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THE

WILTSHIRE

Archæological & Natural History  
MAGAZINE.

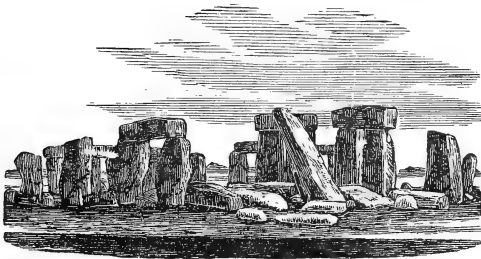
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FORMED IN THAT COUNTY, A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY REV. E. H. GODDARD, CLYFFE VICARAGE, SWINDON.

VOL XLII.

Nos. 137—141. Dec., 1922—Dec., 1924.



DEVIZES :

C. H. WOODWARD, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, STATION ROAD

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DECEMBER, 1924.



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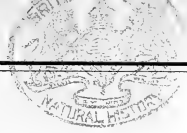
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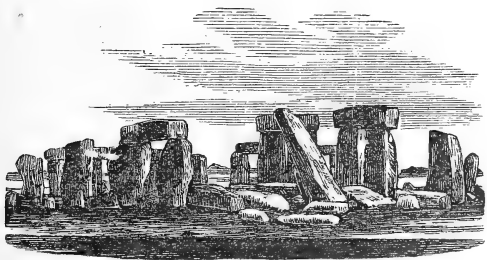
SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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



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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

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EAST WILTSHIRE LICHENS.

By CECIL P. HURST.

There are nine lichens from Savernake Forest and the vicinity of Marlborough in the Department of Botany at the British Museum and eight of these are in Edward Forster's Herbarium in that department; of these latter, three (*Placynthium nigrum*, *Collema furvum*, and *Leptogium plicatile*) were collected at Manton, near Marlborough, in 1809 and the remaining five (*Parmelia saxatilis* form *furfuracea*, *Rinodina roboris*, *Lecanora pallida*, *L. parella* var. *Turneri* and *Arthopyrenia fallax*) were found in Savernake Forest in the same year, while the ninth plant, *Parmelia prolixa* sub-species *Delisei* var. *isidiascens*, a rare form, was discovered growing on sarsen stones near Fyfield by Dr. H. F. Parsons in 1908 and sent to the Lichen Exchange Club, whence it found its way to the British Museum. It is interesting to note that *Parmelia saxatilis* form *furfuracea* is still common in the Forest and that *Lecanora pallida*, *Rinodina roboris*, and *Arthopyrenia fallax* are also found there. Edward Forster, who is mentioned above, was born at Walthamstow, in 1765, and died at Woodford, in Essex, in 1849; he was a Fellow of the Royal Society and his Herbarium was purchased by Robert Brown and presented by him to the British Museum in 1849.

The following eighty-one lichens were observed in 1920, 1921, and the first quarter of 1922 in Savernake Forest and near the adjoining village of Great Bedwyn. *Bilimbia Naegelii*, from its great rarity generally and its local abundance in the south-east of the Forest is, perhaps, our most important lichen; its headquarters are the copse through which Rhododendron Drive runs, and here it is abundant in several places, covering the tree-trunks. Elsewhere in the Forest it seems confined to scattered trees, but it is widely distributed and occurs from Braydon Oak on the north, to Stokke Common on the south, and from Langfield Copse on the extreme south-west to Birch Copse on the east, and I have traced it south of the Kennet and Avon Canal into Bedwyn Brails Wood. When this lichen occurs on a tree, it is generally present in some quantity; the thallus is of a very pale lilac shade, and the apothecia are almost always deep purplish-black, lead-coloured or flesh-coloured examples being uncommon. I first recorded it in the *Marlborough College Nat. Hist. Soc. Report* for 1919,

and when I sent specimens to the British Museum from Savernake Forest in 1920 Miss A. L. Smith informed me that a week previously plants had been received from Herefordshire, but before that the British Museum possessed no specimens from Great Britain, although they had examples from Ireland (Erriff, Connemara). The only English locality given in the third edition of Leighton's "*Lichen-Flora of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands*" (1879) is Shere, in Surrey, where it was found by Dr. Capron. It is a noteworthy addition to the Wiltshire list. Interesting lichens also recorded below are *Sphinctrina turbinata* growing on the thallus of *Pertusaria pertusa* upon a beech near Rhododendron Drive, an instance of lichen parasitism; the four rare aquatic *Verrucariae* (*Verrucaria aquatilis*, *V. laevata*, *V. aethiobola* var. *acrotella* and *V. submersa*) occurring on flints in the bed of a rivulet in Gully Copse, near Stype (the last-named, *V. submersa*, is by no means uncommon on stones in this situation), and the curious *V. rupestris* on walls in Great Bedwyn village and at St. Katharine's, Savernake, the perithecia of which are deeply submerged in little pits which their acid secretion has excavated in the stone. Other noticeable plants are the new orange variety *flavo-citrina* of *Chaenotheca melanophaea*, described only in 1917 and known from few localities, growing on a conifer at Bloxham Copse, the rare *Placodium phloginum* on a beech near Eight Walks, the scarce form, *melanosticta* of *Physcia ciliaris* on brickwork at Wilton, the rare form *carnea* of *Pertusaria Wulfenii* on a tree in the Forest, the curious very rarely fruiting var. *ostreata* of *Cladonia macilenta*, which is sparingly distributed through England, seen upon a birch on the fringe of the Forest near Marlborough, and the rare yellow var. *flavens* of *Lecidea parasema* occurring on ash trees to the east of Savernake Lodge. The frequency of the rather rare *Lecanactis abietina* on trees in the middle of Savernake Forest is noteworthy. *Parmelia physodes* and *Physcia caesia* produced their rare apothecia in Foxbury Wood and near Great Bedwyn, and the rather rare fruits of *Buellia canescens* were noticed on the churchyard wall of the same village. In drawing up the list below I have followed the names and order of Miss A. L. Smith's "*Monograph of British Lichens*" (Part I, published in 1918 and Part II. in 1911), and Mr. R. Paulson, F.L.S., has very kindly named the plants. 7=North Wiltshire, and 8=South Wiltshire, the two vice-counties being separated by the Kennet and Avon Canal.

*Sphinctrina turbinata* (Fr.). 7. A lichen with black top-shaped apothecia and no thallus growing upon the thallus of *Pertusaria pertusa* on a beech near Rhododendron Drive, Savernake Forest, it was in excellent condition; an interesting example of one lichen growing parasitically upon another lichen. I have noticed it in other places in Savernake Forest.

*Chaenotheca melanophaea* (Zwackh). 7, 8. On oak near Thornhill Pond, Eight Walks, with *Bilimbia Naegelii*. Mr. Paulson wrote:—"The *Chaenotheca melanophaea* comes very near the new var. *flavo-citrina*; if you can find any with a bright orange thallus, you will have the var. It is known in a few localities only." About specimens that occurred on *Pinus sylvestris* in Bedwyn Brails Wood in August, Mr. Paulson wrote:—"Yes, the lichen is *Chaenotheca melanophaea*, but it has been so completely dried by the hot summer (1921) that it does not look altogether normal. There

is so much yellow in the thallus that, if the weather were normal, I should be inclined to think it is the var. *flavo-citrina*. Keep a look-out on the thallus after a period of rain." I also found this species (the type) on *Pinus sylvestris* in Foxbury Wood, and noticed it on *Abies excelsa* (here again with some orange in the thallus) near London Ride. Afterwards plants I found on a conifer at Bloxham Copse, Savernake Forest, in March, 1922, were definitely referred to var. *flavo-citrina* (Paulson) by Mr. Paulson; this var. was first found by Mr. Paulson in Bricket Wood, near St. Alban's, and described by him in the *Journal of Botany* for 1917. It is included in the appendix to Part I. of Miss Smith's "*Monograph of British Lichens.*"

*Calicium hyperellum* (Ach.). 7. Not uncommon on rough-barked trees throughout the Forest; the bright yellow thallus of this plant makes it conspicuous; the fruit, consisting of a black capitulum or head at the end of an elongated stalk, is not often produced, but I have found it in various localities in the Forest. This species was called *Lepraria flava* by the old lichenologists. *C. sphaerocephalum* (Wahlenb.). 7. On a tree near Eight Walks.

*Cypheium inquinans* (Trev.). 8. On an old gate near Ram Alley, Burbage; the spores, which lie loosely in the apothecia, stain the fingers blackish when touched. It is a common English lichen, but has not been found in Scotland.

*Placynthium nigrum* (S. F. Gray). 7, 8. Very common near Great Bedwyn, forming black stains on the walls and on the coping stones of the lock-pounds of the canal near Great Bedwyn, the fruit is also quite common; plants were collected at Manton, near Marlborough, by Edward Forster in 1809, and are now in the British Museum. It is general throughout the British Isles.

*Collema glaucescens* (Hoffm.) 7. On damp clay near Almshouse Copse, Froxfield, in some quantity; Mr. Paulson tells me my specimens are not so glaucescent as some he has seen on the chalk. The Almshouse Copse plants produced apothecia copiously. *C. pulposum* (Ach.). 8. A large plant of jelly-like consistency growing on wet London Clay near Merle Down Brickworks, Great Bedwyn, and fruiting freely; a gelatinous lichen common throughout the British Isles. *C. multifidum* (Schaer.) 7. Growing with *Collema glaucescens* at Almshouse Copse, near Froxfield, and so named provisionally by Mr. Paulson in the absence of spores.

*Leptogium turgidum* (Cromb.). 8. On the coping of the lock-pound of Burnt Mill Lock on the Kennet and Avon Canal near Great Bedwyn, without fruit. *L. subtile* (Nyl.). 8. A gelatinous species occurring on London Clay at Merle Down Brickworks and bearing minute apothecia; general though not very common throughout the British Islands but frequently overlooked.

*Peltigera rufescens* var. *praetextata* (Nyl.). 7. Upon Stokke Common, on an old elder several feet from the ground, with apothecia; the edges of the thalline lobes were minutely squamulose; a var. which grows among mosses, on shady rocks, etc., generally in moist places, throughout the British Isles.

*Parmelia physodes* (Ach.). 7, 8. Mr. A. G. Lowndes, of Marlborough College, found fine fruiting specimens of this abundant lichen in Foxbury

Wood, where I had also previously noticed fertile plants; the apothecia of this species are rare and are generally produced in mountainous districts. *P. laevigata* (Ach.). 8. On a tree in Wilton Brails and one or two other localities; a common lichen on the trunks of old trees and on rocks in maritime and inland tracts throughout the Kingdom. *P. saxatilis* form *furfuracea* (Schaer.). 7. Common in the Forest; a form densely covered with greyish-brown isidia, which in 1809 was gathered by Edward Forster in the Forest. *P. sulcata* (Tayl.). 7, 8. Very common on trees throughout this district, also occurring on old walls.

*Cetraria glauca* (Ach.). 7, 8. Not uncommon on trees, especially plentiful in Almshouse Copse, Froxfield.

*Ramalina calicaris* (Fr.). 8. Fruiting freely on a tree at Dod's Down. *R. fraxinea* (Ach.). 7. On an oak in the extreme south-west part of Savernake Forest, near King Henry VIII's Summer House. *R. fastigiata* (Ach.). 7, 8. On trees, generally fruiting, not very common. *R. pollinaria* (Ach.). On an exposed brick wall at Parley Bottom, near Foxbury Wood; Mr. Paulson wrote:—"The *Ramalina* is *R. pollinaria*. As it grew on an exposed brick wall, it is scarcely normal; there are minute soredia and the apothecia are distinctly concave, not convex as in *R. fastigiata*."

*Usnea florida* var. *hirta*. (Ach.). 7, 8. Fairly common on tree trunks; in my paper, "East Wiltshire Mosses, Hepatics, and Lichens," (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xli, p. 40), I placed this plant under the aggregate *Usnea barbata*; the above is a more precise record, it is the common form in the lowlands.

*Xanthoria polycarpa* (Oliv.). 7, 8. On palings near Chisbury Camp and near Bloxham Copse, also on a tree at Dod's Down, with copious fruits; an uncommon lichen which occurs here and there throughout England and Scotland but is not recorded for Ireland. It looks like a very attenuated edition of the abundant orange *X. parietina*. *X. lychnea* (Th. Fr.) 7. On palings near Bloxham Copse; a rather rare species in which the margin of the thallus is turned up like a frill.

*Placodium murorum* (D.C.). 7, 8. Walls in Great Bedwyn village; an orange lichen with an orbicular stellate-radiate thallus which is very common on brickwork in this district. *P. citrinum* (Hepp.). 7, 8. On the stone coping of the lock-pound near the Lock House on the Kennet and Avon Canal between Great Bedwyn and Crofton, and elsewhere; a common species with citrine or greenish-yellow thallus and orange-yellow apothecia. *P. phloginum* (A. L. Sm.). 7. On a beech near Eight Walks; this lichen has orange apothecia and is a rare species. *P. cerinum* (Hepp.). 8. On twigs and branches in a hedge in Brook Street, Great Bedwyn, also in a hedge near Dod's Down; fairly common throughout the British Isles; the yellow apothecia contrast effectively with the pale-grey thallus. *P. variabile* (Nyl.). 7. Growing with *P. citrinum* near the Canal Lock House in the above locality; a rather rare lichen of western and central England, with dark thallus and apothecia with brown or blackish discs covered with bluish-grey bloom.

*Candelariella vitellina* (Müll.-Arg.). 7. Occurring with apothecia on a milestone near Bedwyn Common; probably common in the district; forming a granular orange crust bearing the tawny or dull-yellow fruits.

*Physcia ciliaris* (D.C.). 7. On trees near Cadley and Langfield Copse;



in the latter locality the plants were in fruit. Form. *melanosticta* (Oliv.). 8. On brickwork at Wilton; local and scarce throughout the British Isles. *Ph. fusca* (A. L. Sm.). 7. Mr. J. A. Wheldon tells me the locality for this lichen on the sarsen stones in the "Valley of Rocks," near Marlborough, is the most inland station with which he is acquainted; it was found on Stonehenge by Edward Forster many years ago and Stonehenge specimens collected by him are in the British Museum. It may still occur there. *Physcia fusca* is a lichen which generally grows near the sea. *Ph. pulveruenta* (Nyl.). 7, 8. On an oak at Dod's Down and on trees in Savernake Park; general and usually common throughout the British Isles; the thallus is more or less covered with a whitish bloom or pruina, but is dull green when moist, the apothecia are also often pruinose. *Ph. hispida* (Tuckerm.). 7, 8. On the stone of a culvert at Froxfield, also on the churchyard wall at Great Bedwyn, fairly plentiful in hedges, and fruiting on palings at Oakhill, Froxfield; a common lichen with copious marginal hairs or ciliae which give it a very hispid appearance. *Ph. caesia* (Nyl.). 8. On the stone of a culvert near Froxfield; on a slate roof at Newtown, Shalbourne; also on stone by the canal at Great Bedwyn; a pretty lichen with pale grey star-like thallus, uncommon but generally distributed through the British Isles; the apothecia, which are rare, occurred at the Froxfield and Great Bedwyn localities and seem not uncommon in the district. This plant is generally sprinkled with round whitish-grey soralia.

*Rinodina roboris* (Arn.). 7. On an oak near the King's Oak, Savernake Forest, and near Braydon Oak; it was also found in Savernake Forest in 1809 by Edward Forster and specimens collected by him in the Forest are in his Herbarium at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. It is a rather common English lichen but has not been reported from Scotland.

*Lecanora muralis* (Schær.). 7, 8. On a stone culvert near Froxfield, on sarsen stones in Tottenham Park, and in one or two other localities; the brown apothecia contrast rather prettily with the greenish straw-coloured thallus in this plant which is uncommon though generally distributed in Britain. *L. subfusca* var. *chlarona* (Ach.). 7. In Almshouse Copse, Froxfield; not uncommon in this district; it grows on the smooth bark of trees and differs from the species in the planer lighter-coloured disc and more prominent margin. *L. rugosa* (Nyl.). 8. On an oak in Bedwyn Brails; Mr. Paulson wrote:—"I am inclined to call your plant *L. rugosa*; the apothecia have a very thick rugose margin; spores are not present; the hymenium remains bluish with potassic iodide." *L. campestris* (B. de Lesd.). 7, 8. Very common on walls near Great Bedwyn; a common plant with white or greyish thallus and brown apothecia. *L. atra* (Ach.). 7, 8. Very common on houses, walls, and bridges; a frequent species with grey warty or granular thallus and large apothecia with deep black discs. *L. pallida* (Schær.). 7, 8. Palings near Bloxham Copse; also on a tree in Burridge Heath Plantation; abundant on a hawthorn hedge by the canal near Great Bedwyn. The apothecia are clouded over with a palish bloom, the species is rather rare throughout the British Isles. Savernake Forest specimens collected by Edward Forster in 1809 are in the British Museum. *L. carpinea* (Wain.). 7. Old palings near Bloxham Copse; a not uncommon plant, closely allied to the preceding species, but differing,

however, decisively in the yellow reaction of the apothecial disc with chloride of lime. *L. galactina* (Ach.). 7, 8. Common in and near Great Bedwyn on houses, calcareous walls, and mortar, etc., and very variable; it has a whitish or straw-coloured thallus and very pale yellowish-green apothecia; it is plentiful in most parts of the British Isles, and is one of the few lichens that persist in the immediate neighbourhood of large towns. *L. varia* (Ach.). 7. Very common on palings near Great Bedwyn; abundant in the south of England generally, a lichen with pale yellowish granular thallus and widish greyish-green apothecia with irregular margins. *L. polytropa* (Schaef.). 7, 8. The pale greenish thallus of this species is rather common on the brick bridges over the Kennet and Avon Canal between Little Bedwyn and Froxfield and the apothecia are freely produced; it is more or less general on siliceous rocks, boulders, and walls throughout Britain. *L. parella* (Ach.). 7, 8. Brickwork of the Somerset Hospital at Froxfield; also on a bridge over the canal near Great Bedwyn and on a wall at Shalbourne; an easily recognizable common species with a thick prominent margin to the apothecia, which have pale flesh-red or whitish discs generally covered with a white pruina; one of the dye-lichens known in early days as the *Pérelle* or *Orseille d' Auvergne*. For dyeing purposes it was said to be far superior to *L. tartarea* and even equal to Orchil or Litmus, *Roccella tinctoria*. The colour furnished by it has rather more of a violet hue than that of *L. tartarea*, and is prepared by similar processes; both are capable of being so modified as to produce any tinge of purple or crimson. *L. calcarea* (Sommerf.). 7. On the churchyard wall at Great Bedwyn, with apothecia; a plant with a chalky-or greyish-white thallus and small generally crowded immersed apothecia with black discs; general and common in limestone districts.

*Pertusaria leioplaca* (Schoer.). 7, 8. Common on smooth-barked trees in the Forest and around Great Bedwyn and often growing with *Lecanora subfusca* (agg.) and *Lecidea parasema*, *P. Wulfenii* (D.C.). 7. Rather common on beeches in Savernake Forest, also occurring on other trees; a rugged dark-greyish lichen, with numerous verrucae or warts of irregular form, the ostioles or pores enlarge to a dark-coloured (more rarely flesh-coloured) disc with an irregular tumid crenate margin; it is general and fairly common in the wooded districts of the British Isles. Form *carnea* (Fr.). 7. On a tree in Savernake Forest; the apothecial disc protrudes and is tumid and flesh-coloured, the plant is only found in southern England, where it is local and rare.

*Diploschistes scruposus* (Norm.). 7. On the brickwork of the Somerset Hospital at Froxfield; a lichen with a thick greyish thallus and crater-like apothecia, the disc blackish; general and common in Britain.

*Cladonia furcata* (Ach.). 7, 8. Near Folly Farm, Great Bedwyn. *C. digitata* (Hoffm.). 7. At the base of a tree near Rhododendron Drive. Mr. Paulson writes:—"Yes, certainly *C. digitata* and in excellent condition. Its squamules are large and there are a few quite digitate podetia. I find a smaller more delicate form in Essex and Middlesex; it is quite a good find for your district." I have also seen this plant in Savernake Forest on a stump not far from Savernake Lodge. It is local and rather scarce in the more billy regions of Britain; the apothecia are red and the

cups or scyphi are branched in a digitate manner. *C. flabelliformis* (Wain.). 8. On thatch at Merle Down Brickworks; a plant that occurs chiefly in the more hilly districts of Britain. *C. macilenta* var. *ostreata* (Nyl.). 7. Growing plentifully upon a birch trunk on the outskirts of Savernake Forest close to Marlborough; apothecia were absent and are very rare on this plant, which is found sparingly here and there throughout England on old mossy trunks of trees.

*Lecidea parasema* (Ach.). 7, 8. Very common on trees and hedges in this district, a lichen occurring plentifully throughout the British Isles; the whitish or grey coloured thallus bears black apothecia which are at first plane and thinly margined, and then somewhat convex and immarginate. Var. *flavens* (Nyl.). 7. This variety, which has a yellow thallus and the apothecia whitish within, occurred on ash trees in Savernake Forest, between Crabtree Cottages and the London and Bath Road; it is rare in the southern counties of England and in east and north Scotland; Mr. Paulson wrote:—"Yes, I decide on *L. parasema* var. *flavens* owing to the absence of colour within the apothecia." Var. *elaechroma* (Ach.). 8. On a tree in Foxbury Wood, probably common, as it is throughout the British Isles; distinguished from the type by the yellowish or olivaceous thallus and the apothecia greyish-white within.

*Biatorella moriformis* (Th. Fr.). 7. On palings near Bloxham Copse; somewhat plentiful throughout England but not recorded for Scotland or Ireland; the thallus turns greyish-green when moistened.

*Biatorina Lightfootii* (Mudd). 7. Larches near Rhododendron Drive; Mr. Paulson wrote:—"I believe your specimen on the bark of 'fir' to be *Biatorina Lightfootii*; it is not quite the normal, but the modified form that occurs on firs and has smaller apothecia." This lichen chiefly grows on birch, rarely on fir.

*Bilimbia caradocensis* (A. L. Sm.). 7. Larches near Rhododendron Drive and also on a coniferous tree in a copse near Sicily Cottages; Mr. Paulson wrote:—"The lichen you sent is *Bilimbia caradocensis*. It does not answer well to the chemical test, but I have noticed this more than once; it is similar in appearance to *Lecidea Friesii*, but your plant is not the latter." *Bilimbia caradocensis* is local but plentiful in southern and central England, rare in northern England. *B. Naegelii* (Anzi). 7, 8. A very rare lichen of the south and west of England and the west of Ireland, occurring in Savernake Forest and Bedwyn Brails; its distribution in this district is given in the preface to this paper.

*Buellia canescens* (De Not.). 7, 8. This common species produces the rather rare apothecia freely on the churchyard wall at Great Bedwyn, the black apothecial discs contrasting sharply with the intensely white thallus. *B. myriocarpa* (Mudd) 7. On palings with *Xanthoria polycarpa* and *X. lychnea* between Great Bedwyn and Crofton; a frequent species in Britain.

*Rhizocarpon alboatrum* var. *epipolia* (A. L. Sm.) 7. Brickwork of a bridge over the Kennet and Avon Canal near Oakhill, Froxfield; common in England but rare in Scotland; the apothecia are immersed in the thallus which closely surrounds them. *R. obscuratum* (Massal) 8. On Fore Bridge over the Kennet and Avon Canal between Little Bedwyn

and Oakhill; Mr. Paulson wrote:—"The specimen with rather sunken apothecia I believe to be *Rhizocarpon obscuratum*; it is not quite true to description, but I have found this to be the case on more than one occasion."

*Baeomyces rufus* (D.C.)—7, 8. Fruiting on gravelly soil near London Ride, Savernake Forest, and on sandy clay at Dod's Down; an interesting ground lichen which forms a whitish crust on the soil and bears brown apothecia on short stalks; it is closely related to the pink-fruited *B. roseus* which also grows in the Forest.

*Lecanactis abietina* (Koerb.) 7. Very frequent on roughbarked trees, especially oak, in the middle of Savernake Forest; the thallus is very pale lilac in colour and the apothecia are rather large and covered with a thickish white bloom or pruina which conceals their black colour; this lichen is found in Northern and Southern England, where it is rather rare. The thallus shows yellow when scraped slightly; in spite of its specific name I have never seen it on conifers but nearly always on the oak, rarely on the Spanish Chestnut.

*Arthonia pruinata* (Steudel) 8. On oak posts near Shalbourne; Mr. Paulson wrote:—"The lichen with pinkish thallus is, I believe, *Arthonia pruinata*. The spores are very scarce or badly developed; those I have seen are of the right size, but I can get no reaction with Ca.Cl. The alga of the thallus is *Trentepohlia*, but another alga is sometimes present, still *Trentepohlia* but not the normal alga. Call it *A. pruinata* till I write again about it."

*Opegrapha atra* (Pers.) 7, 8. In the north-east part of Savernake Forest and also in Bedwyn Brails and elsewhere, not uncommon on trees. *O. varia* (Pers.) 7, 8. Tree in the north-east of Savernake Forest, also on an oak by a pond near the southern end of Bedwyn Brails; apothecia black, prominent, and with a wide disc; a common species.

*Phaeographis dendritica* (Muell.-Arg.) 7. On three trees near Rhododendron Drive; a lichen that occurs on trees in wooded regions, chiefly in the south of England and the south of Ireland; the lirellae or apothecia are branched in a dendroid manner and their discs are broad and flat with a grey bloom.

*Enterographa crassa* (Fée) 7. Not uncommon and sometimes growing very luxuriantly in Savernake Forest; very fine specimens were seen near Eight Walks; previously, doubtfully reported, in the absence of spores, from near Ramsbury. It is fairly common in the Channel Islands and throughout England, more especially in the southern counties. The apothecia are minute, brownish-black and punctiform or dot-shaped. *Verrucaria aquatilis* (Mudd), *V. laevata* (Arch.), *V. aethiobola* var. *acrotella* (A. L. Sm.) and *V. submersa* (Schaer.) 8. These rare aquatic *Verrucariae* grow on flints in the bed of a stream in Gully Copse, towards Stype Wood, near Bagshot; the brook, which largely dries up in the summer, has dug a channel for itself in the soft beds of the Reading Sands and after a short course eastwards disappears into a swallow hole near Stype. This stream is not named on the 6-inch map of the Ordnance Survey, although its course is marked and the direction of its flow indicated by an arrow. *V. aethiobola* var. *acrotella* also occurs on very

small rounded flints (pebbles) in the old bed of a stream in Foxbury Wood. *V. submersa*, the thallus of which turns green when moistened, is the commonest of the lichens in the stream near Stype, where it is rather frequent. As far as English records go, *V. aethiobola* var. *acrotella* appears to be known, at least as far as British Museum specimens are concerned, only from southern, and *V. laevata* only from northern England, while *V. aquatilis* is rare in western and northern England. *V. aethiobola* var. *acrotella* has no thallus and the perithecia form tiny black prominences scattered on the flints. The locality where these aquatic lichens occur is in Berkshire by the old county boundaries, but the new limits place it more than half-a-mile within South Wiltshire. *V. viridula* (Ach.) 8. On flints in Rivar Firs, near Shalbourne, and very fine on flints in Rivar Copse, near Inkpen, which is just over the Wiltshire border in Berkshire; also on a flint on Conyger Hill, Great Bedwyn; common throughout England; the thallus is olive-brown and the perithecia large, black and deeply immersed. *V. muralis* (Ach.) 8. On the mortar of a wall at Ham, near Shalbourne, a not uncommon English lichen; the perithecia black, hemispherical, small and semi-immersed but superficial on the substratum and not leaving pits in the stone. *V. rupestris* (Schrad.) 7, 8. On the churchyard wall at St. Mary's Church, Marlborough (A. G. Lowndes); on the churchyard wall at St. Katharine's, Savernake, and also on a wall in Great Bedwyn village, etc., frequent throughout the British Isles; a curious lichen growing on rocks chiefly calcareous; the numerous black perithecia secrete an acid which dissolves the limestone on which they are seated, so that in time they come to be almost hidden in the deepish pits they have hollowed out, only their tips being visible.

*Arthopyrenia fallax* (Arn.) 7, 8. Trees in Birch Copse, Savernake Forest, and in Bedwyn Brails and Chisbury Wood and elsewhere; in this plant the thallus is developed under the bark (hypophloeodal), which it colours light or dark brown; a common English lichen; the perithecia are black and semi-immersed. Edward Forster's Savernake Forest specimens, collected in 1809, are in the British Museum Herbarium. *A. stigmatella* (A. L. Sm.) 7. Beech between Braydon Oak and Marlborough; not uncommon in the south, but rare in the north of England; the small black perithecia form numerous dots on the greyish thallus and are unequal in size.

*Pyrenula nitida* (Ach.) 7. On beeches in Savernake Forest, apparently rather uncommon; easily known by the greasy aspect of the brown thallus.

#### ADDENDA.

The following lichens were noted during April and May, 1922:—

*Chaenotheca aeruginosa* (A. L. Sm.) 7. On a large oak in Birch Copse, Savernake Forest; Mr. Paulson wrote:—"The thallus has a slight tendency to turn red on the addition of K which suggests *Chaenotheca brunneola*, but the structure of the apothecia, stalk and colour of spore mass have decided me for the former." The thallus was pale glaucous in

my specimens and the spore mass brown; this lichen is stated by Miss Smith to be local and scarce in south-western and northern England.

*Physcia orbicularis* var. *viridula* (Dalla Torre). 7. Trees near Haw Wood; light-brown when dry, turning bright-green when moistened; not uncommon in England, rarer in other parts of the country; the Haw Wood plants grew with *Ph. pulverulenta*.

*Cladonia subsquamosa* (Nyl.). 7. On a stump near Rhododendron Drive; the podetia were radiate-cristate; widely distributed in the British Isles but not common; the fruits are reddish-brown.

*Lecanactis premnea* (Weddell). 7. Three trees near the King Oak, Savernake Forest; a plant with large black prominent apothecia and whitish thallus which is not uncommon in England.

It is stated above that *Lecanora galactina* is one of the few lichens that grows in the immediate neighbourhood of large towns; I have seen it on rough-cast walls on the front at Cliftonville, Margate, and its variety *dissipata* is one of the few lichens of the London area, forming ink-like stains, thallus and apothecia being further blackened by smoke, on composite walls, etc., in the more open districts such as South Kensington, Notting Hill, and Camden Town. Specimens from the two latter localities are in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

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## WIDHILL CHAPEL AND MANOR.

By JOHN SADLER.

There is, or was, in the parish of Cricklade St. Sampson a chapel at Widhill, which was the subject of a suit in the Exchequer Court in the early days of James I. There was also a manor, of which the early history is wanting.

The suit in the Court of Exchequer was brought by Andrew Lenn, the Vicar of Cricklade St. Sampson, against William Bonde, and alleged that the vicars had not only the cure of souls of that parish—being great and replenished with 2000 people and upwards—and that the tithing of Northwiddell had time out of mind been reputed and taken to be part of the parish, and there was a Chapel of Ease called the Chapel of Northwiddhill within the parish of Cricklade St. Sampson, being distant a mile and a half from the parish Church, the which chapel had always been parcel and member of the parish Church and dedicated and employed for the service of God, and that the vicars had always celebrated divine service there, and enjoyed the tithes and glebe. The Dean and Chapter of Sarum, the patrons, had presented complainant about five years previously and he had ever since celebrated divine service and preached in the parish Church and also at the Chapel of Northwiddhill and had enjoyed the glebe and tithes, until of late one William Bonde pretending the Chapel of Northwiddhill was a concealed chapel, about June previously procured a grant or lease thereof from the King, by the name of the rectory of Estwiddhill, and did most disorderly enter the said chapel by force, kept possession, tore up the pews and turned the house of prayer into a private dwelling, and brought actions against complainant and others.

Defendant's answer is not on the file: but complainant's replication says the chapel had always been a chapel of ease and was a rectory or parsonage and not founded or used for superstitious uses. It had been called sometimes the Chapel of Widhill, sometimes the Chapel of Northwiddhill, and sometimes the parsonage of Estwiddhill, and all were the self-same thing. Iles and Kemble mentioned in the Answer occupied under complainant, and paid tithes to him. [*Exchequer B. & A. James I., Wilts* 187. *P.R.O.*]

As appears by the Bill, William Bonde had already brought his action against the vicar and others, including George and Michael Kemble—possibly sons of William Kemble, of Widhill, gent., whose will [*P.C.C. 31 Wallopp*] was proved 30th May, 1600—and threatened to take the profits of the glebe and the tithes. He does not seem to have met with much success, as the Court on 21st Oct., 1605, ordered him to remove himself from possession of the chapel; to suffer the vicar to say divine service there, to celebrate the sacraments as had been formerly accustomed, and to take to his own use the profits of the glebe and the tithes, upon bond of £40 to the King to answer to the Court if judgment should be given against him upon the information for intrusion. William Bonde was ordered to set up the pews

by him pulled down and to answer the vicar's bill within eight days. [*Excheq. Decrees & Orders, 3 Jas. I., Ser. II., vol. 3.*]

On 29th November following a further order was made. It appeared that the defendant had not given up possession and a process of attachment had been awarded against him; defendant submitted an affidavit stating that he had then done so and removed his wife and children and household goods and would have done so before if he could have found a house to go to; and that he had endeavoured to put up the pews but could not find a carpenter, but would with all convenient speed cause them to be erected and set up. The Court ordered the attachment to be discharged and the contempt respited until the trial [for intrusion]; Bonde being required, according to his own offer, to build up the pews again before Christmas, and to leave in Court the costs of the attachment before the discharge was sealed. [*Ib. vol. 2.*]

In the meantime evidence had been taken on Commission at Cricklade on 23rd September, by Sir Henry Bainton, Sir Henry Poole, and Symon James, gent. The witnesses were only five: Robert Waters, husbandman, aged 70; Alce Dennis, aged 80; Peeter Knight, yeoman, aged 30, son-in-law of Robert Withers, late Vicar of Cricklade; Thomas Withers, yeoman, aged 40, brother of the late vicar; and Jynnyver Slatter, husbandman, aged 90; all of Cricklade, except Robert Withers, who was of Bishops Cannings, and all agreed that the Chapel of Est Widhill with the glebe and tithes had always belonged to the Vicars of Cricklade; they had known the parsonage house, but did not know whether there was a parsonage there or not—except in name. Alce Dennis deposed that in Queen Mary's time her father, who was an inhabitant of Estwidhill and paid tithes there, brought an action against Sir John Cockle, then Vicar, for not saying service in the Chapel, and had an order to compel him to serve if he had lived; and said "they used to marrie Christen and Administer the Sacraments there bothe in the tyme of Supersticon and Sithence." [*Excheq. Depms., 3, Jas. I., Michaelmas Term, Wilts, No. 45.*] These depositions were returned into Court and ordered to be read and used, but counsel for Bonde affirmed that they were taken after the return of the Commission, and they were accordingly suppressed unless good cause to the contrary should be shown. But Robert Pittes, of Kemble, gent., made an affidavit on 9th February [1606] that he engrossed the depositions, which were taken on 23rd Sept., and not on 23rd Oct., as is mentioned in the head and title, and the same was misentered by by him in negligence and for no other object. The Court ordered that the date should be amended and the depositions used; and as the vicar was "of small living" and craved a speedy hearing, the case was ordered to be heard the first sitting next term. [*Excheq. Decrees & Orders, Jas. I., Ser. II., vol. 3, fo. 166<sup>d</sup>*]

On 30th June, 1606, the cause came on for hearing, but, as defendant did not appear, it was postponed for a week, and on 7th July it came up again; defendant again failed to appear, and as it was shown by the records of the Court that after commencing his action against the vicar he had not proceeded to trial, but had (as was certified) commenced a suit in the Court of Common Pleas, the Court finally ordered that the said Andrew Lenn and his successors, Vicars of Cricklade St. Sampson, should quietly enjoy the



said chapel, glebe, and tithes as parcel of the said vicarage, &c., until on a new bill to be brought by the said Bonde on other and better matter to be showed and proved, it should be otherwise ordered. And it was further ordered that the said Bonde was not to proceed further against the said Lenn concerning the premises, but was to pay 40s. to plaintiff towards his charges for wrongful vexation.

#### THE MANOR.

Widehille and Wildehille are mentioned in Domesday, and Canon Jones considered them to be different portions of Widhill, "the name now of some farms in the parishes of Broad and Little Blunsdon"; the first probably North Widhill, which was held of Alured of Marlborough, and the other he considered to be West Widhill, which was held by Tetbald and Humfrey, two of the King's officers.

I can find nothing definite about the manor until, soon after the lawsuit already mentioned, it came into the hands of Robert Jenner, whom I cannot satisfactorily identify. He was grantee, with his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Longston, citizen and grocer of London, then deceased, of a tenement with garden and orchard, and an inn called the Swan, in Dartford, Kent, from his brother-in-law, Henry Longston, in satisfaction of his wife's portion and of her claim in the estate of her father under the custom of the City of London. Robert Jenner is described as a citizen and goldsmith of London in the indenture of conveyance dated 16th December, 1625. [*Close Rolls, 2 Chas. I., pt. 2, No. 18.*]

Two years later he figures as a Wiltshire landowner. An indenture of 15th November, 1627, between Thomas Cooke, of Cote, gent., and Robert Jenner, of Widhill [*Close Rolls, 3 Chas. I., pt. 19, No. 12.*], recites that Thomas Cooke of New Sarum, merchant, by indenture of 23rd May, 28 Henry VII., granted to Edward Tame, of Fairford, all his lands, &c., in Widhill at a yearly rent of £3, which rent had descended to Thomas Cooke of Cote; and Robert Jenner, being then lawfully seised of the fee of the lands, Thomas Cooke sold to him the annual rent of £3. It is not shown how Robert Jenner acquired possession of Widhill, whether by purchase or inheritance, as nothing earlier on the subject has come to light. His dealings in land were not confined to Widhill; he had about this time purchased the manor of Eysey from Sir John Hungerford, of Down Ampney, and Sir Anthony Hungerford, his son, apparently in the names of himself, John Jenner, of Crudwell, yeoman, and William Gibbs, citizen and goldsmith of London; for on 2nd March, 4 Charles I., John Jenner and Wm. Gibbs, in performance of the trust reposed in them by Robert Jenner, conveyed to him all their estate in the manor of Eysey, lately purchased by him of Sir John and Sir Anthony Hungerford [*Ib. 6 Charles I., pt. 7, No. 11.*] He did not, however, keep this manor of Eysey long, but sold it 17th November, 1630, and two closes called Farmer's Closes, heretofore one, in Eysey and Latton, in conjunction with John Jenner and Wm. Gibbs, to Edmund Dunche, of Little Wyttenham, Berks. [*Ib., 6 Charles I., pt. 10, No. 32.*] Some years later, on 14th February, 23 Charles I. (1648), he purchased the manor of Marston Meysey and all the property there, which had belonged to the Bishop of Salisbury, for £1092 12s. 9d., from the trustees of Parliament for the

sale of lands and possessions of the late Archbishop and Bishops. [*Ib.* 23 *Charles I., pt. 11, No. 6.*] Marston Meysey was then part of the ecclesiastical parish of Meysey Hampton, in Gloucestershire; and according to a petition to Parliament from the inhabitants it appears that there had formerly been a Chapel of Ease there, part of which still remained but had been converted to other uses by the late Bishops and their tenants or farmers, and the inhabitants asked permission to re-build and prayed that the tithes and duties arising locally might be assigned to them for the benefit of a godly and pious divine to preach to them, &c. Parliament by an ordinance in April, 1648, gave permission for building a Chapel or Church where the former Chapel stood, and for the use of the materials thereof: the said Chapel to be a parochial Church called by the name of Marston Mesey; and the bounds and limits as they were known to lie in the County of Wilts to be the bounds and limits of the parish of Marston Meysey: the Church to be a rectory; the incumbents to be from time to time, and at all times "eligible" by Robert Jenner and his heirs and assigns, and presentable only by Robert Jenner, being lord of the manor, his heirs and assigns, as the patron; the two parishes of Meysey Hampton and Marston Meysey to be several and distinct, discharged from all parochial duty, to each other, except that the Rector of Marston Meysey was to pay to the Rector of Meysey Hampton £6 14s. towards the first fruits at such times as they should be due and payable by the Rector of Meysey Hampton. [*Lords' Journal, 22nd April, 1648.*]

Robert Jenner died 7th December, 1651, and was buried in Cricklade St. Sampson's Church, where there is an altar tomb with an inscription to his memory [*Sir T. Phillipps*], describing him as a citizen and goldsmith of London, and aged 67. It records his gifts of eight almshouses in the Abbie of Malmesbury, with £40 a year for their maintenance, and a free school to "this" parish, with £20 a year for its maintenance; his building of the parish Church of Marston Meysey "at his own Proper Cost and Charge": and his gifts to London—£20 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, £15 to the Goldsmiths' Company, for fifteen of the poorest men of the company, £5 to the poor of St. John Zacharias Parish, and £5 to the poor of St. Leonard's Parish in Foster Lane, all yearly for ever. It will be observed that there is no mention of any family or local connection. John Jenner, of Crudwell, was presumably his brother; He made his will 29th October, 1647 [*P.C.C. 114 Pembroke*], leaving the residue of his goods, &c., to his kinsman, Henry Ottrig, his exor., and appointing his brother, Robert Jenner, one of the overseers; but he mentions no children. *The Visitation of Gloucestershire 1682—3* [*Edn. Fenwick & Metcalfe*] has a pedigree of Oatridge, of Butler's Court, Lechlade, which begins with Simon Oatridge, of Garsdon, Wilts, who married Jane, sister of Robert Jenner, of Widhill, Esq., and had seven sons, including Henry, Robert, Daniel, and John, and a daughter, Abigail—names which all appear in the will of Robert Jenner. But there were other Jenners in the neighbourhood, as the same will plainly shows [*P.C.C. 242 Grey*]. By it Robert Jenner left £200 a year and a house in Foster Lane, London, to his wife for life; the manor of Marston Meysie to Robert Jenner, son of William Jenner the elder, of Marston Meysie; the advowson of the rectory there to

John Jenner, the younger, son of John Jenner, of Marston Meysie; household goods at Widhill to "kinsman" John Jenner the younger; he directed that his kinsman, Henry Oatridge, should enjoy the lands at Widhill, except the house and two closes until [blank], and that his kinsman, John Jenner, should let "his unckle Henry Oatridge" have possession. The manor of Widhill was settled by deed of 20th May, 19 Charles I., on his wife for life. In a codicil it is stated that Henry Oatridge had been granted a lease of Widhill at a yearly rent of £450, out of which £40 was to be paid to the poor of Malmesbury [? for the maintenance of the almshouses]. It is probable that Robert Jenner had a daughter, as a marriage licence was granted by the Bishop of London on 15th May, 1632, to Thomas Trevor, of St. Bride's, bachelor, aged 20, son and heir of Thomas Trevor, Kt., one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Anne Jenner, of St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, spinster, aged 15, daughter of Robert Jenner, of the same, who consented. But assuming it to be so, as the description warrants, it is strange that the name of Trevor does not appear in the will, unless the daughter, Anne, died without issue before her father. The widow, Elizabeth Jenner, died 23rd November, 1658, and was buried at Cricklade.

