago from Messrs. Singer and given to Melksham Church by Canon Warre. It is probably of English make, and of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century date, but is not marked. It has the vernicle with wounds on the cheeks very rudely engraved in the centre.

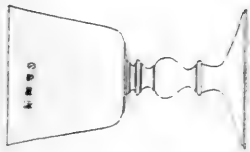
Besides these pieces there is at Lacock a remarkable parcel gilt covered cup—by some called a ciborium—probably of the latter half of the fifteenth century. A broad rounded bowl, on a circular stem widening to a base of the same shape, with a high conical cover surmounted by a ball. The edge of the cover and the base are surrounded by the characteristic Gothic cresting of the time. This

very handsome and remarkable piece was doubtless a domestic cup given afterwards for Church use.

Of the small chalices and patens which were commonly placed in the graves of priests in the middle ages—and which are generally of pewter or tin, except in the case of Bishops, when they seem to have been of silver—we have an example preserved in the vestry of North Bradley Church, which may be of the fourteenth century. This little pewter vessel had a broad shallow bowl and spreading circular foot, and like the paten accompanying it, is quite plain. It was found some years ago in a rude coffin of oak under the arch on the south side of the chancel. There are several such vessels at Salisbury Cathedral (see vol. xxi., p. 360), but I do not know of any others in the north of the county.

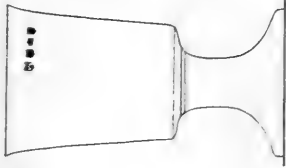
Coming now to the “decent communion cups” which everywhere supplanted the “superstitious massing chalices” in the reign of Elizabeth, we find a fine series in North Wilts, giving examples of many of the types of ornamentation then in vogue—though the actual number of chalices remaining is not so large as Mr. Nightingale tells us still exist in the Dorset parishes. The general character of these cups may be seen from the examples Nos. 2 and 3 given in the plate. They were small sized vessels, as a rule, compared with the large cups which came into fashion at the end of the seventeenth and throughout the eighteenth century, with deep more or less bell-shaped bowls, bearing almost invariably either one or two bands of the strap-work engraving, filled with conventional foliage characteristic of the period; a similar band sometimes encircling the base also. They were always accompanied by a cover fitting the cup, which was also used as the paten,—the handle serving as a foot when so used. Sometimes there is a belt of foliage on the cover, as in Fig. 2, whilst on the handle or foot is commonly inscribed the date when the vessel was acquired for the Church. This date in the north of the county is commonly either 1576 or 1577. The earliest is that at Bradford, marked 1564, and the latest of the type that of Burbage, marked 1624, when, as a rule, the cup had assumed a slightly different shape. The Crudwell cup of 1628 is of Elizabethan shape, but has inscribed within the belt “The Parish

(6)



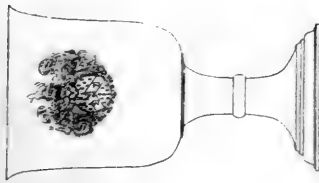
Brokenborough. 1651.

(7)



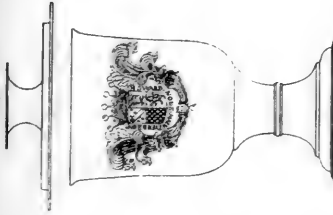
Bremhill 1662

(8)



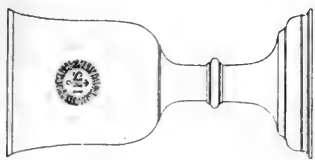
Cricklade S Sampsons. 1701.

(9)



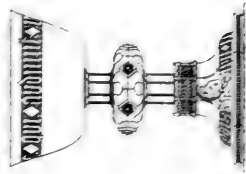
Charlton. 1706.

(10)



Highworth. 1749.

(1)



Highworth 1534

(2)



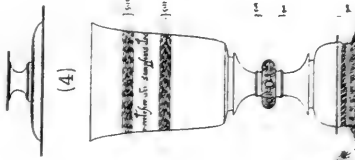
Luckington 1576

(3)



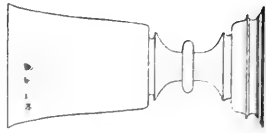
Leigh Delanere 1577

(4)



Cricklade S Sampsons. 1615

(5)



Dutchridge. 1627

Scale 1/5 full size.



Cup of Crudwell Anno 1628 " in the place of foliage. The edge of the base is very often enriched with the egg-and-dart ornament, and a belt of dotted lines sometimes takes the place of the foliage on the bowl, the cover, and the base. A considerable number of these cups bear only a maker's mark, or no marks at all, and seem to have been of local manufacture. There is a series of cups without hall marks in the Pewsey Vale at Wootton Rivers, Manningford Bruce, Stanton St. Bernard, and Etchilhampton, all of the same character and unlike any others in the north of the county except one at Little Hinton. They have a broad belt of interlacing strap-work, without any foliage, of the same character as the ornamentation of so many cups in Dorset which Mr. Nightingale supposes to have been of local make, but their stems and knots are of the usual Elizabethan type. There are, however, two others—those of Enford and Great Cheverell—also in the same neighbourhood, which have the curious cable moulding, and the stem with the knot close up under the bowl, which is characteristic of the Dorset specimens. These also bear no hall marks.

Two specimens, at Limpley Stoke and Littleton Drew, of 1577 and 1578, instead of the usual rounded knot in the centre of the stem, have a rather narrow projecting horizontal moulding bearing the ornament composed of short upright parallel lines which so commonly marks the junction of the stem with the bowl and base, while the Rowde (1576) and Winterbourne Monkton cups, (the latter given in the present century and unmarked) have, on the other hand, no knots at all, the stem being somewhat broad, and plain.

Those of St. Mary's Cricklade, and Somerford Keynes—both bearing only the maker's mark of a Lombardic T eclipsed by a heart, are beautiful cups, the former, inscribed 1577, having two belts, the lower one of dotted lines the upper one of unusually rich and elaborate foliage; the latter, which is inscribed 1576, has only one belt of foliage of the same character. In both cases the covers are richly engraved in the same way. Wroughton has an unusually large and handsome silver-gilt chalice and cover. In the Biddestone specimen there is a projecting bead encircling the bowl above the

belt, while the Kington St. Michael cup has foliated engraving close under the rim, in addition to the ordinary belt.