John Jenner succeeded to the property at Widhill. He was under age at the date of the death of Robert Jenner, and after a time got into difficulties so great that the property became the subject of many lawsuits, from 1684, if not earlier. John Jenner had to fly from home and was outlawed. He continued an outlaw till his death in 1706.

His only surviving son, Nathaniel, succeeded him, and took action to recover that part of the estate which had been seized under the outlawry. At first, in 1710, he claimed that Robert Jenner was his great-uncle, and that John Jenner, his father, was a very near kinsman and relative to the same Robert [*Chancery Proceedings, Bridges, 249, 31*]; and two years later, in a Chancery suit concerning the school at Cricklade [*Ib. Bridges, 249, 32*] he stated that Robert Jenner being minded to settle his estate so that it should remain in his name and blood, and for the better advancement of "his nephew," John Jenner, complainant's father, did by indenture of 20th May, 1643, between himself and John Jenner, of Marston Mesey, in consideration of his natural affection to the said John Jenner the elder, "his cousin german," and to John Jenner, his son, and William Jenner and Robert James, the younger, brothers of John Jenner, the elder, covenant, &c. Unfortunately I have not been able to trace this indenture as enrolled in any of the Courts, but the information is precise though not consistent in itself; and it is late in being brought forward. This bill goes on to state that Henry and Daniel Oatridge, under colour of a nuncupative codicil to the will of Robert Jenner, built a school in Cricklade and placed a schoolmaster there, paying him £20 yearly till John Jenner came into possession; that John Jenner continued the payment for some years, but when he got possession of the deeds, which he could not do at first, he discontinued it under legal advice. Complainant having succeeded his father under the deed of 20th May, 1643, as his only surviving son, was greatly disturbed by defendants, the churchwardens of both parishes in Cricklade, who had taken proceedings for the re-establishment of the school; to which

complainant had replied, and the other side had not proceeded ; but they had obtained a commission for charitable uses which without notice to him had decreed that he should pay £20 a year and arrears for four years and a half. The defendants in their reply to the bill gave a brief statement of the starting of the school and said that Robert Jenner desired that Mr. Durham, who lived at Staunton with Mr. [or Mrs.] Hippisley, should be the first master and teach Latin scholars only. Cricklade boys to pay 4s. yearly, and others what the master might arrange with their parents. Mr. Durham refused the mastership and Mr. Farmer was appointed ; he was succeeded by Francis Green, clerk ; after him John Jenner, who had come of age, nominated Mr. Nicholas Adee ; after him Mr. Edward Davis and several others ; the last Mr. John Haugh, who had been master for many years. The executors paid the £20 a year, and John Jenner continued it until, about thirty-two years previously, he absconded. John Haugh having been surety for many of John Jenner's debts, was forced to leave and had fled to Ireland. While John Jenner was outlawed the estate was miserably torn to pieces by his creditors, and the parishioners were unwilling to engage in suits with so many creditors, who during the time were much engaged in suits with one another. Complainant was said to have cut off the entail and refused to appoint a schoolmaster or pay the £20 a year. He did not answer the defendants' bill in the time allowed, and the decision of the Commission for Charitable Uses was given on 8th February, [then] last—1712.

One of the defendants to the first of these two bills, Henry Morgan, a tenant, said the Mansion House was demolished or fallen down before his time, some of the outhouses were sold by complainant, and part of the stones used by his servants to repair the highway ; he had heard of an ancient chapel on the estate, and that it had been down many years. There was, however, a capital message included in the sale in 1769.

Nathaniel Jenner died in 1732, leaving a widow, Catherine, an only surviving son, Nathaniel, and two daughters, Margaret and Mary. He had two other sons, John and Robert, who died shortly before their father. The widow was dead in 1754, and so was the daughter, Mary, as administration was granted of the goods, &c., of both in that year to Nathaniel, the son and brother respectively.

Nathaniel Jenner, the second of the name, died 17th February, 1764, leaving his only sister, Margaret, wife of Thomas Read, a brazier, of Wootton Bassett, his heir at law. By his will [*P.C.C.* 144 *Simpson*], dated 16th August, 1761, and proved 14th April, 1764, he left all his property, real and personal, excepting a few legacies, to Edward Pleydell, Esq., and Richard Kinneir, surgeon, both of Cricklade, in trust for the payment of his father's debts and his own, any surplus was to go to his kinsman, Adye Baldwin, of Slough, Bucks, innholder. What the kinship of Adye Baldwin to the testator was does not appear. The estate was once more the subject of lawsuits ; which were settled by a decree of the Court of Chancery dated 27th June, 1766. The real property was variously valued at £500 to £800 a year, and was mortgaged to Thomas Fettiplace for a trifle over £5000. The mortgagee was really in possession, but allowed Nathaniel Jenner to live in the manor house and to take £70 a year out of the rents.

The personal estate had shrunk to the furniture of the house, one horse, some hay, and a few other things of small value; some plate was claimed by Walter Parker, brother of the testator's widow (there is no mention of her in the will), and a few things were taken away by Margaret Jenner, aunt of deceased; Richard Kinneir, the surviving executor and trustee, had in his possession a gold watch, a gold ring, and sleeve buttons, which the widow claimed. The Court confirmed the will and ordered that the estate should be sold. Edward Pleydell, who had proved the will with his co-trustee, had died before putting in an answer to the bill which had been presented by the residuary legatee. Within three years Widhill passed to Lord Folkestone. On 9th March, 1769, by an indenture which included, apparently, everyone having an interest in the property, Walter Parker, of Lisshill, brother of the widow of Nathaniel Jenner, and Richard Kinneir, the surviving trustee, at the request of Thomas Read and Margaret, his wife, the heir at law, John Escott and William Wasborough, surviving assignees of the estate of Thomas Read, who was a bankrupt, and Elizabeth Baldwin, the widow of Adye Baldwin, the residuary legatee, sold the manor of North Widdell *als.* Widhill, to Jacob, Viscount Folkestone, grandson of Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, of Coleshill, for £18600. Sir Mark Pleydell had been accepted by the Court of Chancery as the best purchaser but had died before the conveyance could be carried out.

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## KING'S BOWOOD PARK [No. III.].

By THE EARL OF KERRY.

*(Continued from vol. xli., p. 522.)*

While the re-building and re-decoration of Bowood House were in progress changes no less important were being made in its surroundings.

We have seen how, during the 'Interregnum,' the deer were driven off and King's Bowood Park was broken up into lots, which were separately sold to supporters of the Commonwealth. The ground was then no doubt 'assarted,' or cleared for the purpose of farming, and although the original purchasers had soon afterwards to make way for the Royalist grantee, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, it would seem that the place thenceforth remained a 'park' in name only. Maps of 1753—4, probably prepared for John Lord Shelburne at the time of his purchase, show the ground minutely subdivided by enclosures. Four separate farms then existed within the park :—the Lodge (now the Home) Farm ; Litton's Farm (on the site of the present Home Farm cottages); Shadwell's (now the 'Osprey');<sup>1</sup> and Granger's, now Queenwood. These survived as such for a time, but their situation, so near his home, did not fall in with the second Lord Shelburne's ideas, and with the exception of the Home Farm they appear to have been disestablished soon after his succession. The park was then taken up for sheep, in the breeding of which it is clear from sundry notes and memoranda that its new owner took a lively interest. We find his wife writing in 1767 in her invaluable, if sometimes sententious, diary, "My Lord is very much satisfied with Farmer Mansfield, by whose care the Park is got into fine order, and the flock of sheep increasing fast. These circumstances and the number of workpeople employed there, makes Bowood have no appearance of the skarsity so allarmingly conspicuous in most parts of the country and so severely felt by the poor. The Rigour of the season gives apprehensions for the ensuing harvest and increase of every kind, but we ought to learn by past mercies not to despair of future ones." A later map dated 1778, shows all the old enclosures removed, while a 'pleasure ground' round the house, a considerable area under plantation, and a large sheet of ornamental water, all bear evidence of the work which had been carried out in the interval.

The principal instrument in these changes was Lancelot, better known by his nickname of 'Capability,' Brown. Starting life in Lord Cobham's kitchen garden, at Stow, Brown had quickly risen to fame as a designer of 'landscape' gardens, which, under his influence, soon replaced many of the formal gardens of the seventeenth century. He first visited Bowood in 1757, during the lifetime of John Lord Shelburne, and a letter from the

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<sup>1</sup> This curious name, by which the group of buildings forming the estate workshops is now known, apparently originated in a small enclosure hard by, formerly called the 'Horse Bray.'

latter to his son, Lord Fitzmaurice, gives an amusing account of what then took place:—

“What would you give to know the consequences of the visit of the famous Mr. Brown and the fruit of the 30 guineas which I gave him? He passed two days with me and eat & drank at rather a more elegant table than you saw here (if that be possible), and twenty times assured me that he does not know a finer place in England than Bowood Park, and that he is sure no Prince in Europe has so fine a fruit garden. This I protest is all that passed between him and me, to the astonishment of all who were witnesses or who have since enquired (and many have), what services he did for me, or what councils he gave. While the neighbours wonder, I laugh, because crying will not bring back my three-times-ten guineas. However I am persuaded that the man means to present me at some future time, with a well-digested plan for this place, and perhaps to come to me to explain it. He was very careful in viewing and examining, but was so very reserved as to any hints concerning what would improve the place, that he appeared no more of the Profession which introduced him to me, than would the most unmathematical man in his Majesty's 20th Regiment.<sup>1</sup> I must do him the justice to say that he desired I should lessen the sum intended for him, but you know that matter was stipulated with Mr. Bayntun,<sup>2</sup> and I would not depart from it.<sup>3</sup>

The ‘well digested’ plan was not, however, produced during the lifetime of the elder Shelburne, and it was not till 1762 that the following agreement was signed between his son and successor and the famous gardener:—

An agreement made between The Earl of Shelburne on the one part, and Lancelot Brown on the other, for the underwritten ARTICLES of Works, to be performed at Bowood in the County of Wilts:—(To Wit.)

ARTICLE the 1st. To make a Sunk Fence to enclose the Gardens, beginning at the Stable Office and ending at the Head of the intended Water; in shape and direction as agreed to by his Lordship, and build in it a dry Wall.

ARTICLE the 2nd. To make all the Garden which is to be enclosed within the above fence, and plant all the Trees Shrubs, &c., as also to make all the Walks whether of Sand or Grass, and to sow such Parts of it with grass seeds as are thought necessary to be in Turf.

ARTICLE the 3rd. To Level all the Ground between the Kitchen Garden and the Water, as also to Drain, Plant, and sow with Grass seeds all such parts as shall be thought Necessary to be in Grass, making the whole compleat.

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<sup>1</sup> The regiment (commanded by Wolfe) in which Lord Fitzmaurice was then serving.

<sup>2</sup> Edward Rolt, second son of the heiress of the Bayntons had assumed the name of Baynton; he was created a baronet in 1762.

<sup>3</sup> John Earl of Shelburne to Viscount Fitzmaurice, Nov. 2nd, 1757.

ARTICLE the 4th. To make a good and sufficient Head, to cause the Water to flow in such a shape and manner as is agreed to by his Lordship, making all the Plugs, Grates, and wastes for the discharge of Floods and for occasionally drawing down the Water; to level and make all its edges, as also the second Head and Sham Bridge, to flow the Water up to the Wood, and to keep the same in repair for one year after the finishing.

ARTICLE the 5th. To make all the Roads or Approaches to the House, beginning at the entrance into the Park from Chippenham and Communicating them to the House, Offices, &c., as also that from the Road which is to be made through the Ground which belongs to Mr. Holland, beginning at the said Road, crossing Mr. Hungerford's, and so on over the sham Bridge or second Head, and from thence in the most natural and easy direction to the House Offices, &c. To level, Drain, alter, Plant, and sow with grass seeds all the ground on the South front, down to the Water.

ARTICLE the 6th. To Level, Plant, and take up such Trees, and Busses as shall be thought proper to be removed, in that Ground which is on the opposite side of the intended Water, beginning at the great Head, and ending at the Ground which belongs to the Colledge; Carrying a Sand Walk from the above mentioned Ground in the best direction for shade, Prospect, &c., as also to continue the same Walk along the great Pond Head, and so on till it communicates with the Garden Sand Walk.

ARTICLE the 7th. To repair alter and enlarge the pond below the Lodge<sup>1</sup> according to the stakes put in for that purpose.

ARTICLE the 8th. To make the Great Plantations on each side of the Mausoleum, and all those Plantations Proposed to verge the Park in general, according to the Plan agreed to by his Lordship, and to drain the wet parts.

The said Lancelot Brown does promise for himself his Heirs Administrators, and Assigns, to finish in the best manner in his or their Power, between the date hereof and June One thousand seven hundred and sixty six, the above written eight Articles.

For the Performance of the above written eight Articles, The Earl of Shelburne does Promise for himself his Heirs Administrators, or Assigns, to pay or cause to be paid to the said Lancelot Brown, his Heirs Administrators or Assigns, the sum of Four thousand three hundred pounds of Lawfull Money of England at the underwritten Times of Payment. His Lordship to find six able Horses during the execution of the Work, as also Carts and Wheelbarrows and to keep the same in repair; Brown to find all Forrest Trees as also under-wood; His Lordship to find the curious trees & tree seeds, Brown to plant them; His Lordship to find what rough Timber may be wanted, for Rails, Plugs, and Grates; Brown to Dig & Carry the Stones for the Dry Wall, Drains and Head of the Water, as also for the Sham Bridge.

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<sup>2</sup> *i.e.*, Home Farm. The pond no longer exists, but the pond-head can still be seen.



## The Times of Payment.

	£	s.	d.
In April 1763 . . . . .	500	0	0
In October . . . . .	500	0	0
In March 1764 . . . . .	500	0	0
Michaelmas . . . . .	500	0	0
In March 1765 . . . . .	600	0	0
Michaelmas . . . . .	600	0	0
In March 1766 . . . . .	600	0	0
On finishing the Work . . . . .	500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£4,300	0	0
	<hr/>		

August the 10th, 1762.

Lancelot Brown.

The 'lay out' of the park, as planned by Brown, is shown in a map prepared not long after the making of the above contract, and it appears that the scheme proposed was carried out with only minor variations. Its principal feature was the lake, which was formed by the construction of a dam or pond-head across the valley on the eastern side of the park. The pent-up waters of the Whetham stream—the 'Fynamore Water' of the early perambulations—soon covered a considerable area, and the former pond, which had been just below the house, was swallowed up, as also a group of cottages which stood near the bridge spanning the stream a little higher up. This was the village of Mannings Hill, which belonged to Mr. George Cary: it was purchased by Lord Shelburne in 1766, when the pond-head was in course of completion, but though provision was made elsewhere for its inhabitants, tradition says that one of them resolutely refused to leave her home until she was forced to do so by the rising waters!

The old boundary of the park on its south-eastern face ran, as we have seen, in an almost direct line from Horslepride (Sandy Lane) Gate to Mannings Hill, crossing the centre of Wire's Plain and Clark's Hill.<sup>1</sup> Skirting this pale was a road or packway, which after reaching Mannings Hill Bridge turned right-handed through Laggus Farm and so crossed the Alders Common to Calne, but the new lake cut athwart its track and Shelburne appears to have been undecided in the first instance whether to carry the road over the water or to make a new one, which would at once serve the purpose of an approach to Bowood and carry travellers from Sandy Lane by a more direct line to Calne.

There are several drawings at Bowood, and at the Soane Museum, of architectural bridges some 70 feet in span, evidently designed in relation to the first of these alternatives. The second plan, however, was eventually adopted, the road to Calne being taken from Cuff's Corner to Pondtail, where the present less ambitious bridge was built to carry it over the water, while a connecting link with Bowood House was made across

<sup>1</sup> See map, Part I. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xli., 407.

the Washway stream, joining the Calne Road at the top of Holland's Moor. It seems to have been at first intended that this approach should cross the valley by the dam below the Store Ponds, which is no doubt the 'Second Head' of Brown's contract. From the same document it is clear that this 'second head' was to have been adorned by the 'Sham Bridge,' and a "design of a bridge in imitation of the aqueducts of the ancients, proposed to be built over a branch of the lake at Bowood" may be seen amongst the published engravings of the brothers Adam.<sup>1</sup> In the event, however, the Bowood approach was carried across the Washway stream somewhat higher up the valley and without any external embellishments. The new road was afterwards extended to Calne, passing through the Pillars Lodge and Quemerford.<sup>2</sup>

The project is referred to by Bentham in a letter to his friend, George Wilson, written during his first visit to Shelburne at Bowood:—<sup>3</sup>

"There seems no want of money here: grounds laying out, and plantations making, upon a large scale—a gate going to be made with a pyramid on each side of it, for an approach to the house at six miles distance: the pyramids to be at least 100 feet high. At this place a road, which is to be made from the house, is to join the road from London to Devizes. This new road will leave Calne (through which the present road runs) on the right, and save a mile or two. I call it Egypt, in the way you have deep valleys, with meadows and a water mill at the bottom of them; and the sides, craggy rocks, with water gushing out of them—just for all the world as if Moses had been there."

Some small properties had to be acquired by Shelburne for the purpose of these alterations; these were thrown into the new park and the old road over Clark's Hill was obliterated though its line can still be distinctly traced beyond the lake on Laggus Farm.

There are certain items shown on Brown's map which do not seem to have been proceeded with. One of these is a 'Triumphal arch,' the erection of which was contemplated at the northern end of the park, not far from the present Derry Hill gateway. Another is an 'Intended Mill,' shewn near the pond head. Some ancient drawings of milling machinery amongst the Bowood archives probably relate to the latter project, and though there is no evidence that a mill was ever built,

<sup>1</sup> *The Works in Architecture of Robert and James Adam, Esquires*—published in 1779.

<sup>2</sup> Under a Turnpike Act of 1792 (32 *Geo. II.*, ch. 114) a new road was made from the "Land of Nod" (Chittoe Heath) to Calne, *via* Whetham. This superseded the Horslepride to Calne Road for purposes of public traffic, but a special arrangement was made between the owners of Bowood and of Whetham under which a right was preserved for the former to pass through Whetham Farm and for the latter to go from Whetham through Bowood to the Derry Hill Lodge.

<sup>3</sup> August 28th, 1781. *Memoirs of Bentham*, ch. v., p. 96. Bentham was evidently somewhat misinformed as to the scope of the project.

the mill race was prepared and forms one of the existing outlets for the water of the lake.

The improvements of Bowood Park continued long after Brown's personal influence had ceased to count, but it is clear that he was responsible in the first instance, not only for the lake, but for the lay-out of the gardens or pleasure grounds with the sunk fence which divides them from the park, for the planting of the major part of the Big Wood, and for many of the older clumps of trees within the park, as well as for the 'Verge' which surrounds it.<sup>1</sup>

Lady Shelburne's diary coincides with the period of Capability's activities in and around Bowood. We give below a few extracts to illustrate the progress of his work :—

1765. *May 12th.* There remains . . . to form a considerable piece of water, on the head of which they are now at work.

*May 30th.* Mr. Browne's plantations are very young but promising.

*Aug. 5th.* Mr. Browne the Gardener came to dinner, and spent the evening in giving directions to his man.

1766. *Jan. 12th.* I found Lord Shelburne talking to a Mr. Case about the construction of pond heads, and desiring him to look at that Mr. Brown is making at Bowood Park, on his way to Lord Egmont, where he works.

*June 17th.* As soon as breakfast was over we took a walk and were vastly pleased with the effect of the water, which flows into a magnificent river, and only wants now to rise to its proper height, which it comes nearer to every day.

*July 2nd.* Walked down to the head, which had so nearly been overflow'd by the extraordinary rains, that they have been forced to cut a passage for the water into Farmer Cowley's field.

1767. *April 17th.* The work they are now upon is levelling the lawn before the house to the edge of the water.

1768. *July 10th.* To our great pleasure we found the place in perfect good order, except for the necessity that there has been of letting out ye water which has not yet had time to fill. The Menagerie has increased extremely.

*Aug. 5th.* We went to Farmer Angel's, with whom my Lord talk'd of a purchase of two lives, which he wishes to make of him upon his estate on the top of the Alders, in order to bring in the road from London that way, but which ye Farmer did not seem disposed to treat upon. We therefore left that transaction as we found it.

1769. *June 1st.* We arrived at Bowood and were delighted to find it in so much verdure and beauty. It is very much improved by ye alteration of ye ground on ye other side of the water.

*Aug. 24th.* This evening Lord Shelburne drove me to the downs by the

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<sup>1</sup>The original boundary of King's Bowood on the Buckhill side must have been set back when these operations took place. The old stone gateposts which are traditionally (and no doubt correctly) supposed to mark the limits of the 'Liberty' at this point, are some distance outside the present fence.

new Road he is making and shew'd me an alteration he designs in the approach to ye House. It is indeed very fine and if my Lord can purchase three fields from my Lord Bottetourt or from Mr. Pitt, the whole extent of ye country between us and ye downs will be his, and we shall have a magnificent drive to them.

To the foregoing may be added Lady Shelburne's characteristic account of an evening walk in the company of Colonel Money,<sup>1</sup> and Tom Cumming, the Quaker, who on a former occasion had brought Doctor Johnson with him on a visit to Bowood. It would hardly be guessed that the party during the course of this adventurous expedition were never more than half a mile from Bowood House, but it must be remembered that the ladies of that day were unaccustomed to take much walking exercise and had not developed the athletic propensities which characterise their sex at the present day :—

“ We had prayers as usual & in y<sup>e</sup> evening as I never use the Cabriolet on y<sup>se</sup> days for my own, I took a walk with Lord Shelburne, Col. Monney, & Mr. Cummins. Lord Shelburne and y<sup>e</sup> latter kept behind, talking on business, & Col. Monney & I arriv'd first at John Croom's House on y<sup>e</sup> other side of the water. We had chairs brought out & sat in y<sup>e</sup> Wood on the Banks of the Water waiting for them. At last they came up to us & sat for some time, when my Lord recollecting he had letters to write, said he would go over in y<sup>e</sup> Boat to the House & leave me to walk home with them, w<sup>ch</sup> I did so slowly that it was quite dusk when we arrived at y<sup>e</sup> Green Bridge. My Lord had un-luckily forgot to leave it open & I having no key about me we were forced to walk back to the cottage for one. When we had taken y<sup>e</sup> additional walk we found to our great disappointment it wou'd not open it & were obliged at last to break open y<sup>e</sup> Hurdles behind the Head of y<sup>e</sup> Water & scramble thro' into the Park; We had also a very high Stile to climb over, in which operation I desir'd to decline the assistance of Col. Monney & Mr. Cummins & at length with great difficulty prevaild upon them to leave me to myself, tho' in all y<sup>e</sup> rest of the walk I was much indebted to their assistance, which was afforded me at y<sup>e</sup> expense of great trouble to them. I arriv'd by ten o'clock heated and tir'd by my walk, it was really a very pleasant one had there been more time for it. I found my Lord in the blue room, so much engaged in his letters of business, that he made no reflexion on the length of time I had taken to perform a short walk in & was much surpris'd at hearing of all my difficulties. Col. Monney talks so much of it, that I expect it will be one of y<sup>e</sup> marvellous events he will have to relate of Bowood.”<sup>2</sup>

Shelburne was fond of committing his thoughts and resolutions to paper, and amidst a mass of private notes in his own hand we find the following memorandum :—

<sup>1</sup> Col. James Money, of Ham House and Whetham. He was descendant through the female line of the Ernles and Fynemors.

<sup>2</sup> *Lady Shelburne's Diary*: Sunday, July 16th, 1769.

Abstract of Gaby's disbursements at Bowood	£	s.	d.
From Nov., 1761, to Jan., 1762	175	12	6½
to Jan., 1763	902	5	10½
to July, 1765	2217	17	1
Wood account to Aug., 1765	191	7	7½
<hr/>			
Total of Gaby's disbursements—about 3½ years	£3487	3	1½

N.B.—These accts. are independant of Mr. Brown's work and of building. Resolved this day, Sep. 30th, to suffer no accounts to remain unpaid beyond a fortnight.

From the above it will be seen that Brown's activities were already being supplemented by the work of others, and the Bowood accounts show that a succession of gardeners with a large staff of labourers were continuously employed during and after the termination of Capability's contract. Something like £8,000 appears to have been spent in this way between 1765 and 1775, and it is to be feared that the economical resolutions which Lord Shelburne had formulated remained in a large measure unfulfilled. A very large part of the work consisted in levelling, and it is interesting to observe that although Brown favoured the informal or landscape type of garden, both he and his co-workers were largely engaged in altering the natural conformation of the ground. Thus we find that an addition of £1000 was made to his original estimate in consideration of the levelling of the slope above the lake, while on another occasion he asks for special consideration in view of the difficulty experienced in "lowering the hill between the house and the wood."

There was a good deal of sickness at Bowood about this time. It was put down to the proximity of the new lake and provoked Shelburne to enquire:—

- (1) What regard is due to a notion which has got among the servants that the healthiness of Bowood is affected by the size of the water?
- (2) If it is—is it so constantly or only at particular seasons?
- (3) What bad consequences are to be apprehended from it, and how can they be guarded against?
- (4) Can the fogs which sometimes prevail be attributed to the size of the water?

So ran his questions: the answers, which we may guess to have been supplied by Dr. Allsop, of Calne—the maker of the White Horse—were reassuring if somewhat platitudinous. The inhabitants of Bowood were enjoined "to keep within doors when the air was overloaded with humidity," but since the soil of the place was "either silicious or marial (?) or heavy clay and both were incorruptible," it was officially pronounced to be a healthy spot in spite of the water!<sup>1</sup>

Shelburne appears to have had a fondness for wild animals, and the

<sup>1</sup> Estate memoranda at Bowood.

Bowood papers contain constant references to his Menagerie. The situation of this menagerie seems to have been several times changed. We find it first, in Brown's map, placed close to the offices, between the Little House and the kitchen garden. Not long afterwards, however, a son and heir was born and the 'Little House' was specially fitted out for the accommodation of the infant Lord Fitzmaurice: it is not perhaps astonishing to find that the wild beasts were then removed to the stable yard, where Adam's plan of 1768 shews several "dens" ready for their reception. These dens (which have now become prosaic horse-boxes) cannot, however, have been long occupied by Shelburne's animals, for by 1780 the Menagerie had again changed its location and was transferred to the park on the slope between Monks Hill and the Wash Way. This hill was still known as "Lagery Hill" some fifty years ago, though curiously enough no one then knew the origin of the name. There is little record of the nature of the wild beasts, nor are they spoken of, as might be expected, in Lady Shelburne's diary. We can only say that there are numerous accounts of 'horse-flesh' and 'cow-flesh' supplied for their maintenance; that John Button's accounts shew him to have been constantly at work on "the lion's den" for which we must suppose an inmate; that there is a bill of lading for a wild boar (£78 10s. 0d) sent to Shelburne by Count Lippe<sup>1</sup> in 1769, and that Jeremy Bentham gave him a white fox from Archangel "which occasioned some pleasantries when we called some of the Bowood Ladies 'the White Foxes.'"<sup>2</sup> Bentham moreover mentions the presence of a tiger at Bowood in 1781, and the Estate Office still contains a feline skull which is reputed to be that of the last inhabitant of the Bowood Zoo!

Of the eighteenth century additions to Bowood Park it only remains to notice the cascade and the rockwork with its subterranean passage (now for some unexplained reason known as the "Crooked Mustard") with which Shelburne adorned Lancelot Brown's pond-head some years after this had been completed. The rockery was made by "the ingenious" Josiah Lane, who had been previously employed by Shelburne at High Wycombe in the early sixties on work of a similar character. John Britton tells us that the cascade was designed "by a man of real taste, Mr. Hamilton of Pains Hill, who took a picture of Nicholas Poussin for his model," but there is still extant at Bowood a plan for the cascade (which appears to differ little, if at all, from that which was adopted) emanating from John Whitehurst of Derby. This distinguished horologer must therefore be given his share of credit for the conception of a work which was considered worthy to provide the frontispiece for the "Beauties of Wiltshire"!<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The hereditary Comte de Lippe-Schaumbourg (1724—1777). He raised a force in his principality during the Seven Years' War and employed it in the British interest. Shelburne met him while on military service on the continent in 1759.

<sup>2</sup> An allusion no doubt to Miss Caroline Fox, sister of Lord Holland, who was one of the 'Bowood Ladies.'

<sup>3</sup> By John Britton, 1801.

Writing in 1785 to his second wife, Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick,<sup>1</sup> whose presence in Wiltshire was prevented by the prevalence at the time of putrid fever, Shelburne<sup>2</sup> says "Lane is much improved in his rockwork, which is much advanced, and will be certainly finished against Winter." The progress of the rockery, however, is constantly referred to for some time afterwards in the Bowood papers, and the Abbé Morellet and other foreign correspondents evince a marked interest in his "Rocher," and speculate as to whether M. de Vaudreuil,<sup>3</sup> who had visited Bowood some time before, would be able to produce a better one in his park near Paris. Shelburne's hobby was evidently, to his political enemies, something of a joke. One of the contemporary cartoons by Sayers, the caricaturist, with the title "An ex-Minister training a terrier at Bowood," represents him urging a small dog to worry a bust of Pitt which is ensconced in a grotto of ornamental rock work. The dog has the head of Joseph Jekyll, Shelburne's nominee as M.P. for Calne, so the allusion is sufficiently obvious.

In the year 1791 Shelburne made a tour in Wales, during the course of which he visited Cardiff, then fast rising into prominence as a great industrial centre. His impressions are noted in a diary kept for the benefit of the "College"—a term by which he was accustomed to denote the family circle at Bowood, consisting of his second son Lord Henry Petty, Miss Caroline and Miss Elizabeth Vernon (half-sisters of the second Lady Shelburne), and Miss Caroline Fox:—"I own I could not help feeling not a little mortified at seeing the same time and perhaps the same money which I have spent on desolating about Bowood, so much better employed in reclaiming a whole country from barbarity, creating houses, families, and wants, and satisfying them. I assure you I would gladly change now, and give you the honour of saving the State into the bargain!"

Fortunately—in so far as King's Bowood is concerned—Shelburne's heart searchings did not persist, and the work continued, under the almost daily supervision of its owner.

Two years before his death he wrote to his nephew, Lord Holland, "My greatest resource is this place, where I am perpetually doing and undoing, and to which I grow every day more attached."

His later years were specially devoted to planting, but here he found more scope for his activities in Co. Kerry, where vast woods had been felled a hundred years before to feed the iron furnaces, than in Wiltshire. With the exception, however, of the plantations by Brown which we have already mentioned, the older woods in and round Bowood all owed their origin directly to Shelburne.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Daughter of the Earl of Upper Ossory. Shelburne married her in 1779, his first wife having died in 1771.

<sup>2</sup> Shelburne had by this time become Marquis of Lansdowne but, following his biographer, Lord Fitzmaurice, I retain the use of his earlier title.

<sup>3</sup> Joseph de Rigaud, Comte de Vaudreuil, friend of the Comte d'Artois.

<sup>4</sup> The collection of Conifers in the 'Pinetum' was planted by the 3rd Lord Lansdowne about 1850.

It will be remembered that besides King's Bowood the only property purchased by John Lord Shelburne had been the Manor of Bremhill. His successor, while busy with the improvement of the house and park, lost no opportunity of enlarging by purchase the boundaries of his Wiltshire estate.

The first and principal acquisition was the Manor of Calne, more correctly described as the Hundred of Calne and Manor of Calne and Calstone. This property, originally belonging to the Zouches,\* had for nearly two centuries been in the hands of the Duckett Family, who lived at Calstone till their house was destroyed in the Parliamentary War, when they migrated to Hartham. At the time of which we are writing the family was then represented by Thomas Duckett, the member for Calne since 1754, whose financial affairs had become so much involved that he was forced to sell the manor. The contract for sale at a price of £28,600 was signed in Feb., 1763, and Shelburne at once entered into possession. The vendor not long before had had some kind of paralytic stroke, and it was alleged that he was *non-compos* and had been unduly influenced in the matter of the sale. He died three years later, and his executors refused to complete, but his younger brother, William, stepped in and the matter was soon afterwards finally concluded.<sup>1</sup> The lands thus bought were elaborately and artistically mapped at the time by William Powell, Shelburne's surveyor, to whom we have already had occasion to refer. They include Sands and most of Quemerford, besides Hollyditch, Stockley, and a number of small detached blocks in other parts of the parish. The Calstone Manor lands were not included in this survey, but they would appear to have been mainly represented by portions of the two great fields (North and South Field) into which the commonable land of Calstone was at that time divided.

The next purchase was that of the 'Prebend' Manor of Calne, bought from William Northey in 1765. The history of this manor, which had originally been granted "in prebendam" by Henry I. to the Church of Sarum, and had since been leased by the Church to various individuals, is fully given in Marsh's *History of Calne*.<sup>2</sup> Its possession was no doubt useful, if not indispensable, to those who wished to retain the political interest of Calne Borough. William Northey had bought from the ex-M.P. Benjamin Stiles in 1747, and himself became member the same year, while from 1765 onwards Shelburne's nominees were returned without question to represent the borough at Westminster. £11,950 was the price paid, and it is curious to note that the prebend had changed hands forty-five years before for almost exactly the same sum.<sup>3</sup> There is at Bowood a survey or 'terrier' of the manor at the time of the sale, from which it appears that the property consisted of a few leaseholds together with a quantity of small charges (tithes, quit rents, etc.), distributed amongst the various tythings of Calne Parish. So numerous were these latter that a quarto volume of nearly 300 pages is absorbed in their relation!

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<sup>1</sup> Sir George Duckett's *Duchetiana*.

<sup>2</sup> Page 20 foll.

<sup>3</sup> £12,000. See Marsh's *History of Calne*.



The making of the lake, and of the new Calne approach, involved, as we have seen, an extension of the park and the acquisition of several small properties, which had formerly abutted on its borders. One of these was Nusterleigh, the "Nustrell's Lease" of the seventeenth century,<sup>1</sup> now called Clark's Hill, after the farmer who was in occupation at the time of its purchase. The old King's Bowood boundary ran across the hill in question and part of Nusterleigh was already within its pale, but some 34 acres were outside and these were bought in 1765 from Mr. Lumley Hungerford Keate, of Bath, who was at this time the Wiltshire representative of the ancient family of Hungerford.

A branch of the Hungerfords had settled some two hundred years before at Cadenham, but they had at the beginning of the century transferred themselves to Studley, which had been bought from the Norbornes. The last male heir of this branch, George Hungerford, of Studley, having died the previous year, *sine prole*, the succession fell to the offspring of his sister, Frances, who had married John Keate, of Whittlesea, Cambridge. Lumley Hungerford Keate was their grandson.<sup>2</sup> It may be permissible here to follow the Hungerford pedigree a little further, since their descendants have continued to hold land in this neighbourhood up to the present time. Lumley Hungerford, like his great uncle, left no heir, and on his death in 1766 the succession again went through the female line in the person of his sister, Henrietta Maria. Henrietta married George Walker, of Calne, who took the name of Hungerford, but once again there was no son. The Walker-Hungerfords' only daughter, Henrietta Maria Anne, married in 1807 John, second Lord Crewe, and the family is now represented by his grandson, the present Marquis of Crewe.

Cowidge, a farm of some 84 acres lying between Whetham and Bowood, was also bought in 1765. It belonged to one Rogers Holland, "of Chippenham," but though his name survives on the Ordnance Map, in "Holland's Moor," I have been unable to discover any details concerning him. It seems curious that this land, surrounded as it was by portions of the Calne Manor, should have formed part of the Royal manor of Cherhill. Such, however, was the case, and the original grant—endorsed with the sign manual of King Henry VIII., whose 'Great Seal' is attached by a silken cord of green and white (the Tudor colours)—is amongst the Bowood charters:—

"Henricus Octavus dei gratia Anglie Francie rex, fidei defensor, Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali et ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, dedimus et concessimus et per presentes damus et concessimus dilecto servienti nostro Edwardo Beynton militi, unum messuagium et duodecium acres terre, sexdecim acres prati, quater viginti acres pasture, vocate Cowythe, et sex acres bosci vocati Jackys Arme,<sup>3</sup> cum suis pertinentiis in Cawlne in comitatu nostro Wiltes.

<sup>1</sup> See note at end.

<sup>2</sup> *Hungerfordiana*, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. Privately printed, 1823.

<sup>3</sup> This name survives in 'Arm Quarry' Wood, near Pond Tail.

Que quidem messuagium terra pratum pastura et boscum predicta sunt membra sive parcella manerii nostri de Chiriell in comitatu predicto. Quod quidem manerium est parcella terrarum nostrum vocatum Warwyk Land,<sup>1</sup> et que quidem messuagium terra pratum pastura et boscum quidem Henricum Persons nuper tenuit et occupavit et modo tenet et occupat de nobis ad placitum nostrum pro reddita quattuor marcarum per annum. Habenda et tenenda messuagium terram pratum pasturam et boscum predicta cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefato Edwardo Beynton et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis in perpetuum de nobis et heredibus nostris, per fidelitatem tantum pro omnibus aliis servitiis et secularibus demandis et absque compoto seu aliquo alio nobis aut heredibus nostris predictis per premissis seu aliquo inde parcella reddendo vel faciendo . . . apud Westmonasterium decimo septimo die junii anno regni nostri vicessimo.”

The grantee, ‘Edwardus Beynton Miles,’ was the Sir Edward Baynton, of Bromham, Vice-Chamberlain to King Henry VIII., to whom that monarch granted Stanley Abbey at the Dissolution; a small quit rent was still payable to his successor in respect of Cowidge at the time of its purchase, though the property had no doubt long since passed out of the hands of that once powerful family.

About the same time 93 acres were bought on the other side of the lake in Coombe Grove, from the trustees of Mr. Rogers, whose family then owned land at Heddington and elsewhere in the neighbourhood and are still represented in the county.

Coming nearer to Bowood, there were two more small estates which Shelburne had for some time been anxious to obtain, since his projected lake was destined to cover some part of them with its waters. One of these was Laggus, a farm of 37 acres, formerly belonging to the Hort family, but at this time to Stephen Mead, (described as a “fuller”); the other, a somewhat smaller holding, now forming part of the last-mentioned farm, but then quite distinct, was known as Woodlands, or Mannings Hill, and was the property of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Both these were bought in 1766—Laggus for £1800 and the “College Land” for £1074 18s. 9d.