Two other cups of abnormal fashion must be mentioned; first that belonging to Foxley, marked 1577, but not given to the Church till a century later. This is a goblet-shaped vessel 5in. high, richly ornamented, and quite unlike the chalice of the period—probably a secular cup devoted afterwards to Church use. Secondly, a little cup belonging to Leigh—a chapelry of Ashton Keynes—of the same height as the last, with tapering bowl and baluster stem, entirely plain except for three bands of gilding, one on the edge of the bowl and two on the stem. It bears the date letter of 1596, and is somewhat of the Tazza type, though its bowl is deep instead of shallow—indeed it is much the shape of a modern wine glass.

There are three curious little vessels at Lacock, Biddestone, and Alderton, the use of which seems doubtful. The Lacock specimen is a little bowl about 6in. in diameter, embossed in its interior with cockle shells and a bunch of grapes in the centre. It is marked 1583. That at Biddestone also has a bunch of grapes embossed on it and has two plain wire handles. It is marked 1672. The Alderton piece is larger and shallower, covered with an ornamentation of rows and circles of embossed dots. It has two flat ears or handles and is marked 1639. These little vessels have been called wine-tasters—probably they have been given to serve as patens.

During the first quarter of the seventeenth century the Elizabethan type was slightly modified. The bowl grew deeper in proportion to the stem and base, and the whole piece less broad in proportion to its height. The mouldings of the base, too, were multiplied and made more prominent. The engraved strap-work band disappears, the bowl generally being plain, as in the Ditcheridge example (1627) (No. 5 in the accompanying plate), though occasionally there are belts of olive leaf engraving, as in the parcel-gilt Cricklade St. Sampson's cup of 1615 (No. 4).

An exceptionally beautiful cup of this period is the silver-gilt one of Fittleton (1610), which has an inscription in place of the belts on the bowl, and olive leaf ornament round the knot.

Of this period, too, (1619) is a very beautiful cup at Froxfield,

pronounced by Mr. Nightingale to be of foreign—probably Augsburg—make, having a deep bell-shaped bowl with engraved ornament upon it, the base being covered with rich chased work of figures and foliage. There are not many pieces of this date in North Wilts; indeed, the Elizabethan chalices are far commoner than those of the first half of the seventeenth century.

Towards the middle of the century another type came into fashion (No. 6), with short straight-sided sloping bowl, baluster stem, and spreading plain foot, without any ornament at all. Of these there are examples at Cherhill, Hardenhuish, Poulshot, and St. Mary's, Marlborough.

A little later the prevailing type was the plainest and rudest of all—a simple deep large straight-sided bowl, with a circular stem of considerable size spreading out into a wide foot without moulding or ornament (No. 7). These cups are generally considerably larger than any of the earlier ones, and they continue to increase in size on to the middle of the eighteenth century. Inscriptions, too, with the coat of arms of the donor surrounded by elaborate mantling now appear on the bowl, and commonly also in the centre of the paten, or on its foot,—this custom continuing on to the beginning of the present century.

There are, however, several cups of this century which do not conform to either of the ordinary patterns. Of these a very handsome cup with paten cover of 1631 belongs to Wootton Bassett. It has the arms of the donor on the bowl. The stem has no knot, but a sort of scalloped frill under the bowl instead, and the base is rich in egg-and-dart and other ornaments.

Minety has a cup inscribed 1663 of provincial and somewhat rude manufacture, which has the short bowl and base of the baluster-stemmed type; but in this case the stem is straight with a very slight knot in the middle and a projecting flange at the junction with the foot. The marks on this piece are four in number, apparently consisting of two heads?, a lion, and a heart-shaped shield with three fleur-de-lys. They seem to be the same as those on another curious cup belonging to Purton, inscribed 1666 on the bowl. It has a good base and stem of the fashion of the early years of the

century, but the bowl is rudely made and has a curious travesty of the Elizabethan strap-work belt upon it.

Lydiard Tregoze has a large and massive cup in which the projecting flange which is placed close under the rather short square bowl on the otherwise plain stem is a more marked feature. It is hall marked 1649. No other occurs like it in North Wilts, but similar specimens are engraved in the Carlisle Church Plate and elsewhere.

Alderton and Langley Burrell have cups bearing no hall marks, the former inscribed 1663, which, without being remarkable in shape, are singular in having a belt of engraving round the bowl in poor imitation of the Elizabethan ornament.

In the eighteenth century the cup loses its straight sides, which instead bulge out somewhat towards the bottom. The knot reappears on the stem in the form of a fillet or band, and the sacred monogram with rays almost invariably ornaments one side of the large bowl. About 1790 a number of goblet-shaped cups with slender stems and sometimes square bases are found, accompanying the classical flagons of that date. They are much the shape of the ordinary modern prize cups, and are seldom very large. Some, however, of the chalices given to small parishes during the last half of the eighteenth century are of huge size, and though during the first half of the nineteenth century the size of the bowl was generally reduced, the type was by no means improved,—the vessels of this period being undoubtedly in many cases the most hideous of any. About 1840-50, however, ecclesiastical art began to revive, and the mediæval shapes have come more and more into fashion, until some of the modern plate rivals the ancient mediæval work in beauty and excellence of workmanship.

Handsome modern sets exist at Marlborough College, the two Savernake Churches, East Grafton, Wootton Bassett, and other places.

The presence, however, of a modern mediæval chalice—by no means always of excellent workmanship or design—too often means that the sixteenth or seventeenth century plate has been ruthlessly got rid of to make way for it,—a thing to be greatly regretted, from an historical, an archæological, and I cannot help thinking also, from an ecclesiastical point of view.

Of unusual eighteenth century pieces Hullavington possesses a fine two-handled cup of large size, of domestic fashion, dated 1738; and Colerne has a two-handled candle cup with cover, elaborately ornamented with a removable outer case of pierced scroll and flower work—given in 1774.

Having thus roughly traced the evolution of the chalice, a few words must be said as to the paten. This, as has already been stated, was in Elizabethan days simply a cover fitting closely to the cup. In the Jacobean type the paten still fitted the top of the chalice, but its rim grew wider, it became shallower and less domed, and the edge which fitted over the rim of the chalice disappeared. By degrees the paten grew larger, though still in many cases fitting the chalice as a cover (see Fig. 9); but with the new standard of silver in Queen Anne's days came in a new fashion. The paten had grown into a salver standing perhaps 3in. high on a hollow circular foot, the top measuring 9in. or more across, and ornamented round the edge and also round the base with the characteristic pattern of the period—the fluting known as the gadroon. These patens are almost all of new standard silver, that is between the dates of 1696 and 1720, and bearing, therefore, the hall marks of the lion's head erased and the figure of Britannia, instead of the lion passant and leopard's head crowned; and more often than not they bear the donor's arms elaborately engraved in the centre.

Throughout the eighteenth century they continue as high, but not quite so large, and they commonly lose the gadrooned edge, and bear the sacred monogram in the centre. Frequently towards the end of the century domestic salvers or trays, with scalloped edges and standing on three claw feet are found, used either as patens or alms dishes. These latter, however, are commonly in the eighteenth century plain dishes with depressed centres—a pair, of precisely similar make, often serving, like the salvers, one for a paten, the other for alms dish.

At Colerne is a paten of large size, and with gadrooned edge and base and an elaborate chased foliage ornamentation attached to its face, with a silver-gilt medallion in the centre of nymphs stealing

Cupid's bow! This bears no date mark; it was given, in company with the caudle-cup or porringer mentioned above, in 1774.

Two patens—those of Seagry (originally Lyneham), and West Ashton—are of Dublin make, *circa* 1725. With the exception of these and an apostle-spoon bearing the old Exeter mark and inscribed 1666, lately given to Ramsbury, no plate bearing provincial town marks has been found except modern pieces of Sheffield, Birmingham, and Exeter; although, as has been already said, a considerable proportion of the Elizabethan pieces and some of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries bear no hall marks at all, and were doubtless of provincial manufacture.

Turning to flagons, the earliest in North Wilts is the very beautiful specimen at Heddington. This is marked 1602, but it was not given to the Church until 1830, and was doubtless made for domestic use. It is of silver-gilt covered with rich strap-work and embossed ornament. Next in date comes the tankard-shaped flagon at Wanborough, marked 1615, but given in 1638. This, as well as the preceding one, is very small in size, but, unlike it, is perfectly plain and without any ornament at all.

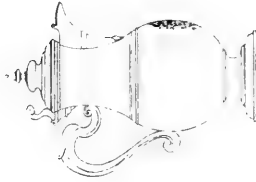
Throughout the seventeenth century the flagons continue simply tankards, without much variation in shape, the lids low, almost flat on the top—the earlier examples often with the sides slightly bulging, as in the Bishopstone example of 1634, given in the plate; the later ones oftener with the sides perfectly straight, as in that of Garsden, of 1684. This is by no means an invariable rule, however. On the front they commonly bear the coat of arms of the donor, or the sacred monogram surrounded by rays.

In the eighteenth century the lid became by degrees higher and more dome-shaped, until it blossomed out into an acorn or other ornament at the top, a spout grew out of the side where no spout had been before, the whole vessel grew less broad and massive, until the ugly tall attenuated flagon of the earlier half of the nineteenth century came into existence.

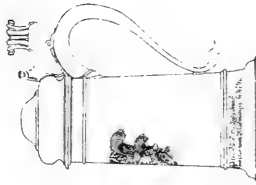
Many of these flagons of the latter half of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries are of enormous size, weighing seventy or eighty ounces or more, and were often given, even to



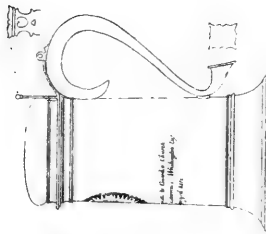
Highworth
1743.



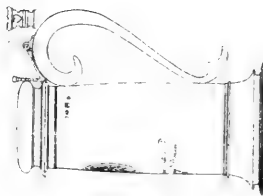
Hartham.
1710.



Charlton.
1706.



Garsden.
1664.



Bishopstone.
1634.

Scale - 1/8th full size



comparatively small parishes, in pairs—as for example, at Lydiard Tregoze and Broad Hinton. Judging from present needs people are apt to wonder what possible use such large vessels could have served, but we must remember that in those days the number of communicants very far exceeded that of the present day—indeed, that probably every person in the parish who was of age to receive the communion did so. In reference to this a very curious and interesting order from the Bishop of Salisbury to the curate and churchwardens and parishioners of Aldbourne is given in vol. xxiii., p. 255 of this *Magazine*, wherein it is ordered “to the end that the minister may neither be overtoyled nor the people indecently and inconveniently thronged together” that thrice in the year at least notice be given of four communions upon four consecutive Sundays, and “that there come not to the communion in one day above two hundred at the most.” Probably, therefore, the flagons—there is a very large one at Aldbourne still—huge as they appear to us—were not larger than was considered requisite at the time they were given.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century a few flagons are found with pear-shaped body and spout—like a domestic hot-water jug—of which there are examples at Box, Market Lavington, Ramsbury, and Hartham. And again at the end of the century there is a departure from the otherwise prevalent tankard fashion in the flagons of the elegant classical shape well known in articles of domestic plate manufactured about 1790, due to the sudden and transient revival of taste in designs after classical models consequent on the publication of the discoveries of ancient art in Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Of these flagons, which, though not ecclesiastical, are at least elegant in form, specimens exist at St. Mary's Devizes, Sopworth, and Manningford Abbots. The plain goblet-shaped cups with small stem which accompanied them are found in greater numbers.

A large and massive flagon, given to Erchfont in 1764, does not fall into either of these classes. It has a ewer-shaped body with a spout and high lid—handle, base, lid and spout having a good deal of florid ornament about them.

Pewter flagons still exist in many places, though almost invariably disused now. They are generally heavy, clumsy vessels, but some six of them are interesting as belonging to a type which is not found in silver in North Wilts. They are very tall tankards, with broad spreading base and tapering to a comparatively narrow top without any spout. The cover is very high and surmounted by an acorn, but their chief peculiarity lies in the handle, which approaches the body of the vessel and then recedes again in a double curve. The only one which is dated is that belonging now to Malmesbury Abbey, which belonged formerly to the destroyed Church of St. Paul. This is dated 1736. Others are at Clyffe Pypard, Lydiard Millicent, Lydington, Stanton St. Bernard, and Edington.

I know of no example of an old pewter chalice remaining, but patens and alms plates are not uncommon. On the other hand, a large number of parishes have plated vessels, especially in the neighbourhood of Bradford and Trowbridge. Indeed it is recorded of Archdeacon Daubeny, Vicar of North Bradley 1778—1827, that he said upon his death-bed, "Let the communion vessels be plated. I have always condemned those who have placed unnecessary temptations in the path of their fellow-mortals, and I am anxious that the last act of my life should hold out to others no inducement to sin." A laudable and excellent motive doubtless, but for all that one cannot help feeling that the quaint and touching inscription on the silver paten of Long Newnton expresses a truer aspiration: "In the year of Our Lord God 1691 August 10. * I hope my Lord will take this little present well and in good part, because tis my best I give to God my heart."