The purchase of Mannings Hill necessitated a special Act of Parliament, since it had been left (by one John Wilson, “clerk, late of Bremhill”), to the Master and Senior Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge, for the express purpose of maintaining and educating ‘two poor scholars’ at that college. To his bequest the testator had added the quaint direction “that if any of his kindred at any time stood to be chosen by the said Master and Senior Fellows into the said scholarships, being equally sober and learned, they might have the preeminence.” Parliament raised no objection, and the property, with its “writings” and a “pew in Calne Church belonging to the said capital message” was transferred to Shelburne, on condition that the Rev. Peter Stephen Goddard, D.D., Master of Clare Hall, should immediately reinvest the £1074 18s. 9d. in real estate for the benefit of future Wilson scholars.

<sup>1</sup> The manor of Cherhill had been formerly held by the Earls of Warwick (see Marsh’s *History of Calne*, p. 278—9).

The "writings" which came with this little copyhold to Bowood are an extremely interesting collection of old charters, from which the history of "Wodelond" can be traced since it was first granted, with some land at "Pyneles," at the "rent of a rose" by Will. Michel to Phil le Marler in 1328. There followed a succession of yeomen owners. The Marlers leased and eventually sold to the Mannyns—whose name, though now forgotten, continued to be associated with this hill some centuries after they had left it. After them came several generations of a family named Gawen, Gawine, or Gawne, from Stock, followed by another set of owners whose patronymic appears to have been "Servaunte *alias* Ralfe." Lastly there appears one Rogers, of Brimbell (Bremhill), by whom the property was heavily mortgaged early in the eighteenth century, and it would seem that John Wilson must have profited by the financial embarrassment of his neighbour, in order to step into the latter's shoes. These charters contain frequent references to members of the old families—Fynamores, Blakes, and Ducketts—as also to early place-names now forgotten; amongst these latter we may note a pasture called in the fourteenth century "Alres," or "Alrichelie," which seems to have been the prototype of the "Alders," or "Alder's Lee," one of the Calne Common Fields afterwards disestablished by the Enclosure Acts.<sup>1</sup>

It is unnecessary to say much about Shelburne's subsequent purchases. The houses in the bed of the lake have already been mentioned, at the same time a number of other cottages on the confines of the park at Red Hill, Cuff's Corner, and Buckhill, were bought from the same owner, Mr. George Cary, of Torr Abbey, Devonshire, who had inherited the property through the female line from Christopher Villiers, Earl of Anglesey.<sup>2</sup>

In 1769 £920 was paid to John Talbot, of Lacock, "eldest son of John Talbot, the elder, of Charlton," for the Abbots Waste, a transaction which seems to show that the Colonel Sherington Talbot of Commonwealth times had proved successful in his claim that this part of Bowood was a perquisite of the abbey and his "ancient inheritance."<sup>3</sup>

Spittal Farm, said to have once been the infirmary of Stanley Abbey, was bought from Daniel Bull, the son of John Bull and Member for Calne in 1768. Rough Leaze, Blackland Farm, and Pinhills were acquired from the same source later on, and Calstone Manor Farm, which had a few years before been sold by Lord Radnor to one Henry Bailey, was added to the Bowood estate in 1776.

Studley manor house, or Studley Hungerford, the former headquarters of the Hungerford family, would appear to have been left by George Hungerford, mentioned above, to his widow, Elizabeth Pollen, who survived till the year

<sup>1</sup> The Alders was eventually allocated to Lord Lansdowne in consideration of his giving up his rights in the other Calne Commons.

<sup>2</sup> George Cary was not the son (as stated by Canon Jackson, in his History of Chippenham), but the great grandson of Edward Cary, who had obtained this property by marriage with Mary Pelson, granddaughter of the Earl of Anglesey. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

<sup>3</sup> See Part I., *W.A.M.*, vol. xli., p. 420.

1816. The house and farm are included in an old list of Lord Shelburne's purchases, as bought by him in 1777 for £7000, subject to Mrs. Hungerford's life interest. The site is to-day once more in the hands of the Hungerford family, and it would seem that it must have been repurchased after Lord Shelburne's death.<sup>1</sup> The eighteenth century tything maps show that Studley Hungerford was in its day an important building, with a court yard, garden, dog kennels, and a curious ornamental canal which cut across the present line of the Calne Railway; all this has now disappeared. The present farm house was rebuilt in 1875; of the former buildings only an old barn remains *in situ*, with the walled approach to the house and some large elms which appear to have once formed part of an avenue running from it down to the river.

The following is an extract from some "Notes on his private affairs," which appear to have been written by Shelburne after his various purchases of land had been completed or probably not many years before his death:—

#### BOWOOD PARK.

Nothing is wanting except to keep it in order and to keep the Plantations thinned. Care must be taken to watch the sale of the following Estates, and to forego no opportunity of acquiring them.

(1) Mr. Hungerford's, on account of the Pleasure ground and its lying directly between Bremhill, Calne, and the Park.

(2) Mr. Moure's, as it consists of scraps of land intermixed everywhere with our property, which altogether make no object, but will enable you to inclose in some places and allot in others to such advantage that they cannot be well bought too dear.

(3) Foreman's a small property close to the shrubbery.

(4) That part of Mr. Browne's which may be said to lye within the Park.<sup>2</sup>

(5) Whetham: the want of which is sufficiently obvious in front of the House and which once acquired with Mr. Hungerford's and others above mentioned, the Park would be insulated by Turnpikes all round.

(6) A small estate of Mr. Broome's called Norley<sup>3</sup> should be added to complete this.

There is likewise a small estate of Sir Edward Bayntun, and I have always kept Spittal house with a view to exchange with it.

(7) There is likewise a small estate of the younger Mr. Brooke's, leading up to the Downs, with a very easy ascent from Bowood, which would be the most agreeable circumstance possible added to Bowood. The Downs will always be found the great feature about Bowood for

<sup>1</sup> Canon Jackson is surely in error in stating (Aubrey's *Wiltshire Collections*, p. 38, note) that this site was ever in Angell ownership. He possibly confused Studley House with the other Manor House in Studley, viz., Rumsey, which was until recently the home of the Browne-Angell family.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.*, the Rumsey property.

<sup>3</sup> ? near Norley Lane in Studley.

change of air, exercise, magnificence, and variety, and this farm is all that is wanting to make them to all intents and purposes your own. It is entailed on a second son of Mr. Maundrell's and will certainly be on sale sooner or later.

Other estates are desirable, such as that part of Sir Edward Bayntun's, which lies intermixed with Bremhill, and the Duchess of Beaufort's Farm, which Pepler now rents, and other things; but I set down only those that are indispensable in point of convenience or improvement, for undoubtedly buying and selling is not the natural employment of a gentleman, so much as it is to improve what he inherits.

As may well be imagined, Shelburne's activities at Bowood and elsewhere, which continued over a period of forty-four years, had placed a heavy strain on his resources, and there can be no doubt that, although he enjoyed a considerable income, this had been constantly and largely exceeded. He had (as we have seen) bought Bowood from his mother in the first instance, and had since entirely redecorated and virtually rebuilt the house. Immense sums had been spent in making the park and grounds, and round them had been formed a large estate, every acre of which he had purchased. In London he had bought, finished, and furnished Lansdowne House, while all his life he had been collecting pictures, statuary, prints, books, and manuscripts, wherever he could find them. It is not, therefore, astonishing to find that according to Bentham he was already in 1781 indebted to the extent of £300,000. During his later years great efforts were made to set matters straight: his estate at High Wycombe was sold to Lord Carrington; another property, in the City of London, which had been originally acquired by Sir William Petty and comprised the whole of 'Tokenhouse Yard,' was sold to the Bank of England for £12,000 in 1799, and several estates in Ireland were similarly disposed of about the same time. A heavy debt, however, still remained, though Shelburne was at pains to prove that the property which he left to his successors compared favourably with that which he had himself inherited.

An elaborate statement was prepared with this object in 1801, and with the following memorandum was attached to his will:—

“When I came to the estate I found no person employed in my affairs but such as served to mislead me, through incompetence or some worse motive: no agent in the habit of accounting regularly: neither house in town or country except Wycombe, which was barely habitable and without [even] a tablecloth. However as I know by experience how liable not only the best intentions, but the best conduct, is to be misrepresented and misconceived, and considering that every man owes an account to his family of his conduct (particularly where a confidence has been reposed), I had the above account made out. It may be proved by inspecting the vouchers in the offices at Lansdowne House and Bowood Park.

I intend to leave a copy of this paper with each of my sons, hoping that those who succeed me and their children, may keep in mind Sir William Petty, my great-grandfather's, exhortation to his family, to

improve upon the foundation which he laid *with no worse negotiations* than he proved himself by his will to have done, with so much integrity and honour."<sup>1</sup>

Four years later Shelburne died and was succeeded by the Earl of Wycombe, formerly Lord Fitzmaurice, who had assumed the former title when his father was created a marquis in 1784. The second Lord Lansdowne had for some time been on bad terms with his father, and refused to take any part in the administration of his affairs, a duty which thus devolved on the trustees of the family settlement. These were Sir Francis Baring, the famous city merchant, ancestor of the several branches of the Baring family and founder of the house of Baring Brothers, and John Eardley Wilmot, son of the Lord Chief Justice, and afterwards a Master in the Court of Chancery.

A serious situation was at once disclosed, and though the financial stringency due to the Napoleonic war rendered the moment unfavourable, the executors were forced to sell all the available personalty for what it would fetch. All the collections were dispersed at auction, with the exception of the ancient marbles, which, when on the point of being sold to the British Museum, were transferred at a valuation to the second Marquis. At Bowood the entire contents of house, farm, and garden were similarly disposed of, the park and woods were denuded of all saleable timber, and some of the lands more recently purchased—Pinhills Farm amongst the number—were sold, to be afterwards re-purchased by Shelburne's second son.

The second Lord Lansdowne spent most of his time at Southampton, where he had built himself an elaborate Gothic castle, and made no effort to inhabit Bowood, which was thus left derelict during the four years of his possession. He was followed by his half-brother, Lord Henry Petty, who succeeded as the third Marquis in 1809. A report by James Broad, the estate steward, made soon afterwards, gives a sad picture of the place, and of the havoc which had been wrought since the death of the first Marquis. Everything had been removed from the house, including fixtures, such as grates, presses, coppers, and brewing utensils, even the paving of the orangery had been torn up and sold—no painting had been done for nine years, and the wet was coming in through the roof and windows, most of which were broken! The garden and grounds were in no better case, and such woods as had not been cut down were described as "nearly waste."

It was some time before Bowood could be rendered once more habitable, but the damage was fortunately not beyond repair. Under the third Lord Lansdowne the house was gradually refurnished, a new picture gallery was collected, and a new library formed. Structural work was not neglected and the improvements during this period must be briefly noticed.

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<sup>1</sup> *c.f.* Petty's will, printed in Lord Fitzmaurice's *Life* :—"I, Sir William Petty, Knt., doe make this, my last will, premising the ensuing preface to the same . . . for justifying on behalfe of my children the manner and means of getting and acquiring the estates wch. I hereby bequeath unto them, exhorting them to emprove the same by no worse negotiations."

The first in order of date was the Chapel which was built by Charles Cockerell in 1823. The stained glass windows were designed by Louisa Lady Lansdowne, who must have employed the whole of the College of Heralds in elaborating the ancestral coats of arms which adorn them, for some of these go back nearly to the Conquest! The Bowood papers show that a Chapel and an Ante-Chapel had existed in the middle of the eighteenth century, and they appear to have been in the same part of the house as Cockerell's building. They must however have been disestablished at the time of the Adam alterations, for Jeremy Bentham gives an account in 1781 of family worship in the Hall, where it would seem his sense of propriety was somewhat offended at the presence of "a naked Mercury, an Apollo in the same dress, and a Venus de Medici," as "attendant saints" at the ceremony!<sup>1</sup>

Communication between the original block of Bowood House and the newer portion built by Keene, had from the first proved a troublesome matter, since, owing to differences of levels, the connecting link had to be such as to provide for a steep ascent from the ground-floor of the Great House to that of the Little House. Adam, as we have seen, had attempted to get over this difficulty by means of a 'staircase-hall'; but this arrangement had evidently proved inconvenient, and William Lord Lansdowne was at the time of his death actually in treaty with George Dance, R.A. (the younger), for a new plan. Dance's plan (which may be seen amongst the architectural drawings at the Soane Museum) involved the construction of a passage way which, after running parallel to the Great House and rising up a flight of steps, was to enter the Little House through the ante-Library. In 1830 Charles Barry, then a young but rising architect, was employed by Lord Lansdowne to devise a better scheme. He entirely removed the octagon staircase-hall and substituted for it the present marble stairs. An appropriate approach to the staircase was made by removing the dividing walls between the several small rooms on the ground floor of the western side of the Great House, thus constituting the present 'gallery,' while the 'corridor' was added alongside of the drawing room in order to give communication between the two parts of the house without passing through that room. Not long after this (1833) the roof of the drawing room, which had been built about 1770, was found to be in a dangerous state; Barry was again employed for its renewal, and it may be presumed that the rather uninteresting 'barrel' ceiling, which now covers this room, was then substituted for one originally designed by Adam. The Library ceiling also underwent a change, though at a later date. Its somewhat florid decoration was the work of a German artist who was employed on this room and on the Gallery towards the middle of the century.

A wooden clock tower over the Chapel was built, also by Barry, in the early 30's, but this soon became affected by dry-rot and had to be replaced a few years afterwards by the existing stone turret.

The Lodge at the Derry Hill approach was, if we may judge by the number of drawings for such a building found at Bowood, a matter which had long been under contemplation. It appears that Thomas Wyatt was

<sup>1</sup> *Memoirs of Bentham*, ch. V.

amongst the architectural candidates for its erection, for he has left some well-finished sketches, signed and dated 1841, for an elaborate gateway in the 'Moorish-Gothic' style. These fortunately did not find favour, and the 'Golden Gates' were eventually built by Barry, though on a scale much more modest than that indicated by his first plans for this addition.

At the period with which we are dealing a large estate was scarcely considered complete without some kind of monument—or Folly (as such erections came to be disrespectfully named)—and in 1846 Barry was commissioned to erect the obelisk, which now forms such a prominent landmark on the top of Cherhill Down, and as a local rhyme has it—

. . . . . pointing to the skies  
Shows the weary traveller the way to Vize.

It is curious that the object of this monument should not have been recorded by inscription or otherwise. By some it has been supposed to mark the limits of the Bowood Estate in that direction: by others to commemorate the birth of the late King Edward. The relations between the then owner of Bowood and his Sovereign were such that he must have shared to the full in the joy which this auspicious event occasioned amongst all loyal subjects. It must however be recorded that a trustworthy and contemporary authority<sup>1</sup> states definitely that the obelisk was erected to the memory of Lord Lansdowne's distinguished ancestor, Sir William Petty.

It only remains to say a word about the Terraces, which now form an important feature of Bowood House. These were all built in the time of the third Lord Lansdowne:—the Upper Terrace probably not long after his succession, but I have not so far been able to find any record of its designer or its date; the Lower Terrace,—designed by George Kennedy,—in 1851; and the Forecourt in front of the portico, with the recumbent lions and the loggia at the south-west corner of the Terrace, very soon afterwards—though in this case again we have no record of date or architect. The East Terrace was the last of these additions, and was in fact barely finished when Henry Lord Lansdowne died in 1863.

I have carried my subject up to a period, which the title of "King's Bowood"—already almost forgotten in the eighteenth century—may scarcely seem to warrant, but I will conclude by reverting for a moment to the legitimate sphere of archæology.

There are in Bowood Park several small Sarsens, the presence of which, some miles from the nearest example on the downs, seems to require explanation. It has been supposed that they were brought down as curiosities or for use as landmarks. If this is so it must have been done long ago, for one of the stones, at all events, has been where it now is for two centuries<sup>2</sup> There is, moreover, plenty of stone on the spot, only a few feet

<sup>1</sup> *Mr. Twopenny*, in the memoir already referred to.

<sup>2</sup> The "Whore Stone," *i.e.*, the Old (Hoar) stone. This is in the park near the Deermead and gave its name to one of the enclosures shown in a map of 1755.



below the surface. It may be noted that Aubrey attests the presence of sarsens even further afield (at Christian Malford) in the seventeenth century;<sup>1</sup> is it not then possible that the vanished geological formation which gave them birth may have extended over these regions, and that they are *in situ*?

We are accustomed to associate barrows and tumuli with the downs, but there are mounds in and about Bowood which, in the absence of proof to the contrary, might well be supposed to belong to this class of monument. Some are now planted with trees, about one hundred and fifty years old, and may have owed their origin to Capability Brown, though it would seem that the great landscape gardener would have been more likely to level them than to make them. There is one, however, outside the park (on Laggus Farm), which, though insignificant to-day, was of sufficient importance to find a prominent place in the earlier maps of the eighteenth century, and there can, in this case be little doubt of a prehistoric origin.

The Romans were strongly established at Verlucio (Wans) and at many other places in the neighbourhood; it might, therefore, be expected that we should find some traces of their occupation at Bowood. Hoare mentions the fact that a Roman villa was found "between the mansion and the lake" in the eighteenth century,<sup>2</sup> but there are no present indications of its site. Quite recently a quantity of pottery, apparently of the Romano-British type, was found on Clark's Hill (the old Nusterleigh), during the course of quarrying operations; unfortunately, however, nothing was preserved, and the date of this settlement cannot be fixed until further specimens are discovered.

#### NOTES.

*King's Bowood Park, Part I.*, vol. xli. :—

Page 408, line 11 from the bottom, for "south-western" read "south-eastern."

Page 407, line 17. The *return made by a jury at Malmesbury* in 1275 has since been found by Mr. Crawford. It is printed in the "*Special Collections*" *Hundred Rolls, Wilts*, No. 8. This return is more in the nature of an inquisition than a perambulation and contains little information beyond that given in Canon Jackson's article.

Page 413, "Nusterleigh," note. I think I am wrong in attempting to equate this with Nuthills, which, though connected by Nustrell's Lease Lane, is too far distant from Nusterleigh.

"Nostedeleghe infra Pewsham" is mentioned in the Forest Pleas of 1370—in connection with a certain Johannes de Stoudlegh, who had enticed and impounded other people's cattle in his pasture—and would appear to be another form of the same name. It is, however, difficult to establish any direct relationship between the two sites.

Stod-leah (Stodlegh, Studley) is, I am informed by Professor Grundy,

<sup>1</sup> *Natural History of Wiltshire.*

<sup>2</sup> Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, II., 124.

the Saxon for "Horse-pasture," and Nostedeleghe might mean the North Horse-pasture; but Nusterleigh is a full mile from, and to the south of, Studley village!

Page 414, line 5, "Earl of Castlehaven," note. The lands in question had presumably been the subject of a royal grant and as such were seized by the Commonwealth. It would appear that the property was not recovered by the Audley family after the Restoration, but curiously enough they became once more possessed of part of Chippenham Forest through marriage.

Christopher Villiers, Earl of Anglesey (see p. 410) left no male heir and his possessions passed through his daughter, Anne, to two granddaughters, the issue of her second marriage with Richard Pelsen. One of them married the Edward Cary mentioned above, and the other, James Lord Audley, 5th Earl of Castlehaven. Canon Jackson states that the Audley property was that eventually sold to Mr. Ludlow Bruges.

Page 418, "Broadmine," note. Considerable quantities of iron-ore were once found in the Lower Greensand in this neighbourhood. The iron was smelted in "blomerics," or furnaces, at Heddington, Bromham, &c. *c.f.* Aubrey's *Wiltshire Collections*, edited by Canon Jackson, p. 44, note.

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THE SIXTY-NINTH GENERAL MEETING  
OF  
THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL  
HISTORY SOCIETY,  
HELD AT SWINDON,<sup>1</sup>

*July 31st, August 1st and 2nd, 1922.*

*President of the Society:—*

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

MONDAY, JULY 31st.

For the sixth time in its history the Society held its Annual Meeting at Swindon, the last occasion when it visited that town having been in 1907. The Town Hall having been most kindly placed at the disposal of the Society by the Corporation free of charge, the proceedings began with the holding of the Annual Business Meeting in the Council Chamber, at 3 p.m., at which forty-three Members were present, the President of the Society in the chair. Twenty new Members were duly elected, and the Hon. Secretary then read

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1921—22.

*Members.*—The total number of members on the Society's list, including those to be elected at the annual meeting, is 397 (386 annual and 11 life members), against 374 in 1921, an increase of 23 in the year. There have been 16 resignations and 7 deaths, while 46 new members have been elected.

*Finance.*—The general fund of the Society began the year 1921 with a balance of £88 16s. 2d. and ended it with one of £78 13s. The Museum Maintenance Fund began with a balance of £19 5s. 1d. and ended with one of £19 19s. 2d. The Museum Enlargement Fund increased from £54 0s. 4d. to £67 0s. 4d., and the Museum Purchase Fund from £78 10s. to £79 1s. The Life Membership Fund decreased from £71 16s. 7d. to £66 5s. 2d. The Bradford-on-Avon Barn Fund increased from £30 12s. 6d. to £34 17s. 7d. The total balance (not including the Bradford Barn Fund) standing to the Society's credit for all purposes on Dec. 31st, 1921, amounted to £324 4s. 3d., against £357 7s. 9d. at the beginning of the year, a decrease of £33 3s. 6d.

*The Magazine.*—The two numbers of the *Magazine* issued during 1921 cost £196 17s. 2d., and contained 233 pages. The total cost was, therefore, very little short of £1 per page. It is hoped that this inordinate cost of printing may be greatly reduced in the future, but it still remains very heavy, and

<sup>1</sup> The fullest account of the Meeting is given in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th.

if the *Magazine* is to be maintained at its present level, and the other work of the Society carried on for the present small annual subscription of 10s. 6d., every effort must be made by all existing members to induce new members to join the Society and to increase its resources. The alternative seems to be to increase the annual subscription considerably.

*Library.*—Since the last report the library has received a large number of gifts from thirty different donors of various new Wiltshire items. The most important of these have been a quantity of original deeds and documents with Court Books *cir.* 1650, relating to the manors of Calne and Calstone, presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne through Lord Kerry, and a large MS. map to scale, by the late Sir W. St. John Hope, of the Saxon and Norman Cathedrals at Old Sarum as excavated, presented by Lady Hope after his death. The librarian was also most generously allowed by the executors of the late Mr. H. E. Medlicott, in accordance with his express wish, to select from his library a considerable number of items that will be of use to the Society's library. During the past year another large album of prints and drawings has been completed and its contents carefully indexed.

In addition to these gifts, a MS. Commonplace Book of Dr. Stukeley's, containing a great deal of archæological matter of interest, has, through the kind intervention of Mr. A. D. Passmore and Captain Cunnington, been purchased by the Society, from the Purchase Fund, for £35. Canon Jackson's own annotated copy of "Jackson's Aubrey" has also been purchased.

*Museum.*—The number of visitors during 1921, exclusive of schools, societies, etc., was 1,078. Among the gifts during the year was a complete officer's uniform of the Wilts Yeomanry and the special case made to contain it, presented by Mr. James Sadler, of Lydiard. The chief charges on the Museum Maintenance Fund during the year have been a payment of £12 6s. 5d. for repairs, and the repayment of a loan of £15 borrowed from the General Fund in the previous year. The total receipts for this fund were £48 17s. 10d. of which £15 6s. 3d. came from payments for entrance and donations in the box, and only £28 6s. 10d. from annual subscriptions. This sum does not suffice for the necessary upkeep of the Museum, and it is hoped that all new members who are not already subscribers to the Museum Maintenance Fund will become so to the extent of at least 5s. a year. The provision of more cases, especially for the exhibits of the valuable collection of objects from All Cannings given by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington, is an urgent necessity at the present moment. The sale of certain ethnological objects from New Zealand and the Pacific Islands was sanctioned by a general meeting several years ago, but could not be carried out during the war. Some of these objects have recently been purchased by the British, and the Oxford and Cambridge University Museums, and the remainder will shortly be sold.

The sanction of the general meeting is asked to-day to confirm a resolution already passed by the committee, to deposit on loan, indefinitely, at the British Museum, the gold ornaments from the barrows belonging to our Society, as well as the remarkable gold bangle of the late Bronze Age, recently given by Mrs. Cunnington. These have for some time past been

withdrawn from exhibition and their place has been taken by *facsimiles*, as it was felt that their safety could not be guaranteed in our own Museum.

*Excavations.*—Col. Hawley continued his work at Stonehenge last summer and is again at work there this year—chiefly on the excavation of sections of the ditch. Mr. H. St. G. Gray carried out a fortnight's work at Avebury this spring, clearing out the remainder of the section of the ditch on the east side of the Kennet entrance causeway, the work on which was stopped during the war. This finishes the work undertaken by the British Association, and the excavations have now been finally filled in. The ditch proved to have been 30ft. 3in. deep from the brink of the fosse to the bottom at the deepest point. At All Cannings Captain and Mrs. Cunnington were digging again on the village site last autumn, and propose to complete their work there this year. They have also this summer opened a number of pits in Battlesbury Camp, the presence of which was revealed by the cutting of a trench for a water pipe. It is a matter for congratulation that Figsbury Camp has recently passed into their possession, and will probably be explored by them in the future.

*Devil's Den.*—The work of concreting the N.E. upright, which was in a dangerous condition, was carried out last September, under the superintendence of Mr. A. D. Passmore, at a cost of £55 15s. 1d., raised by subscription. A full account of the work, with list of subscriptions, etc., appears in the *Magazine* for June, 1922.

The *Annual Meeting* of 1921, held at Warminster, was in every way successful, and left a small balance of £4 0s. 8d. to the Society. The evening meetings were especially interesting.

The report having been passed, the officers of the Society were re-elected, with the addition of Dr. R. C. Clay, of Fovant, and the Rev. H. E. Ketchley, of Biddestone, to the list of Local Secretaries, and of the Earl of Kerry and of Mr. John Saddler, as members of the Committee.

Capt. B. H. Cunnington mentioned the urgent need of fresh case room in the Museum to contain the large collection of objects from the diggings at All Cannings which Mrs. Cunnington and himself are presenting to the Museum, though at present they cannot be exhibited for want of room. He proposed before the end of the year to issue an appeal for a sum of £100 to alter all the central cases in the Stourhead Room, as two have already been altered at a cost of £33. This will be met from the Museum Maintenance Fund, but it will absorb nearly the whole of that fund for the current year. Mr. Goddard reminded members that in addition to the gift of everything found at All Cannings, Capt. and Mrs. Cunnington had already themselves given a case to the Museum costing over £30, and the President remarked that the least that other members could do by way of recognising their generosity, was to provide the money appealed for. Mr. Goddard emphasised the passage in the report dwelling on the need of members who had joined within the last few years becoming subscribers to the Museum Maintenance Fund. The Society's Museum could not be carried on properly unless it had a regular income that it could depend upon. The old subscribers to this fund were naturally decreasing, and an appeal must be made to the newer members to fill up the gap. The President observed

that they did not want to do as other archæological societies had already done, raise the annual subscription, but members should bear in mind that 10s. 6d. is nowadays a very small subscription, and should be willing to help the Society by becoming annual subscribers to the Museum Maintenance Fund.

With regard to the gold ornaments belonging to the Museum, the proposal of the committee to place them on loan in the British Museum for an indefinite period was endorsed by the meeting. Mr. Goddard explained that the British Museum authorities undertook to keep them together and to exhibit them as lent by the Wiltshire Archæological Society. They would not, of course, undertake to guarantee their security absolutely, but the objects would be guarded precisely as the rest of the national collections were guarded, and as it was impossible to guard them at Devizes, it was better that they should go to the British Museum than that they should be shut up in a bank where no one could see them. Mr. Goddard asked that the action of Capt. Cunnington and himself in purchasing Stukeley's MS. Commonplace Book for £35 and Canon Jackson's own copy of Aubrey's *Wiltshire Collections* with MS. annotations for £3 15s. from the Museum Purchase Fund should be approved of by the general meeting, and this was done accordingly. Canon Knubley then reported that Mr. Guy Peirson, of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, and himself, as representing our Society, had attended a meeting at Bristol, convened by the Bristol Naturalists' Society with a view to forming a sort of Union of West of England Natural History Societies and establishing a scheme of common action for observation and record. The idea had not yet progressed beyond this initial stage, but both the Wiltshire representatives had been placed on the committee, which would further consider the matter.

This ended the business meeting, and the members adjourned to the new **Municipal Museum**, opened in 1920, close to the Town Hall. This is now, thanks to the work of the Curator, Mr. C. H. Gore, F.G.S., arranged in a way that makes it, as the President said, an example to all similar museums. He did not know of any museum where the sequence of the geological record and its connection with prehistoric archæology was so well shown by the exhibits as it was there by representative specimens, admirably arranged and labelled in an educational way, and it was very important that this connection should be brought to the people's notice. The geological exhibits are mostly, especially the fine collection of local fossils from the Swindon pits, from Mr. Gore's own private collection. In addition there is a large series of topographical prints, drawings, books, &c., &c., of much interest for the history of Swindon and the neighbourhood, most generously given by Mr. Powell. The Swindon Museum has already, so far as geology is concerned, taken a foremost place amongst the institutions of the County of Wilts.

From the Museum the visitors returned to the Town Hall, for tea, most hospitably provided by the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation; and then proceeded up the hill to visit **Mr. A. D. Passmore's private collections**. All these had been carefully arranged so that they could be inspected with comfort, and Mr. Passmore, though suffering from a recent

accident, resulting in a broken collar bone, was able to explain them to the visitors. The Saurian remains from the brick pits in the Kimmeridge Clay are a remarkable series of bones of Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Pliosaurus, Steneosaurus, and many others. The most remarkable example of all, a turtle, named after its discoverer, was represented only by a photograph, as the original is on loan to the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). The Palæolithic flints comprise a few, which are specially interesting as being from new sites in the Swindon neighbourhood. The Neolithic series is large, with many fine specimens from Windmill Hill, Avebury, Aldbourne, Ogbourne, &c. Of the Bronze Age there are drinking cups, urns, and incense cups, from burials at Swindon and elsewhere in N. Wilts, and good Wiltshire examples of celts, palstaves, spear heads, &c.; of the Romano-British period, a considerable variety of remains from Wanborough, Westlecott, and other sites; with a few of the Saxon period. Mediæval encaustic tiles, swords of the seventeenth and later centuries, a few choice specimens of Oriental and English porcelain, slip ware, and delft, (amongst the latter a magnificent example of Bristol Delft, in the shape of a large covered posset pot of the seventeenth century), fine old wine glasses, and many other objects, including Egyptian antiquities, make up a remarkable collection, in which everyone found something to suit his own particular taste.

The Annual Dinner, held at the Goddard Arms Hotel, was largely attended, but there were not so many present at the evening meeting which followed, at the Town Hall, as there were the preceding year at Warminster, the number on the first evening being fifty-four. The Mayor, Alderman Reuben George, welcomed the Society to Swindon in a speech which dwelt on the value of the study of the past and the lessons to be learned from it, to a comparatively new community like Swindon. Swindon had need of all the knowledge that the Society could give it. The President, in his reply, said that the Society was not accustomed to be so warmly received, and he thanked the Mayor for his welcome and for the high ideal that he had held up before the Society.

**Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A.**, then gave an important address<sup>1</sup> on the unpublished drawings by Stukeley which he had lately discovered at Dinmore Court, more especially in their bearing on Avebury and on the question of the existence of the Beckhampton Avenue, illustrating his remarks by a number of photographic *fac-similes* of the plans. Stukeley never published any plan of the Beckhampton Avenue—but amongst these drawings and unpublished plans is one of this avenue, showing every stone that existed in Stukeley's days (probably the plan was drawn in 1723). In all thirty-four stones are shown, of which all but three had then fallen. Of the three then standing Adam and Eve, or the Devil's Quoits, at Longstone Cove, near Beckhampton, are the survivors. There are also accurate plans of the Kennet Avenue and of the circles at Avebury. This new evidence of the existence of the Beckhampton Avenue, whether it is considered conclusive or not, will have to be taken into consideration in all future accounts of Avebury.

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<sup>1</sup> A summary of this address is printed in *The Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 3rd, 1922.

**Mr. Albany Major** followed with some account of the work which he had just undertaken of tracing the course of Wansdyke through Somerset to the sea. He believes that he has discovered a number of earthworks in connection with the dyke which formed camps or stations for the defence of the rampart, and he suggests that the whole line of Wansdyke in Wiltshire should be carefully examined with a view to discovering if similar earthworks exist in this county.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 1st.

Leaving Swindon at 9.30, the first stop on this day's excursion was at **Uffington Church**, where the Vicar, the Rev. E. M. Hadow, gave an interesting account of what is known of the history of this very remarkable thirteenth century Church, the architecture of which, with the elaborate external consecration crosses, suggest, he argued, that it may have been built by the architect of Salisbury Cathedral. The Rev. E. H. Goddard also briefly pointed out the various architectural features. Leaving the Church the party found a heavy shower of rain falling, the only rain during the meeting that at all interfered with the members' pleasure.

Proceeding to **Kingston Lisle Church**, the members were met by the Vicar, the Rev. A. W. G. Giffard, who supplemented what was said by the Rev. E. H. Goddard on the points of interest. The wall paintings of the story of the martyrdom of St. John Baptist, the patron saint, round the north chancel window aroused much interest. Thence the party walked to **The Blowing Stone**, where they were met by Mr. H. W. G. D'Almaine, F.S.A., of Abingdon, who has paid special attention to the antiquities of this district. He poured copious cold water on the traditions which have—thanks chiefly to Tom Hughes, he thought—gathered round the stone, of its use to summon the forces of Alfred, and thought that its renown probably dated from the time when the landlord of the "Blowing Stone Inn" annexed it as a desirable object of interest. The stone was duly blown in illustration by a boy in attendance, and one at least of the members succeeded in eliciting a groan from it. From this point the motors took the party on to Brimscombe Farm, immediately under the escarpment, where luncheon, at which over fifty members were present, had been laid in a barn, by the kind consent of the tenant, the provisions having come from Newbury. After lunch a drive of half-a-mile or so along the "Ichniel Way" brought the party to the foot of the trackway up which they walked to the **White Horse**, and on to **Uffington Camp** above. Here Mr. D'Almaine gave an interesting talk. With regard to the Horse, he did not believe in its attribution to Alfred, and could find no ground for the current idea that the Horse was the badge of the Saxons. He suggested that the Horse was really not a Saxon but a Pre-Roman or Late Celtic monument, and, in support of his belief, exhibited a number of photographs, showing the dismembered horse on Late Celtic gold coins, the degenerate copies of the stater of Philip of Macedon, and claimed that the white horse with its curious disjointed limbs is a copy of the similar horse on the coins. There is much to be said for this contention. As to the camp Mr. D'Almaine contended that these camps were placed intentionally



at distances of one day's march from each other throughout the country, and were thus in some way connected with one another. Mrs. Cunnington thought nothing useful could be said as to the age of camps until they had been properly explored with the spade. As to the curious circular flat-topped mound below the White Horse, she said that it was obviously artificially scarped round the sides, and levelled on the top, and she suggested that the name sometimes given to it, of "Uffington Castle," as distinguished from "Uffington Camp," really preserves the true tradition of its purpose, that of a Norman "Motte." Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., then drew attention to two or three small sarsens showing in the side of the rampart of the camp, inside the ditch, placed there, as he believed, to prevent the slipping of the chalk bank.

From the camp the members walked along the Ridgeway to **Wayland's Smithy**, where, again, Mr. D'Almaine gave an address that was much appreciated, on chambered tumuli in general, and Wayland's Smithy in particular, explaining the plan of the monument, and giving an account of what was done in the recent excavations, for which he was chiefly responsible, in the way of making the structure so much more intelligible than it was before. He announced that the Smithy had just been handed over by the owner to the nation. He hoped that it would not be necessary to enclose it, but if people persisted in lighting fires against the stones and chipping pieces off, it would have to be done.

The weather had cleared, and the sun came out for the very pleasant walk along the Ridgeway to the Smithy, with the down flowers in full bloom, and back to the nearest roadway, where the motors were waiting to take the members down the hill to the Ichnield Way, and so along that very picturesque road to **Little Hinton Church**, which was described by the Rev. E. H. Goddard. The next item on the programme was tea on the adjoining Rectory lawn, most hospitably provided by the Rector, the Rev. C. E. Perkins, and his sister. To some of the members the charming little dell at the back of the Rectory garden, wherein a large collection of ferns flourish as one could hardly think it possible they should flourish in Wiltshire, was not the least interesting thing seen during the day. As there was plenty of time in hand at this point, it was decided to stop and inspect the interesting **Church of Wanborough**, on the way home. Here Mr. Goddard described the building and the Rev. C. F. Burgess added further information. This done, members returned to the cars and reached Swindon at 6.15.

The evening meeting at the Town Hall began with an address on "The Geology of Swindon," by **Mr. W. R. Bird**, illustrated with a number of slides of the Saurians whose remains have been so abundantly found in the Kimmeridge Clay of the brickworks at Swindon, and other extinct monsters. **Mr. A. D. Passmore** followed with an address on "**Recent work at the Devil's Den, and Archæological Discoveries in the Avebury District**," illustrated with a large series of excellent slides showing the progress of the work at the Devil's Den, and views of a number of standing stones, remains of circles, and lines of sarsens on the downs recently noted by Mr. Passmore, but hitherto undescribed, as well as the sarsen known as the "Templar's Bath" at Temple, and the stone in the

Cove at Avebury, which he contends has a worked surface. Some discussion arose as to Mr. Passmore's contention that the ditch at Avebury was intended to be filled, and was as a matter of fact, filled with water. The ordinary water level of the wells at Avebury, he said, was only 25ft. from the surface, and that would mean that a ditch 30ft. deep would have 5ft. of water in it. Against this Mr. Goddard urged the fact that no sign of silt or mud on the bottom of the ditch had been found in the recent excavations, but that on the contrary there was chalk rubble of some size right down on the original bottom of the ditch. Moreover, the inevitable result of a wet ditch would have been that it could not have been kept cleared out, and masses of debris from the precipitous sides would have fallen into the water and choked up the ditch, whereas a dry ditch could be kept clear of this. The President, too, could not accept the wet ditch theory, no water stood in the ditch during any of the recent excavations. Mr. Crawford, on the other hand, thought that if Mr. Passmore's levels were right, as he believed they were, theoretically water ought to have stood in the ditch, but so far as the evidence went it did not, he could not say why. As regards the Devil's Den Mr. P. Williams asked whether the Dolmen stood on the original surface or on a raised artificial mound. Mr. Passmore replied that it stood some 3ft. above the original chalk on soil of a different colour and nature from that outside the limits of the barrow, and that he was persuaded this was made ground. On the other hand Mrs. Cunnington suggested that perhaps this was really a portion of the original surface of the valley above the chalk which had been scarped and retained as the nucleus of the barrow, all the similar soil (such as is often found in the bottom of a valley) having been peeled off (as on a larger scale happened at Silbury) and piled up to form the barrow. As to many of the lines of sarsens on the Downs, Mr. Passmore thought that they probably dated from Romano-British times and were formed by the stones being cleared off the cultivated fields and dragged to the side to be out of the way of the plough. Mr. Goddard remarked that precisely the same thing was being done continually to-day on arable land on the chalk. Tea and coffee were again provided by the Mayor and Corporation.

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2ND.

Leaving Swindon again at 9.30 the procession of cars made for **Ingle-sham**, the first point on the programme. The Church here came as a surprise to almost everyone present, for it is one of the very few Churches in England which remains in an entirely *unrestored* condition, and contains, small as it is, admirable examples of work of the 13th century, with fine woodwork in the screens, the Jacobean pulpit, and reading desk, and old square pews. Its present condition is by no means the result of neglect, but rather of the loving care which of late years, at least, has carefully *preserved* and avoided anything in the shape of "restoration" or replacement of old or damaged work by new. The result is that at this moment it remains an untouched and almost unique example of what the parish Churches of England were like at the beginning of the nineteenth century. For this the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and the late

Mr. Micklethwaite, who advised on the necessary work of repair and preservation many years ago, deserve the thanks of all who are interested in the history and architecture of our country Churches. Lying a little distance off the main road, and practically invisible from it, it has escaped the notice of travellers between Highworth and Lechlade. It lies, however, close to the bank of the Thames, and of late years boating parties up the river from Lechlade have become popular. Whether this has any connection with the deplorable fact that the Church has suffered of late years from the depredations of marauding visitors, is not known, but the sad fact remains that pieces of the carved work of the screens have been broken off and carried away on several occasions, to the irreparable damage of the woodwork. In such a case as this the only cure seems to be to lock up the Church, objectionable as in principle the locked-up Church is. The Rev. E. H. Goddard described the building to the members. The Vicar, the Rev. F. J. W. Girling, was unable to be present owing to illness, but his son very kindly pointed out several very interesting matters which had quite lately come to light, including what appears to be a portion of a painted redos.