In the reaction of the last fifty years towards the Gothic style too many of us have seemed anxious to wipe out every trace of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries altogether—whether in architecture, wood-work, or plate; but, after all, those centuries do form a part of the history of our nation and our Church, and the men who lived in them did *sometimes*, at least "give to God their best" and surely, unless there is really urgent cause to the contrary, their offerings should be respected and preserved. If new plate is given, well and good; use it if it seems more convenient, but at least let

the old which has sufficed for two hundred years or more be spared the ignominy of the melting pot or the dealer's shelf.

Chronological List of Silver Church Plate of North Wilts to the end of the eighteenth century.

[The dates given are those of the hall marks, wherever possible.]

15th century	{ Lacock. Covered cup. Manningford Abbots. Chalice.	1577.	Biddestone. Chalice.	
Early 16th century.	Melksham. Paten (given recently).	"	St. Mary's Cricklade. Chalice and cover.	
1534.	Highworth. Chalice and paten	"	Staverton. Chalice.	
1564.	Bradford. Chalice.	"	Limpley Stoke. Chalice and cover.	
1570.	Kington St. Michael. Chalice.	"	Stert. Chalice and cover.	
1571.	Melksham. Chalice (given recently).	"	Alton Priors. Chalice.	
1572.	Foxley. Cup, probably do- mestic (given 1682).	"	Heddington. Chalice & cover.	
1573.	*Broughton Gifford. Chalice.	"	West Kington. Chalice.	
1574.	Kemble. Chalice and cover.	"	Wanborough. Chalice and cover.	
1575.	Malmesbury Abbey. Chalice.	"	Hankerton. Chalice & cover.	
1576.	Keevil. Chalice and cover.	1578.	Littleton Drew. Chalice and cover.	
"	Imber. Chalice and cover.	1579.	Semington. Chalice and cover.	
"	*Broughton Gifford. Cover.	1581.	Steeple Ashton. Chalice and cover.	
"	Hilperton. Chalice.	1583.	Lacock. Small silver bowl.	
"	Rowde. Chalice and cover.	1596.	Leigh. Chalice.	
"	Melksham. Chalice (given recently).	Undated Elizabethan.	Little Hinton. Chalice and cover.	
"	Ham. Chalice and cover.		Wootton Rivers. Chalice and cover.	
"	Clyffe Pypard. Paten cover only.		Manningford Bruce. Chalice.	
"	Poulshot. Paten cover only.		Enford. Chalice.	
"	Wroughton. Chalice and cover.		Great Cheverell. Chalice.	
"	Yatton Keynell. Chalice and cover. [cover.		Winterbourne Monkton. Chalice.	
"	Luckington. Chalice and		Ethilhampton. Chalice.	
"	Somerford Keynes. Two chalices and covers.		Stanton St. Bernard. Chalice.	
1577.	Rodbourne and Corston. Chalice and cover.		Manningford Abbots. Paten cover.	
"	Leigh Delamere. Chalice and cover.		Norton. Chalice and cover.	
			1602.	Heddington. Flagon (given in 1830)

* In vol. vi., p. 49, the date of this chalice and cover is erroneously given as 1546.

1606. Foxley. Paten cover.
 1610. Fittleton. Chalice and cover.
 1615. Cricklade St. Sampson's.
 Chalice and cover.
 1615. Wanborough. Flagon (given
 1638).
 P Stanton Fitzwarren. Chalice
 (undated).
 1623. Ashley. Chalice and cover.
 1624. Burbage. Chalice and cover.
 1625. Chiseldon. Chalice and
 paten cover.
 1627. Bishopstone. Chalice and
 paten cover.
 „ Ditcheridge. Chalice.
 1628. Crudwell. Chalice.
 1630. Brinkworth. Chalice.
 1631. Wootton Bassett. Chalice
 and paten cover.
 „ Malmesbury Abbey. Chalice.
 „ Cherhill. Chalice.
 1632. Shornocot. Chalice and cover.
 1634. Bradford. Chalice and paten
 cover.
 „ Bishopstone. Flagon (given
 1719).
 1635. Poulshot. Chalice.
 1636. Avebury. Paten.
 1637. Lacock. Paten.
 „ Brinkworth. Flagon.
 1638. Compton Bassett. Chalice
 and paten cover.
 „ Hardenhuish. Chalice.
 1639. Alderton. Small bowl.
 1640. Bishops Lavington. Chalice
 and paten cover, and paten.
 1648. Marston Maisey. Chalice.
 1649. Lydiard Tregoze. Chalice
 and paten cover.
 1650. Steeple Ashton. Chalice and
 paten cover.
 „ Lydiard Tregoze. Flagon.
 1651. Brokenborough. Chalice.
 „ Grittleton. Paten.
 1655. Milton Lilburne. Chalice
 and paten.
 1657. St. Mary's Marlborough.
 Chalice.
1660. Bishops Cannings. Chalice.
 1661. Little Cheverell. Chalice
 and paten cover.
 1662. Bremhill. Chalice.
 1663. Lydiard Tregoze. Flagon.
 „ Alderton, Chalice.
 „ Minety. Chalice.
 1664. Wilcot. Chalice and paten.
 1665 P Winkfield. Paten (un-
 dated).
 1666. Ramsbury. Apostle spoon
 (given recently).
 „ Purton. Chalice and cover.
 1669. Lydiard Tregoze. Paten.
 1672. Biddestone. Small bowl.
 1675. Etchilhampton. Paten.
 1676. Broad Hinton. Chalice,
 paten cover, alms dish, and
 two flagons.
 1678. Aldbourne. Flagon.
 1679. Pewsey. Chalice and paten
 cover.
 1680. Imber. Paten.
 „ Bishops Lavington. Flagon
 (domestic, given 1790).
 „ Great Chalfield. Chalice,
 paten cover, and paten.
 P Wootton Bassett. Paten (un-
 dated).
 P Whaddon. Chalice and
 paten cover. (undated).
 P Tidcombe. Chalice (un-
 dated).
 P Winterbourne Bassett. Chalice
 (undated).
 1681. Aldbourne. Chalice and
 paten cover.
 „ Tockenham. Chalice and
 paten cover.
 „ Little Bedwyn. Chalice
 and paten cover.
 „ Cricklade St. Sampson's.
 Flagon.
 1682 Easton Royal. Chalice and
 paten.
 „ Clyffe Pypard. Chalice and
 paten.
 1683. Aldbourne. Paten.

1683. Winterbourne Monkton.
Alms dish (given 1844).
- „ Coulston. Chalice and paten.
1684. Garsdon. Two chalices,
paten, and flagon.
1687. Collingbourne Kingston.
Chalice and paten.
1687. Crudwell. Paten.
1690. Hilperton. Paten (given
1851).
1690. Christian Malford. Alms
dish (given 1726).
- „ Wanborough. Paten.
- „ St. Mary's Marlborough.
Alms dish (given 1724).
1691. Wootton Bassett. Paten.
- „ Long Newnton. Paten.
1693. Poole Keynes. Chalice.
1694. Aldbourne. Chalice.
- „ Long Newnton. Chalice and
flagon.
1695. Somerset Hospital, Froxfield.
Chalice and paten cover.
- „ Winterbourne Bassett. Paten.
1697. Long Newnton. Paten.
- „ Christ Church Bradford.
almsdish (given 1840).
1698. Stanton Fitzwarren. Cover
of chalice.
1699. Steeple Ashton. Paten.
- „ Holt. Paten (given 1838).
1700. Compton Bassett. Paten and
Almsdish.
- P Poulshot. Paten (uncertain).
- P Semington. Paten (uncertain).
1701. Trowbridge. Paten,
- „ Lacock. Flagon.
- „ Cricklade St. Sampson's.
Chalice and paten cover.
1702. Malmesbury Abbey. Paten.
- „ St. John's Devizes. Flagon.
- „ Draycot Cerne. Chalice,
paten, and flagon.
- „ Somerford Keynes. Paten.
- „ Langley Burrell. Paten and
Flagon.
1703. Heddington. Paten.
- „ Nettleton. Paten.
1704. Steeple Ashton. Paten.
- „ Bradford. Paten.
1705. Biddestone. Paten.
1706. Patney. Chalice.
- „ Charlton. Chalice, Paten
and flagon.
1707. Ramsbury. Flagon.
1707. Hardenhuish. Paten.
- „ Box. Chalice, two patens,
and flagon.
1708. Wilcot. Paten.
- „ Kemble. Paten.
- „ Trowbridge. Flagon.
- „ Purton. Paten (given 1820).
- „ Castle Eaton. Paten.
1710. Chute. Chalice and paten.
- „ Wroughton. Flagon.
- „ Nettleton. Chalice.
- „ Hartham. Flagon (given
1861?).
1712. Seend. Paten.
- „ Bishops Cannings. Paten
(given 1840).
- „ Great Bedwyn. Paten (given
1831).
1714. Nettleton. Flagon.
- „ Little Somerford. Chalice
and paten.
1715. Willesford. Paten.
- „ South Marston. Chalice and
paten.
1716. Enford. Paten.
1717. Cherhill. Paten.
- „ Kemble. Flagon.
1718. Brinkworth. Paten.
- „ Sherston. Paten.
1719. Bradon. Paten (given
1869).
- „ Little Hinton. Two patens.
- „ Ham. Paten.
- „ Burbage. Paten.
- „ Holt. Paten (given 1838).
- „ Stanton St. Bernard. Paten.
- „ Wroughton. Paten.
- „ Bishopstone. Paten.
- „ Corsham. Almsdish or paten.
1720. Rodbourne and Corston.
Paten (given 1845).

1720. Leigh Delamere. Paten
(given 1847).
- " Ramsbury. Chalice, paten,
and paten cover.
- " Fittleton. Flagon and paten.
1721. Langley Burrell. Paten.
- " Castle Combe. Flagon (given
1775).
1722. Patney. Paten.
1723. Winterbourne Monkton.
Chalice and paten (given
1844).
- " Bradford. Flagon.
1723. Broad Blunsdon. Paten
(given 1815).
- " Poole Keynes. Paten (given
1854).
1724. Potterne. Two chalices, two
patens, and flagon.
1725. Sherston. Chalice and paten.
- " Seagry. Paten (Dublin).
1726. Market Lavington. Paten.
- " Erchfont. Paten.
- " Chute. Paten.
- " Nettleton. Paten.
1727. Tidcombe. Paten.
- " Mildenhall. Paten.
- " Foxley. Chalice, paten, and
flagon.
1728. Easton Royal. Paten.
- " Market Lavington. Chalice
and paten.
- " Easton Grey. Chalice and
paten cover.
1729. Ogbourne St. George. Chalice
and paten cover.
- " Melksham. Paten.
1730. Rushall. Chalice
- " Broughton Gifford. Paten.
1731. Coulston. Paten.
1732. Market Lavington. Flagon.
- " Fifield. Chalice & paten cover.
- " Hullavington. Paten.
- " Crudwell. Salver-paten.
- " Luckington. Paten.
- " Ashton Keynes. Chalice
and paten.
1733. Willesford. Chalice.
1733. Mildenhall. Two chalices
and two paten covers.
- " Burbage. Flagon.
1734. Broad Somerford. Paten.
1735. Upavon. Chalice, two
patens, and flagon.
- " Hullavington. Fine domestic
two-handled cup.
1736. Steeple Ashton. Flagon.
1738. Edington. Chalice and
paten.
- " Swindon Parish Church.
Flagon.
- " Stanton St. Quintin. Chalice
and cover, two patens, and
flagon.
- ? Calstone. Chalice and paten
(undated).
1741. Market Lavington. Alms-
dish.
1743. Broad Somerford. Chalice.
- " Highworth. Flagon.
1749. Winkfield. Chalice, paten,
and flagon.
- " Highworth. Chalice and two
salver patens.
- 1750? West Ashton. Paten (Dublin
—undated).
1753. Enford. Paten.
1754. Everley. Flagon.
- " Willesford. Alms dish.
- " Holt. Cover of chalice.
- " Kington St. Michael. Alms-
dish salver.
1756. Holt. Chalice.
- " Bradford. Spoon.
1757. Alton Barnes Chalice and
paten.
- " Corsham. Flagon.
1758. Netheravon. Chalice, paten,
flagon, and alms dish.
1760. Highway. Chalice.
- " Luckington. Flagon.
1761. Bishopstone. Paten (bowl).
1764. Broad Blunsdon. Chalice.
- " Bradford. Two chalices, two
patens, flagon, and alms-
dish.

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| <p>1764. Erchfont. Flagon
 „ Corsham. Flagon (given recently).
 1766. Patney. Flagon.
 1768. Parish Church Chippenham. Two chalices, two flagons, and two salver patens.
 1768. Chisledon. Paten.
 1771. Sevenhampton. Chalice, paten, almsdish, and flagon.
 1774. Berwick Bassett. Chalice and paten cover.
 „ Castle Combe. Two patens (salvers on three legs).
 „ Colerne. Two-handed cup and cover and paten.
 1775. Castle Combe. Chalice and cover.</p> | <p>1781. Fifield. Almsdish (given 1833).
 1782. Broadtown. Paten (given 1843).
 1784. Keevil. Two chalices (given 1840).
 1789. St. Mary's Devizes. Two chalices, two patens, and flagon.
 1790? ManningfordAbbotts. Flagon (uncertain).
 1791. Kington St. Michael. Paten cover of Elizabethan cup.
 1793. Marston Maisey. Paten.
 1795. Langley Fitzurse. Chalice (given 1858).
 1799. Grittleton. Chalice.</p> |
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In Memoriam John Edward Jackson, F.S.A.,
 Hon. Canon of Bristol.