Leaving Inglesham and crossing the Thames into Gloucestershire by Lechlade Bridge, the party stopped next at **Lechlade Church**, where the Vicar, the Rev. R. G. P. Brownrigg, gave an interesting account of the history and architecture of the Church. A further drive brought the members to **Fairford Church**, the principal object of the day's excursion. Arriving here at 11.50, the party was met by the Vicar, Canon Jones, who most kindly put himself at their disposal both before and after lunch, giving first an admirable sketch of the history of the Church and the glass and then explaining each window in turn in careful detail, as the members passed round the Church. It is seldom that the society has the good fortune to listen to so clear and excellent an exposition, even in the case of a building of such unique interest as this Church, which retains its original glass as it was in Pre-Reformation days, certainly in a more perfect condition than any other Parish Church in England, and probably more perfectly than any other in Europe. At one o'clock the members drove down to "The Retreat," on the outskirts of the town, where, in a tent erected on the lawn, they were entertained, to the number of 76, by Dr. and Mrs. King Turner, with quite astonishing generosity and kindness, the special menu printed for the occasion reminding the company that this year is the centenary of the foundation of the asylum over which Dr. King Turner presides. The society has probably never enjoyed more sumptuous hospitality in the whole course of its history. After the President had expressed the Society's gratitude, members drove back to the Church, and spent the time until 3 o'clock in examining the windows and other features of the Church in greater detail. They then left for **Cricklade St. Mary's Church**, walking up the street afterwards to **S. Sampson's**, both buildings being shortly described by the Rev. E. H. Goddard. Leaving Cricklade at 4.30, about 20 minutes' drive brought the party to **Purton**, where they were entertained most kindly at tea by Mrs. Walsh, at the beautiful old Manor House, which, with its great barn, groups so strikingly with the closely-adjointing Church. After tea the **Church** was visited, the Rev. E. H.

Goddard again acting as guide, and pointing out its many points of interest including the Golden Book, or Roll of Honour, recently placed in the Church, a perfect example of modern illumination. From this point the motors returned to Swindon and the meeting came to an end. Again the society had been fortunate in the weather, for the day was dry though cloudy until a slight shower fell as Swindon was reached in the evening. Our society has somewhat of a reputation amongst kindred societies for the punctuality and exactness with which its programmes are carried out, a reputation which is owing entirely to Capt. Cunnington's minute and careful organisation beforehand. This reputation was sustained throughout the meeting and proceedings were carried out strictly according to scheduled time. Everyone was pleased with the meeting, the weather was quite kind on the whole, and the very satisfactory balance of £13 13s. remained after all expenses had been paid.

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## NOTES ON FIELD-WORK IN N. WILTS, 1921—1922.

By A. D. PASSMORE.

**Unrecorded Long Barrow on Horton Down, Bishop's Cannings,<sup>1</sup>**

O.M. Sheet XXXV. N.W. Parish of Bishop's Cannings. Horton Down. Height 700. On the west side of this sheet towards the top is the well-known square earthwork (Smith E. VII. A.), alongside which is a pond. Standing by the latter and facing  $5^{\circ}$  W. of S., at 250 yards distance, is a long barrow hitherto unrecorded. Immediately east of Brown's Barn is a modern corrugated iron erection, from here the barrow is conspicuous on the sky line looking slightly N. of E. (all bearings magnetic). The barrow is 132 feet long by 36 feet broad, and roughly 3 feet high, and is now on the open grass down. There are several slight hollows along the highest part and in the S. end is a square pit, apparently dug down to the old surface level, with two small sarsens in it. The true bearing of the long axis of the barrow is  $4^{\circ}$  west of north, practically N. and S. The northern end is if anything slightly higher than the other. There are only the slightest traces of side trenches, but the absence of these appendages is no proof that a mound is not a long barrow.

**New Long Barrow at Liddington.** O.M. XXIII. N.E. Parish of Liddington. In the left-hand top corner of this sheet the 700 foot contour is tongue-shaped and almost equally divided by the Liddington—Wanborough parish boundary. On the highest point of this ridge is an unrecorded long barrow, now measuring 165 feet long by 42 feet wide, and 5 feet high at the S. end, the longer axis being rudely S.E.—N.W. (Exactly 40 degrees E. of S. magnetic). The mound has been much narrowed at its extremities by repeated ploughing and the centre portion has several hollows indicative of former excavation. Towards the S. end is a large sarsen stone showing above the turf, while at intervals towards the N. are others of smaller size. On the east side of the tumulus is a fence, in digging the post-holes for which (about 1890) three skeletons were found. A few years later a shepherd found another, several bones of which came into the writer's collection and have lately been examined by Professor Parsons, of the University of London, who reports as follows:—"The bones submitted to me by Mr. Passmore were those of an adult male. The only complete bones were a right humerus and a right tibia, which latter measured 360 mm. without the spine. This should give a total height of 164 c.m., or about 5ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. There is a facet on the front of the lower end of the tibia, known as a squatting facet, showing that the individual was in the habit of squatting on the ground. The bones are those of a not particularly muscular individual and do not suggest the clean lines and perfect symmetry which I have learned to associate with Anglo-Saxons. I see nothing to make me think that these bones may not have been those of a Neolithic long barrow man, but the absence of the skull and teeth makes the question a difficult one to decide."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The references throughout these notes are to the six inch Ordnance Maps.

<sup>2</sup> These bones have been presented to St. Thomas's Hospital.

**Oolitic Stones in Long Barrow, Bishop's Cannings (65, Goddard).** While examining this barrow a patch of loose earth in its south side was noticed to contain fragments of Oolitic stone foreign to the neighbourhood. One thin slab, roughly six inches square, was obtained and consists of a fossiliferous rock exceedingly like, if not identical with, the shelly coralline limestone which occurs to the west of this spot. the nearest point being at Calne, just over five miles in a straight line. Similar stone was noticed by Thurnam in excavating the long barrow at West Kennett. These facts raise the question as to why the long barrow people should have gone so far for stone when there was plenty of good chalk rubble close at hand? It seems that some long barrows were edged by lines of stones between which were connecting walls of dry construction to contain the mound. Chalk rubble, which occurs in lumps, was not so suitable for the purpose as the thin slabs of Oolite. Perhaps the example of the neatly-walled long barrows of Gloucestershire was followed in emulation.

**New Long Barrow at Avebury (Barrow 21, Goddard).** Quoted as a round barrow by Smith, is close to the remains of a stone circle and is a distinct long barrow with the broadest and highest end to the S.S.W. : on each side are very broad but shallow hollows which, together with the mound, have been nearly obliterated by the plough. It now measures 150 feet by 60 feet. The circle above mentioned, which I propose to call Falkner's circle, in honour of its discoverer, has only one stone now remaining. This must have been on the west side, as it agrees with Falkner's measurements from the Kennett Avenue.

**Standing Stone at Stanton Fitzwarren.** O.M. Sheet XI, N.W. N.E. of the Church about 400 yards, in a hedgerow by the footpath leading from the village to the Highworth—Swindon Road, stands a large sarsen stone 4 feet 6 inches above ground. It is a rough brown stone in its natural state, and erected with its bigger end downwards. In September, 1920, permission having been obtained by Mr. W. H. Masters, he, together with Mr. A. J. Jones and the writer, excavated the base of the stone on its S. side, and partly explored the ground to the east and west. The base was found resting on the natural rock at 2 feet below the surface. With the exception of one doubtful bit of pottery, nothing was found, but a few flint flakes occurred at a small distance away. As the only people who erected large isolated stones were the prehistoric megalith builders (as far as we know), we must attribute this stone and the two following to that age. It is mentioned in Goddard's "List of Wilts Antiquities" and W. Morris's "Marston and Stanton."

**Standing Stones at West Overton.** O.M. XXVIII, S.E. In the right-hand top corner of this sheet is "Down Barn": immediately south of this in a hedgerow are two large unrecorded standing stones. Their direction is 25 E. of N. The larger stone is to the south and stands 7 feet 2 inches clear of the ground. The east face is 4 feet 2 inches wide at the base, but rapidly falls away to 9 inches at the top. The N. and S. faces are

feet 8 inches wide at the ground level and remain of the same size till nearly to the top, when it narrows rapidly to 14 inches. The N. stone is 6 feet high, and irregularly oblong in section: E. face, 3 feet 3 inches; N. face 2 feet 6 inches. This stone is in its natural state, but the other is part of a larger stone. These monoliths may have been part of a circle or peristalith of a long barrow and owe their survival to their position in the hedgerow, the others making way for the plough, which has passed on both sides for many years.

**Manton Downs.** O.M. Sheet XXVIII, N.E. In the centre of this sheet and 500 yards N.W. of the Manton Chambered Long Barrow on Dog Hill, stands "Four Acre Plantation," bounded by an earthen bank and ditch, the latter outwards. The straight N. side and the whole of the W. end are set with closely-packed large sarsens like a wall, those on the W. side extending somewhat beyond the earthwork. Stukeley mentions an earthwork set with stones to the east of Avebury. This is probably what he refers to. There are no indications as to age or purpose. The numerous small lines and squares on these downs seem to be the results of cultivation in Romano-British times.

**New Stone in the Kennett Avenue.** During the drought of 1921 I examined the whole of the Kennett Avenue with the idea of tracing buried stones. One large patch of burnt grass indicated a stone below the surface, alongside the Bath Road and E. of East Kennett. A bar immediately proved the presence of a large stone. This is to be excavated at some future time when the crops permit. Above and E. of this spot, near the site of the sanctuary, and in the line of the avenue, a large stone was struck by the plough about 1890. This was dragged out by horses and deposited in a rubbish pit at the S.E. corner of the field, where it remains to-day covered up.

**Overton Delling.** O.M. Sheet XXVIII, N.E. On the west of the valley N. of Piggledean and 650 yards slightly W. of S. from the keeper's house at "Overton Delling" a small valley runs towards Avebury. At the entrance to this valley stands a large stone 14 feet by 12 feet, and very thick, obviously not in a natural position. Just above it stood another of very large size, unfortunately broken up during the war. After a careful examination of the ground I conclude that these stones were on their way to Avebury, but not being required were abandoned *en route*. As the stones of Avebury are the largest in the district there can be no doubt that they were selected for their size, and no doubt some came from the "Valley of Stones," which is the most important drift of sarsens. As the only easy way out of the main valley is by the small lateral one above mentioned, the suggestion that these large stones were on their way to Avebury seems a fair one. An old man who has broken sarsens all his life tells me that outside Avebury the largest stone he has ever seen was six paces (about 18 feet) long.

NOTES ON FIELD-WORK ROUND AVEBURY, DECEMBER,  
1921.

By O. G. S. CRAWFORD, F.S.A.

The first work undertaken was at the remains of the Long Barrow in the field immediately north of Beckhampton House (**Avebury 17** in Mrs. Cunnington's list, *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 384). I had with me a photograph of Stukeley's "Tab. XXIV. p. 46" (Abury), which he describes as a "Prospect of Bekampton Avenue from Longston Long Barrow, 1724." The prospect has altered greatly since then; there were only four houses at Beckhampton, the Waggon and Horses public house on the N. side of the Bath Road, and three houses on the south. Trees have grown so that it is now impossible to see the tower of Avebury Church. The most interesting discovery was that of a hitherto unrecorded long barrow 430 feet E.S.E. of the south-western Longstone. This barrow is marked on the old MS. (2 inches to a mile) edition of the 1 inch O.S. map (dated 1815). I had already transferred its position from the MS. map at Southampton to my own 6 inch map (Sheet 28 S.W.), and after visiting the Long Stones, had inspected it and entered it as "probably the remains of a Long Barrow." It was oriented approximately N.W.—S.E., but the S.E. extremity has been destroyed by the modern road (called "South Street" by Stukeley) from Avebury Trusloe to Penning Barn. On working out the details of Stukeley's panorama from the Long Stone Long Barrow I found that, exactly where this new long barrow is situated, he marks a high mound and on the right (S. or S.E.) of it, five upright stones. These stones were doubtless the remains of the peristalith. This is clearly the "King-barrow" described on p. 44 as "near Longstone Cove set round with stones." Its truncation by South Street doubtless led Stukeley to regard it as round, though he says that "king-barrows vary in their turn and shape as well as magnitude."

No signs of the stones marked by him immediately below and to the left of the Long Stone Long Barrow could be seen; but I was able to plot their approximate site on the 6 inch map. They must have stood immediately to the south of the cross-roads at B.M. 538.1, about half-way between the Long Stones themselves and the Long Stone Long Barrow. The two stones "demolished by Rd. Fowler," which Stukeley places "at the crossing of the two roads," would appear to have stood on or close to the site of the house on the north side of the Bath Road, opposite Beckhampton House and garden. (The shrubbery on the south side next to the Devizes Road is called Cuckoo Pen on the Tithe Map of Avebury, 1845). The identification of these last four stones, however, depends on the position of the cross-roads; and if, as is quite likely, the roads were much wider in 1724, the positions suggested above will be slightly erroneous. These positions involve a rather sharp bend to the south in the avenue—sharper than the Overton bend of the eastern avenue, but at exactly the same distance from the Avebury terminus. On the north side of the Devizes Road, at the corner of the field 120 feet E.N.E. of spot-level 506, is an upright sarsen stone possibly connected with the



venue, though far smaller than the Long Stones. Stukeley's last stone would appear to have been close to spot-level 506, but the foreshortening of his view makes a close approximation difficult. A later visit enabled me to identify "Tab. XXV." as made from a spot in the ploughed field a quarter of a mile due west of Beckhampton House. Rays drawn from this spot and from the Longstone Long Barrow intersect exactly at the spot where the small sarsen still stands and confirm the suggested termination of the avenue near spot-level 506 and also the positions of the other stones.

**Avebury, Barrow 47.** (E. H. Goddard's list, *W.A.M.*, xxxviii, 180). The site of this barrow is marked on Sheet 28 N.W., half-a-mile due south of the top of Windmill Hill, 430 feet S.W. of B.M. 558'4. On the MS. 2 inch map of 1815 it is marked by the symbol used for long barrows (the same as that employed by Colt Hoare). It is still plainly visible, being about 150 feet long, though much ploughed down. It is 1700 feet N.W. of Horslip Bridge, and is certainly that referred to by Stukeley as a "considerable long barrow of a large bulk, length, and height; it regards the Snake Head Temple though here not in sight" (quoted in Mrs. Cunnington's list under "Stukeley's description of Long Barrows round Avebury" and shown in the distance in Stukeley's Tab. XVIII., p. 34). I tested the orientation on the spot, which exactly agrees with Stukeley's description; the barrow points towards Overton Hill, which is hidden behind Waden Hill.

There are no signs whatever of A. C. Smith's barrow east of the last Goddard 47a.)

**Barrows near Fox Covert**, Sheets 27 S.E. and 28 S.W. The group of barrows occurring partly on each of these sheets immediately S. and S.W. of Fox Covert (Goddard's "**Avebury, 10-16**" *W.A.M.* xxxviii., 176,) is evidently the same as that shown by Stukeley in his "Tab. XXIX., p. 56—a group of barrows on the side of the valley above Beckhampton." He indicates ten in all, four large and six small. This is the number shown by Colt Hoare (*Abury and Silbury*), Plate 10, Nos. 1-10). Eight are now visible—the westernmost by powdery white soil and a slight mound, others by chocolate soil contrasting with the black natural soil.

**Stukeley's "Tab. IX., p. 16."** This view shows the Roman Road west of the point where it crosses the Beckhampton—Devizes Road. The row of black smudges shown on each side of it are the pits from which the chalk for the causeway was obtained. These can still be seen here in the table, but are much clearer where the down is unploughed further west. In Stukeley's drawing two other pits occur inside the circle of a "Druid's umulus," or disc-barrow, which has now been entirely ploughed away. This disc-barrow is marked on the old MS. 2 inch map of 1815 on the south side of the Roman Road, 1500 feet west of the point where it crosses the Beckhampton—Devizes Road. It is also marked as a circular bank 200 feet in diameter, on the first edition of the 6 inch map (Sheet 27, 1889), and from this the site will be replaced on the new edition now being prepared. Stukeley's "cut barrow," which is shown on the north side of the Roman

Road opposite the disc-barrow, is Goddard's **Avebury 8a**. Stukeley's description shows that it was opened before his time, and signs of the opening are still visible though filled in. It is now planted with beeches and crowned by an upright boundary stone. It is not marked on Sheet 22 S.E. (edition of 1900).

**"Old Chapels."** Stukeley (*Abury*, 47, 48) describes three sites called by this name:—

(1) Near Glory Ann.

(2) "Upon the declivity of Hakpen, towards Winterburne Basset.

(3) "In Beckhampton town."

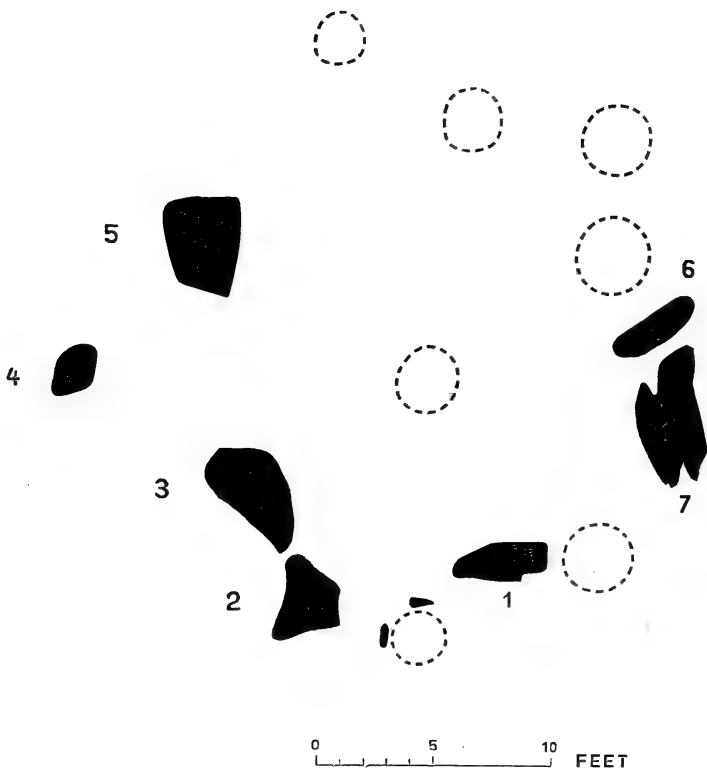
(1) The position of the "old chapel" near Glory Ann is fixed by Sir Richard Colt Hoare's map (*Ancient Wilts*, between pp. 34 and 35) which shows an earthwork with an opening in its S.W. side. This agrees exactly with Stukeley's "one entrance on the south-west side towards Abury . . . The situation of the place is high [actually it is 800 feet above O. D.] and has a descent quite round three of its sides; the verge of the descent in closing it like a horseshoe." If we identify Balmore Pond (p. 48) with the largest (westernmost) of the two ponds south of the barn at Glory Ann, as I am strongly inclined to do, Hoare's position is confirmed. On the N.W. of Old Chapel was what must have been in Stukeley's time a very fine chambered long barrow. This is marked on the old O.S. MS. map of 1815 and it can still be seen as a low mound, almost ploughed away. In addition the same map marks a round barrow here. Traces of this cannot be said with certainty to be visible now; but besides the long barrow there are in the field undulations which are probably the remains of it and of the earthworks of Old Chapel. Every one of the large stones has vanished.

(2) The "Old Chapel" east of Winterbourne Basset is probably, as Smith suggests (p. 121, H. ii. b.), the earthwork at the foot of Winterbourne Down (O.S., Sheet 22 S.E.), quarter-mile south of the sixth milestone on the Marlborough Road. (Goddard's list, *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., p. 356).

(3) The Beckhampton "Old Chapel" seems to have been close to the cross-roads, but Stukeley describes no earthworks there. A grass field to the south is very hummocky and suggestive of mediæval occupation.

**Mill Barrow and Shelving Stones.** The site of the Shelving Stones is marked, on the old MS. O.S. map of 1815 on the north side of the track from West Field Barn to Winterbourne Monkton, quarter-mile N.W. of the Church. This agrees very closely with the site of Mill Barrow on Smith's map (F. iii. f.), but on the old O.S. map the Shelving Stones are marked by the symbol adopted there for long barrows. I have not the slightest doubt that (as Hoare suggested, *A.W.* II., 94) the Shelving Stones were simply the uprights of the burial-chamber of a Long Barrow. Whether probably one of them still survives in the north side of the hedge of the field immediately opposite the position where the long barrow is shown on the old O.S. map. It is that on which B.M. 544'4 has been cut (Sheet 22 N.W.). Not the faintest trace of the mound can now be seen. I was at one time inclined to think that Millbarrow and the Shelving Stone were the same; but am now very doubtful whether this is the case.





Plan of the Pennings Circle, Avebury, 1922.

Stones are shown in solid black and depressions in the grass  
where stones may have stood by broken circles

Goddard says :—"I do not think the Shelving Stone and Millbarrow are the same at all. *Stukeley figures both*; and Long (*W.A.M.*, iv., 334) describes (1) Millbarrow (2) the large sarsens removed by Mr. Eyles; and then (3) the Shelving Stone; and says: 'This, too, has been removed within a few years.' Clearly I think he regarded these as *three separate monuments*. Smith marks and describes them as separate: F. III. (e) Shelving Stone, (f) Millbarrow, and (g) large sarsen stone covering interment; all apparently being near together." Stukeley's unpublished drawings (St. John MSS.) show that Millbarrow was near the site of the Shelving Stone, whose exact site is fixed by the one and two-inch O.S. map. It would thus appear that there were two chambered long barrows here in close proximity.

Hoare's reference to Millbarrow<sup>1</sup> may possibly refer to the remains of a flat round barrow on the hill (Goddard, **Winterbourne Bassett, I. d.**) one mile S.E. of Winterbourne Bassett, half in Berwick Bassett. That portion of the hill which lies in the former parish is called "Millboro and Hackpen" on the Tithe Map of 1843; and that which lies in Berwick Bassett is called "Mill Brow" on the Tithe Map of 1838.

**Small Stone Circle.** I hunted in vain for the "diminutive cromlech" on Avebury Down described by Smith (p. 150, XI., H. 5, n.) and referred to in Goddard's List (*W.A.M.*, xxxviii., p. 183). It seems to have disappeared completely. But I was more successful in my search for the small circle excavated by Merewether (*Proc. Arch. Inst., Salisbury*, p. 106). This is the one which Smith says he was unable to find, but which he marks on his map pretty close to its true position (H. IV., 5, p. 134). It is in Avebury parish, amongst the grey wethers between Avebury Down Barn and Monkton Penning,<sup>2</sup> 2000 feet E. by N. of the well at Avebury Down Barn, and 2400 feet due south of a large upright sarsen. The stones of the circle are actually marked on the Ordnance Map by four sarsens placed close together immediately south of the "y" in "Grey Wethers," Sheet 28, N.W.); and on the 25 inch map, where the large scale permits it they are shown as a circle. The circle<sup>3</sup> stands on the brow of a low bluff and consists of at least six

<sup>1</sup> After speaking of "the kistvaen in Monkton fields, mentioned by Stukeley, and known by the name of Shelving Stone," Hoare continues: "On an adjoining hill retaining the name of Millbarrow, from a windmill placed on it, there was formerly a barrow, but it is now levelled nearly to the ground" (*A.W.* II., 94).

<sup>2</sup> This old enclosure is marked on the Ordnance Map (Sheet 28, N.W.) without its name, which is given on the 1815 edition. It was in existence in Stukeley's time. It lies about a mile east of the village of Winterbourne Monkton, immediately east of Hackpen Barn, and consists of two large fields enclosed by hedges. The area within contains many fine cultivation banks of the Romano-British type. As its name implies, it was a cattle or sheep enclosure. The word "penning" is the modern equivalent of the Old English "pen," which occurs in Hackpen itself.

<sup>3</sup> It is that figured by Stukeley, *Itin. Cur.*, ii. (1746), Plate 92. "A Celtic Temple at Winterbourne, 22 Aug., 1723." Eight stones are shown.

large sarsens, placed mostly on the south and west, surrounding a low mound. The holes of at least three other sarsens are visible on the circumference. In the centre are traces of a central stone no longer visible. The diameter of the circle is about six paces. It closely resembles the circle at Kennet recently discovered by Mr. Passmore. A fragment of Samian ware was found by Merewether immediately under the flat central sarsen, and lower down fragments of "British" pottery, animals' bones, flint scrapers, and flakes.

**Hollow Ways.** Between the upright sarsens and the circle runs a most remarkable wide sunken trench, with some remains of a bank on each side with sarsens set in it. The stone rows are incomplete but unmistakable, and there are many stone-holes; they are even visible from the arrangement of the sarsen symbols on the 6 inch map. The hollow way—as I take it to be—first begins to be plainly visible at a point 700 feet N.E. of the circle. It runs south-westwards and is very clear indeed crossing the S.E. corner of the field in which Avebury Down Barn stands. After leaving this field it turns sharply southwards, and is lost in the plough immediately N.W. of the westernmost barrow on "Five Barrows Hill."

Another equally ancient hollow way crosses the one just described on the field boundary, at a point N. by W. of the westernmost barrow. It can be traced westwards only 700 feet, to the hedge running south from Avebury Down Barn. Eastwards, however, it can be followed almost without a break for a mile and three quarters nearly as far as Old Totterdown. It climbs Hackpen between three barrows (Goddard, **Avebury 41, 42, 43**) and a modern pond, where its true character—of a track—is clearly seen. It then enters Sheet 28 N.E., passing to the south of an unmarked barrow, and is marked "ditch" on the Ordnance Map. Down to the bottom of the next valley (where it ends on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1901) it can be followed quite easily. At the bottom of the valley it passes to the north of two large circular depressions, probably ancient ponds. Both of them have the appearance of great age. The northernmost is 22 paces in diameter from north to south. The south (or lower) side is embanked and on the embankment are a number of large sarsens piled up. As the hollow way climbs the hill towards Totterdown its age and character become most apparent. This beautiful hillside has never been disturbed since the Romano-British people abandoned their small rectangular fields, whose balks, set with sarsens, still line the slopes. The hollow track passes between these lynches or cultivation banks, respecting them and obviously contemporary with them. It is impossible for anyone walking up this ancient lane to doubt for a moment that it is part and parcel of the same system as the fields on each side. The lynches find a natural termination against the old track, which threads its way between the fields like a modern lane through enclosures. Its characteristic section is that of a fairly broad flat depression between two low banks. The eastern objective of this road is uncertain; but the western would appear to have been Windmill Hill, to which the portion south of Avebury Down Barn points directly. If this portion were prolonged it would come into line with the boundary between Avebury and Winterbourne Monkton where that boundary crosses the Kennet; and would follow it

past the line of four barrows to the circular entrenchment round the top. Though this old track in its present form must be ascribed to the Early Iron Age civilization, the route followed is the most direct one by which settlers on Windmill Hill could obtain the flint they used so abundantly there; and the track *may*, therefore, be of much greater antiquity.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Grundy identifies this trackway (where it is crossed by the parish boundary between Avebury and West Overton) with the "ditch to the south of Aethelferth's stone" mentioned in the bounds of Overton (*Birch, Cart. Sax.*, 734). If this identification is correct it is very important as evidence that in Saxon times the road had ceased to be used, and was regarded only as a ditch. Had it been in use it would certainly have been described as "hollow way" or "herepath." It is useless to attempt to identify the actual stone called after Aethelferth, but there is a large sarsen near the junction of the parishes of Overton, Avebury, and Winterbourne Monkton, which may have been the one so named.

**Lynches on Totterdown.** A word more must be said about the lynches on the slopes of Totterdown. Along the slopes these rows of sarsens are arranged in an obviously artificial manner. So clear is this that it has even been noticed by the Ordnance Surveyors, as will be seen in Sheet 28 N.E. The sarsens follow the boundaries of the old fields both up and down the hillside and along it. I fancy that they may have been placed there partly as bound-marks, partly to clear the area within for cultivation. The edge of a field is still the natural place to deposit obstructions to cultivation, both sarsens and large flints. But it is also possible that a kind of retaining wall may have been constructed to prevent the soil from being washed down to the valley. Mr. Kendall tells me that at the foot of Winterbourne Monkton Down he observed a row of sarsens recently exposed by diggers, standing in a line and clearly placed there intentionally. Unfortunately they were all broken up. Similar rows of sarsens may still be seen along the lynches in Monkton Penning. This explanation would not, of course, account for those rows which run up and down the hill, where they can only have served the purpose of marking the limits of the field. Such sarsen "hedges" appear to have been in use in quite recent times; one such still exists a quarter of a mile north of Winterbourne Monkton Church, running from the Kennet to a track on the west. Another bounds the Ridgeway south of the Kennet crossing at East Kennet. The mountains of Merionethshire are covered with similar lines of boulders, much overgrown, and in one place closely connected with a hill-top camp (Pen Dinas). Here, too, there are good reasons for believing them to be the boundaries of a long-vanished system of enclosures.

To the south of this trackway is another, less ancient, perhaps, but still of great antiquity. It ran from Avebury to Rockley and was called "herepath" in the tenth century bounds of Overton, already referred to. It can be followed throughout its course by numerous parallel hollow ways. South of the point where this "herepath" crosses the Ridgeway, 90 paces west of the N.W. corner of Parson's Penning, is a remarkable depression about 6 feet deep and 45 feet in diameter. Round its margin are set six

upright sarsens, about two to three feet high. It seems to be later than a cultivation-bank of the Roman-British type, which it cuts across. It has, however, the appearance of considerable antiquity. Can it be the "SCROWES PIT" or the "CRUNDEL" of the Overton bounds? The land on which it stands is called Ray Down on Smith's map.

**Old names of the Kennet and its Tributaries.** Several names compounded with "bourne" suggest that in Saxon times the upper waters of the river Kennet had distinctive and alternative names. The main stream, rising at Quidhampton Barn, in Wroughton (Sheet 22 N.W.), is called Gadbourne in the tithe map of Wroughton; the name survives in Gadbourne Bridge and Cottages. A draining ditch joining it north of Fiddler's Hill is called Jugginsbourne. The field-name Lamborne's Ground applied to the fields N.W. of Winterbourne Bassett, supplies a name for the "bourne" which flows occasionally down the valley north of the stone circle there, joining the main stream south of Rabson Farm. The names of the parishes of Winterbourne Monkton and Winterbourne Bassett suggest an alternative generic name for the whole of the Upper Kennet above Overton; though it is always a puzzle to me why the term "winter" should be used to qualify streams which are invariably dry up to February or March and are highest in early summer. The stream flowing immediately south of the boundary between Winterbourne Monkton and Berwick Bassett west of the Kennet was probably called Gosbourne, the name of a field in Berwick Bassett on the parish boundary S.W. of the village and west of the Kennet. The name of the important tributary rising N.W. of Yatesbury and joining the Kennet at Avebury, is fortunately preserved in that of a field between Horslip Bridge and Westbrook Farm (Bray Street), which is Sambourne Ground on the Avebury Tithe Map. Two meads higher up on the same stream are called Bournemead. Other instances of the same pre-Saxon river name occur near Warminster, between Calne and Chippenham ("bridge of Sambourne" in the perambulations of Chippenham Forest), at King's Somborne, Hants, and in the river Somme. That the name of the Kennet was also in use for the main stream at East Kennet is proved by its occurrence (spelt CYNETA) in the Overton bounds. The traditional source of the Kennet is at Swallowhead Springs, south of Silbury, and I do not know of any evidence of the name ever being applied to the river higher up or its tributaries except on the Ordnance Maps. The name itself is, of course, pre-Saxon, and connected with Cunetio (Mildenhall). That the name "Sambourne" may even have been an alternative name for the Kennet itself is suggested by its occurrence as a field-name immediately S. by W. of George Bridge, in West Overton. Is it possible that we have here evidence of linguistic stratification? and that SAM (with its variant SOM) is the pre-Celtic name of the stream called CYNET (or some such similar name) by the Celtic-speaking peoples, and adopted by the Romans and Saxons? It would be interesting to know by what name the builders of Silbury called the stream which flowed at its foot.

**Names ending in -Bury.** Such names nearly always refer to an earthwork or (rarely) to a barrow, and it may be useful to put on record



those in this district where no such remains are now known to exist, in the hope that it may lead to their discovery.

ORBURY, in Yatesbury (27 N.E.). Smith's name for field N. of Noland's Farm.

FOXBUY. Smith's name for the field S.W. of the two barrows outside the village to the S.E. [Perhaps this means only "foxes' burrow," just as Coneybury is an alternative of Coneygar (gar=garth) meaning "rabbit warren." Fosbury or Foxbury in the West Woods in West Overton is capable of a similar explanation.]

LAXBURY, in Preshute (28 S.E.). (Enclosure map of Manton Tithing, 1792): LEXBURY (Tithe map of Preshute, 1847). The field on the south of the Kennet, quarter mile S.E. of the Ailesbury Arms, Clatford.

**Long Barrows S.W. of Avebury.** The one described by Thurnam as "Bishop's Cannings" is probably Goddard's **Bishops Cannings 76**, which is clearly a long barrow. [This suggestion is made by Mrs. Cunnington in Goddard's list, but not in her own. The barrow is now easier to see as a whole than formerly, and Mrs. Cunnington tells me she is quite satisfied that it is a true long barrow.] It is marked on the Ordnance Map (Sheet 27 S.E.) as a long mound orientated N.E.—S.W., on the south side of the Beckhampton—Devizes Road, 1000 feet due east of the 6th milestone from Devizes. It was noticed independently by Mr. Passmore.

Six hundred yards S.W. of the last long barrow, in a group of barrows on the north side of the road, is one marked as a round barrow (Goddard **Bishops Cannings 23**, *W.A.M.*, xxxviii, 127). It is, however, prolonged into the ploughed field on the S.W., as a long low mound orientated N.E.—S.W., with a total length of 220 feet. The N.E. end is the highest and broadest, and has apparently never been ploughed; it is crossed by an old boundary bank and ditch running N. and S., and probably the continuation of that marked further N. on the map. Three sarsens lie in the field to the south of the barrow. I strongly suspect this to be a long barrow. Can it be that referred to by Stukeley (*Avebury* p. 45) as "to the S.W. from Bekhampton cut through with some later division dyke"? And is he referring again to this barrow as "a very long one in the valley from Bekhampton to Runway Hill"? (Runway Hill used to describe Morgan's Hill as well).

The long barrow in Bromham shown on down south of Hedington Church by Hoare and marked as a round barrow on the Ordnance Map (Sheet 34 N.W.) probably owes its disappearance to quarrying rather than ploughing. The whole area is now under plough, but remains of an old chalk pit can be seen.

**Earthworks between Old Shepherd's Shore and the Roman Road.** The remains at Old Shepherd's Shore are very confused. Amongst them is a square mound, later than the dyke and 7 yards long. It might be contemporary with the dyke. I know, from inspection, of four other examples of square mounds; two are in Gloucestershire; one of them, called "St. Paul's Epistle" (half-mile W. of Andoversford) was found on excavation to be full of Roman coins. The third and fourth examples are

the two mounds in Mr. Passmore's square camp on Sugar Hill. In Yorkshire they appear to be more common. In "*The Rivers, Mountains and Sea-coast of Yorkshire*" (John Phillips, F.G.S., London, 1853, p. 205), the author says: "All the tumuli at Skipwith and Thorganby are environed by square fossæ, and one of those at Arras, near Weighton, has the same character."

Close by on the S.E. is a small tump like the mound in a disc barrow. I cannot identify the "mounds" shown on the Ordnance Map with anything on the ground, which has been left in the usual state of untidiness by casual flint diggers.

The barrow 700ft. N.W. of Old Shepherd's Shore marked on the Ordnance map (Sheet 34 N.E.) lies to the south of Wansdyke, and is partly covered on the north side by the bank of Wansdyke. Immediately west of this is another barrow (not marked on the map) also south of Wansdyke, whose bank has been partly obscured by Wansdyke. The first of these two barrows lies near to the east of Pitt-River's first section (1899) across Wansdyke, which is now occasionally used as a trackway and which lies 840 feet south of another gap used by a track marked on the Map (Sheet 27 S.E.).

From this spot there can be seen a most interesting earthwork (not hitherto noticed though marked on the old two-inch map) which can be followed as far as the Roman road. It consists of a double ditch, divided by a bank and flanked by two outer banks. It is earlier than Wansdyke and has been partly used by the makers thereof. From the north it joins the dyke where the dyke passes from Sheet 27 S.E. to Sheet 34 N.E.; that is to say, it ends abruptly close to this point where the line it took was adopted (as I imagine) as that of the ditch of Wansdyke. Whether this be so or not, it is undoubtedly earlier than the dyke, as it re-appears again on the south side of the dyke, immediately west of the westernmost (unmarked) of the two barrows already described. It can be followed to the top of the hill where it has been destroyed by flint diggers. I did not attempt to follow it further south, but suggest that it may have joined the old *herepath* running N.W.—S.E. along the foot of the escarpment N. of Bishops Cannings, past Harepath Farm and close to the Iron Age village at All Cannings Cross. Northwards the track-way, as I believe it to be, can be followed continuously over the top of Morgan's Hill to the Roman road, whose line it crossed east of a track-way following a hedge to Calstone and 650 feet east of the wood marked Horsecombe Bottom (Sheet 27 S.E.). Here the causeway of the Roman Road consists of a shelf on the steep hillside; and the material for the causeway has been dug away from the upper (south) side, forming a small cliff. This cliff cuts across the earthwork here described, proving that it is earlier than the Roman Road. On the top of Morgan's Hill the earthwork is obscured for a short distance by flint diggings, but it re-appears on the northern slope, its northernmost portion consisting of a single ditch between two low banks. Immediately south (100 paces) of an elder thicket growing in some old pits on the top of Morgan's Hill (near trig. point 847) on the east side of the earthwork, is an unopened round barrow. Also east of the earthwork, on the north slope of Morgan's Hill, 250 paces south of the Roman Road, and 12 paces east of the

central bank of the earthwork, is a long low mound, 50 feet long (but not a long barrow) orientated due N. and S., with the highest end to the south. At this point the earthwork is 40 feet wide over all.

**O.S. Sheets 27 S.E. and 34 N.W. Miscellaneous.** The combes beginning N.E. of King's Play Hill are covered with cultivation terraces (lynchets) of the mediæval type. These appear, from the state of the grass, to have been still under plough not more than a century ago, and probably less. Similar terraces cover the combes S.W. of Oldbury Hill. The age of these latter can be proved from an old map at Bowood, showing each strip as under cultivation at the date it was made (18th century). Some of the names on this map are worth recording, as they are not easily read in the photograph of the map in the Society's Library. They are:—HIPING STONE BOTTOM, HENSES COOMB, SNAILS COOMB, RAMS COOMB, CHIDING HILL, NUT HILL, CAT LINCHEs, LONG LINCHEs, HEVEND HILL, THE BURNING PATH, WADEN, HUT'S HILL, VACOOMB, NESSET HILL, ADEN DEAL, PATEN HILL, ADDEN HILL, WHITE HILL, SHOOTERS PLOCKS, YOU COOMB BOOK COOMB, DUN GOOS. The field south of the Calne Road, at Calstone, S.W. of the Manor Farm (Sheet 27 S.W.), is called LONCASTER FURLONG.

**Sheet 28 S.W.** The fine disc-barrow from which Stukeley made his sketch (Tab. XXI.) is not marked on the Ordnance Map (Sheet 28 S.W.), though shown by Colt Hoare and Stukeley (Goddard, **Avebury 29a**). It is 450 feet N.W. of Goddard **Avebury 29**. At the north end of Waden Hill (Windmill Boll), in the same sketch, he shows what appears from his drawing to be a long barrow, orientated N.N.W.—S.S.E. The remains of a mound are still visible in the grass field there; there is nothing in the character of the mound inconsistent with its being the remains of a long barrow, but without further evidence it would be rash to say that it was such, in spite of the great and proven accuracy of Stukeley's drawings. [From the way it is drawn in some of the recently examined St. John MSS. I feel sure that it was only a round barrow.]

No other remains of barrows can now be detected on Waden Hill, whose N. end was called "Windmill Boll."

From Stukeley's drawings and descriptions we know of the existence of the following barrows:—

[A.] **Certain.** A disc-barrow about 400—500 feet east of the 5th milestone from Marlborough, on the north side of the Bath Road. Mr. Passmore and I have both hunted for this without success.