DEN Friday evening, March 6th, 1891, at the Rectory, Leigh Delamere, died John Edward Jackson, Rector of Leigh Delamere and Norton, Honorary Canon of Bristol, and F.S.A. He had reached the great age of eighty-five, and his death was not unexpected, for his strength had been slowly failing for many months and for some time past approaching paralysis had deprived him of the power of writing. But none the less does his death leave a grievous gap in the ranks of the Wilts Archæological Society, as well as in the singularly large and varied circle of his private friends, which cannot be filled by anyone else.

He was indeed *sui generis*, for the immense stores of local information and learning that he possessed were not more remarkable

than the talent—for it was nothing less—with which he presented the matured results of his investigations in a form acceptable not merely to the antiquary but to the general public.

He was not a Wiltshireman by birth, having been born at Doncaster in 1805. He was educated at Charterhouse and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his degree—second class in *Lit. Hum.*—in 1827; and his first curacy was that of Farleigh Hungerford, to which he was ordained in 1834.

In 1845, however, he became—to the great advantage of our county—a Wiltshireman by residence, being presented by the late Mr. Joseph Neeld to the rectory of Leigh Delamere, and in the following year to the vicarage of Norton, which he continued to hold with Leigh Delamere until his death.

In his earlier life he had paid much attention to the study of geology, and the collection of fossils which he then formed he has left by will to the Society's Museum; but in later days the absorbing interests of family and county history and topography occupied the greater part of his leisure time and thoughts. It was to these subjects that the best years of his life were devoted, and it was in these, rather than in art, natural history, or archæology strictly speaking, that he specially excelled.

It is characteristic of the power, or rather, perhaps, of the instinct which he possessed of completely identifying himself with the *genius loci* of the locality on which his attention happened to be fixed for the time that the years of his residence at Farleigh Hungerford were marked by what he himself spoke of as his "Hungerford mania"—a mania which bore fruit in a series of portly folio volumes of MSS., containing an enormous mass of information on the fortunes of that once widespread and important family, and on the historical events with which the various members of it were connected,—information which it is much to be regretted has never been given to the world.

With this faculty of concentrating his powers on the history of his "environment" it is not to be wondered at that having settled down at Leigh Delamere he should have at once set to work at the task of collecting materials for the elucidation of the past history

of the county in which his lot was cast. The manner in which those materials were collected was characteristic of the man. Nothing connected with Wiltshire in the past came amiss to him—a bit of family history—a monumental inscription—a discovery of Roman remains—an entry in an ancient deed or will—or the mention of some interesting event in a local paper—he might have had at the moment no intention of writing anything about the particular parish or district with which any of these things were connected, but still it might come in useful some day, and accordingly a note was made of it on half-a-sheet of note paper, the white side of a circular, or the back of an envelope, and was carefully deposited in the particular portfolio devoted to that particular parish or district, so that at any moment he could refer to all the odd scraps of information available for any special locality. (This collection of material, together with other papers bearing on Wiltshire, has since his death been given to the Society of Antiquaries.)

It was this systematic collection and arrangement of materials, carried on for fifty years, that enabled him to delight the Members of our Society year after year, wherever the annual meeting might be, with a constant succession of papers, each of which seemed to deal with the antiquarian history of the immediate locality as though that was the special point on which the Canon's thoughts and investigations had been fixed for the past twelve months. For from the year 1853, when he took a leading part in the first foundation of the Society and became one of its first Secretaries and the Editor of the *Magazine*, up to within the last two years he continued to be the most popular of readers at the Annual Meetings, and the most valued of contributors to the pages of the *Magazine*. The professed antiquarian as well as the less ardent member of the public who had, possibly, after the labours of a long day's excursion, slumbered fitfully through other important business, alike regained the fullest consciousness when Canon Jackson rose to read. He had a way of catching your attention. There was a humorous twinkle in his eye and a turn about the corners of his mouth which made people feel that he had something good to tell them by and bye, and they had better listen carefully or they might lose it; so that

year after year his paper came to be looked on as one of the special treats of the Meeting. Endowed himself with the power of seeing the humorous side of things he used that power to give life to what in other hands—as learned, perhaps, as his own—would have remained to the end nothing but the dry bones of genealogical or topographical research.

Of his published works the most important was, of course, his annotations to the *Topographical Collections of Aubrey*. In this thick volume the results of years of labour and research are contained, the annotations being not only of far greater bulk but also of greater value than the text on which they are based. But his other monographs and papers, which may be found in every volume of the *Magazine*, as well as those which—like the History of Grittleton and of the two Churches of St. Mary's and St. George's, Doncaster—were published separately, were one and all of them really valuable, the greater number of them complete in themselves and containing all the information which could be brought to bear upon the subject in hand. Much of his most valuable matter he gleaned from the MSS., deeds, and documents hidden in the libraries and muniment rooms of the great houses of the county, notably from those of Longleat, among which he was often at work; some of the most interesting of his communications to the *Magazine* being founded on materials disinterred from that storehouse of valuable documents.

It has often been regretted that he did not undertake that task which still awaits fulfilment, the writing of the History of Wiltshire—and he was, perhaps, the only man of the present time who could have done it. But the time for it was scarcely ripe, the materials were not ready to his hand, and he spent his life in gathering and sifting the facts with which the future historian of the county must build his history. He had a horror of doing anything incompletely or inaccurately. When he excused himself from reading a paper at the Devizes Meeting last year, it was on the plea that he had so many things to finish up and put in order that he could not now undertake any fresh work; and only a few months before his death he said, looking at the volumes of Hungerfordiana,

“They represent a good many years of my life—I have worked hard in my time”; and then, as he spoke of his increasing weakness, he said, “I should like to have had another ten years of life, I think I could have *finished* a good many things then.” He had worked to the last, and when the end came he passed away honoured and beloved by all who knew him, not merely for his knowledge and his learning, but for the genuine goodness of his heart and the singular charm of his private character,—the genial kindness and quaint humour which made him no less delightful as a companion in private life than he was as a lecturer upon the public platform. By his personal friends—and perhaps few men could number friends in so many and diverse ranks and conditions of life as he could,—by his neighbours, even by those who knew him only from his appearance at our Annual Meetings, he was alike spoken of as “the dear old Canon.” He was, indeed, one of the few of whom it may truly be said that it was a privilege to have known him, as he is one of the few, too, who will leave an enduring name behind him in the antiquarian world—a name that will rank for the future with the goodly company of Wiltshire antiquaries, with Aubrey and Hoare Philips and Britton, if it does not in the opinion of posterity rank first among them all as that of the man who has done most for the unravelling of Wiltshire history.