A disc-barrow and three other barrows (round; Goddard **Avebury 20a**) on the N. end of Waden Hill, above Avebury, close to the 600 foot contour line. (Tab. XXIII.) The two round ones are shown also in Tab. XXI. Only one—a round barrow—is now visible.

A round barrow on the east slope of the hill, on the N.W. side of a hedge running N.E. from Silbury to the stone circle at Waden's Penning, about half-way between the 600 foot contour line and the Kennet Avenue. (I think the hedge here has been moved further N. since Stukeley's time). This has completely vanished.

750 feet N.W. of the west end of the Kennet Long Barrow, is a round barrow in a ploughed field. This is shown in Stukeley's Tab. XXII. and XXIII. as a high round barrow. This is still visible.

Total of certain barrows, seven.

[B] **Uncertain.** Three humps on the skyline of the hill are shown in Tab. XXI., S.E. of the hedge crossing the hill from S.W. to N.E. These may be barrows already under plough in Stukeley's time. One of them lay immediately S. of the hedge, and all were along the top of the hill. There is no other evidence of them, and there are now practically no traces on the ground.

Two round barrows are marked about the same distance W.S.W. of the long barrow, on the old MS. 2in. O.S. map of 1815. There is not now the slightest trace of these.

A quarter of a mile W.S.W. of E. Kennet Church is another round barrow faintly discernible in a ploughed field. It also is marked on the old O.S. map.

Between Smith's stone circle (half-a-mile S.W. of the West Kennet Long Barrow) and the sarsen stones in the bottom of the valley to the east is a small round barrow discovered by Mr. Passmore. It lies 120 paces S.E. of a round pond marked on Sheet 28 S.W. in a direct line with a barrow (Goddard **Stanton St. Bernard 4**) on the skyline south of a clump of trees.

**Windmill Hills.** There are so many hills round Avebury connected with windmills that a list of them may prevent confusion.

1. Windmill Hill (Sheet 28 N.W.) partly in Avebury parish, partly in the parish of Winterbourne Monkton. This is the most celebrated of all. Upon it are found innumerable flint implements, including "petits tranchets" (broad-edged arrowheads) and other implements made from polished axes. The flints have a characteristic white patina, and as the hill consists of Lower Chalk without flints, the raw flint must have been obtained from the district to the east or south-east. The hill is surrounded by a circular bank, and within a radius of half-a-mile of the top are twelve round barrows.

2. Windmill House (Sheet 28 N.W.) in Winterbourne Monkton. In the garden is the base of the old windmill, built of large stones, standing about six feet high and used as a hen-house. It was in use apparently in 1815, as it is marked "Monkton Windmill" on the 1815 map.

3. Milboro and Hackpen Field in Winterbourne Bassett, adjoining Mill Brow in Berwick Bassett to the south (Sheet 22 S.W.). There is a round barrow (Goddard, **Winterbourne Bassett I.d.**) on the top, referred to by Sir Richard Colt Hoare.

4. Overton Mill (Sheet 28 S.E.) on the hill about a mile S.W. of West Overton Church, called "Windmill Hill" in Smith's map. It is shown in action on Stukeley's Tabs. XXIII. and XXIX.

5. Windmill Edge (Sheet 28 S.E.) in Preshute, N. of Barrow Cottages and the Manton Barrow (name from Smith's map).

6. Windmill Knowl (Sheet 34 N.W.) on Roundway Hill, the name of that part of the hill lying in Bishop's Cannings parish, E. of Roundway Hill Farm (name from old MS. 2in. O.S. map of 1811).

7. Waden Hill, in Avebury parish, south of the village, was formerly called Windmill Boll, and is frequently so described by Stukeley. I suspect that the name "boll" or "ball" had reference to one of the round barrows on the northern end of the hill, on the brow of the hill above the village.

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## THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ANCIENT SCREEN AT HULLAVINGTON.

By CANON F. H. MANLEY.

It is melancholy to have to report the loss of a valuable heritage of the past which made one of the Churches in N. Wilts notable.

The oak screen which stood across the north or Bradfield Aisle of Hullavington Church, at about two-thirds of its length from the west end, was a precious relic of antiquity. The circumstances under which it was taken down show how possible it is even now for irreparable mischief to be done, despite the fact that all legal requirements have been carried out, when the subject matter is a portion of a parish Church.

There can be no question that the ancient screen was urgently in need of repair, and the late Vicar, the Rev. J. C. Ramsay, was afraid that at any time in its worm-eaten and tottering condition it might collapse, possibly doing some considerable damage in its fall. Visitors to the Church, who had come especially to see the screen, had spoken to him of its value and of the possibility of its repair, recommending him to consult certain architects of repute before taking any action. The Vicar, however, seems to have made up his mind that the screen was beyond repair, and apparently he was supported in this view by his churchwardens. A proposal that the ancient screen should be replaced by a new one, erected in the Church as a memorial of the Hullavington men who had fallen in the war met with general approval and the necessary steps for carrying out this unfortunate idea were quickly taken.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Jones & Willis were consulted and asked to furnish designs for a new screen. Their advice was *not* to take down the ancient screen, but, finding that this advice was not acceptable, they supplied the design for a low screen to be substituted for the ancient screen.

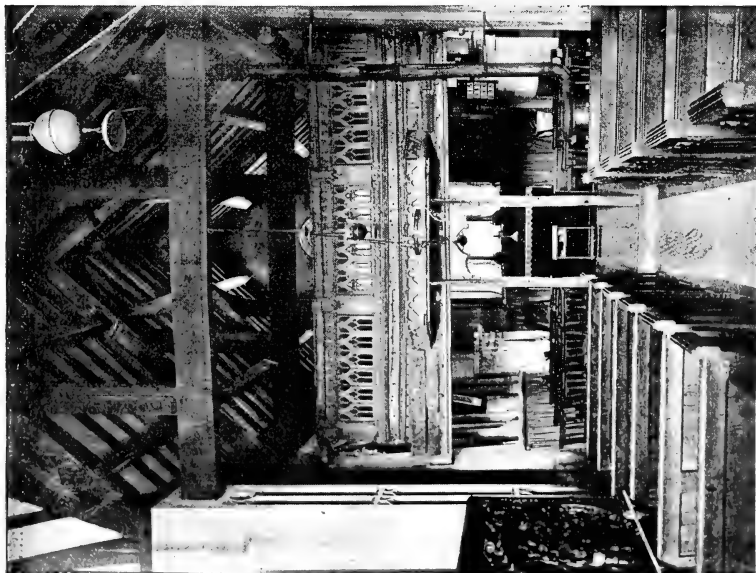
A meeting of the parishioners was held 15th Sept., 1917, when a resolution was passed approving the removal of the ancient screen and the erection in its place of a new oak screen, according to the design of Messrs. Jones & Willis. The Vicar and churchwardens' petition for a faculty to carry out this work was duly presented to A. B. Ellicott, Vicar General of the Consistory Court of Bristol, a citation was issued by him, 26th Sept., 1917, and on the 30th Sept. affixed to the principal outer door of the said Parish Church of Hullavington. There for fifteen days it remained and no protest against this act of destruction was raised. Then on 16th November, 1917, the authority "duly weighing and considering the premises" sanctioned the removal of the old screen and erection of a dwarf new screen in its place, the faculty being signed, F. J. Press, Deputy-Registrar.

All this legal procedure did nothing to protect this precious fabric of our forefathers and its doom was sealed!

How far the Rural Dean at the time, the late Canon Mac Millan, had been consulted we do not know, but certainly no representative of the Wilts



View of Screen in Hullavington Church from the east.



View of Screen in Hullavington Church from the west.





Archæological Society was asked for advice. Those interested in the preservation of our ancient monuments had no inkling of what was going on. Thus it was left to those on the spot, who had no idea of the value of what they had in charge, to destroy what was the special glory of their Church.

Messrs. Jones & Willis removed the old screen with the greatest care, and the portions of it which they were able to preserve, viz., sixteen carved panels, 18in. by 9in., are now in the care of the present Vicar, Rev. E. G. Mortimer, who is anxious to utilise them so as best to show something of the beauty of what has been lost. He would be glad to receive suggestions upon this point, and, as the question of funds is a serious one, any donations towards the cost from those interested in the matter.

We have to thank the Rev. F. R. P. Sumner (Hucknall, Notts) for the following full description of the ancient screen and also for the excellent photos, from which the two illustrations have been made, one viewing the screen from the east and the other from the west.

The screen was one of remarkable interest, retaining, as it did, the old balcony-front to the rood-loft. Only two other examples of the balcony-front remain in the county, viz., those at Avebury and Edington, with which Hullavington should be compared.

The Hullavington screen is mentioned by Cox (*Church Furniture*, p. 141) and Keyser (*Mural and Painted Decorations*, p. xxviii., 139). The work bore every appearance of composite date. The lower part with doorway and ball-flower enrichments was of late thirteenth century or early fourteenth century date, while the upper portion with balcony-front was of the fifteenth century.

The screen was in a most dilapidated condition, but not beyond repair. All tracery of the lights and lower panels were gone and the two uprights of the central door alone upheld the tottering structure. Evident signs remained, however, of the enrichments of cornice and loft-front which once were there.

The special features of the screen were the early date of the lower portion and the old balcony-front remaining still *in situ*. The former should have provided much interest to the archæologist on account of its remarkably early date for wooden screen-work. The latter was one of the few original balcony-fronts remaining out of those which were once the glory of our land.

It consisted of eighteen open panels with tracery heads, divided into three compartments by four tabernacled niches. The carved tracery of the panels and niches had gone but the marks where they once stood remained, as the illustration shows. The pierced panels would have been enriched by applied ogee canopies, the heads of which extended to the handrail of the balcony-front (*cf.* Dennington, Suffolk). For that purpose the moulding at the head of the pierced panels was cut through.

A curious feature of the screen was the pulpit line projection above the door on the western face of the screen. Similar projections westward are found on the screens at Sleaford and Cotes-by-Stow, Lincs. Projections eastward are seen at Montgomery, Newark, Sutton-on-Trent (Notts), and Dunster (Som.).

The reason for such structural features is matter of conjecture. It is not unlikely that they were so constructed to provide additional space in the loft for an altar or an organ. In the case of the Hullavington screen, however, the projection only formed part of the plan of the earlier screen, the gallery of which followed its line. The later gallery front (which was *in situ*) ignored the older line of projection and ran across continuously.

The illustration of the east side of the Hullavington screen reveals considerable remains of old colour decoration. But now the screen has gone and its glory, dim as it was, is no more.

“He that hewed timber afore out of the thick trees was known to bring it to an excellent work. But now they break down all the carved work thereof with axes and hammers.” *Ps. lxxiv., 6, 7, P.B. version.*

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[The lamentable story disclosed in the above note, in which a Diocesan Chancellor is found aiding and abetting the destructive designs of Rector, churchwardens, and parishioners, in getting rid of what must have been one of the most interesting pieces of Church woodwork in the county, and issuing a faculty without the slightest effective enquiry, or reference to the Archdeacon, the Rural Dean, or anybody else who knew anything about the matter, points to the urgent necessity of the formation in every diocese of a committee which shall render such things impossible in the future. So far as Wiltshire is concerned, the dioceses concerned are those of Bristol and Salisbury, in neither of which at present is there any committee of the kind. It is true that a committee has quite recently been formed to deal with proposed alterations or additions to the Cathedral of Salisbury, but this committee has nothing to do with the parish Churches. It is true also that some 10 years ago the late Bishop Ridgeway nominated a small committee, or rather two committees, for Wilts and Dorset, whom the Chancellor of the diocese *might consult if he wished to do so* in any question of issuing a faculty for alterations, &c., in Churches. So far as this county is concerned no reference has ever been made to that committee by the Chancellor or anybody else, nor has it ever once met. What is wanted is that schemes affecting the ancient fabrics or furniture of Churches shall in all cases be submitted not by the Chancellor, but *before application is made to the Chancellor for the issue of a faculty*, to a committee which shall contain at least a proportion of members nominated by bodies such as the Wiltshire Archæological Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and the like, commanding the confidence of those who have knowledge of ancient architecture. Such committees are already working well in more than one diocese, and they ought to be formed in every diocese in England. ED. H. GODDARD.]<sup>1</sup>

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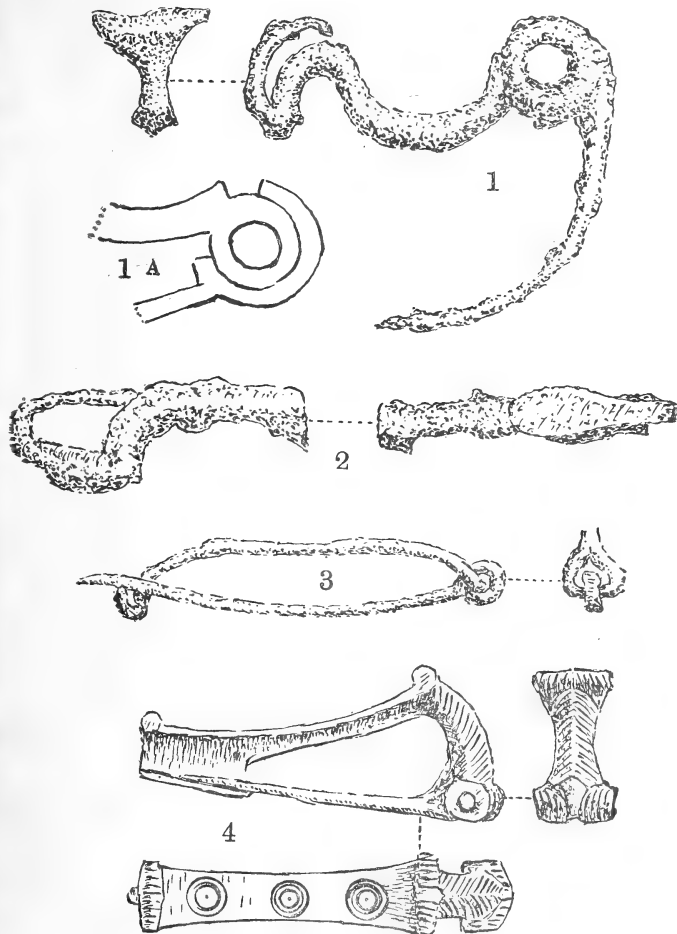
<sup>1</sup> At the moment of going to press I understand that such a committee is about to be set on foot for the Diocese of Bristol.—E. H. G.

## NOTES.

**Brooches from Cold Kitchen Hill.<sup>1</sup>**

The brooches figured were all casual finds on the site of a "British Village" on Cold Kitchen Hill, Brixton Deverell, Wilts. From the evidence of pottery and other relics the site seems to have been inhabited for several centuries, ranging from the early Iron Age to late Romano-British times.

The brooch shown in Fig. 1 is of the rare type sometimes known as the "involute" or the "Beckley" type. The distinguishing features of the type



Brooches from Cold Kitchen Hill.

This note and illustration is reprinted from *Man*, Sept. 1921, p. 132, with additions.

are that the bow curves inwards instead of outwards as is usual, and that in place of a spring, or ordinary form of hinge, there are two rings, one revolving over the other. This specimen being of iron is much rusted, but the inner ring seems to have been grooved and to have formed the head of the bow; while the outer ring was incomplete, or penannular, and formed the head of the pin, and worked on the groove on the inner ring. Fig. 1A is drawn from a model made to show the working. [Since this note was written a second example of this brooch, also in iron, imperfect, has been found on the same site.]

Less than half-a-dozen brooches of this type have as yet been recorded. One was found by Canon Greenwell in the early Iron Age burials known as the Danes' Graves in Yorkshire; another mentioned by Canon Greenwell was found with the burial of a woman at Newnham, Cambridge; and two have been found in Oxfordshire, one at Beckley, the other at Woodeaton.<sup>1</sup> All these are of bronze, but the example from Cold Kitchen Hill is of iron.

Sir Arthur Evans, in an interesting note on the Beckley brooch, suggests a date approaching 300 B.C., based on comparison of the brooches found in the Danes' Graves, for the introduction of this type into Britain. The form does not seem to be known on the Continent, but as suggested by Sir Arthur Evans, it is probably derived from a type of brooch found in Italy in the late Bronze and early Iron Age.<sup>2</sup>

In the brooch from the Danes' Graves the bow ends in what is practically an open-work catch plate cast in one piece with the bow. On that from Cold Kitchen Hill a small plate of metal has been added to the end of the bow and extended over and attached to the back of the bow; the object being apparently that a larger surface for ornamentation could thus be obtained. The Beckley brooch appears to have a similar arrangement of a plate or false foot added to the bow, in that case the plate being circular and ornamented. In the Cold Kitchen Hill brooch the plate is now triangular, but is incomplete, and originally may have been lozenge-shaped.

Sir Arthur Evans regards the Beckley brooch as a rather later evolution of the type than that from the Danes' Graves. It seems that the Cold Kitchen Hill brooch is more nearly allied to the former than to the latter.

Fig. 2 shows a fragment of a brooch of the type known as La Tene I. In the first volume of *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, p. 185, a list is given of the 36 brooches of this type then known to have been found in Britain; of these 14 were found in Wiltshire. The fragment consists of a part of the bow with the turned back end, or foot, characteristic of the type. It is of iron, while apparently all the other known specimens are of bronze.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. 60, p. 267, Fig. 14; *Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. vii., Pt. 1., p. 112.

<sup>2</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. 66, p. 570.

<sup>3</sup> Since the above was written several more examples of this brooch, of rare occurrence, except in Wiltshire, have been found. The total number recorded for this county now (Sept., 1922) reaches 21. This includes the two perfect bronze specimens found by Capt. and Mrs. Cunnington in the All Cannings Cross diggings, and the two also perfect found by them at Cold Kitchen Hill, in addition to the fragment here figured, one being of

The curious brooch shown in Fig. 3 is also of iron. The bow consists of a single strip of iron simply bent up at one end (the foot) to form a catch-plate, the other end (the head) beaten out into a flat loop, to which the pin is fastened by being simply bent over, the head of the bow and pin thus loosely linked together forming a rough kind of a hinge.<sup>1</sup>

Fig. 4 is a bronze brooch, very substantially made, of rather unusual type; it has a hinge pin and probably dates well into the Roman period; the cup-like hollows on the bow appear to have been filled with enamel; this is now green, but the colour may be due to staining from oxidation. I am indebted to the Rev. E. H. Goddard for the drawing of the brooches.

M. E. CUNNINGTON.

### Late Bronze Age Gold Bracelet from Clench Common.

The sketch (by Mr. C. W. Pugh) is that of a gold bangle, or bracelet, found a few years ago on Levett's Farm, Clench Common, near Marlborough. The circumstances of the find are not known, but it was sold, presumably by the finder, to a jeweller at Swindon, and re-purchased by the writer in April, 1917.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, of the British Museum, to whom the bracelet was sent for his opinion, kindly wrote as follows:—"Your gold bracelet . . . is hard to match, but must belong to the last phase of the Bronze Age. One of metal (I can't say whether of gold or bronze) was found with a piece of ring-money strung on it at Beacon Hill, Leics., in 1858, associated with a bronze celt not otherwise described, but the loop is plain, not twisted; a French specimen figured in *L. Anthropologie*, 1901, 619, Fig. 5, No. 2, has a hook and eye clasp, but the loop twisted like yours. . . . I feel confident that it belongs to the Late Bronze Age, and congratulate you on getting a rarity."

bronze, the other of iron. All these will find a home in the Society's Museum at Devizes. The total includes also a good bronze example found by Mr. White at Charnage (*W.A.M.*, xl., 357), and recently deposited by him in the Salisbury Museum, and the bronze example found this year by Mr. R. S. Newall in his diggings at Hanging Langford Camp. This, a perfect specimen, measures 2½ in. in length, and, like several of the others, has the spring broken and repaired with a piece of rolled sheet bronze roughly rivetted. It is (with the exception of the example found at Box, 1904, now in the British Museum, which is of a different type from all the others and is thought by Mr. Gray to have been imported from Gaul) the largest yet found in Wilts. For descriptions of those found before 1908 see *W.A.M.*, xxxv., 398—402. Of examples recently found outside Wiltshire, I only know of two, both bronze. One, now in the Winchester Museum, was found at Twyford Down, near Winchester; the other, an unusually large and fine specimen found at Shoddesdon Farm, Weyhill, was seen by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, but has been taken to Canada by its owner. I have been reminded of these by Mr. R. S. Newall. ED. H. GODDARD.

<sup>1</sup> Since the above was written a similar iron brooch, with the catch missing has been found on the All Cannings Cross site.

Déchelette describes a series of bracelets made of single pieces of twisted wire doubled, or more rarely trebled, as belonging to the Late Bronze Age (L'Age du Bronze iv.). In the example illustrated one of the terminals is bent back to form a hook which fastens into the other looped terminal. (*Manuel*, ii., Age du Bronze, 312, Fig. 120). See also Munro, *Lake Dwellings of Europe*, 101, Fig. 21, No. 29.

Our example is made from a single length of stout gold wire, twisted except just at the two looped terminals, which are left plain, and is of rounded section; the ends of the wire are so skilfully welded together that the join is practically imperceptible, but it probably is at the junction of one of the terminals with the twisted stem, as the wire at this point is flattened, almost square in section, (the lower part of the loop on the left). The bracelet weighs 127 grains. It is slightly oval in form, the greater diameter being two and one-sixteenth inches.



Late Bronze Age Bracelet of twisted gold wire from Clench Common.  $\frac{1}{1}$

Three electrotype replicas were made of the bracelet<sup>1</sup> in 1922 by Mr. Young, at the Ashmolean Museum; one of these is now in the Society's Museum at Devizes, one in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury, and the other in the Corporation Museum at Swindon. The original is now also in the possession of the Society, but will be placed on loan at the British Museum, together with the other Prehistoric gold ornaments belonging to the Society.

M. E. CUNNINGTON.

### The Eastward End of Wansdyke.

In a study of "Beowulf" by Mr. R. W. Chambers, published in 1920 by the Cambridge University Press, the author quotes among place-names which may have reference to the poem "Grendles mere," which appears in

<sup>1</sup> In the *Report of the Research Committee of the Soc. Ant. Lond.*, No. III., *Excavations at Hengistbury Head, Hampshire, in 1911-12*, by J. P. Bushe Foxe, 1915, is figured, Plate IX., Fig. 5, "A Gold Bracelet composed of two pairs of twisted strands forming a loop at one side, and merging into a solid loop at the other . . . Nothing exactly similar to this bracelet (and torc) appears to be recorded from the British sites . . . It is hazardous to suggest a date."

an A.S. charter of A.D. 931 among the bounds of lands at Ham, in Wiltshire, granted by Athelstan to his thane Wulfgar. This, says the author, "must have been a lonely mere among the hills under Inkpen Beacon."

This passage seemed to confirm the suggestion in my paper on Wansdyke which appeared last December that when the dyke was constructed its eastern end probably rested on a marsh, or possibly a lake, occupying the low ground between the S. end of Inwood Copse, where the dyke appears to end, and the foot of the downs under Inkpen Beacon.<sup>1</sup> But a reference to Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., showed the need for further investigation. He informed me that the A.S. grant was probably represented by the present parish of Ham, and, if so, there were four or five boundary marks named in the charter between "Grendles mere" and the foot of the downs, while "mere" in the charters appears generally to mean a pond. A reference to Dr. G. B. Grundy, whose knowledge of the charters is unrivalled, confirmed this, and Dr. Grundy has most kindly favoured me still further with a translation of, and notes on, the charter in question. The bounds with which we are concerned begin:—

"First on the east side to the Gate of Flax Lea, then to the middle of (one side of) Flax Lea, then straight south to the Stone Castle, and then from the Stone Castle to Pydd's Gate, then to Oswald's Barrow," and return from the north-west corner of the parish:—

"to Fowl Pond to the Way, along the Way to Ott's Ford, then to the Pond of the Wood, then to the Rough Hedge, then to the Long Hanging Wood, then to the Pond of the Green Quarry (Grendles Mere of the charter), then to the Hidden Gate, then again to the Gate of Flax Lea."

In August, 1922, I followed these bounds along the north of the parish. The stream at "Ott's Ford" of the charter is now represented by a slight ditch along the middle of the boundary, which was quite dry when I was there. "Fowl Pond" and the "Pond of the Wood" have also disappeared, though I thought I could see their probable sites. But the "Pond of the Green Quarry" is possibly still to be found in a pond at Lower Spray Farm, and Cowley's Copse just W. of it may be on the site of the "Long Hanging Wood." Wansdyke is not mentioned in the bounds, but I should take the "Hidden Gate" to be at the point where a green lane to Lower Spray Farm crosses the line of Wansdyke at the foot of Old Dike Lane at the N.E. corner of the parish, and the turn "on the east side" would then place the "Gate of Flax Lea" where Spray Road crosses the line of the dyke. Of the remaining bounds Mr. Crawford identifies the "Stone Castle" with a building probably Roman, the foundations of which have been found in a field to the S., while "Pydd's Gate" seems to be preserved in "Pidget," which he was told was the name of the field. "Oswald's Barrow" he identifies with a barrow on the downs near the S.E. corner of the parish.

Although these bounds give no evidence that at the time of the charter there existed a marsh, or lake, at the foot of the downs, yet the presence of a stream considerable enough to be crossed by a named ford and of two

<sup>1</sup> *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xli., 401, foot-note 5.

ponds along the N. boundary of the parish, all of which have now disappeared, is further evidence of the well-known fact that the water level in the country stood much higher in the Roman and Saxon periods than now. This wetter condition must equally have applied to the country at the foot of the downs. The marsh theory is based on a careful study of the lie of the land, which showed that the whole drainage of this section of the Vale of Ham, (the valley enclosed between the downs and a chalk ridge branching from them on the N.) must find its way along a depression just E. of the line of Wansdyke, narrowing towards the N., with the neck of the gully opposite Inkpen Church. This neck must have undergone considerable erosion during the last thirteen hundred years. It is still "frequently used by a wet-weather stream"<sup>1</sup> and the Vicar of Inkpen, the Rev. H. D. Butler, tells me that in wet winters the road below the Church and Vicarage is constantly flooded. The Vale of Ham is an inlier of Upper Greensand<sup>2</sup> and springs would naturally break out between the Chalk and the Greensand, when the water level was higher. Rivar Copse, on the slope of the downs above Inwood Copse, shows traces of ancient water action of a very violent kind.

We should have expected to find Wansdyke mentioned in the charter, but it has to be remembered that this dates from some two hundred years after the very latest date to which the construction of Wansdyke can be assigned, while the actual date of the dyke may be two or three hundred years earlier, or more. The dyke seems to have fallen into disuse between Merrill Down and Inkpen earlier than was the case with the more westerly portion, and it would waste very rapidly on the Greensand between the downs and Old Dike Lane, especially when this land was brought under cultivation, probably in early Saxon times. Its line is now barely traceable here, and by the date of the charter may well have ceased to be noticeable.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

### Broad Chalke Earthworks.

Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., commenting on an entry in the "List of Prehistoric, &c., Antiquities," *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxviii., 212, quoting Hoare, *An. Wilts*, I., 247, "On the western side of this vale (Church Bottom) the remains of another earthen enclosure similar in its construction (*i.e.*, pentagonal) to the Soldier's Ring, near Damerham," writes (1914) "I suggest that 'similar in its construction' may mean, in its alinement, and precise construction, not '*i.e.*, pentagonal.' The lateral combes running W. from Church Bottom are still down-land, but I can find no signs of such an earthwork, whereas in a lateral combe of Croucheston Bottom (the adjoining E. bottom) there is an oblong four-sided pastoral enclosure, which, in alinement and precision of earthworking, does compare with Soldiers' Rings (*see* Plan XXII., *Ancient Earthworks of Cranborne Chase*). I am inclined to suppose that Hoare's reference to this site is at fault, as it might

<sup>1</sup> The Geology of the Country around Hungerford and Newbury. *Memoirs of the Geological Survey*, 1907, p. 79.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 61.



well be in pre-Ordnance Survey times—by one combe.” As regards the entry on the same page under “Roman,” of “British village with strong surrounding ditches just on S. side of Ox Drove or Ridgeway, close to Bowerchalke boundary W. of Chickengrove,” he writes, “This is not now a correct description of the entrenchment surrounding the British enclosure above Chickengrove Bottom. There is a single bank and ditch much wasted, and silted up, and ploughed in, that may now be traced round most of this site, but, at the same time, I agree that this entrenchment was originally strong.”

### **Former White Horse at Ham.**

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., wrote on July 10th, 1922:—“On the old 6in. map of 1877 of Ham Hill, Wilts (whole Sheet 6in. 37), in the parish of Ham, near Inkpen, there is marked a white horse on the escarpment. The exact position is 360 feet N.W. of a solitary round barrow on the county boundary and 130 feet from the western edge of Ball’s Copse. This latter is a prominent landmark. I don’t think this white horse has ever been recorded.”

The Rev. H. D. Butler, Rector of Inkpen, whom I asked for further information as to this horse, wrote “Somewhere at the end of the sixties a Mr. Wright bought the Ham Spray property of Mr. Henry Woodman and proceeded to cut a horse on the N. face of the downs opposite his house. They simply peeled off the turf down to the chalk, and when Mr. H. Woodman bought back the property, after some years, it was allowed to grow out, and I do not think that there is the faintest trace of it visible now in the turf. It was of no interest, but when the survey was made in the seventies it was a comparatively new thing.”

### **The Dew Pond Makers of Imber.**

A valuable article by the Rev. Edgar Glanfield, Vicar of Imber, appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 29th, 1922, in which he sets down information as to the method of making these ponds, gained directly from living parishioners of Imber, who in past years carried on a regular and hereditary business of dew pond making—Charles Wise, aged 81, Joel Cruse, aged 79, both master dew pond makers, and Jabez Earley and Daniel Pearce, both nearly 80 years old, their assistants. A great deal has been written on the subject of the way in which dew ponds gain their water supply, but it is generally believed now that they are chiefly dependent on rain. Mr. Glanfield, however, is concerned only with their formation. “Up to ten years ago the dew pond makers started upon their work about the 12th of September, and they toured the country for a period of six or seven months, making in sequence from six to fifteen ponds, according to size and conveniences, in a season of winter and spring . . . They travelled throughout Wiltshire and Hampshire, and occasionally into Somersetshire and Berkshire, and even into Kent.” The dew pond maker with three assistants at 18s. a week, would require about four weeks to make a pond 22 yards, or one chain, square. Providing all his own tools and appliances he would charge about £40 for the work. “The work commenced

by the removal of the soil to the depth of eight feet. The laying of the floor is then proceeded with from the centre, called the crown, four or five yards in circumference, and to this each day a width of about two yards is added, and continued, course by course, until the sides of the basin attain to the normal level of the site. Only so much work with the layers of materials set in order, is undertaken in one day as can be finished at night, and this must be covered over with straw and steined. No layering may be done in frosty or inclement weather. And this is the method of construction:—seventy cart loads of clay are scattered over the area, suggested above. The clay is thoroughly puddled, trodden and beaten in flat with beaters, a coat of lime is spread, slaked, and lightly beaten until the surface is as smooth as a table, and it shines like glass. After it has been hammered in twice, a second coat of lime is applied, to the thickness of half-an-inch, which is wetted and faced to save the under face. A waggon load of straw is arranged and the final surface is covered with rough earth to the thickness of nine inches. The pond when finished affords a depth of water of seven feet." It is then fenced round to keep off cattle and horses, whose hoofs would break through the bed, and admit sheep only, for whose use the ponds are made. The durability of the dew pond is put at "perhaps 20 years, though "there are ponds in good condition now which were made 36 years ago, and which have never been known to fail to yield an adequate supply of water, even in this year of drought (1921). The decay of the industry is attributed partly to the greatly increased cost of the making of the ponds, and partly to the fact that they have been superseded by the windmill pumping water from wells.

Mr. Edward Coward, of Devizes, had an excellent letter in the *Spectator*, January 14th, 1922, p. 47, on the method of making Dew Ponds in Wiltshire. He says "the site is first excavated, and the soil taken out thrown up as a bank so as to lengthen the shore of the pond. A start is made from the centre. A layer of clay about three inches thick when loose, is strenuously and methodically rammed. Then lime is spread, and it is rammed again. Two more layers of clay and lime are treated in the same way. The work is built up from the centre, not sectionally up the sides. Each day's work is carefully covered with straw; this, for the moment, is to prevent the puddle from drying and cracking. When the whole area is treated it is covered with a layer of straw more than a foot thick. This in turn is covered with nine inches of chalk rubble. The object of the straw is to protect the puddle from indentations which might be made by the rubble until it is properly set. A pond made in this way, thirty feet square at the edge of the puddle area, took seventy small cartloads of clay and about twelve tons of lime. I have heard, of course, of the straw being put under the clay, and am aware of the insulating theory involved. I cannot conceive, however, how a puddle could be made good on the top of a springy substance like straw. Firm ground to ram upon is the very essence of this method of construction." He regards rain as the most important factor in the filling of the ponds. "In my opinion the whole surface of the hollow in a pond which is used daily by sheep becomes puddled by the

action of their hoofs, and with the exception of the first rainfall after a drought, practically the whole of the rain which falls finds its way to the water."

### **Aldbourne. Bronze and Iron Antiquities.**

Mr. Passmore has called my attention to vol. vii., p. 399, of the *Archæological Journal*, where it is recorded that the Rev. Edwin Meyrick, of Chisleton, exhibited (Dec., 6th, 1850) an armlet, fibula, and volsellæ; with some iron relics of later date, found at Hilwood Farm, Aldbourne, Wilts, and comprising a kind of glaive, a spear head, a well-preserved pheen and arrowhead, and other remains. These are not mentioned under Aldbourne in my "List of Prehistoric, &c., Remains" in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxviii., 156, but the iron objects appear to be undoubtedly those mentioned in a note in vol. xl., 354, as being now in Coniston Museum, to which they were presented by the Rev. E. Meyrick.

ED. H. GODDARD.

### **Bronze Celt from Amesbury.**

Among the Rev. W. C. Lukis's plans, notes, and drawings in the Lukis Museum in Guernsey, is a full size sketch of "Bronze celt found near Stonehenge, on farm of Little Amesbury (Mr. Rooke's), in the possession of Mr. Edwards, of Amesbury, 1881." It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the width of the cutting edge being 2in. It is a straight sided flanged celt without stop ridge, the cutting edge being much expanded, of somewhat uncommon type, like Evans' *Bronze Implements* (1881), Fig. 12, p. 52, but apparently flat. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford called my attention to the sketch, and a tracing of it has been placed in our Society's library. Mr. F. Stevens tells me that it is not amongst the objects of the Job Edwards collection which came to the Salisbury Museum in 1900, and that he has no record of it.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**Bronze Palstave, Dinton Beeches.** A bronze palstave,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, found at Dinton Beeches, 1921, on newly-ploughed land, is in the collection of Dr. R. C. Clay, of Fovant Manor. A tracing is in the Society's collection.

**Hanging Stone.** 1 mile S.W. of Alton Barnes Church, 100 yards from the parish boundary, about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile from the Ridgeway (O.S. 35 S.W.) is a standing stone in a field called "Hanging Stone Hurst." It is about 7ft. wide  $\times$  5ft. high  $\times$  3ft. thick. The local tradition as to the name is said to be that a man who had stolen a sheep, placed it on the stone to rest, the rope by which he was carrying it being round his neck; the sheep slipped off the stone on the opposite side to that on which the man was standing, tightening the rope round his neck and so hanging him. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, writing in *Notes and Queries*, 12 S., xi., July 15th, 1922, pp. 50, 51, gives instances of "Hangman Stones" from twelve counties, many of which are at the meeting point of ancient tracks and parish boundaries. He suggests that they were originally boundary stones of parishes or hundreds, and when they were near the public gibbet the name "Hangman's Stone" became attached to them. The legend of the sheep seems to point to the time when men were hung for sheep stealing. In Charnwood Forest

the sheep of the legend becomes a deer. Mr. Crawford notes that it is possible exactly to locate the gibbet of the Prior of Bradenstoke, in the Perambulation of Savernake Forest, A.D. 1259 (?) "Inde ad furcas Prioris de Bradenstok ad Wippeshull." This stood at the cross roads, 2200 feet N.E. of Wilcot Church, near Pewsey, at the boundary of the parishes of Wilcot and Pewsey.

**Woman married in her shift.** As the story of a woman being married in her smock at Chitterne All Saints is again mentioned in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xli., 432, it is quite time to authoritatively contradict it, unless evidence is forthcoming that is not at my disposal. The Rev. E. R. Nevill has evidently derived his information from Tyack's *Love and Legend of the English Church* (p. 186), as the man's name is there given as John Bridmore (not Bredmore as quoted in the Magazine). The *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xvi., 330, taking its information from Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, gives the name as John Prideaux. The whole story seems to be a fable, for there is no record in the parish registers of any such persons being married, either in Chitterne All Saints or Chitterne St. Mary, and there is certainly no such remark in the registers concerning anyone married there. The notoriety of the parish in this respect therefore vanishes.

JOHN T. CANNER, Vicar.

[I wrote to Canon E. R. Nevill, at Dunedin, N. Zealand, asking what his authority for the story was. He answered that in the absence of notes or references he could not at all remember. The story therefore must no doubt be finally buried. ED. H. GODDARD.]

**The Bromham Mazer.** The Mazer Bowl (*cir.* 1590) found in a cottage at Bromham about 1850, described and figured in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxv. 205, was sold by its owner, Mr. W. Cunnington, at Sotheby's, in May, 1922, for £125.

**The Bradenstoke Virgin.** For six months or more in 1920 and 1921 a large picture was exhibited at Devizes Museum, on loan by Mr. J. A. A. Williams, who had recently bought Bradenstoke Abbey. This picture was mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for Nov., 1833, in an account of the "Abbey" (Priory) thus:—"In this room (the large room at Bradenstoke), which seems nearly as it was left at the Dissolution, was preserved through many changes of owners a painting of the Virgin, now added to the collection of my friend, Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham Court." This picture, together with a fine mantelpiece, which had also been taken to Corsham Court from Bradenstoke, passed into the possession of Mr. Williams in 1920. Mr. Williams had intended to live at the Priory, but he changed his mind and in 1921 sold the property again, and at the same time disposed of the picture to Mr. Storey, of Malmesbury. The picture appears to have acquired the title of "The Black Virgin," for which there was no visible reason. Probably this name was only attached to it because early pictures of the Virgin to which special veneration has attached have in more than one instance been so called. Bowles, in his *History of Bremhill* (1828), p. 121, speaking of this picture, says that it is a cartoon on paper, and that it

was on his recommendation that it was removed from Bradenstoke to Corsham Court. The picture, however, is not on paper at all, but a large unframed oil painting on canvas. It consists of a large figure of the Virgin in the centre, with five small scenes at the corners and base, which were somewhat of a puzzle until Dr. G. S. A. Waylen explained them in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of Dec. 2nd, 1920, as illustrating the legend of the vision of "Our Lady of Guadeloupe." Shortly this ran thus:—In 1531 a Christian Indian named Diego, saw upon a hill near Mexico City a vision of the Blessed Virgin, who signified her desire that a Church should be built there and dedicated under the title of "Our Lady of Guadeloupe." The ecclesiastical authorities demanded more proof of the vision before acting. The Virgin then told Diego to go to the top of the hill and gather a bunch of flowers (there were, naturally, no flowers on the hill), and show them as a proof of the reality of the vision. Diego gathered a bunch of most beautiful flowers, and put them under his cloak, to take to the Bishop, but on opening the cloak found instead of flowers a most beautiful picture of the Madonna. The Church was accordingly built and the picture became famous. As explained by Dr. Waylen the scenes on the Bradenstoke picture represent (1) Diego crossing the hill accompanied by two angels, and the appearance of the Virgin. (2) Diego kneeling and receiving her commands. (3) Gathering the flowers. (4) Taking the flowers to the Bishop. (5) [That at the base in the centre] The Cathedral on the hill.

The picture exhibited at Devizes had, however, no special merits as a painting, and had no appearance of being of Pre-Reformation date at all. The legend of its having belonged to Bradenstoke before the Dissolution must therefore be unfounded.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**The Site of the "Golden Barrow" at Upton Lovel.** The Rev. F. G. Walker, Rector of Upton Lovel, writes that the barrow, of which nothing remains, was in a field called "Barrow Newtons," a part of the glebe until it was sold in 1920. "It is exactly  $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. east from the "arrow" of B.M. 283.4 on Ordnance Map 58 N.E."

**The Story Maskelyne Collection of Ancient Gems,** the property of Mr. W. E. Arnold Foster, grandson of the late Mr. N. Story Maskelyne, F.R.S., by whom the collection was formed between 1860 and 1899, was sold at Sotheby's, on July 4th and 5th, 1921. It contained fine specimens of engraved gems of all periods from early Babylonian to late Roman and Sassanian, and was especially rich in Greek gems of the fourth and fifth centuries, B.C. Many were shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1903. For many years it had been preserved at Basset Down.

## NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

**Marsh Warbler nesting.** Mr. G. W. Godman, of Wedhampton Cottage, writes:—"I first found the Marsh Warblers on June 10th, 1922, and watched them for some hours. They were building, and on the 15th the nest contained one egg. I took the nest and five eggs on June 22nd.

This nest was built in the reeds at the side of a ditch with water in it. I looked later to see if they would have a second nest, and found it with three young on 26th July. This nest was built within ten yards of the first, but in meadowsweet. I knew the birds well, having found several nests some years ago near Taunton." My attention was called to this find by the Rev. J. Penrose, who saw the eggs and agrees in their identification. It seems advisable not to specify the exact locality beyond the fact that it is in the parish of Chirton, lest other "collectors" should descend on the spot.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**Great Crested Grebe.** Miss Elsie C. Scott, of the Old Rectory, North Bradley, records that this season (1922) a pair of Great Crested Grebe nested and brought off two young ones on a piece of water in the neighbourhood of Westbury. Three of these birds were shot on Coate Reservoir, near Swindon, early in 1922, but their deaths will not have been in vain if the Swindon Corporation are able to carry out their plan of establishing a small bird sanctuary at the end of the reservoir to encourage water birds to breed there. On another piece of water in N. Wilts a correspondent, Mr. George Simpkins, writing in April, 1921, says that he saw a pair there in 1920, and in 1921 saw as many as nine of these birds on the water at the same time. If only they could be protected from the man with the gun, it is evident that these beautiful birds would soon establish themselves as regular inhabitants of the county. <sup>1</sup>

ED. H. GODDARD.

**Little Owl.** The Rev. Edgar Glanfield, Vicar of Imber, reported in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 9th, 1922, the shooting by a keeper of a Little Owl which had long lived in the Vicarage garden. He examined its crop and found that it contained only the wing cases of a small black beetle. Mr. F. W. Frohawk, writing in *Country Life* of the same week (Feb. 11th, p. 187), quotes Dr. Collinges as having examined the stomachs of 194 of these birds and proved their harmless nature. All three of these writers contend that the bad character given to the Little Owl is entirely undeserved and based on no evidence at all.

**"Snowblunts."** The Rev. C. V. Goddard, Rector of Baverstock, writes that the old Clerk there tells him that Chaffinches used to be called "Chilfinches," there, and that "Snowblunts," a small bird with white streaks about it, used to come in the winter. This apparently can only refer to the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*) as "Snowflake" is a recognised name for these birds in the north, and "Snowblunt" is Wiltshire for a slight snowstorm. The fact is worth recording as Smith only mentions the occasional occurrence of the bird in Wilts, and all his references are from the southern half of the county.

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<sup>1</sup> A Local Fund has been opened at Swindon to assist in providing a proper fence for the "Little Reservoir" at Coate, which is to serve the purpose of a "Sanctuary." Up to October 1922, this fund amounted to about £37. Anyone interested in Bird Life in Wilts might do worse than send a small subscription to the Hon. Secretary of the N. Wilts Field and Camera Club, 22, Farringdon Street, Swindon.

**White and Pied Birds.** I saw, in company with Capt. Medlicott, in the garden at Sandfield, Potterne, this summer (1922) a hen Robin with white feathers in both wings and in the tail, looking quite unlike a robin when in flight. It apparently had a nest close by, as it was being fed by the cock bird.

In the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 7th, 1922, Captain Brodrick, of Avebrick Farm, near Pewsey, reports the presence there of a pair of White Swallows which he was carefully protecting.

A male entirely white Woodcock was shot by Mr. Frank Cundell, Nov. 29th, 1921, at Chisbury Wood, Bedwyn, and was illustrated in *Country Life*, March 18th, 1922.

Dr. R. C. Clay, of the Manor House, Fovant, writes:—"On 30th July, 1922, I saw a semi-albinistic variety of the Common Wheatear on Wylve Down. I observed the bird through prismatic at a distance of 30 yards for 10 or 15 minutes. Its head, back, tail, and wings were of a uniform cream colour, except for the pure white patch at the base of the tail. The neck, breast, and underparts were pure white. The tail and primary wing feathers were tipped with black on the underside. A pair of old Wheatears and two fully-fledged young ones—all with normal plumage—were close by."

ED. H. GODDARD.

**Great Grey Shrike.** The Rev. W. R. F. Addison, writing from Chaplain's Quarters, Bulford Camp, says;—"On Dec. 26th, 1921, in the afternoon, I saw a Great Grey Shrike near Sling Camp, two miles east of Bulford village."

**Hen Harrier.** Dr. R. C. Clay, writing Sept. 22nd, 1922, says:—"I saw a female Hen Harrier at Fifield (Bavant) a week ago."

**Bittern.** Mr. R. S. Newall writes:—"A Bittern was killed in Codford water meadow on Jan. 4th, 1918, in mistake for a Heron."

**Snowy Owl.** The Rev. F. G. Walker, Rector of Upton Lovel, writes, April 8th, 1922:—"There have been at least two 'Snowy Owls' in this village this winter. One was here at the end of October, hovering over our garden and paddock and round about. My wife and I and several other people saw it. At the end of March another was seen by my son and others. The retired farmer, a keen witted and keen eyed old man, who was with my wife and myself when we saw it, said that he had seen the bird several times in his life, which has been spent mostly in Little Langford, and recognised it at once. It was seen that afternoon by several of the villagers, who remarked that they had never noticed a bird like it before. We saw it about 3.30 p.m. I have been a bird observer all my life in many parts of England and I am quite positive about it." [This is a matter of considerable interest. The Snowy Owl (*Surnia nyctea*) is a bird of northern regions and only an occasional visitor to Southern Britain. The Rev. A. C. Smith, in his *Wiltshire Birds*, gives no instance of its occurrence in this county. E. H. G.]

**Polecat at Marston Meysey.** Mr. Alfred Williams, of South Marston, in his recently published book, *Round about the Upper Thames*, p. 208, wrote:—"In a corner of the field, in which a large pile of loose thorn bushes has been stacked, I chanced upon a Polecat with a small bird in its mouth." In view of the fact that only one instance of the occurrence of the Polecat in Wilts has been recorded since 1885, that at Fisherton Delamere in 1921 (*W.A.M.* xli., 429), I wrote to Mr. Williams and asked him to give me particulars. He answered:—"The Polecat I saw during the late winter of 1913-14 near Marston Meysey, and I was close to it. It is the first I ever saw in nature, and I asked several people about it and gathered that in a wood lying between Marston Meysey and Fairford, there are, or were, (1914-1915) several Polecats at least." This is interesting, though there is, perhaps, the possibility that it may have been a "Polecat-Ferret" run wild.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**Plant Notes.** Mrs. Herbert Richardson, of Wilton, writing Aug. 18th, 1922, notes the occurrence of *Inula helenium* on Windmill Common, near Clouds (Knogle), and of a large patch of *Geranium striatum*, and a smaller one of *Antennaria mergaritacea*, together with *Saponaria officinalis* (Soapwort), double and single, at Chilmark Quarries. No doubt all the three last are escapes from Quarrymen's Cottages, though the Soapwort and the Geranium seem to have established themselves in some quantity.

Mr. C. Thorold, of Bromham Rectory, sent, Aug. 21, 1922, a specimen (the only one found) from the foot of the downs above Netherstreet, which certainly appears to be *Cnicus tuberosus*. This is a new locality for this rare plant. The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall also tells me that he found a few plants of it in 1919 at the foot of Golden Ball Hill in Pewsey Vale.

The Rev. C. V. Goddard notes *Papaver hybridum* in the Rectory garden at Baverstock (1922). *Senecio erucifolius* has been identified at Clyffe Pypard (1922). Mr. R. G. Gwatkin writes:—"I found a specimen of *Lepidium latifolium* growing here (Potterne) by the side of the road last autumn and flowered it in a pot. How a marsh plant could have got into such a situation I do not know."

ED. H. GODDARD.

**Insects of the Highworth District.** I should like to add Highworth to the list of localities in North Wilts where the Comma Butterfly has appeared in the last few years. The first specimens seen here to my knowledge were a pair in September, 1919, and I saw two the next September, and three in September, 1921, all on Michaelmas Daisies. They all seemed fond of flying to rotten "windfall" apples, apparently for moisture.

A colony of the Marbled White exists to the north of the town, in the water-meadows of Bydemill Brook. The Green Forester also occurs.

In September, 1915, a specimen of the rare variety of the Small Copper (*Chrysophanus phlaeas*, var. *schmidtii*) which has the usual markings on a silvery white ground, was taken by my brother between here and South Marston.



*Vespa arborea* nested in 1920 in a young Austrian Pine a few yards from my window, and in 1921 a nest was started suspended from the roof inside a pigstye. *Vespa crabro*, the Hornet, is practically absent from the district; the only specimen I have seen was one which flew in at a window some six years ago.

The only true Horse Fly which occurs in large numbers is *Haematopota pluvialis*, locally called "Stouts." *Theriopectes tropicus* and *Chrysops caecutiens* are less numerous. The males of the latter are attracted by Hogweed.

The only true Robber Fly I have noticed is *Machimus atricapillus*, but there are two species of *Dioctria* besides the universal *D. rufipes*, namely *D. atricapilla* and *D. baumhaueri*.

I have seen Horse Bot Flies (*Gastrophilus equi*) attacking horses both here and at Kingsdown, but neither this nor the Ox Warble Fly (*Hypoderma lineata*) is common enough to be a serious danger.

The disused Wilts and Berks Canal near here has become a breeding ground of the rather rare aquatic fly *Odontomyia ornata*. With it occur *O. tigrina* and *Stratiomys furcata*.

Other flies worth recording, which I have caught in the neighbourhood, are *Stratiomys potamida*, *Bombylius canescens* (Verrall's nearest record is Wyre Forest, Worcester), *Sargus flavipes*, *Zodion cinereum*, *Volucella pellucens*, and *Chrysotoxum bicinctum*. *Bombylius canescens* was hovering over an old sand quarry, and also near the burrows of solitary bees between the stones of a crazy pavement in the garden.

W. J. ARKELL.

**The Clouded Yellow** (*Colias edusa*). A single specimen was seen in the garden of Clyffe Vicarage, two were taken and others seen at Avebury in August, 1922, by the son of the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, and J. S. Puckridge, writing from Milton Lilbourne Vicarage, in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 7th, notes that four specimens had been captured, and one of the var. *Helice* seen there. These butterflies have also occurred this year elsewhere in N. Wilts.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**The Comma** (*V. c. album*). Mrs. Herbert Richardson, of the Red House, Wilton, reports one seen in the garden there on October 18th, 1921, and in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, September 7th, 1922, J. S. Puckridge notes that he had taken two specimens in the past month at Milton Lilbourne. I myself saw a specimen in the Vicarage garden at Clyffe Pypard on April 21st, 1922, and two at Winterbourne Monkton in August. Mr. R. G. Gwatkin writes that he had never seen the butterfly in Wilts before 1921, when he took several specimens in the Manor House garden at Potterne, and that Capt. Jones, of Seend, had taken two in his garden there in 1920, and had also taken specimens at "Inwoods," or "Daniel's Wood," near Lacock.

ED. H. GODDARD.

## WILTS OBITUARY.

**Bishop Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, F.S.A.,** died

April 14th, 1922, aged 77. Buried at Stockton. B. 1845, younger s. of Harry Farr Yeatman, of Marston House, Dorset, and Emma, d. of Harry Biggs, of Stockton House. Educated at Winchester and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. (Dixie Scholar). B.A. 1867, M.A. 1871, D.D. 1891. Hon. Fellow 1905. Deacon 1869; priest 1870 (Salisbury). Curate of St. Edmunds, Salisbury, 1869—77; Chaplain to Bp. Moberly 1875—85; Vicar of Netherbury with Coles Ash, Dorset, 1877—79; St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, 1879—91; Examining Chaplain to Bp. of Winchester 1891; Hon. Canon of Rochester 1884—1905; Proctor, Diocese of Rochester, 1891—1905; Warden of St. Saviour's Coll., Southwark, 1894; Sub-Dean, 1898—1905; Select Preacher, Oxford, 1894; Cambridge, 1905, 1909, 1913. In 1891 he was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Southwark, in Rochester Diocese, where he was specially engaged in preparing for the formation of the new diocese, and organising the Church of St. Saviour's as the future Cathedral. He also founded the "Greyladies," a body of voluntary Church workers. In 1905 he became Bishop of Worcester, where he once more prepared the way for the constitution of a new diocese by raising funds and organising St. Michael's, Coventry, as a Collegiate Church, with voluntary canons, and in 1918, when the Diocese of Coventry was established, he left Worcester and became the first Bishop of Coventry at the age of 73. He only resigned the see in March, 1922, a month before his death. Of his work at Worcester the *Times* remarks:—"The Bishop's tastes were those of a country gentleman, and the most valuable part of his diocesan work was his care for the country parishes . . . he thoroughly understood the difficulties of the country clergy and recognized the importance of their work . . . As the owner of considerable estates his sympathies were with the landed gentry of England, and his strong conservatism was shown when he dissociated himself from the other bishops to join the little body of 'diehards' in their opposition to the Parliament Act in the House of Lords." "The Bishop possessed great charm of manner and dispensed a gracious hospitality at Hartlebury Castle. Without any claim to deep erudition, he had a real love for learning and his knowledge of antiquarian matters was exceptionally thorough, he took a personal interest in questions of Church architecture, and was watchful to veto any proposals for Church restoration which involved the sacrifice of historical associations." "He laboured earnestly to bring the leading laity of the diocese in touch with diocesan affairs." He added the name of Biggs to his family name when in 1898 he inherited the Biggs estate at Stockton from his elder brother, Gen. Yeatman Biggs, the restorer of Stockton House, and he had purchased the Yeatman family property at Stock Gaylard (Dorset) from a near relative. He had recently sold Stockton House

and estate, retaining only the residence of Long Hall, near the Church. He married in 1875 Lady Barbara Caroline Legge, sixth daughter of the fourth Earl of Dartmouth, who died in 1909. Two sons and one daughter survive him.

Long obit. notice, *Times*, April 17th; *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 20th; *Salisbury Journal*, April 21st, 1922.

**Admiral Sir Walter James Hunt-Grubbe, G.C.B.,**

died at Devizes, April 11th, 1922, aged 89. Cremated and buried at Sea View, I. of Wight. Born Feb. 23rd, 1833, s. of the Rev. James Andrew Hunt-Grubbe, at Chitterne S. Mary, the home of his grandfather, Rev. William Richards. Naval Cadet on H.M. Sloop Kingfisher, 1845—47; Midshipman, 1848; Mate, 1851—53; Lieutenant, H.M.S. Scourge, received thanks of Governor of Gold Coast for good work against a native attack at Accra, 1854; Lieutenant and Commander H.M. Steam Vessel Teazer on W. Coast of Africa; promoted Commander, 1861, for gallant service against natives in the Gambia River; Captain of H.M.S. Flora and Captain in charge of Ascension Island, 1866; Captain of H.M.S. Tamar, 1872; severely wounded in the left hand whilst commanding Naval Brigade at Amoaful, near Coomassie in the Ashanti War; C.B., 1874; Captain of H.M.S. Sultan at bombardment of Alexandria, 20th April, 1882, specially mentioned in despatches; K.C.B., Rear-Admiral, 1884; Commander-in-Chief on the Cape and West Coast of Africa Station, 1885—1888; Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, 1888; Vice-Admiral 1890; President of Royal Naval College, Greenwich, 1894; Admiral, 1895; G.C.B., 1899. He married, 1867, Mary Ann, d. of Will. Codrington, of Wroughton; she died 1908. He had two sons and two daughters.

Obit. notices, *Times* and *Wiltshire Gazette* (with detailed notice of services), April 13th. Portraits, *Times*, April 13th; *Daily Sketch*, April 15th, 1921.

**Lord Ernest St. Maur**, died May 21st, 1922, aged 75, at Wilcot Manor. Buried at Maiden Bradley. Born Nov. 11th, 1847, 3rd s. of 14th Duke of Somerset and Horatia Isabella Harriet (Morier). Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Camb. Married, 1907, Dora, d. of Rev. John Constable, Rector of Marston Biggott, Som. He leaves no children. He bought Wilcot Manor House about two years ago. Before that he lived at Burton Hall, Loughborough. By his death Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward Hamilton Seymour becomes heir to the Dukedom.

Obit. notices, *Times*, May 23rd; *Wilts Gazette*, May 25th, 1922.

**Charles J. Hungerford Pollen**, died April 8th, 1922. For many years he did much work for discharged prisoners in London, and was on the House Committee of St. George's Hospital. During the war he worked hard for service men at Victoria and Paddington Stations. Latterly he had lived at Rodbourne and was for a time Chairman of the Malmesbury Bench of Magistrates.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 20th, 1922.

**Lord Manton**, killed whilst hunting with the Warwickshire hounds on March 13th, 1922. Buried at Offchurch (Warw.). As Mr. Joseph Watson he owned until a few years ago one of the largest soap works in the country at Leeds, and at Selby a large oil cake factory. Having disposed of these interests, he bought land largely, owning at the time of his death 30,000 acres, including the Compton Verney estate in Warwickshire, which he bought from Lord Willoughby de Broke, much land in Suffolk, and the Manton estate and training establishment, which he bought from Mr. Alec Taylor. It was from this that he took his title of Lord Manton, when raised to the peerage shortly before his death.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 16th, 1922.

**Col. William Vilett Rolleston**, died Nov., 1921. Buried at Blunsdon St. Andrew. Son of George Rolleston, of the Isle of Wight, he inherited the fortune of his uncle, Col. Vilett, and lived in the Old Manor House, in the Market Square, Swindon. The Rolleston estate comprised the land in what is now the heart of New Swindon, Commercial Road, Rolleston Street, Victoria Road, &c., and was let out on building leases by him. About 20 years ago he went to live at Saltford, near Bath, where he died. He had held commissions in the 17th Regt. and 2nd West Indian Regt., and was Lt.-Col. commanding the 5th (Militia) Batt. of the Middlesex Regt. in S. Africa in 1902. Since 1903 he had been Hon. Col. of the Battalion. At Saltford he was active in Local Government work. He was a fellow of the Zoological and Royal Botanical Societies. He married, 1864, Martha Florence, d. of Joseph Morris, of Hill House, Notts, and leaves two sons, S. V. Rolleston, barrister, and Capt. George Rolleston, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, and three daughters.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 1st, 1921.

**Edgar Clifford Arundell, 14th Baron Arundell of Wardour**, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, died December 15th 1921. Buried at Downside. Born, Dec. 20th, 1859, s. of Theodore Arundell. Succeeded his cousin in the title 1907. Married, 1895 Ellen, widow of J. Melbourne Evans. He left no children, and is succeeded by his brother, Gerald Arthur Arundell, b. 1861, married 1906, Ivy, d. of Capt. W. F. Segrave.

**Rev. Robert Henry Codrington**, Died Sept., 1922, aged 91. Fellow of Wadham College, Oxon., B.A. 1852, M.A. 1857, Hon. D.D. 1885. Deacon 1855, priest 1857 (Oxon). Hon. Fellow of Wadham College 1901. Preb. of Chichester 1888—1895. Curate of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford. Missionary in Melanesia till 1887. Vicar of Wadhurst 1887—93. Commissary for Diocese of Melanesia 1888—99. Examining Chaplain to Bp. of Chichester 1894—1902.

*The Times*, in an obit. notice, says:—"He lives as the Apostle of the Pacific, the great missionary teacher of Melanesia. He wrote the grammars and vocabularies of thirty-four languages; he also recorded

the folk lore of the Melanesians and translated the Bible into their tongues."

Amongst his works were :—

"**Melanesian Languages.**" 1885.

"**The Melanesians.**" 1891.

"**Dictionary of the Mota Language.**" 1896.

Obit. notice, *Guardian*, Sept. 10th, 1922.

**ate D'Oyley Medicott**, died suddenly March 7th, 1922, aged 69, at Sandfield, Potterne. Buried at Potterne. Widow of Henry E. Medicott (died 1916), whom she married 1874, and mother of Mrs. Rogers, who died a year ago. No family was ever more intimately connected with the welfare of their parish and neighbourhood or more affectionately respected therein. As her husband had been "The Father of the Parishioners," and her daughter one of the best known and most popular figures in Central Wiltshire—so she herself was "The Mother of the Parishioners, who enjoyed the confidence and affection of all, one of whom none ever spoke unkindly."

Obit. notices and appreciations, *Wilts Gazette*, March 9th and 16th, 1922.

**Margaret Ewart**, died March 2nd, 1922, aged 87. Buried at Ewhurst, Surrey. Daughter of William Ewart, of Broadleas, Potterne. On her father's death in 1869 she bought Broadleas and lived there until her death. A woman of much intellectual power, and of great independence of thought and judgment, of wide reading and many interests, (politics, gardening, and painting among them,) ever ready to assist in any good work or to give a helping hand wherever it was needed, she filled in former years a large place in the Devizes and Potterne neighbourhood. She retained to the last the activity of mind that had always been hers, and died truly regretted by rich and poor alike.

Long obit. notice and appreciation, *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 9th and 16th, 1922.

"The Passing of a Victorian," by Wilfred Ewart, an article in *Country Life*, reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 20th, 1922, though no names are mentioned, obviously describes Broadleas, and its late owner, Miss Ewart, all rather from the 20th Century point of view.

**Victoria Florence de Burgh Gibbs**, died March, 1920, d. of Walter and Lady Doreen Long, of Rood Ashton. Married, 1901, George Abraham Gibbs, eldest s. of Anthony Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, near Bristol. "She had been at the head of every good movement in the City of Bristol, and more especially during the war." "Via. Gibbs : a Memoir," by Madeline Alston (Constable, 18s. net), is noticed in *The Times*, July 7th, 1921.

**William Bolland Treacher**, died June 25th, 1922, aged 81. Cremated and buried at Bath. B. in London, Sept. 2nd, 1841. Retiring from business in London he lived first at Bath, then at Baynton House, Coulston, for some years, afterwards at Blacklands House, Calne, and for a good many years before his death at Northfield House, Calne. J.P. for Wilts, member of Calne Town Council 1914, Mayor, 1916, 1917, and 1918, during the years of the war, and Chairman of the Tribunal. He took a prominent part in the public business of Calne. A strong Churchman and Conservative.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 29th, 1922.

**John Rowan Hamilton O'Regan**, died suddenly June 30th, 1922. B. at Dublin, educated at Clifton and Ball. Coll., Oxford. Had been a master at Marlborough College for twenty-eight years. Had been an Irish hockey international, and had played for Wiltshire. Popular both in college and town. Edited for the Oxford University Press "*The German War of 1914.*" He leaves a widow and three children.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 6th, 1922.

**Capt. Vere Benett Stanford, M.C.**, s. of Major J. M. Benett Stanford, died at Hatch House, May 30th, aged 38. Buried at Norton Bavant. B. April 3rd, 1894.

**Alfred London**, died May 3rd, 1922, aged 81. Buried at Devizes Cemetery. Born at Ross-on-Wye. Educated at Winchester Training College. Headmaster of Southbroom School for over 30 years. Served in the old "Dismounted Yeomanry," and afterwards as sergeant in the 2nd Wilts Volunteer Batt. Well-known and widely respected in Devizes.

Long obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 4th, 1922.

**Alfred Wheeler**, died May, 1922, aged 76. Coming from Bridgnorth in 1874 as headmaster of St. Edmund's School, he remained there till 1911, when he retired. He held many offices in Salisbury, representing the teachers on the County Education Committee and the Board of Education, was local secretary of the Church Teachers' Benevolent Institution, and president of the Salisbury Teachers' Association. Very widely respected in Salisbury, and more especially in connection with St. Edmund's parish.

Obit. notices, *Salisbury Journal*, April 28th; *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 4th, 1922.

**William Oliver**, died Nov. 6th, 1921. Buried at Minety. Grandson of Dr. Oliver, of Bath, of "Oliver's Biscuits" fame. Born at Newton Abbot, Devon, married Elizabeth, widow of Major Dickenson and daughter of Rev. John Griffith, Rector of Merthyr. He leaves a son and daughter. Owned property round Minety and at Yearscombe

(Som.). Lived at The Mansells, Minety, and was well-known as a hunting man.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 17th, 1921.

**William Welch Giffard**, died Oct. 28th, 1921, aged 63. Buried at Blackford (Som.). Formerly at the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury. An authority in the matter of bells. Possessed rubbings and casts of inscriptions and founders' marks from ancient bells all over the country, particularly in Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset. A noted change-ringer, who took part in a large number of long peals all over England. Formerly head of St. Martin's ringers, Salisbury. He gave the second bell there when the peal was augmented from six to eight, in 1886. Member of the Ancient Society of College Youths. Muffled peals in his memory were rung at all the Salisbury Churches.

**Arthur Nuth**, died Jan. 7th, 1922. Buried at Everley. S. of Benjamin Nuth, of Somerset. Came in 1871, with his father, to Everley (Lower House and Lower Everley Farm), where he continued to farm after his father's death, until the estate was broken up and sold, when in 1918, he retired to live at the Manor House, Beechingstoke. He married a daughter of John Banks, of Bromham, who survives him. He had no children. He acted as Guardian and District Councillor for about 40 years, latterly as vice-chairman, and then as chairman, of the Pewsey District Council. He represented Collingbourne on the County Council, and was a member of several important committees. Well-known as an agriculturist, and much esteemed at Everley, where he held many public offices.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 12th, 1922.

**Rev. Henry Westenra Walsh**, died Feb. 22nd, 1922. Buried at Rollestone. S. of Henry Walsh, judge, of Jamaica. Chichester Theological College, 1872; Deacon, 1874; Priest, 1876 (Salisbury); Curate of Winterslow, 1874—77; Chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon, 1875; Rector of Rollestone, 1877, until his death.

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, April, 1922.

**Edward Harcourt Skrine**, died Jan., 1922, aged 71. Buried at Colombo. B. 1849, fourth s. of Henry Duncan Skrine, D.L., of Claverton Manor, Bath, and Stubbings (Berks). Married, 1889, Mary, d. of Mr. Mitchell, of Dublin. Lived for many years at Inwoods, Bradford-on-Avon. He leaves two daughters.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, Feb. 4th, 1922.

**William Henry Hillier**, d. at Hastings, Jan., 1922, aged 82. B. at Burbage, of a farming family. At 15 he went to London and obtained a situation as learner at Messrs. Wisdom, Mart, & Co., of Wood Street, London, wholesale hosiery and underwear firm, gradually working his way up until, in 1902, he became general manager, refusing a partnership. He resigned, after fifty-five years' service, in 1910. He

had lived at Hastings since 1882, where he took a prominent part in the public life of the place, and was greatly respected.

Obit. notices, *Hastings Observer*, and *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 9th, 1922.

**Rev. Richard Edward Coles**, died Aug. 5th, 1922, aged 82. Buried at Bladon. Pemb. Coll., Oxon., B.A. 1862. Deacon 1863, Priest 1864 (Winchester). Curate of Petersfield, 1863—68; Chaplain of Petersfield Union, 1863—71; Curate of Sheet, 1868—71; Berkhamsted St. Peter, 1871—72; Loughton, 1872—76; Vicar of Halsetown (Corn.), 1876—86; Rector of Corsley, 1886—1902, when he retired to Woodstock. Examiner at St. Boniface Coll., Warminster, and a Diocesan Lecturer on Church History. He organised Botany classes in the elementary schools, and continued the work after he had left the diocese. Author of a series of Hymns on the Church Catechism, with an introduction by Bp. Wordsworth, 1894.

Obit. notices, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Aug. and Sept., 1922; *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 19th, 1922.

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## WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views in any way connected with the county, to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

**The Age of Stonehenge.** A series of letters appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 15th, 22nd, 29th, and Oct. 13th, 1921, from Mr. E. H. Stone and the Rev. G. H. Engleheart respectively, the former upholding the astronomical theory of Sir Norman Lockyer, the latter attacking it.

**The Age of Stonehenge, deduced from the Orientation of its Axis.** By E. H. Stone. *The Nineteenth Century*, Jan., 1922. 105—115.

“This paper is intended as an appreciation of the good work done in this connection by that distinguished astronomer, Sir Norman Lockyer, work which has been much misrepresented by persons who have not taken the trouble to understand it.” This foreword exactly defines the object and contents of the paper. It is meant to be a counter-blast to



the vigorous onslaught on the astronomical theory by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, during the Warminster Meeting of the Society in 1921, and subsequently in the pages of the *Wiltshire Gazette*, and on the similar criticisms of Rice Holmes in his *Ancient Britain*, which are especially referred to in the article. Mr. Stone sets out in full detail the grounds on which Lockyer based his calculations, explains what those calculations were, and how the resulting date, computed by Stockwell's Tables, of about 1680 B.C., was arrived at. Then, working himself from the tables computed by Simon Newcomb, given in the 11th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol. VIII., p. 895, more recent and accurate than those of Stockwell, he brings the date of erection to 1840 B.C., with as Lockyer held, a possible error of about 200 years on either side. He sums up Lockyer's statements thus:—

“*First.* The point on the horizon at which Midsummer sunrise occurs was at one time in line with the axis of Stonehenge. It has since shifted by a measurable angle towards the east.

“*Second.* The rate per century at which this change in sunrise position has taken place is dependent on the change in the obliquity of the Ecliptic, the rate for which is approximately known.

“*Third.* Hence, the azimuth of the Stonehenge Axis having been ascertained, the date at which Midsummer sunrise took place at that position can be determined approximately by any competent computer.

“These statements are not ‘Theories.’ They are absolute and incontrovertible truths depending on the physical constitution of the solar system.”

But archæologists do not doubt the accuracy of the calculations. What they find it so difficult to accept is the necessary assumption that the people who lived on Salisbury Plain when the avenue of Stonehenge was constructed, were at the same time so advanced in culture as to be able to direct their axis *intentionally* towards the point of sunrise at one particular day in the year with extraordinary and minute accuracy, and yet were satisfied with a building of the extremely rude character of Stonehenge. Is there any evidence of a like accuracy in planning among any of the existing backward races of the world, even in the case of peoples presumably in a considerably more advanced stage of civilisation than any that could have existed in Britain in 1840 B.C.? It is this basal assumption that is the difficulty. If the people of that age were capable of conceptions and of work of this type, why have they left nothing but the rude implements of the later Stone or earlier Bronze Ages which synchronise with the date arrived at? That consideration naturally seems of no account to the astronomer or the mathematician—it is not his business—but it is very much the business of the archæologist.

Mr. Stone incidentally dwells on a point often overlooked or forgotten, namely, that the point of the Heel Stone is not in the line of the axis of Stonehenge, but some 6ft. to the east of it, and that the sun has never yet risen over it, and will not do so for more than 1000 years to come.

### **The Age of Stonehenge, Deduced from Archæological Considerations.**

By E. Herbert Stone. A series of articles in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, April 6th, 1922, dealing with the whole problem at considerable length, and marshalling the opinion of writers who have dealt with the subject, under the following heads:—"Some Notes on Chronology," "Distribution of Population," "Stonehenge and the Barrows," "The Four Stations," "Stone Circles," "The Design of Stonehenge," "The Results of Excavation," "Opinions regarding Date," "Summary and Conclusion." Mr. Stone sets forth the evidence relied upon by the various writers, whose opinions he quotes very fairly and in some detail. He then sums up the value of that evidence as it appears to himself, and concludes against the Bronze Age date of the structure, that the evidence of the surrounding Barrows proves nothing either as to the age or the purpose of Stonehenge, that the two mounds within the earth circle have been proved not to be Round Barrows at all, that Stonehenge cannot be considered as on a par with other Rude Stone Circles in Britain, that the presence of the copper stain cannot be relied on to prove a Bronze Age date, and that the work of shaping the stones was executed entirely with stone tools.

"The evidence available at present appears therefore against a date in the Bronze Age and in favour of a date in the Neolithic Period. The style of the architectural design and the engineering ability displayed in the execution of the work, would appear to indicate the end of that period. This might be about 2000 B.C."

In the issues of April 6th and 13th were letters by the Rev. E. H. Goddard expressing doubt as to the value of the "bronze stain" as evidence of age, and arguing that the "Hammer Stones" and large "Mauls," which he regards as essentially of the same character as the common sarsen "Hammerstones" or "Mullers," and presumably used in the same way for pounding and rubbing sarsen surfaces, may well be of any age down to Late Celtic or Romano-British times, just as the common "hammerstones" certainly are, and so cannot be taken as evidence of Neolithic date. In the issue of April 13th the Rev. G. H. Engleheart had a long letter arguing on the other hand that the flint and stone implements are strong evidence for a Neolithic date, whilst the bronze stain he agrees is of very slight weight as evidence of a Bronze Age date. He goes on to disagree with Mr. Stone as to the purpose of Stonehenge, holding strongly that its origin was sepulchral, and that it *was* connected with the Barrows round it, an idea which Mr. Stone had strongly repudiated. To these letters Mr. Stone replied on April 20th. Mr. Passmore also had letters on April 13th and 27th.

### **Stonehenge: concerning the four stations.**

By E. H. Stone. *Nature*, April 1st, 1922. The "stations" are the two mounds and the two stones just within the earth circle. Photographs of the two stones are given with a plan showing the position of the

"stations" in relation to the circle and the avenue Hoare opened both mounds but only found a burnt interment in the northern mound. In consequence both mounds have been taken to be barrows of the Bronze Age, and it has been argued that the ditch and bank of the earth circle are of the Bronze Age or later because they appear to infringe on one of these "barrows." Mr. Stone follows Flinders Petrie in drawing attention to the fact that these stones and mounds are placed symmetrically, at the same distance from the centre of Stonehenge, and exactly opposite each other. The conclusion he draws is that they cannot have been so placed by accident, but are parts of the general scheme of the monument. He thinks there was originally a stone where each mound now stands, and that they are not barrows, but that the burnt interment found by Hoare is later than the original stone or mound.

### **Stonehenge. Notes on the Midsummer Sunrise.**

By E. Herbert Stone. *Man*, August, 1922, pp. 114—118. These notes are really a supplement to the article on the age of Stonehenge, by the same author, in the *Nineteenth Century* for January, 1922, and contain three very accurately drawn diagrams illustrating the gradual decrease in the obliquity of the Ecliptic upon which the idea of the possibility of dating the erection of Stonehenge by astronomical means is based. According to these calculations midsummer sunrise took place on the axis of Stonehenge about 1840 B.C. It has never yet taken place over the peak of the Heel Stone, and will not take place in this position until about 3200 A.D. Sir Norman Lockyer put the date of erection at 1680 B.C., but more recent and accurate calculations by Simon Newcomb, the American astronomer, the results of which are given in Mr. Stone's diagrams, put back the date to 1840 B.C.

**"The Shadow Almanack of Stonehenge."** Dr. Alfred Eddowes, in a letter to the *Morning Post* of June 17th, 1922, recapitulates shortly the theory propounded at the meeting of the British Association in 1899, that Stonehenge is a sundial, that the grooved bluestone held a high pole held in place by two withes (of which he says the marks can be plainly discerned on the back of the stone), and that the line of small holes across the corner of the slaughter stone was made, or at least utilised, to mark the progress of the shadow.

**Stonehenge.** "When, why, and by whom it was erected. Some account of the straightening and re-erecting of the Trilithons and Imposts." A long article in *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 31st, 1921, apparently by Harold J. Shepstone, and reprinted from the *Windsor Magazine*, with 8 photo blocks showing the process of straightening the stones, all, with one exception, exceedingly ill-printed. The article is practically an abstract of Col. Hawley's paper read at Warminster, and his account of the ditch and his conclusion that this is earlier than the existing structure of Stonehenge is given.

**The Mystery of Stonehenge.** By a special Investigator. Two articles in *The Times*, June 8th and 9th, 1921, with the headings "Magic Lore of the Builders—Old Bones and New Theories," and "Temple and Trading Centre. A Prehistoric Racecourse." The "Aubrey Holes" were the original sites of the foreign stones, a pre-Celtic, probably Neolithic, circle which existed before the erection of the present Stonehenge. This the Bronze Age people incorporated in their subsequent and greater Stonehenge, removing the foreign stones to the interior of their temple, the removal being celebrated by human sacrifices, of which the cremated bones found in the Aubrey holes are the remains. These sacrifices are imagined in detail by the writer. He suggests that Stonehenge, "in its day the greatest of all religious buildings, would also become a centre of secular importance." "Excavations have brought to light a multitude of objects whose presence can only be accounted for on the assumption that the neighbourhood of Stonehenge was used either for dwelling or trading purposes. There are no traces whatever of dwellings near Stonehenge, and these finds can, therefore, be accepted as proof that the temple ultimately came to be used as a primitive exchange." "Flint implements, glazed pottery of a domestic type . . . beads, bronze ornaments and the remains of animals." This, we are told, "establishes the contention that Stonehenge was an intertribal meeting place for the bartering of goods," and a picture is drawn of rafts on the Avon, chariots of the chieftains, tribesmen from the north with furs, processions of slaves, and all the rest of it, all founded on a few fragments of pottery, an object which may perhaps be a bronze bead, and a bronze ring which may be of any age! "The cursus was used for chariot racing and for nothing else." "The hard beaten ground at one end of the cursus reveals even now the magnitude of the crowds which once collected there"! "A General View of Stonehenge" accompanies these imaginative articles, which were apparently written by J. E. Gurdon, who signs one short article in the *Illustrated London News*, May 13th, 1922, which is an obvious abstract of the articles in *The Times*, accompanying a double-page bird's-eye view of Stonehenge Restored and the surrounding neighbourhood, entitled "A New Theory of Stonehenge: the Temple in its perfect form, with the cursus (chariot race course) in the left background, and a former backwater of the Avon, with a landing stage for traders (right foreground), a reconstruction drawing, under the title "Was Stonehenge a Megalithic Epsom and Royal Exchange?" *The Illustrated London News*, April 15th, 1922, has an admirable photograph from an aeroplane showing twenty-three of the "Aubrey holes" and the excavation of a portion of the ditch and one of the "barrows" within the earth circle. A small ground plan, and a key plan to the photograph are also given. A few notes by A. E. Lee disagree with with the ideas set forth in the articles in *The Times* on "The Mystery of Stonehenge."

A short editorial article in *The Times*, June 10th, 1921, on the age of Stonehenge with reference to the two articles noticed above,

concludes that there is no certain evidence for any date between the extremes of 1800 B.C. and 500 A.D., while the issue of June 13th, 1921, contains a letter by A. E. Lee arguing that the existing circle and horseshoe of "Foreign" stones occupy their original position and are not concentric with the sarsen circle and horseshoe, but are the remains of an earlier circle. He adopts the basis of Sir Norman Lockyer's calculations for the date of erection, and does not believe that the cursus was a racecourse; as to the number of flint flakes he very rightly attributes them to the making of the flint tools with which the stones were faced. In the same issue W. J. Perry writes an interesting letter, in which he gives many authenticated instances of stones for megalithic structures in various parts of the world which have certainly been transported considerable distances, in some cases by sea. He thinks that Avebury and Stonehenge were centres of manufacture of flint implements which were exported to all parts of the country, and that other regions occupied by megaliths are mining regions, and that the megaliths were erected not by the indigenous tribes, but by "foreigners from the Mediterranean bent on exploiting the wealth of Britain."

The *Wiltshire Gazette* of June 9th and 16th, 1921, has a series of ironical notes on "The Stonehenge Stunt," poking fun at *The Times* articles.

**The Ancient Highways and Tracks of Wiltshire, Berkshire, & Hampshire, and the Saxon Battlefields of Wiltshire.** By G. B. Grundy, D. Litt., *Archæological Journal*, vol. lxxv., pp. 69—194 (Wilts portions 69—118, 175—194).

This is a bulky and important paper, based primarily on the evidence of the 95 Saxon Charters, which are largely concerned with the possessions of the Abbeys of Malmesbury, Wilton, and Shaftesbury, in the neighbourhood of Malmesbury, Swindon, the Kennet basin, Pewsey Vale, and in the south the valleys of the Wylye, Nadder, and Ebbles, with some in the S.W. of the county.

Dr. Grundy classes early roads as follows:—

- PRE-ROMAN.—(1) *Ridgeways* (Saxon *Hrycgweg*, or sometimes *Herepath*), are through roads along the watershed.
- (2) *Summerways* (Saxon *Herepath*). Dr. Grundy maintains that "nearly every one of the great Ridgeways has its accompanying Summerway," running along the sides or bottom of the escarpments of the Downs, more or less parallel with the Ridgeways on the top, as the "Ich-nield Way" runs along beneath the Uffington White Horse, with the "Ridgeway" running above it—the latter for winter, the former for summer use. This idea, as well as the name, seems to be due entirely to Dr. Grundy.

ROMANO-BRITISH.—(1) *Roman Roads* (Saxon *Straet*, rarely *Herepath*).

- (2) *Romanised Roads*, earlier roads with evidence of some alteration in Roman times.

SAXON.—(1) New through tracks (*Herepath*=Highway).

- (2) *Weg*, any kind of road or track, generally purely local.

He takes the county in sections and discusses the line of the various roads mentioned in the charters, "Kingway" in Norton, Brokenborough, &c.; "Via Regia" and "Broadway," in Crudwell; The Ridgeway from Malmesbury to Brinkworth and Swindon; and that from Purton to Wootton Bassett and Clyffe Pypard; "Broadway" in Moredon. Of the name Ermine Street given to the Roman road from Wanborough to Speen, no trace is to be found in the charters, and he regards it as a modern invention. The Roman road from Wanborough to Cunetio is called "Brokeine Strate" in Liddington and Badbury. The Berkshire Portway is called "Icenhilde Weg" at Little Hinton as also in the Berkshire charters. The Ridgeway above does not bear this name. This road is traced with the tumuli, camps, &c., on its course from Bishopstone on the north, across Pewsey Vale to meet the Ridgeway running E. and W. on Wilsford Hill. A Ridgeway is traced from Marlborough to Barbury Camp, Uffcot and Salthrop; and an ancient highway from Dauntsey to Christian Malford, Foxham, and Bremhill, called "Rigweye" at Swallet Gate, and "Elde Street" at Foxham, where it branches, the modern names of "Friday Street" and "Harestreet" being evidence of a certain Romanisation of the track; it probably went on via Studley, Sandy Lane, and Verlucio, to Beacon Hill. The course of the Roman roads from Cunetio to Spina is discussed. Dr. Grundy makes the point that where earlier roads passed through districts afforested in post-Conquest times their traces are generally lost, as rights of way were naturally not encouraged under Forest Laws. Among other roads mentioned are the *Herepath*, *Lawpath*, or *Legalis Semita* from Collingbourne Ducis by Everley to Old Sarum; the *Herepath* from Burbage to Pewsey and Manningford Bruce; the Ridgeway from Manningford to Marlborough; the Bishops Cannings Harepath or Harpit Way; the Ridgeway from Imber by John-a-Gore's Cross to Casterley Camp, and its accompanying summerway from Easterton through Erchfont to Rushall; and the Ridgeways on each side of the Imber Valley. Of the Roman road from Old Sarum to Winchester Dr. Grundy notes that it is called *Ykeneldestrete* in a perambulation of the Forest of Clarendon *temp.* Ed. III. As to the supposed Roman road through Groveley by Dinton Beeches and Lower Pertwood to the lead mines on Mendip, as traced by Hoare and by others in modern days, Dr. Grundy does not believe in its existence as a genuine Roman road and suggests that it is possible to get from the Mendips to Old Sarum by a Ridgeway only a few miles longer than the suggested course of the Roman road. This Ridgeway went from Wilton by Ditchampton, Groveley, where stood the "Powten Stone" (Puntes Stan, Poltenstan, Poulting stone), Stockton Earthworks, Pertwood, White Sheet Hill, Kilmington, Druley, Upton Noble, Doulting, to the lead mines and the mouth of the Axe. Many local

roads are noted in the Wylve and Nadder valleys. The line of a Ridgeway is traced from Harnham Bridge, by Harnham Hill, Burcombe, Compton, Chiselbury Camp, Fovant, and White Sheet Hill. Several local roads are mentioned in Tisbury and the neighbourhood. The Roman road S.W. from Old Sarum is called in the charters *Seuennes-trete* (Sevenna's Street) in the S.W. of Bower Chalke parish. The probable course of the Ridgeway on the S. watershed of the Ebble is by Matrimony Farm, Great Yews, Stratford Tony, the Ox Drove, Woodminton Down, and Win Green. The Great Ridgeway of W. Wilts runs from Kilmington to Maiden Bradley, Baycliff Farm, Horningsham, Cley Hill Camp, Chapmanslade, Lambsgate Farm, St. George's Cross, Beckington, Bradford-on-Avon, Maplecroft, Farleigh Wick, Hatt House, Rudloe, Hartham Park, Biddestone, Yatton Keynell, and Grittleton, to the Fosse. Dr. Grundy suggests that the sites of Old Sarum, Marlborough (Cunetio), Malmesbury, Wootton Bassett, and Wilton, were all determined by the fact that they are at the centres of the network of Prehistoric Ridgeways in the county. In his itineraries of the Ridgeways he notes the camps and the barrows that lie so plentifully along their course, the latter "illustrating that tendency common among early peoples to bury the illustrious dead beside frequented highways." Dr. Grundy's work will probably be challenged considerably in detail by anyone who walks over the lines suggested on the ground itself, for he has written almost entirely by the light of the Ordnance Maps, and does not claim to have gone over the course of the roads himself, but as a general conspectus of the ancient roads of the county, his work fills a gap which badly wanted filling.

As regards the Saxon battlefields, the Wodnesbeorh of the two battles of A D 592 and 715 has been commonly identified with Wanborough, but on the Saxon charters Wanborough is spelt Wenbeorh, the name of a barrow which has now disappeared. Dr. Grundy agrees with Ekblom and Stevenson that Wanborough cannot be derived from Wodnesbeorh and must therefore be given up as the site of the battles. But a charter of Alton Priors, speaks of the spring called Broadwell, and the Herepath to the west of Woden's Barrow (Wodnes Beorh), and he concludes that these points are certainly the Ridgeway, and the Long Barrow, Adam's Grave, on the W. side of it, and here he, following Stevenson, very reasonably places the site of the battles.

As to Ethandune, that perennial subject for argument, he holds by the Wiltshire Edington, but places the PetraAegbryhta near Willoughby Hedge, N.N.E. of W. Knoyle village, a meeting place of ridgeways, and Igleah at Eastleigh Wood.

Of Ellandune he argues from the charters against Canon Jones, Mrs. Story Maskelyne, and others. that it did not include the high down S. of Wroughton, but must have included parts of both the Lydiards as well as the N. part only of Wroughton, and that the battle took place nearer the boundary of Purton and not on the downs to the south. It

is really a question as to the weight to be assigned to apparently conflicting evidence, and Mrs. Story Maskelyne has strong ground in the fact that the "Ellandune" property, belonging to Winchester, did in later times extend right up to the Ridgeway below Barbury.

The site of the Battle of "Meretun," or "Maeredun," A.D. 871, has been placed at Marden, which Ekblom derives from "Meorh" "Horse." But a Beechingstoke charter calls this valley "Mearcdenu," "boundary dean," doubtless the original of Marden, which could never have been "Meretun." Dr. Grundy therefore identified the site of the battle as Marten, near Bedwyn, but does not seem to know that he has been anticipated in this identification by Mr. W. M. Adams (*W.A.M.*, xli., 312). Cynete, the site of a defeat of the Danes in 1006 A.D., has been placed at Kintbury (Berks). Dr. Grundy suggests East Kennet as more likely.

**Wiltshire Essays. By Maurice Hewlett. Oxford University Press, 1921.** Cloth, 6½in. × 4¼in., pp. 234. 6s. 6d. net.

A Wiltshireman now by virtue of many years' residence at Broadchalke, the author calls his latest volume, containing thirty-three essays, reprinted from various periodicals and papers, "Wiltshire Essays," because, as he explains, they were all written at Broadchalke, and some of them are directly concerned with Wiltshire matters. His attitude towards the county and its people is best shown in "Our First and Last," in which he sets forth his belief that the peasantry, the labouring folk, that is, of Wiltshire and the counties to the south and west of it, represent still the aboriginal stock of Neolithic times comparatively unmingled with the blood of the many waves of conquerors, Saxons, Danes, Scandinavians, Normans, who have successively swept over the country and have very largely affected the blood of the Midlands and the North and East of England. He makes the point that the labouring folk of Wiltshire and the West are, and always have been through the ages, largely a race apart, with their own weaknesses and their own strength. He has learned by personal contact with them what their weak and their strong points are, he sums up their mental and moral characteristics with singular fairness and penetration, and the deliberate conclusion that he comes to is, that they are the soundest class in the nation, and that if the evil days of poverty and a largely-reduced population come upon us in the future, as he prophesies, the agricultural peasantry will become again what they were before the industrialization of England, the backbone of the country.

Reviewed, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 16th; *Wiltshire Times*, Feb. 18th, 1922 (by H. G. Woodford); and in article, "Maurice Hewlett as a Looking Glass," in *Country Life*, April 15th, 1922.

**Wanderings in Wessex. An Exploration of the Southern Realm from Itchen to Otter. By Ederic Holmes. London. R. Scott. [1922.]** Cr. 8vo, pp. 380. "The English Countryside" Series.



This book covers Hampshire, Dorset, East Devon, South Wilts and part of Somerset and Berks. The Wiltshire portion is contained in two chapters, "Salisbury and the Rivers," and "Stonehenge and the Plain," and a portion of the chapter on the "Berkshire Border," pp. 243—343. A very pleasantly written book designed to give some general sort of idea of the district covered by five counties to the traveller on foot or by motor or cycle, who likes to know the roads that will give him the best views, and to have ready to hand a page or two to tell him what kings and other well-known folk have lived in or visited the places he passes through. It is not a guide book, except to the chief roads of the district. The Churches are generally only mentioned in the shortest possible way, though what is said about them is generally correct so far as it goes. The literary and historical associations of the places seem to be the point that most appeals to the author himself. The show places, however, are treated in greater detail. The account of Stonehenge and the various theories as to its origin and purpose is, within its limits, very good, and, moreover, up to date, for it mentions the "Aubrey holes." Salisbury Cathedral is pleasantly described, Old Sarum less adequately, for he does not seem to know that the foundations of the old Cathedral have been uncovered and planned. Avebury is less satisfactorily dealt with, and the writer does not seem to know of the recent excavations. Devizes, Avebury, Marlborough, and Ramsbury are the most northerly points touched on., There are quite a number of misprints which might have been avoided by a more careful reading of the proofs, and most of them are religiously reproduced in the index! E. and W. Towell (Stowell), Morton Bavant (Norton), Langbridge and Buxton Deverill (Longbridge and Brixton), Gervus (Cervus) in the inscription on the old Potterne Font, Burford (Barford) near Downton, Honnington (Homington). Besides these there are a certain number of downright mistakes. Edmond Wyndham "Tempest's" (Tennant) memorial in the Cathedral is noticed, and Bishop "Wayte" is credited with certain work there. The Battle of Ellandune was fought in all probability not at Wilton but at Wroughton. Fonthill House is not built on the site of Beckford's "Abbey." The Wooden Peg Tankard at Wardour is not a chalice. Of the twenty-five small sketches by the author in the text in the Wiltshire portion of the book, Salisbury Market Place, and High St. Gate, Ludgershall Church, Boyton Manor, Potterne Porch House, St. John's, Devizes, and Bishop's Cannings Church are quite nice. The four full-page drawings by another hand are less interesting.

**A Memoir of Brigadier-General Walter Long, C.M.G., D.S.O. With portraits. Printed for private circulation. London. John Murray. 1921.**

Cloth, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.  $\times$  5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., pp. vii. + 77. Ten portraits and view of his grave. This biography consists of a short "Foreword" of 3 pp. by Field-Marshal Earl French; Reminiscences of his schooldays at Harrow and

after, by Bishop Weldon, then Headmaster, pp. 4—26 ; A Memoir by his Father (Ld. Long, of Wraxall), pp. 27—49 ; Rood Ashton War Memorial, unveiling ceremony by Lord French, and dedication by the Primate of All Ireland, with Lord French's speech and the Primate's sermon ; and the account, reprinted from the *Wiltshire Times*, of Lord French's visit to Rood Ashton and the unveiling of the Tablets and Memorial Window, pp. 51—75.

Lord French, under whom he served, both in the Boer War and in France, heads his short preface with the text, "Whom the Gods love die young," and sums up his character thus :—"Like Marshal Ney he can justly be described as 'The Bravest of the Brave.' . . . His leading characteristics were great strength of character, remarkable fixity of mind and purpose, and above all an inflexible appreciation of his duty and an iron determination to carry it out at all costs. . . . Such qualities were combined with a disposition so simple, gentle, and sweet tempered as to give him an unusual and wonderful power over those who were placed under his command." To his father he wrote :—"Your only consolation, and it is a great one, lies in the atmosphere of glory in which dear Toby lived and died. What a record to convey to the other side !" And Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, who had known him well as A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught, bore testimony to his remarkable power of winning the affection of those about him. "It is not too much for me to say that all who knew him there not only respected but loved him as well." A fellow-officer of the Scots Greys again writes :—"My poor pen can do no justice to his character, the finest character I have ever met or ever shall, and if you were to ask any of his multitudes of friends what they thought of him they would all say 'The bravest man, both morally and physically, and the greatest gentleman they ever met.'" From a boy he had set his heart upon serving in the Scots Greys, and in the Scots Greys he served, both in the Boer War and in France, until he felt it his duty to leave the regiment to command the 6th Wilts in the trenches. As an athlete he just missed playing for Harrow at Lords, he was the champion light weight boxer of the army, and was a notable horseman, both on the polo ground and in the hunting field. His father says of him :—"To me it has always seemed that he exemplified probably more than any man I have ever known the real spirit of the happy warrior." A charming memoir of one who deserved to be had in remembrance.

**Some Old Houses of Devizes. By Ed. Kite. No. 10.  
Greystone House. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 27th, 1921.**

S.

The initials I.A. for James and Ann Sutton, and the date show that 1731.

the house was built on the marriage of their only son and heir, Prince Sutton, as his residence, in the year when Mr. Sutton was Mayor. It is of one date and uniform throughout, except for some earlier Jacobean panelling used in one of the upper rooms. The fine oak staircase rises

in a square well from the ground floor to the roof, with an elaborate plaster ceiling, a military trophy in high relief in the centre. There are also good plaster ceilings throughout the house, and oak panelling in many of the rooms. There was an earlier house on the site occupied in 1616 by Richard Flower, who was Mayor in 1604, 1611, and 1629, and married Margery, d. of Thomas Hunt, gent. His father was Stephen Flower, a Devizes draper. His brothers, Thomas and Robert, left bequests to the poor of Devizes. Margery, d. of Richard Flower, married, as his second wife, Thomas, s. of Thomas Long, of Little Cheverell, sheriff in 1653, nephew of Richard Long, of Collingbourne Kingston, ancestor of the Rood Ashton Longs. Richard Long, b. 1617, died in 1671, aged 54. A tablet to his memory exists in St. John's Church. Thomas Long's third son, Richard, of Salisbury, was the ancestor of Long, of Salisbury, and Preshaw, Hants. His daughter, Elizabeth, married 1690, John Locke, a Devizes attorney, the ancestor of Locke of Seend and Rowdeford. Thomas, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Seeley, of Newbury, 1676, and in 1714 their daughters Mary and Eleanor, conveyed the site of Greystone House to James Sutton clothier. Thomas Kent, s. of John Kent, M.P. (who died 1630) also occupied the earlier house. The Suttons were Devizes clothiers. Thomas, born 1653, became Master of the Drapers' Company in 1686, and was several times Mayor. His son, James, born 1678, was Mayor in 1697, as his name on the 6th bell of St. John's peal testifies. He bought the property, pulled down the old house, and built the present Greystone House. He was Mayor 1730, and died 1733, aged 55. Prince Sutton, clothier, his only son, born 1701, lived in the house until his death. He married Mary, a daughter of George Willy, a mercer of Devizes, was Mayor in 1744, Sheriff 1762, dying in 1779, aged 78. He bought the Manor of Manningford Bruce from the Nicholas family. Willy, s. of Prince Sutton, b. 1732, was tried for the murder of "that unfortunate young lady, Miss Bell, otherwise Sharpe," at Marylebone on Oct. 4th, 1760, but was acquitted. He died 1775, and his younger brother, James Sutton, inheriting the Roundway estate, built the present mansion. His daughter, Mrs. Estcourt, sold Greystone House to the Rev. Charles Lucas, b. at Daventry, Curate successively of Avebury and Devizes. He lived in Greystone House until his death in 1854, aged 84. He married Sarah Anne, d. of the Rev. Henry Williams, Perpetual Curate of Heytesbury. His children all died unmarried. His portrait hangs in the Council Chamber, Devizes. His executors sold Greystone House to William Gifford Everett, M.D., s. of Will. Everett, of Devizes, grocer, in 1862. He sold it to Henry Hale Hulbert, solicitor. The present tenant, Mr. Herbert Sainsbury, has done much towards preserving the fine features of the interior.

**Some Old Houses of Devizes. [No. 11.] New Park and the Sutton Family.** *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 24th, 1921.

On the death of Willy, eldest s. of Prince Sutton, 1775, New Park passed to his younger brother, James Sutton, M.P. for Devizes, 1765

—1780, and Mayor, 1769. He married, 1771, Eleanor, d. of Anthony Addington, M.D., of Reading, and sister of the Rt. Hon. Hen. Addington, Speaker of the House of Commons (Lord Sidmouth), M.P. for Devizes, who erected the Market Cross, and gave the colours to the Devizes Loyal Volunteers in 1799, the presentation being made by Mrs. Sutton on Roundway Hill, with much ceremony, the afternoon being spent "with the utmost conviviality." These colours now hang in St. John's Church. James Sutton was Sheriff in 1785, and died in 1801. His daughter, Eleanor, married Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, of Estcourt House, Tetbury, who resided at New Park and was succeeded there by his son, the Rt. Hon. T. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt, who, on removing to Estcourt, sold New Park to Mr. Holford, of Weston Birt, from whose trustees it passed to the Colston family, its name being changed to Roundway Park. The house (New Park) was built 1780—1792, James Wyatt being the architect.

In the same issue of the *Gazette* is an article on "Some Earlier History of the "New Park," or "Little Park." In a charter of K. Henry in 1149 two hides in Roundway (Rindweiam) were reserved to the Crown, and were apparently soon after imparked and became "The New Park," the tenants holding under the Crown, whilst the rest of the tenants in Roundway, including the Nicholas family, held under the Bishop, as Lord of the Manor of Bishops Cannings. Certain parcels of land in the park anciently belonged to the Chapel of St. Mary, Devizes, one named Bascombe, and four acres "on the hill of the Parklands" (1381) and four acres "under the same hill." "Surbatt's" Charity property belonging to the alms house in St. John's Churchyard, was somewhere near the present house. These lands were exchanged by the Sutton family for others outside the park. Catherine Parr was the last of a long line of Queens who held Devizes Castle and the two parks as part of their dower. Philip, 4th Earl of Pembroke, Sir Peter Vanlore, Sen. and Jun., Henry Alexander, Earl of Stirling, Edward Hope, George Willy, Sen. and Jun., and Prince Sutton were successive owners.

"Quakers' Walk," the avenue leading from Devizes to the park, is only a corruption of the old name, "The Keeper's Walk."

### **Some Old Houses of Devizes. [No. 12.] The Weavers' Hall.** *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 23rd, 1922.

This stood on the north side of Wine Street, on the site of the present Nos. 5 and 6. Nothing remains of the old building. It belonged to the Mayor and Burgesses, by whom it was appropriated to the use of the Guild, who were responsible for its maintenance. The Guild actually used the upper storey, the ground floor being underlet. Edward Hope, jun. (1668), Nath. Drew (1671), Phil. Painter and Rich. Escott (1679), Walter Seager (1702), Mr. Bernard (1712), were tenants. The Hall was used for the meetings of the Guild until 1769, after which they met in the Sessions Hall. A private chapel, perhaps the Chapel of St. Thomas, mentioned in 1516, was attached to the Hall.

The history of the rise of the Merchant Guilds is touched on and the cut of the arms of the Devizes Guild confirmed by the Heralds in 1565 and 1623 is given. The Guild confirmed by the Charter of 1605 was remodelled in 1614 and included the Drapers', Mercers', and Leather-sellers' companies, each of which included in turn several different trades. Strangers paid heavy fines before they were allowed to exercise their trade in the borough. John Mayo, goldsmith, paid a silver bowl to the Drapers' Company in 1673, as also did Thomas Johnson (1628), and James Hughes (1665) to the Mercers'. Richard Greenland, "pipemaker," is mentioned in 1688. The bye-laws of the Guild having gradually ceased to prevent unauthorised trading it was finally dissolved in 1770.

**Some Old Houses of Devizes. No. 13. St. John's Court (No. 4) and the Almshouses adjoining. By Ed. Kite. Wiltshire Gazette, May 25th, 1922.**

This was the house of Thomas Coventre, Mayor 1429, died 1451, founder of the Almshouse in St. John's Churchyard. This endowment was augmented by the bequest of William Coventre, apparently his brother, who endowed a charity in St. Mary's Church with a yearly payment to the four women inmates of the Almshouse. This Almshouse was a half-timbered structure with overhanging upper storey, and was pulled down and rebuilt about 1842. Norman stones were then found in the foundations and walls with mouldings identical with those of St. John's Church, evidently part of the Norman walls of the Church, removed when the early 15th century aisles were built.

The whole of the building in St. John's Court from the entrance southwards was originally a hall 18ft. × 15ft., open to the timber roof which still remains, with a carved oak cornice at the springing of the roof, portions of which also exist, with a large fireplace, now built up in the W. wall, and a narrow doorway. This is now converted into a dwelling house of two storeys. Its date is apparently *cir.* 1430. Mr. Kite gives many notes of the Coventre family. John Coventre appears in 1336; Nicholas a chaplain in 1399, was Rector of Upton Lovel in 1409; John Coventre appears in 1414, and was Mayor in 1420. In 1433 he received a commission "to arrest and take the carpenters, stone cutters, tilers, labourers, and other workmen required for the repairs of the Castle of Devizes and for the enclosure of the Park of Devizes—also to provide all things necessary." John and William Coventry, sons of Will Coventre, sen., and brothers of Thomas, founder of the almshouse, appear amongst Wilts gentry in 1433; Henry was instituted to Atworth Chapel, 1439; and John, of Devizes, was one of the feoffees of the Manor of Lydiard Tregoze, 1445. Three chantries in St. Mary's Church were founded by John, Sen., William, and John, Jun., who died 1472 and left a daughter, Joan, w. of Thomas Bayley, of the Bayleys of Baldham, in Keevil, several of whom Mr. Kite mentions. An account is given of the "Coventre's Dole, bequeathed by a poor weaver who received a loaf of bread from a baker when destitute in

Devizes, and in return at his death left money to distribute to every person in Devizes a small loaf on a particular day. The date of the bequest is not known. The income was derived from lands at Bedborough known as "The Dolemead," the sum distributed varying from £4 to £12 13s in 1786, when for some unexplained reason the Charity ceased, though it is mentioned in the council books on 6th January, 1802, but was not distributed.

**Some Old Houses of Devizes. [No. 14.] Bluett's Court and Southbroom House.** *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 7th, 1922.

Bluett's Court in Southbroom, mentioned in a deed of 1447, was then owned by Richard and Margaret Gilbert. John Gilbert gave eight acres of land in the New Park to St. Mary's Church, in 1381. In 1545 Will. Page owned three cottages called "Blewetts," apparently the "Bluett Court" of the previous century, and leased them to Robert Truslowe. This lease later on was held by James Yate, of Upham, in Aldbourne, and in 1570 by William Taylor, of Horton. John Drew, or Trewe (I.), married Maud, d. of Richard Cuffe, Mayor of Devizes, 1502, and in 1504 held leases of Rangeborn, where he built the two mills known as Drew's Pond Mills, taken down only a few years ago. He also held leases of lands in the tithings of Wick and Nursteed. Robert Drew (I.), s. of John (I.), married the sister of Will. Reade, M.P. for Devizes, 1553. His son, John (II.), married Elinor, d. of Will. Cooke, of Lacock. He bought Rangeborne Manor, and perhaps constructed the great pond known as Drew's Pond. He was buried at St. John's, 1614, bequeathing 18s. yearly to the poor as a charge on "Bell Close," in Southbroom. His son, Robert (II.), born 1574, M.P. for Devizes, married Jane, d. of John Jackman, Sheriff of London. His son, John (III.), married Eliz. d. of Sir Humphrey Lynd, of Cobham. His house at Southbroom, "a stately place," was destroyed in the Civil War. His son, John (IV.), married Eliz. Mitchell, of Calstone. In 1680 the Southbroom property was sold to (Sir) John Eyles, Ld. Mayor. His son, John Eyles (II.), died 1752. His daughter, Maria, married, 1724, Geo. Heathcote, of Erlestone, afterwards Ld. Mayor of London, 1742. He lived at Southbroom and was buried at St. John's. Edward Eyles, s. of John II., built the present Southbroom House in 1773, on an entirely new site, the Road Act of 1755 establishing the present highway from the corner of Southbroom Park to the turnpike at Nursteed, having brought the road, which formerly ran from the east of St. James' Church along Brickley Lane and through Nursteed village, too near the old house. Josiah Eyles Heathcote, nephew to Edward Eyles, succeeded to the property, and to him in the *History of Devizes* the building of the house is wrongly ascribed. On his death in 1811. unmarried, the Southbroom property was bought by Will. Salmon, Town Clerk of Devizes, who married Miss Mortimer, of No. 1, Little Brittox, where at the baker's and pastrycook's shop the famous Devizes "Simnel Cakes" were made. He died 1826, and was succeeded by his

son, Will. Wroughton Salmon, who about 1840 sold the property to the trustees of Geo. Watson Taylor, of Erlestoke Park, under whom Robert Parry Nisbet, M.P. for Chippenham, 1856—9, and Sheriff 1849, held the tenancy for forty-two years. Robert Henryson Caird bought the estate, made considerable additions to the house, and sold it in 1913 to Sir Horace Westropp McMahon, who sold it in 1919 to Capt. Charles Gascoigne, who has sold it this year (1922) to Messrs. W. E. Chivers & Sons, of Devizes.

**Devizes Congregational Church. Its 150 years of History.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 1st, 1922, contains notes on the history of the Congregational Chapel. It was founded as an organised congregation in 1772, Robert Sloper being its pastor for the first forty years. Richard Elliott, his successor from 1803 to 1853, was the most notable of its ministers. William Kingsland, Robert Dawson, Daniel Anthony, Walter Jones, William Darwent, T. Owen Prosser, William Kingsland, and Arthur Axe bring down the succession to the present day.

**Woollen Trade in the West of England.** Daniel Defoe's description of the dimensions of the woollen trade in the West of England in "The Complete English Tradesman," in which he reckons the numbers employed directly in the trade at over a million, is quoted in the *Wiltshire Times*, May 20th, 1922, which also prints a letter from "Englishman," Westbury, Feb. 28th, 1738, calling Lord Harrington's attention to the miserable condition of the weavers in Wiltshire, and the tyranny (as he asserts) of the clothiers, their masters.

**From an Old Devizes Manuscript Book. A Methodical Tradesman of the 18th Century. His Record of Business, Local and National Events.** *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 30th, April 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th, May 4th, 11th, 18th, 1922.

Capt. B. H. Cunnington has transcribed the most interesting items contained in the Day Book of George Sloper, begun in 1753 and ending in 1802. It is a book of 260 pages, 16½ in. × 6½ in., now in the possession of Mr. Marler Sloper, of Devizes. The writer was a baker living in the house now occupied by the New Era Laundry (recently by Messrs. Chivers), at the corner of Sheep Street and Hare and Hounds Street. He gives the value of the bread he baked every day, amounting to £98,446 19s. 0d. in the 49½ years. The notes refer to matters of general interest as well as family and local events. He quotes several instances of criminals being hanged in chains near the site of their crimes. On July 8th, 1773, occurs the following:—"Thursday night John Acorman of Pattney the baker and miller was robbed on Etchilhampton Hill above ye Monument a little a crosse the old road and on Fryday James Sloper and Wm. Coombs was taken up on susspision of ye above

Robery and was committed by Charles Garth Esq. to Prison for the same but both declared themselves perfectly innocent. Tryed at Salisbury Aug. 3 and by the Jury was declared to be guilty and on Aug. 17th they was both hanged and dyed very penitent but both declared they was inocent of the crime for which was agoing to die for, and I sincerely and verily believe with all my Hart and Soul they was innocent."

"Mem. Since it has been found by the Words of Rob. Franklin that his brothers Thomas and John was the men that robed Acorman."

In 1773 he notes "Edward Eyles Esqr. (ye Govener) pulled down the Great House in ye Green and built a new one." (Southbroom House). On May 25th, 1774, "The Rev. Mr. Edward Innes took procession round the Town as Rector May 25 Wensday and I gave them cake and ale over the pales at ye end of the garden."

Oct. 31st, 1776. "Silsbury Hill opened in expectation to find some great Curiosity but nothing was found." June 4th, 5th, 6th, 1777. "Assisted Mr. James Sutton (executor to the late Mr. Thomas Thurman, who died on March 27th) in giving away to the second poor of this town one thousand pounds . . . and Mr. Sutton according to Mr. Thurman's will gave the residue of his estate and effects (after all debts and legacies was paid) two thousand pounds and upwards to poor Tradesmen of this Town. . . . Mem. took a list of more than 1500 poor in St. Mary's Parish that received part of the £1000 at 10s. 6d. each." April 4th, 1780. "James Sutton of New Park Esq. began building a New House at New Park about this time." A manservant of that same house having drowned himself was buried on Sunday evening, Sept. 21st, 1783, "in the cross road on the left hand as you goes out between Horton and Roundway to B. Canings field," but most suicides were buried at Gallows Ditch.

On Dec. 12th, 1783, Smugglers to the number of 40 or more came to Devizes, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night and retook a large quantity of tea from Mr. Wood the supervisor.

It is noted that "There was not a single Katt-Key to be found on any Ash Tree in the Kingdom of the growth of last year 1794, so it was in many papers advertized a large premium this spring 1795 to any person who could produce one single bunch of the growth of 1794, but there was not one found as was ever heard of."

It is worth noting, too, that Tan Hill Fair is called St. Ann's Hill Fair in 1799.

**Official Guide to Devizes.** Published by Vickery, Kyrle, & Co., Ltd., 4, Great Marlborough Street, London, W. 1 [1922].

Sewn, cr. 8vo, pp. 48. Good photo-process views of The Castle; St. John's Church, N. Side, Interior, Tower Arches, and Chancel; Market Place; the Brittox; Quakers' Walk; Avon Vale Hunt; Canal and Locks below Devizes; St. James' Church and Crammer Pond. Very short but well written accounts of Castle, Churches, Museum, walks and excursions, and many advertisements.



**A Short Outline Guide to the Archæological Periods, as illustrated by the Exhibits in the Museum, Devizes. Compiled by B. Howard Cunnington (Hon. Curator) and Mrs. M. E. Cunnington [1922].**

Pamphlet, 6½ in. × 4 in., pp. 11. Price 3d.

Intended primarily for classes of children visiting the Museum, this little guide will also be useful to adult visitors who are not expert archæologists, many of whom no doubt will be glad of its simple statements of "What is meant by Archæology," of "Man's gradual advance in knowledge and improvement in mode of Life," of "The Divisions of Prehistoric Times," and the "Summary of the Prehistoric Periods in Wiltshire as represented by Exhibits in the Museum," with very short references to the cases in which examples of objects of the successive ages from Palæolithic to Pagan Saxon times are to be seen.

**The Actts of the Baptists in the Borrow of Devizes.**

An article giving a concise history of the Devizes Baptists by H. Tull is printed in *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 31st, 1922. The first Devizes meeting was set up by a woman named Fream and her husband in 1645, who probably lived at No. 22 in the Brittox, behind which stands the remains of the old "Meeting House" which was used for worship until 1780, Sir John "Isles" having presented to the "Meeting" the lease of a house in 1673 (renewed in 1772), doubtless this same house. James Webb, the minister, took a prominent part in the first General Assembly in 1689. The first "Church Book" is dated 1704, when there were 59 members and John Filkes was the pastor. Among the benefactors were Sarah and James Wright. The new chapel in Maryport Street was built in 1780. The secession of the New Baptist congregation took place in 1792.

**The Passing of Devizes Prison.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 21st, 1922, had an article with two large and good photo illustrations, "Exterior of the Prison showing entrance gateway and part of the surrounding wall," and "Interior of the Prison, taken from the Gatehouse, showing the Governor's House and some of the ranges of cells." Built in 1810 as a county gaol, and after the disuse of Fisher-ton Goal in 1870, became the only gaol in the county. Its architect was Richard Ingleman. Polygonal in outline, with the governor's house in the centre, it contained 11 wards and 210 cells, those for men being 10ft. high, 7ft. 3in. wide, and 8ft. 3in. long. The women's cells were 7ft. high, 5ft. wide, 7ft. 5in. long. From 1912 to 1914 it was used only for accused persons under remand, and on the outbreak of war in 1914 it became until March, 1920, a Detention Barracks (*i.e.*, a military Prison). Since then it has been entirely unused until it was sold by auction Sept. 14th, 1922, and was bought as it stands by Messrs. W. E. Chivers & Sons, of Devizes, for £2,550, including the old Officers' Quarters outside, now known as Park View and let out as flats. The most notable of the executions from 1824, when the first took place, to

1903, the date of the last, are recalled, and a list of the "Governors" or "Chief Warders in Charge" is given. Whether the buildings will be pulled down or adapted to residential uses remains to be seen.

**The Church of All Saints at Westbury under the Plain.** By the Rev. H. C. Brooks. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 10th, 17th, Dec. 1st, 8th, 15th, 1921.

Westbury Church is taken by the author as a text enabling him to dwell discursively on the place which the Parish Church filled in mediæval days in the life of the people and the teaching of which it was the symbol. The history of the English Church, and the growth of its architecture as expressive of its history, are enlarged on at considerable length in connection with the various features of the building. Its probable appearance in succeeding ages is described and the reasons for, and meaning of, successive alterations in style, and plan, and fabric are suggested in detail, together with descriptions of mediæval ritual and ceremonial in connection with the fabric or furniture of the Church. After the Church the writer deals in the same way with the Manor as a text for a discussion on manorial tenure generally. One of the smaller Manors at Westbury was the Chantry Manor—the Parsonage Farm in Church Street was the Farm of the Chantry Manor, held until recently by the Bourne family; hence Bourne's Walk and Bourne's Barton. The Chantry was the official residence of the Chantor or Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral, for whose maintenance the "Church of Westbury" was assigned by Ed. I., who also gave the Priory Manor to the Black Monks of Steventon, Berks. The Court Baron of this Manor was held in the Priory Barn in Church Street. The descent of the Manor of Broke is traced through the Paveley, Cheney, Willoughby, and Blount families. The name, "The Park," still attached to one of the fields at Brook shows where the Park surrounding the great house built by Robert, Lord Willoughby de Broke, was situated. Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, of Broke, was the pupil and friend of Erasmus.

The next section, "The Manor and its Lords," contains most useful material. The family history of the Paveleys, Cheneys, Willoughbys de Broke, and the Blounts of Broke, Mauduits and Phipps of Chalcote, Rouse and Ley of Heywood, is given at some length. James Blount, 6th Lord Mountjoy, succeeding his father 1545, married Katherine, d. of Thomas Leigh, of St. Oswald, Devon, 1557, and died 1581. His second son, Charles, b. 1563, succeeding as 7th Lord Mountjoy, was wounded at the battle of Zutphen, was made K.G. 1597, and in the same year became Lord Deputy in Ireland. Landing in 1600 he directed operations against Tyrone and the Irish rebels. In 1603 he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was created Earl of Devonshire. He died 1605, being buried in Westminster Abbey. He never resided at Broke, which he first let to the Bonhams, and in 1599 sold the estate to William Jones, of Edington, for £3,500. He died 1620. Sefton, s. of Will Jones, married Mary Still, d. of the Bp. of Bath and

Wells. His son, Sefton Jun., married Hester White. The co-heiresses of Sefton, Jun., Anne Whaley and Elizabeth Longe sold the estate in 1651 to Nicholas Greene. His son, Nicholas Jun., married Mary Read and died 1688, when his son, Richard Greene, sold Brook House to Edward Lisle 1689, who again sold it in 1693 to Stephen Blatch. The present owner is Arthur Ernest Maby.

The Mauduits held the Manor of Leigh in the 12th century. Hen. II. granted the Manor of Warminster to Robert, 4th Lord Maudit. In the 13th century one branch of the Mauduits continued to hold the Manor of Leigh. Thomas Maudit, s. of Warine, Lord of Warminster, held Lordship in the Manor of Westbury under Ed. II. He was executed after the battle of Boroughbridge, 1322. His estates were restored to his younger son, John, whose heiress, Matilda, married Sir Henry Greene, who thus became possessed of Chalcote and Leigh, and was executed in 1399. This branch of the Mauduits ended in Matilda, but the family continued at Warminster and built a chantry chapel in the Church there 1485—1509. Under Hen. VIII. Nicholas Phipps held the Manor of Chalcote, dying in 1615. His son, Nicholas (II.), who died 1656, was also Lord of Leigh. He left Broke to his son John, and Leigh to Thomas. Chalcote is still held by the Phipps family. Heywood was bought by Matthew, s. of Henry Ley, of Teffont Evias. Matthew was M.P. for Westbury and gave the Borough Seal in 1597. James Ley, Matthew's youngest brother, b. at Teffont Evias 1552 was M.P. for Westbury, Sergeant-at-Law 1603, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, 1605, Knighted 1609, Baronet 1620, married, first, Mary Pettey, who died 1613; secondly, Mary Bower. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1621, he presided at the trial of Sir Francis Bacon. Lord High Treasurer, and Baron Ley 1624, Earl of Marlborough 1626. Married, thirdly, Jane, d. of Lord Butler of Bramfield. Died 1629, buried in the Paveley Chapel in Westbury Church. Henry, b. 1595, his eldest son, 2nd Earl of Marlborough, died 1638. James, s. of Henry, 3rd Earl, fought at sea on the King's side in the Civil War, became Lord Admiral at Dartmouth at the Restoration and was killed in the action off the Texell against the Dutch in 1665. His uncle William succeeded and dying in 1679, the title of Earl of Marlborough became extinct. Heywood House became the residence of William Phipps, Governor of Bombay, and afterwards of the Gibbs and Ludlow families.

The story of the Acorn Cup and of its adventures is told at length down to 1918. A list of Vicars and Rectors from 1342 is given, and it is noted that an oil portrait of the Rev. Thomas Cooke, Vicar 1813, is preserved in the Parish Room. The writer then returns to the Church, and after a chapter on Church Symbolism, a good deal of it much strained, he gives a full account of the windows and their inscriptions, the tablets recording restoration work in 1847 and 1903, the charitable benefactions, &c., and the tombs and monumental inscriptions throughout the Church.

The Inventory of Church Plate in 1750 is printed in full. In

addition to the "Acorn Cup" it mentions the following pieces, none of them now existing at Westbury :—

"Two gilt cups and two covers pretty near of a size. One cup has these words and letters on it: 'Westbury R. E. T. M. Churchwardens, 1630'; the other cup and cover neither letter nor mark."

"One silver waiter with these words:—'This plate is given for the Glory of God to Westbury Church 1750' on the other side the Bayley coat of arms. The silver waiter, the present Mrs. Sarah Bayley in the Lane gave to Westbury Church 1750, and at her desire Mr. Hewitt got Mr. Thos. Burroughs, Silversmith in the Devizes, to engrave the above words upon the back side of it."

"A Pewter Salver, in the middle of which is our Saviour on the Cross with these words: 'What have we got that we have not received of the Lord? 169—.'"

"One Pewter Dish; two Pewter Flagons marked E.B.; one Bowl; three Napkins, one of which is marked W.P."

With the alteration of the floor in the chancel in 1913 three stone coffins were found under the altar and a number of ledger stones under the pavement. The inscriptions on all that were then exposed are given in full here, including that of Mrs. Eliz. Ivie, wife of James Ivie, Vicar, and the curious note thereon in the registers by the Rev. Thomas Hewitt, Vicar, who buried his son in the same grave having first "brushed up and placed in the corner of the grave" Mrs. Ivie's "remains."

The tower, the later part of which was built about 1500, consists of the Ringing Chamber, the Bell Chamber, and a room above the bells with a large fireplace. The author suggests that this may have been the room of the night watchman keeping guard over the town in case of fires. Its floor was removed in 1921. The bell frame, also removed in 1921, was erected by William Francis and William Andrews in 1616. In 1921 two new bells were added to the original six which were all recast, the inscriptions being reproduced on the new bells. The "curfew" or "Angelus" is still rung at Westbury. The writer identifies the site occupied now by the Church Institute, at the entrance to the churchyard from the Market Place, built in place of old cottages pulled down in living memory, as that of the Church House. A memorandum by Thomas Hewitt (Vicar) reads "1764 Mr. Ivie was the last Vicar who asserted his right to the houses built in Westbury churchyard next the Mill Pond, and sued for in Chancery, which were delivered up to me 29th September, 1759."