E. H. G.

“Recent Occurrence of the Great Bustard in Wilts.”

By the Rev. A. C. SMITH.

AT the end of January, 1891, twenty years had elapsed since the latest visit of the Great Bustard to Wiltshire, and not a straggler to its old haunts in this county had been seen since the memorable incursion of these birds to the British Isles of 1871,

when quite a large body came over: by some said to have been frightened away from France, owing to the heavy firing during the Franco-German war; by others, and with more probability, conjectured to have been driven from their usual haunts by an exceptionally cold winter. Whether this body arrived in detachments, or whether they came in one large pack, is uncertain; but if the latter they must very soon have dispersed over a considerable area, for some were obtained in Devonshire, some in Somerset, some in Middlesex, some in Northumberland, and no less than seven found their way to Salisbury Plain, to the parishes of Maddington, Shrewton, Market Lavington, and Berwick St. James, as I have fully detailed elsewhere (*Birds of Wiltshire*, p. 361).

Previous to this immigration of Great Bustards into Wiltshire none had been seen in the county for fifteen years, and then but a single bird was observed and captured in the neighbourhood of Hungerford, in the early part of January, 1856, of which I have also given particulars (*Birds of Wiltshire*, p. 358).

Since 1871 there have been occasional stragglers in various parts of England, notably in the winter of 1879-80, when nine specimens were captured, viz., one in Essex, two in Jersey, one in Cornwall, three in Kent, one in Cambridgeshire, and one in Dorset, the greater part of which were recorded to be females, and one only pronounced to be a male: but none of these were observed in Wilts. Between 1880 and the beginning of the present winter I am not aware that the Great Bustard has put in any appearance within the British Isles: but now, during the remarkably cold weather which we have experienced this winter, and which seems to have extended pretty generally over the Continent of Europe, another arrival of Great Bustards has taken place, and no less than seven specimens have been taken in as many counties: for they, too, if they came over in a body, as is probable, very soon scattered over the country, and between December 20th and February 7th a single individual of this fine species has been taken in Essex, in Carmarthenshire, in Hampshire, in Sussex, in Norfolk, in Suffolk, as well as in Wilts, as has been fully reported by Mr. Harting in the *Zoologist* and in the *Field*. They were all females, not a male bird amongst them, and

they averaged in weight between 8lbs. and 9lbs., the heaviest scaling at 13lbs. and the lightest at 7lb. 10oz.

So much for the pack—if pack it was—that, in an evil hour for themselves, came over to England.

To come to our Wiltshire specimen, of which I am able to furnish reliable details, as they have been communicated to me at first hand by the obliging captor of the bird. It appears that on February 5th last (not on the 4th, as I at first erroneously stated) Mr. Wood and his brother, of Langley Green, near Chippenham, being tempted by the hard weather to go out in search of Wild Geese, of which they had heard tidings, found themselves at 10 a.m., in Alington Mead, on the banks of the Avon, behind Kelloways Mills, and about three miles from Chippenham; the wind blowing from the north-east. Here they presently saw a large bird, which at first they supposed to be a Wild Goose, flying towards them, down the wind, when both brothers fired: the bird however, though evidently hard hit, did not at once drop, but continued its flight: then they perceived it was no goose, and on picking it up a little farther on found it to be a Great Bustard, in excellent plumage, and, beyond a broken leg, very little injured by the shot. Mr. Wood at once sent the bird for preservation to Foot, the taxidermist, of Bath, in whose house it was seen in the flesh by many persons, and who preserved the *sternum*. In reply to my many enquiries Mr. Foot very courteously supplied me with all the information he had as to the capture, and forwarded me a portion of the contents of the crop, which appeared to consist of the leaves of grass and other plants. Desiring, however, to obtain accurate information on this point, I forwarded a small portion of the undigested leaves to Mr. Harting (Natural History Editor of the *Field*), to Professor Newton, of Cambridge, and several other authorities, not forgetting our own Wiltshire botanist, the Rev. T. A. Preston. Professor Newton at once forwarded his portion to Mr. Southwell, the well-known ornithologist, of Norfolk, who is at once a botanist, and has no little acquaintance with the habits of the Great Bustard. Mr. Southwell conferred on the matter with a botanical friend of some eminence, Mr. H. D. Geldart, and the result of their examination was given as follows: "The leaves sent

consisted of *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *Dandelion*, and *Hypochaeris radicata*. The one blade of grass, by its redness below and white veins, may be *Festuca*, but this is pure guess-work." Mr. Preston, after examining his portion forwarded it to Kew, whence he received the following authoritative decision: "It principally consists of leaves and young buds of *Ranunculus repens*: there is one leaf of *Cochlearia officinalis*, part of a leaf of an unknown plant, and the thorax of a beetle." On which Mr. Preston remarks: "The leaf of *Cochlearia* is very interesting: it is a seaside plant, and hence proves that the poor bird must have been shot the very moment it reached Chippenham." Mr. Preston also discovered among what he conjectured to be the leaves of common grasses the leaf of a plantain. [I should add, to account for any seeming difference of opinion on the part of the above eminent authorities, that the portion of leaves submitted to each of them was so excessively small, that in all probability the sample examined by one did not consist of precisely the same materials as seen by another.]

So much and no more could I gather in regard to this Great Bustard, which when shot was supposed to be a Wild Goose. But the thought will naturally rise up in the minds of most people, how sad that every one of these Great Bustards—and, I may add, every other rare bird—should be immediately killed, as soon as it makes its appearance in England! Alas! that such should be the case, but I fear it is inevitable, so long as that most pernicious and most foolish practice exists among some collectors, to value at ten, twenty, or even fifty-fold a *British-killed* specimen, in comparison with exactly the very same species, and an equally good, probably better, skin imported from the locality abroad where the bird in question is abundant. There is nothing to be said in favour of this extraordinary eagerness to possess specimens which have met their deaths in this country, but it is obvious that such fictitious value imparted to such unfortunate stragglers as, on a fatal day for themselves, visit our inhospitable shores, is quite certain to ensure their destruction: and until such collectors come to a better mind in the matter, we fear that the death of all strange visitors to the shores of "perfidious Albion" is inevitable.

I cannot take leave of this subject without once more lifting up my voice against another most grievous practice, which, though often denounced in very plain language, is not by any means abated. I mean the modern fashion on the part of the fair sex, of wearing birds, or parts of birds' plumage, in their hats. I am quite certain that the gentle kind-hearted ladies of England would abstain from this practice, however fashionable, could they but realize the wholesale massacre of countless beautiful happy birds, which this most unfortunate demand for them entails. I do not exaggerate when I say that the annual slaughter of sea birds for this purpose amounts to tens of thousands; and, but a short time since, a single *plumassier* gave an order for five hundred robins! and another still more recently for one hundred kingfishers! and all for what? in order (as the noble President of the British Ornithologists' Union has cleverly expressed it) "to supply ladies with feathers for personal disfigurement." With the whole realm of beautiful botanical specimens open to them for selection, and which are really graceful and appropriate adornments; it seems amazing that the lifeless body or part of a body of a bird, slaughtered for that express purpose, should be chosen in preference, and most unnaturally and quite unbecomingly be made to do duty in their place! whereas in reality the very commonest flower so employed is far more beautiful, because far more in place and infinitely more harmonious with its surroundings; in short, the one is adapted to the position, and therefore natural and charming; the other is altogether out of place, and therefore ungraceful and unmeaning.

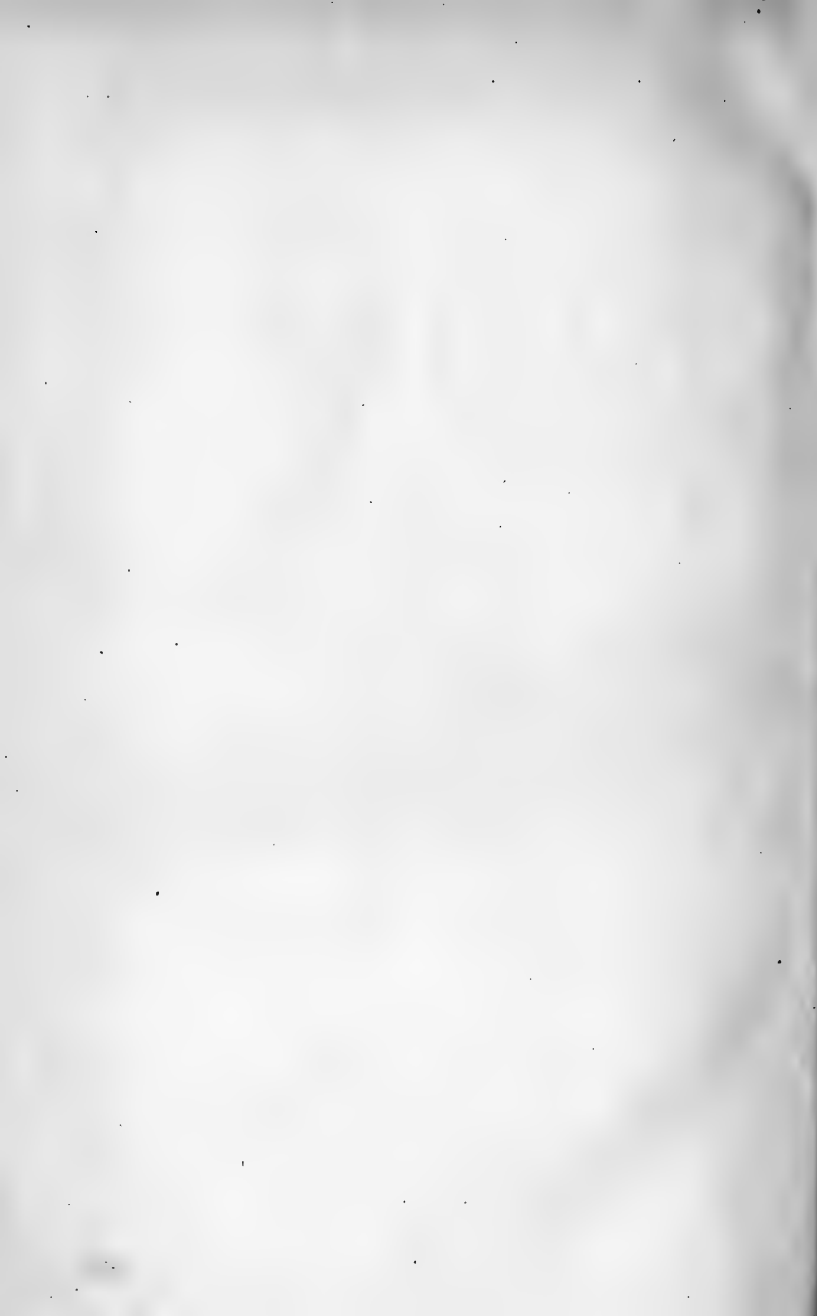
Additions to the Museum and Library.

- Ancient food vessel and holed stones—loom weights (?)—found in dwelling pit at Oldbury Camp. Presented by the Rev. W. C. PLENDERLEATH.
- A large collection of fossils and the cabinet containing them. Left to the Society by the late CANON JACKSON.
- Specimens of painted plaster, tesserae, &c., from Roman dwelling at Hannington Wick. By the Rev. E. H. GODDARD.
- Wiltshire specimen of Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*). By A. B. FISHER, Esq.
- Photographs of objects of interest connected with Mrs. Jane Lane. By C. PENRUDDOCKE, Esq.
- Boyne's Trade Tokens, vol. I. By purchase.
- Yarrell's British Birds, four vols. By purchase.
- The History of the Hundred of Berkeley, one vol. By exchange.
- Lives of the Berkleys, two vols. By exchange.

END OF VOL. XXV.

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GEOLOGY. Members interested in Geology, who wish to receive notice of any Geological Excursions which may be arranged, are desired to send in their names to

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STONEHENGE AND AVEBURY. It is proposed to publish, at the price of about 15s., *if two hundred subscriptions can be obtained*, a series of very careful and accurate drawings and plans of Stonehenge and Avebury, made some years ago by the Rev. W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., and deposited in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, London. Members wishing to subscribe for copies are requested to send in their names to either of the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; or the Rev. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

Mr. C. W. HOLGATE, Palace, Salisbury, who is editing the Long Rolls of Winchester College, will be greatly obliged to anyone who will lend him the Long Rolls for the following years, viz., 1654 to 1667, inclusive, 1669, 1671, 1684, 1686, 1687, 1703, 1705, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1718, 1719, 1722, 1723, 1726, 1728, 1729, and 1733.

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