Indentures of the lease of Church House are dated 1564 and 1581. It is described as the house and garden adjoining to the back of the house and brewhouse belonging to the Lord Abingdon Arms (now the Lopes Arms). Mr. Hewitt appears to have turned it into cottages in 1770, his initials T. H. are inserted in the wall of the adjoining shed.

A useful condensation of this paper so far as it is concerned with the

Church was printed and published by A. E. & H. Holloway, Westbury, 1921, under the same title, as a pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 22.

### **The Restoration of Woodlands Manor House.**

A long and valuable account of Woodlands, its history, its architecture, and its recent restoration, appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 22nd and 29th, 1921. The descent of the manor (see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxix., 251) is traced to its present owner, the Rev. F. Meyrick Jones, who in 1917 bought the property from the Bankes family. He is not connected with the previous Meyrick owners. The architecture of the chapel and of the hall is carefully described, and the various accounts of it which have been published, by Hoare (*Mod. Wilts*); Parker (*Domestic Architecture* iii., 332); Elyard (*Some Old Wiltshire Homes*); C. H. Talbot (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xvii., 352); and C. E. Ponting (*Ibid.*, xxix., 253) are well discussed and co-ordinated. Parker seems to have regarded the whole house as of the 15th century with the square-headed windows with flowing tracery in the upper story of the chapel inserted from an older building. C. H. Talbot says that the original building of the chapel was of the 14th century, but that the east window with its arch of that date had been filled with 15th century tracery, and another 15th century window inserted. C. E. Ponting, on the other hand, maintains that the chapel is an example of the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, of which Edington Church is the classic instance; the characteristics of the two styles being mixed, the east window, for instance, having Decorated mouldings with Perpendicular tracery. Mr. Talbot, again, regards the circular external chimnies of the chapel as of the 14th century, whereas Mr. Ponting declares from close examination that they are of the same date as the Elizabethan fireplaces. Elyard apparently adopts Talbot's view without independent examination. In 1888 the chapel most narrowly escaped practical destruction. Mrs. Jupe, the then tenant, found it draughty and complained. The agent of the trustees of Mr. Meyrick Bankes, the then owners, proposed to mend matters by taking out the mullions of the windows and putting in wooden casements, and replacing the fine plaster ceiling of the lower room and the chapel roof with plain flat ceilings. A local builder had actually sent a tender for the work, when the Rev. E. G. Wyld, Vicar of Mere, drew the attention of the Hon. Secretaries of the Wilts Arch. Society to the matter. They wrote a judicious letter to Mrs. Bankes, who passed it on to the Agent, Mr. R. M. Garnier, who acknowledged that "ignorance of the great historical value of the old building prevented any thought for the preservation of decaying plaster and stonework being entertained," and expressed himself as "grateful to Mr. Medlicott for having saved me from an unwitting act of vandalism." Mr. Wyld and Mr. Ponting then visited the building, and the latter drew up a careful recommendation as to what ought to be done. This was practically accepted by Mr. Garnier, and the work carried out accordingly. Mr. Garnier's letter is printed in full in the *Gazette*, an example to all who are responsible for the repairs to ancient buildings. The recent work of repair to the chapel by the Rev. F.

Meyrick Jones is described in detail. The door of the upper story, originally giving access from an outside stair, long removed, has been opened as a balcony, an old door fitted to its archway, and a number of 13th century tiles from Stavordale Priory laid in the floor at the entrance. For an iron tie rod, which crossed the barrel vaulted roof, a carved beam of the exact length required, bought at Newbury, has been substituted, masking new strong iron tie rods. The plaster of the roof has been renewed, with an early boss added to it. A recess in the west wall on the left side of the mantelpiece, possibly a window or opening into some room formerly existing beyond this wall, has been opened, and partly filled with wood tracery said to have come from Exeter Cathedral. The Gothic handle of the S. door came from Norwich. In the room below, the Elizabethan fireplace was fully opened and repaired, the blocked doorway on the N. side (Elizabethan ?) opened, and an ancient door frame and door fitted into it. About one-third of the plaster work of the ceiling and the frieze all round the room has been restored. An old door has also been hung in the doorway on the S. side, on which has been fixed a remarkable lock from Mere.

### Upper Upham House. The Seat of Lady Currie.<sup>1</sup>

**By Christopher Hussey.** *Country Life*, July 1st, 1922, pp. 888—895. Twelve illustrations :—North Entrance Front; S. Façade, showing new wing beyond (full page); From the S.; S. Front; Looking Eastward from Garden Door; Garden Front; Great Hall and Dais; Great Hall, Fireplace; Solar or Drawing Room; Dining Room Chimneypiece; Staircase, *cir.* 1700; Plan.

It is a pity that the writer in tracing the history of the house, and of the family whose home it was, follows Richard Jefferies<sup>2</sup> in connecting the Goddards of N. Wilts with the earlier Godervilles, or Godardvilles, one of whom was castellan of Devizes, 1231, for that connection is in all probability mythical. Also speaking of Standen Hussey as a home of the family he calls it "Stanton" Hussey. The house bears above its S. entrance the initials T. G. and A. G., for Thomas and Anne (Gifford) Goddard, and also R. G. and E. G. for Richard and Elizabeth (Walrond) Goddard, and the date 1599. Mr. Hussey supposes that Thomas, second s. of John Goddard, of Aldbourne, succeeding to Upham on his father's death in 1545, rebuilt the house, casing the old timber-framed walls in some cases with flint and stone (as appeared during the recent restorations), but that the work not being entirely completed when he died in 1597, his son Richard added the carved arched doorway of the S. front, to his father's work and added his own and his wife's initials, with the date 1599.

Mr. Hussey suggests that the fine chimneypiece of the "solar" or "Withdrawing Room," above the hall, supported by caryatids, together, perhaps, with that of the hall itself, were added by Richard at this time.

<sup>1</sup> The house was well described and figured by Mr. H. Brakspear in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxviii., 84 (1895).

<sup>2</sup> *A Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts*, p. 8, 9.

The property passed out of the possession of the Goddards when on the death of the grandson of Richard and Elizabeth Goddard in 1641, without issue, it passed to his sister, married to John Yate, of Charney (Bucks), and the house in 1870 had sunk to the condition of a farm store and cottage, when it was purchased by Ambrose L. Goddard, M.P., of Swindon. Nothing, however, was done to the building until in 1909 it was sold to Lady Currie, who transformed it into the large house at present existing. The old house of the Goddards, so far as its main S. front is concerned, presents the same appearance as it did when Mr. Brakspear drew it, except that the Dormer windows on each side have given place to curved gables similar to that in the centre, and that a stone parapet has been added along the whole front. Stone tiles have also been replaced on the roof. It was found necessary during the work of restoration, owing to the unsafe state of the walls, to take down a great part of this south front. The stones were carefully numbered, laid out on the ground, and rebuilt in their original positions. The back of this block has been more restored. The three gables which had disappeared have been replaced, and a front door added, over which the royal arms of Elizabeth, which were over the chimneypiece of the hall, have been placed. The new work by Mr. Biddulph Pinchard includes an entirely new wing to the W. of the old house, with a courtyard, gatehouse, and offices behind it, the alterations to the N. front of the old building, already mentioned, the ceiling, panelling, and screens in the hall, the formal garden, to the east, and the two gazebos at the corners of the forecourt on the S. side. The new wing has been so contrived that whilst it continues the line of the old south front, it is kept back sufficiently far behind it to allow the old building to stand forward and preserve its original character and appearance.

In addition to the mantelpieces illustrated in this article two others were found built up during the alterations, one of them bearing the crests of Goddard and Walrond. The traditional site of the House of John of Gaunt is situated some distance to the N. of the present house, on rather higher ground, near the farm buildings, where remains of banks and irregularities of surface exist over a considerable space of ground, and worked (chalk) stones have recently been dug up.

The present house, standing as it does at an elevation of nearly 900ft., claims to be the highest house, of any size, S. of the Trent, and affords a view over successive ranges of the Downs of Wilts and Berks that is probably unrivalled in either county.

**Longford Castle and the Bouverie Family**, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 29th, 1922, is an abstract of a lecture given by Mr. Frank Stevens, at Salisbury.

The Servingtons held Longford manor from 1329 to 1572. The last of the family gambled away the property to John Webb, of Salisbury, who sold it to Sir Thomas Gorges. He married Helena Snachenberg, widow of the Marquis of Northampton, and a favourite of Q. Elizabeth.

The building of the Castle begun in 1578 was due to her. It was partly paid for by loot from a wrecked Spanish galleon falling to Sir Thomas when he was Governor of Hurst Castle. Sir Thomas' grandson sold the property to Hugh, Lord Coleraine, in 1641, and his grandson sold it to Sir Edward Des Bouveries in 1717. The Des Bouveries were a French-speaking Belgian family. Laurens, founder of the existing family, a Protestant, born near Lille, fled to Frankfort, became accountant to a merchant there and married his daughter. At the age of 32 he settled in Canterbury and 36 years later moved to London. His son, Edward, died 1625. The family established in London as Turkey merchants, became rich. Sir Edward was a great benefactor to hospitals. His silver christening cup, called "Fortune's Boat," is still used at Longford to give the family toast "Health and Prosperity, Peace and Posterity. Long Life and Fellowship and the Joys of Eternity."

Sir William, knighted in 1713, became a baronet in 1714. His son, Sir Edward, bought Longford of the Coleraine family in 1717, and dying childless Longford passed to his brother Jacob, who married Mary Clarke, an heiress, had a family of 13, was M.P. and Recorder of Salisbury and Baron Longford and Viscount Folkestone. His son William, 2nd Viscount, and M.P. and Recorder of Salisbury, married, first, Harriet Pleydell, heiress of Coleshill, and secondly Rebecca Alleyne, a Barbados heiress. He became first Earl of Radnor in 1761. His son, Jacob, built the Council Chamber at Salisbury at a cost of £10,000, when the old building was burnt in 1782.

**Broadleas, Potterne**, by Ed. Kite, an article in *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 9th, 1922, following on the death of Miss Margaret Ewart.

John Tylee, brewer and banker, of Devizes, who lived in what is now the White Hart Inn, New Park Street, married 1774, Ann Reed, of Bristol, who died 1783, aged 38. He died 1812, and was buried, Jan. 31st in the Quakers' Burial Ground at Hillworth, Devizes. His eldest son, John Tylee, soon afterwards built the house at Broadleas, and lived there till 1841. He married Mary Ann, d. of Samuel Napper, by whom he had ten children. He died in London, Oct. 28th, 1862. In 1841 he sold Broadleas to the Rev. William Maskell, the author of *Monumenta Ritualia* and other works, who lived there until 1847 when he took the living of St. Mary's Church, Devon, and soon after joined the Church of Rome in 1850. In 1852 the estate was bought by William Ewart, M.P. for Dumfries, on whose death in 1869 it became the property of his younger daughter, Margaret, from whom it now passes to her nephew, Mr. Lee Ewart.

Of William Ewart, the purchaser of Broadleas in 1852, Liberal politician and philanthropist, the *Wiltshire Gazette* reprints a long obituary notice which appeared in its columns at his death. He was the son of William, a Liverpool merchant, who was the son of Andrew Ewart, minister of Troqueer in the 18th century. Born, 1798 in Liverpool, educated at Eton and Christ Church, B.A. 1821,



called to the Bar 1827, M.P. for Bletchingley 1828, M.P. for Liverpool 1830, 1831, and 1833 to 1837, M.P. for Wigan, and from 1841 to 1868 for Dumfries, died, aged 70, Jan. 23rd, 1869. Buried at Bishops Cannings. The act establishing Public Libraries was brought in by him in 1850, and he was largely instrumental in the passing of several other measures.

**Iford Manor, the property of Mr. H. A. Peto.** By H. Avray Tipping. *Country Life*, Aug. 26th and Sept. 2nd, 1922, pp. 242—248, 272—277. Twenty-one photo illustrations. The House from S.E., The Hall, In the Garden Hall, From Garden Hall to Hall, The Loggia, The Fountain Recess, Well-head and Casita, In the Casita, Western End of Terrace, The Patio, The Bridge, The Cloister from without, The Cloister from within, S. View as seen from Cloister Garth, Entrance to Cloister, E. Walk of Cloister, N. Walk of Cloister, Ascent from Lily Pool to Terrace, Eastern Half of Terrace, On the Terrace, A Philosopher in Marble.

The original house seems to have been a late 15th century building erected by the Hortons, who held it under the Hungerfords until it was bought in 1700 by William Chanler, salter, of Bradford, who apparently built on the present classic front. The fine 15th century fireplace and doorway now in the Hall were found by Mr. Peto built up in the wall as well as a window now in the "Garden Hall."

Mr. Peto is well known as a designer of Formal Gardens, and much of his work has been illustrated in the pages of *Country Life*. His own garden here illustrated is full of architectural features, flights of steps, terraces, stone seats, the "Casita," the "Cloisters," and the "Patio," wherein are arranged a wonderful collection of spoils from Italy and elsewhere. A capital from the destroyed Church of St. Andrew of the Goths at Ravenna, built by Theodoric, Byzantine and later Italian columns, a fine Greek Sarcophagus of the 3rd century B.C., Great Oil Jars, and numberless architectural fragments from Roman and Byzantine days downwards. Amongst the most precious are two 14th century lions of red Verona marble, once part of the façade of the Casa d' Oro in Venice, and a beautiful 14th century figure of the Virgin and Child which may have come from Rheims Cathedral.

**The Grubbe Family and Eastwell House, Potterne,**  
By Ed. Kite. Article in *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 20th, 1922.

The first member of the family settled in Devizes was Henry Grubbe, glover and gauntlet maker, whose children were baptised at St. John's in 1560. He was Mayor in 1568 and M.P. in 1577, and died 1582. The particulars of his will are here given. His surviving son, Thomas, was in 1598 appointed one of the surveyors of the Manors of Agnes, Marchioness of Winchester, in 1612 was one of the feoffees of St. Mary's Church lands, and in 1615 lessee of the Manor and Prebend of Potterne from the Bishop. He married Susan, d. of John Hart, alderman of Bristol. His eldest son, John, b. 1588, succeeded as tenant of

Potterne Manor and Prebend, the rent paid quarterly being tendered first at the Manor House, then on the Dole stone in the churchyard, near the north Porch, and lastly at the Village Pound, as typifying the authority of the Bishop both ecclesiastical and civil within the parish. John married Jenever, d. of Thomas Baskerville, of Richardston, in Winterbourne Bassett, and was Sheriff 1638. His will was proved 1649. His elder son, Thomas, married Thomazine, d. of Walter Bouchier, of Barnesley, Glos. His eldest son Walter, b. 1655, married Rebecca Brereton, and was M.P. for Devizes and died 1715 without issue, when his sister Mary, wife of Thomas Hunt, of West Lavington, became the heir and conveyed the Grubbe property into the family of Hunt, and her only son, William, of West Lavington, took the surname of Grubbe, marrying first, 1729, Margaret, d. of Thomas Smith, of Shaw House, Melksham, and secondly, Ann, d. of Roger Dorchester of Etchilhamp-ton. Their eldest son, Thomas Hunt Grubbe, of Eastwell, married Dorothy Mary, d. of Rev. Andrew Milnes, D.D., of Newark, Notts, and died 1820. Of their children the eldest son, William Hunt Grubbe, died 1813, aged 23; Thomas Hunt Grubbe, of Eastwell, Capt. 63rd Foot, died 1868, aged 76. His eldest son, Walter Heneage, died in his father's lifetime, and Eastwell passed to the younger son, Henry George Hunt Grubbe, whose widow is its present occupant. Eastwell House, built apparently about 1570, was modernised in 1760. A brick wall on the terrace has the date 1658.

**Chippenham. An ancient Saxon Town, its Surroundings and Associations. By J. Lee Osborn. Illustrated.** Price 1s. 6d. Cirencester, "Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard" Printing Works. 1921.

Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 40. This excellent eighteen-penny worth, which the author intends "to fill a gap between the larger History and the smaller local Guide," consists of four articles published in the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*, reprinted almost in their original form, with an introduction in which the principles of "Restoration," of Church or house alike, are severely laid down. Chippenham itself is first dealt with, a short sketch of its history, a good architectural account of the Church, the curious charity left by Robert Gale in 1628, and other matters are well touched on. Then come the "Surroundings" of Chippenham—stretched in this case to include "Draycot Cerne and Sutton Benger," "Bremhill and Stanley Abbey," "Langley Burrell and Maud Heath's Causeway, Tytherton and Christian Malford." In all these cases it happens, doubtless not by accident, that the Churches have not been adequately described before, and Mr. Lee Osborn is to be thanked for filling the gap. In his account of Bremhill Church he speaks of the restoration of 1850, as being "of particular atrocity," in that it swept away a fine screen, pulled down and rebuilt the Early English arcading, with lengthened columns, and destroyed an interesting polished cross slab on the chancel floor, and what he says is no doubt true, but alas! if he himself had been in Archdeacon Drury's place he

would probably have committed precisely similar atrocities, for in 1850 *nobody* understood the principles of restoration as he rightly impresses them on us to-day. The men who were somewhat in advance of their time, as Archdeacon Drury was, did not do what they did merely out of pure cussedness. Mr. Lee Osborn gives us many little bits of information not commonly known. His account of the curious Moravian settlement, founded originally by John Cennick in 1742, at East Tytherton, consisting of chapel, with minister's house, girls' school, and the sisters' house, known at first as "Lamb's Acre," is most interesting. He corrects Aubrey on a curious point. Aubrey says that the manor of Draycot was held in Petty Serjeanty by performing the office of marshal at the King's coronation, Jackson says the Petty Serjeanty was the rendering every year a wand for the Third Officer of the King's Marshalsea. Mr. Lee Osborn remarks that the performance of the office of Marshal is a service of Grand Serjeanty (the performance of some ceremonial office), and not of Petty Serjeanty (the presentation of some trifling instrument). At Bremhill he notices the peculiar position of the Vicar as owner of rectorial tithes, a result of a mediæval accommodation between the Bishop of Salisbury and the Abbot of Malmesbury. There are photos of Chippenham Bridge, Old Town Hall and Church; a drawing of old Draycot House (from Aubrey); Sutton Benger Church; and Sisters' House, and Minister's House, Chapel, and School at the Moravian Settlement at Tytherton.

**Lucy's Official Borough Guide to Marlborough, with a short account of Places of Interest in the Neighbourhood and an Appendix on the Pre-historic Antiquities and Natural History of the District. Marlborough, Lucy & Co. 1922.**

[Price 1s. 6d.]

Cr. 8vo, stiff covers, pp. 85. Illustrations from photos, Grand Avenue, Ailesbury Arms Hotel, Marlborough from Granham Hill, Castle Inn C. House, High Street (2) looking W. and E., St. Mary's Ch. W. Door, Old Barn Wulfhall, Aldbourne Church and Cross, Devil's Den, Avebury—Stone of Outer Circle, Avebury Church, and two Maps of roads and paths in Savernake Forest, and West Woods.

The appearance and printing of this "Guide" hardly does credit to its really excellent contents. The reader expects a popular "Guide Book" and finds something very superior to the ordinary run of such publications. Its author, Mr. H. C. Brentnall, is to be congratulated on the amount of accurate Historical and Topographical information as to the Town and Neighbourhood which he has managed to include in these 85 pages, information which can be relied upon, whilst much of it is first hand and has not been printed over and over again. The ordinary visitor, or even resident, will find here everything that he wants to know about the place, and what is more he will find it served up in such an extremely readable form that he will find himself reading it as a book, instead of merely consulting it as a guide.

After an informing Introduction on the characteristics of the country round, geological, climatic, and historical, the question of the origin of the Castle Mound is discussed, the finding of Roman coins in 1650 and of deer horn picks in 1892 and 1912 suggesting the possibility of a Neolithic origin. A good outline of the history of the Castle is given, and it is suggested that the tradition attaching to the font in Preshute Church, which is supposed to have come from the Chapel of St. Nicholas, in the Castle, the foundations of which have been recently found at the foot of the mound, may well be so far true, that one or more of King John's children may have been christened in it. Certainly he married his first wife, Alice of Gloucester, here. The Castle, more or less ruined when Leland saw it in 1541, was still inhabited by members of the Seymour Family in 1642, and was fit to receive Charles II. twenty years later. Before 1700, however, all that was left of it was swept away and replaced by the two end wings of "C. House" from the designs of Webb, the east wing being the earliest. In early Georgian days the existing central block was built between the two wings, and in 1792 the north portico, removed from Mildenhall Woodlands House, was added. The College and its buildings are, of course, fully described, but less easily discovered points of interest in the town are not forgotten, such as the fine Elizabethan oak staircase, panelled room, and stone fireplace behind Messrs. Lucy's shop, with the curious sundial in stained glass in the window; the oak staircase in Cavendish House; and the panelled room at Mr. Mundy's. Mr. Brentnall suggests that the earthworks at the top of Kingsbury Street, on the Common, though traditionally connected with the siege of 1642, may really be a portion of a Roman Camp. Savernake Forest is, of course, fully dealt with, its ancient bounds and its modern paths, and other points of interest.

"The Column" was originally erected by George Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe, in 1761, in the grounds of Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith, in memory of his wife, whose heart was said to be enclosed in the urn that crowns it. His cousin and heir, the Earl of Ailesbury, removed and re-erected it in 1781 as it now stands. The panels of glass discovered in 1880 in the existing farmhouse at Wulphall, consisting of the imperial crown, the badge of Jane Seymour, the Prince of Wales' feathers, and the Tudor rose, dating apparently between 1537 and 1547, were, in 1905 removed to a window in the chancel of Great Bedwyn Church over the tomb of Sir John Seymour.

The neighbouring villages are of course more lightly touched on than Marlborough itself, but sufficiently and with knowledge—Chisbury and Knowle Chapels, the "Knowle Gloss," the new additions to Upham House, the "Templars' Bath" sarsen, the recent work of securing the Devil's Den, are all mentioned.

It is a little misleading to say that two of the circular Saxon clerestory windows in Avebury Church "were found in the Churchyard" in 1880. It is true that they were so found, but only because an ignorant architect had just pulled them out of their original place in the wall. Again, at Ramsbury the font, which is amateur work of 1842, is spoken

of with too much respect, and at Great Bedwyn the remains of the screen surely now adorn S. Kensington Museum, and no longer appear in the S. aisle. There are notes on Prehistory, and Natural History, and a sufficient index. Everyone visiting Marlborough should arm themselves with this guide on arrival.

**Devizes Town Hall. Portraits of Mayors.** The *Wiltshire Gazette* of Nov. 3rd, 1921, gives a list and some account of the 43 enlarged photographs of the Mayors who have held office during the last 70 years from 1850, which have recently been hung in the vestibule of the Town Hall. The collection is complete except in five or six cases, the actual number of photographs being 43, as some of the Mayors held office four or even five times.

**“Market Thursday. A Scene in Wessex.”** Article in *The Times*, June 24th, 1921, describing Devizes Market, with the Bear Hotel, and the Ruth Pierce monument.

**Devizes Castle. “Castrum ad Divisas.”** By W. H. Butcher. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, xxiv., 1918, pp. 129—163. 1 Fig.

**Report of the Marlborough Coll. Nat. Hist. Soc. for the year 1921. No. 70.** 8vo. pp. 61.

The nesting of Cirl Bunting, Great Crested Grebe, Snipe, and Redshank within the ten mile radius of Marlborough is recorded. The steady recovery of Gold Crests and Long-tailed Tits from the terrible winter of 1917 is noted, with the increase of Goldfinches and Kestrels. *Senecio squalidus*, *Senecio integrifolius*, *Helleborine purpurata* (near Chilton Foliot), *Helleborine longifolia*, *Potamogeton polygonifolius* (near Folly Farm), and *Polygonum maculatum*, var., *incanum* (near Burridge Heath, Bedwyn), are amongst new or uncommon flowering plants noticed. *Limenitis sibylla* (White Admiral) has been again recorded, as also is *Lycæna bellargus* (Clifden Blue).

An abstract of Mrs. Cunnington's paper in the *Antiquaries' Journal*, Jan., 1922, on the Early Iron village site at All Cannings Cross Farm as well as an abstract of Mr. Passmore's report on the “Underpinning of the Devil's Den,” with five illustrations of the work, an account of “A Geological Expedition to Arran and Skye,” and notes of new species of Mosses, Hepatics, Lichens, Rust Fungi, Plant Galls, and Mollusca from the Bedwyn neighbourhood, are given. It is noted that in June, 1921, the Kennet was dry at Lockeridge, and by December as far down as “Treacle Bolly,” 14 miles from its source. The last time it was dry at Clatford is said to have been in 1855. The condition of the wells in the neighbourhood during the drought is noted. It is, on the other hand noted that no signs of the streets of Cunetio, which are said to appear in dry weather, in Black Field, at Mildenhall, were visible. The total rainfall for the year was 18·34 inches, against an average of 32 inches. An interesting number of the Report.

## **A Village Site of the Hallstatt Period in Wiltshire.**

**By Mrs. M. E. Cunnington.** *The Antiquaries' Journal*, Jan., 1922, Vol. II., No. 2, pp. 13—19. Two plates and two figs. in text.

This is a short but excellent account of the chief results of the excavations carried out at All Cannings Cross Farm in 1911 and 1920, of the former of which some description was given in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxvii., 526. It will be remembered that attention was first drawn to the site by the extraordinary number of "mullers," or "Hammerstones," scattered over several acres of an arable field just below Rybury Camp. Mrs. Cunnington says that "No evidence has been found to show what the hammerstones of flint and sarsen were used for; it seems that they must have been used in dressing stone for some purpose, perhaps in making querns and mealing stones out of the sarsen boulders that occur naturally on these downs" (as has been suggested by Mr. A. D. Passmore, from the use of precisely similar hammerstones for this purpose in the Soudan to-day). "The site has yielded a great quantity of pottery; fragments representing not far short of a thousand pots have been found; a good many bone implements, such as pins, needles, combs, scoops, etc.; spindle whorls, loom weights, bronze and iron slag, fragments of crucibles, and a large number of bones of animals that had been used for food. The chief interest and importance of the site lies in the fact that the pottery as a whole seems to belong to the Halstatt period and to be throughout of Halstatt type." From the fragments found Mrs. Cunnington has reconstructed twenty-nine complete vessels. The commonest type, that apparently in everyday domestic use, so closely resembles in shape, material, and ornament, some of the cinerary urns from the barrows believed to be of the Late Bronze Age, that it would no doubt have been assigned to that age if it had been found alone. The only ornamentation on these vessels is a row of finger-tip impressions round the shoulder. These suggest that the date of the settlement was not far removed from the end of the Bronze Age. On the other hand the presence of a variety of iron objects, as well as an abundance of superior and peculiar types of pottery show that the settlement must date from the Early Iron Age. The whole of the pottery seems to be of one period, not a single fragment of Romano-British ware occurred, and Mrs. Cunnington believes that the life of the settlement could only have covered two or three centuries, and that it marks the invasion of a new people who had not been here in the Bronze Age. The presence of brooches of "La Tene I." type both in bronze and iron, which are generally dated in France from 400 to 250 B.C., shows that the settlement existed until after 400 B.C. On the other hand the flowing scrolls so typical of the "Late Celtic" culture of Glastonbury Lake Village, Hunsbury Camp, &c., is entirely absent, and All Cannings is clearly earlier than these well-known sites. Pottery similar to that of All Cannings has been found at Hengistbury (Hants), and was assigned to the Halstatt period, but was there mixed with pottery of other ages. All Cannings at present is the only site known in England where the remains are exclusively of the

Halstatt—La Tene I. period, which may perhaps be dated between 700 and 350 B.C. The full results of the All Cannings diggings are to be published separately.

It is curious that the same number of the *Antiquaries' Journal* contains a paper by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, "A Prehistoric Invasion of England," contending that the "finger-tip ornament" on pottery marks the advent of a fresh wave of invaders, at the end of the Bronze Age, somewhere about 800 B.C., and giving good reasons for his contention.

**Hammerstones.** By A. D. Passmore. A short paper in *Proc. of the Prehistoric Soc. of East Anglia*, read Oct. 18th, 1920, pp. 4, sets forth the writer's claim to have solved the question of the use of the globular "mullers," or "hammerstones," which occur in such numbers on ancient sites on the Downs, especially at All Cannings Cross. He quotes the statements of two travellers, one in the Sudan and the other on the Victoria Nyanza, describing in precisely similar terms the use of "hammerstones" as Mr. Passmore himself has seen them used in the Sudan. "Saddle Querns" are still commonly used for grinding corn in Africa exactly as they were in prehistoric days in Wiltshire. Mr. Robertson describes the making of a new saddle quern. A woman "was kneeling on the ground and before her was a large slab of coarse-grained hard greenstone, the surface of which was slightly convex. To answer the purpose required it should be concave. To move the necessary amount of unrequired surface she held a round pebble of about three inches in diameter in her right hand and dropped it on the stone from a height of about nine inches, and catching it on the rebound continued the process till tired . . . each blow fractured a small part of the surface, the resultant sand and scaly pieces being from time to time swept away. This process was observed for an hour, when quite an appreciable amount of the surface had been removed. I then examined the pebble and found it to be exactly like an English hammerstone in every respect. Alongside the stone was a pebble with ground edges exactly as Class 3 (the flatter sarsen mullers with keeled edges, so often found with the globular "hammerstones"), which the woman informed me was for the final smoothing of the corn stone, and gave me an illustration of how it was used by rubbing with sand and water." Mr. R. H. Walker describes the use of hammerstones thus:—"These stones become absolutely spherical from constant use, being turned about in the hand and dropped on the rock. They are just the size of a cricket ball. They keep the surface of the saddle quern rough by dropping the stones on it from a height of about ten inches, in time the quern gets worn into holes or basins by this constant process of preparing the surface, and the hammerstone, which at first may be shapeless, soon becomes smooth and spherical." Thus it appears that the spherical hammerstones are used both in making and roughening the surface of the saddle querns, and the keeled stones in rubbing the surface down level when too rough. This seems obviously the true explanation of the use of these two classes of Wiltshire "Mullers," or "Hammerstones."

**Excavations on Hackpen Hill, Wilts, By the Rev.**

**H. G. O. Kendall.** *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 2nd S., XXVIII., pp. 26—48. Map, Plan, Section, and 24 figures of flints.

These excavations were made in 1912 in the gravel and clay on Hackpen Hill, above Winterbourne Bassett, at a height of 875ft, near Glory Ann Barn, to determine the age and character of the worked flints occurring there. The writer claims that the ruder of these flints show distinctly human work, and that they closely resemble many of the ruder worked flints from Knowle Farm Pit of the Chelles period, whilst typical Palæolithic implements have been found on this spot, at Liddington Castle, on Martinsell, and on Milk Hill (954ft.). He contends that the so-called Eoliths are in some cases certainly, and in others probably, the minor tools of Early Palæolithic industries, and that the plateau tools are really Palæoliths. A typical Palæolith from Whyr Farm, Winterbourne Bassett, is illustrated, as well as an abraded specimen of sarsen.

**Eoliths. Their Origin and Age. Presidential Address, by the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, F.S.A.**

Reprinted from Proceedings of the Prehistoric Soc. of East Anglia for 1920—21. 8vo, pp. 20, 9 plates.

In this paper Mr. Kendall develops his belief that the rude edge trimmed flints, commonly known as "Eoliths," for the most part cannot be regarded as earlier than the well-formed implements of Palæolithic times. He regards them as "minor tools," which may be practically of any Palæolithic age, or even much later. The Alderbury Pits produce these "Eoliths" abundantly, and no Palæolithic implements have yet been found there, but both in the case of these, and of the Plateau flints of rude Eolithic character found on Hackpen Hill, at Winterbourne Bassett, Avebury, &c., identical, as they are apparently, with the Plateau "Eoliths" of Kent, he claims that their patina and other characteristics prove that the earliest of them are no earlier than the oldest Palæoliths of Knowle and very many are not so old. He claims that the dark brown flints in Wilts are the oldest, and that a sequence of patinas follows in regular order of age, and that sometimes the oldest patina on a Palæolithic implement is broken through by subsequent "Eolithic" chipping. On the top of Hackpen, at a height of 875ft., from which numbers of "Eoliths" have come, he claims to have found in all some two dozen Palæoliths, in precisely the same conditions as the "Eoliths," and therefore of the same age. In short he contends that if the term "Eolith" is retained it must not be understood to denote an earlier age, but simply a ruder form of work, than that seen on the ordinary Palæolithic implement. A great number of flints, the majority from North Wilts, are admirably illustrated in the plates.

**A Fragment of "Blue Stone" [Micaceous Sandstone] near Avebury and its accompaniments.**

By Rev. H. G. O. Kendall. *Man*, April, 1918, pp. 54—55, 1 Fig.



**Old Sarum. Report of Excavations in 1915.** *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.* XXVIII., 1915—16, pp. 174—184, 4 Figs.

**The Avebury Ditch.** By A. D. Passmore. *Antiquaries' Journal*, April, 1922, Vol. II., pp. 109—111. The writer suggests that the object of the great depth of the ditch on the S. side, 30ft., alongside the entrance causeway, was to obtain a level bottom all the way round, the ground being higher on the south than on the north side of the circle, and that this was done to facilitate the flooding of the whole ditch from the low ground leading from the River Kennet towards the present churchyard, near the foot bridge leading to Trusloe Manor. There would be no difficulty about this, he says, as the water level was no doubt higher in Prehistoric days, and even now the original bottom of the ditch at the entrance of the Kennet Avenue is only 5ft. 3in. above the level of the Kennet at the bridge on the Beckhampton Road, 520 yards away. He suggests that as the ground level on the N. side is some 17ft. lower than it is on the south, the ditch on the N. side need only be 20ft. deep instead of 30ft. A table of levels taken specially for Mr. Passmore is printed. This enticing suggestion, however, has these considerations against it:—the bottom of the ditch was not level, Mr. Gray's recent (1922) excavations showed a rise in the bottom of 6ft. from the lowest point nearest the causeway, in the 20ft. length of ditch excavated, and it was quite evident that there was no fine silting or mud on the bottom of the ditch, as surely there would have been had the ditch ever held water for any length of time. Moreover, it has to be remembered that if the ditch was ever to be kept open to anything like its original depth, the vast amount of chalk rubble falling from the exceedingly steep sides must have been very frequently cleared out, and this could not have been done with water in the ditch.

**Spye Park.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 15th, 1922, reprints from *The Sporting Magazine*, Nov., 1808, a detailed account copied from the *York Herald*, of the astonishing "Progress" of Colonel Thornton from his old home at Falconer's Hall, Yorks, to Spye Park, a distance of 200 miles. Packs of Staghounds, Foxhounds, Otterhounds, and Beagles, Terriers, and Greyhounds, Horses, a Falconer and Falcons, waggon loads of Deer, Wild Boars, Fishing Cormorants, Ichneumons and Ferrets, and White Muscovy Ducks, and nine waggon loads of the finest old wines in the kingdom were some of the items in the procession, which, after causing a great sensation at York, eventually arrived at Spye Park "without the least injury."

**Roundway Park. The Old and New Mansions.**

An interesting note by H. Robinson appears in *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 4th, 1922, describing the old house of the Willey family, of red brick with stone dressings, now the N. side of the quadrangle of the present house. The new mansion was built by James Wyatt, the architect, for James Sutton. The original oak staircase and plaster ceiling of the old entrance hall still remains in the servants' quarters.

**Wardour Castle, the Home of the Arundells.** *Wiltshire Times*, Jan. 21st, 1922. The story of the defence of the Castle by Lady Blanche against Sir Edward Hungerford in the Civil War is told at length, with photos of the exterior and interior of the Castle.

**The Old Town Hall and Blind House at Chippenham.**

There appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 8th, 1921, a letter from George A. H. White protesting against a proposal which had been brought forward in the Chippenham Town Council to convert the old Blind House beneath the Old Town Hall into a "Public Convenience." This protest was supported by the Editor of the *Wiltshire Gazette* and others. In the issue of the *Gazette* for Dec. 22nd an article was printed giving the history of the Old Town Hall and a very interesting reproduction of a water colour drawing by W. W. W., in Mr. White's possession showing the building as it was before the passage along its side from the Shambles to the street was built up in 1865, or the clock removed from the gable in 1858, together with a modern photo showing its present position crowded in between higher buildings.

**Longleat**, the most magnificent Country House in England. An article reprinted from *Country Life* in *Wiltshire Times*, July 1st, 1922, with photo of the house from the air.

**Oxen at the Plough.** *Wiltshire Times*, Jan. 14th, 1922. Quite a good article on the use of Oxen on the Wiltshire Downlands, in former times almost universal, but now practically extinct. The names of several farmers who continued to use them longest in the Wylde, Lavington, Bratton, and Imber neighbourhoods, are given. Herefords, Shorthorns, and Devons were used in Wilts, the latter having an advantage over the two former, that coming from a warmer climate they could stand work in hot weather far better. An interesting account of a team of five bulls who worked in carts and waggons as their owner claimed better than horses, is given.

**Longbridge Deverill Church.** The *Wiltshire Times*, Nov. 19th, 1921, notes that three helmets, a sword, a pair of gauntlets, and two "crowns," which hung over the arch of the Bath Chapel and were suffering from rust, have been carefully cleaned and oiled, and are now hung in the tower where they can be well seen.

**Westbury Church Bells.** The dedication of the new peal of bells in Westbury Church is described in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 3rd, 1921, as having taken place on Oct. 29th. The six old bells have been re-cast, on the ground that they were out of tune, by Taylors, of Loughborough, and two new bells have been added at a cost of £1058. The old peal was the heaviest of any parish Church in Salisbury Diocese, and the new peal is heavier still. The inscriptions on the old bells, which have been reproduced on their successors, are given.

**Viscount Long of Wraxall.** The elevation of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Long to the Peerage was the occasion of a long appreciative article and sketch of his career in the *Wiltshire Times*, May 21st, 1921, with a photo portrait and a reproduction of an unpublished drawing, "Mr. Walter Long addressing the House of Commons," by F. C. Gould.

**George Herbert, Saint, Pastor, and Poet.** By Florence Bone. Article in *The Sunday at Home*, Feb., 1922, with views of Bemerton Church and Salisbury Cathedral, and a reproduction of Dyce's picture "George Herbert at Bemerton."

**Anthony Wilkins, of Westbury, Gent., who sailed with Sir Walter Raleigh, 1617.** *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 24th, 1921. Anthony Wilkins was presumably on board the Southampton, the ship of Captain Bailey, who deserted Sir Walter in the Canaries and returned to England, where Anthony Wilkins gave evidence before the Court of Admiralty on Nov. 12th, 1617, as to the doings of Captain Bailey and Sir Walter in Cork Harbour and the Canaries. His evidence as here reprinted, was wholly in Sir Walter's favour, who was accused of piracy by Capt. Baily.

**Thomas Pratt, Rector of Woodborough,** was in 1553 arrested by three servants of Robert Hungerford, Sheriff, and made to walk 14 miles to Cadenham House, where he was shut up for 10 days, because, said the Sheriff, of his immoral life, for which he proposed to report him to the Bishop. *Wiltshire Times*, June 17th, 1922.

**Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury.** A well-written and amusing article by the Rev. A. C. Holden in *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 15th, 1922.

**An Old Time Parson, 1654—1713. By the Rev. Canon R. G. Livingstone, of Brinkworth.** A short article in *The Bristol Diocesan Review*, No. I., Jan., 1922, p. 11, gives some account of Narcissus Marsh, born at Hannington, Dec. 26th, 1638, educated at Highworth, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Fellow of Exeter Coll. Oxon 1658, Vicar of Swindon, 1662. Resigning this living he became Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1678, where he instituted Irish lectures, services, and sermons, became Bishop of Ferns, and Archbishop successively of Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh.

**Littlecote.** A photo of the East Front, with long letterpress account of the career of the financier, Mr. Gerard Lee Bevan, the occupier of the house, and the sensational collapse of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company is reprinted from the *Sunday Express* in *Wiltshire Times*, Feb. 18th, 1922, with the story of the Darell legend.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** Chancellor Wordsworth delivered three lectures dealing with various matters connected with the history of the Cathedral, abstracts of which were printed in *Salisbury Journal*, Nov.

13th, 20th, and 27th, 1920. Before 1840, when the separate prebendal estates were vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, each Canon on collation to a prebendal stall, paid £5 in support of the Cathedral library, and from 1490 all dignitaries paid in addition, on admission, the collation fee or "Cope money"—originally for the provision of copes—which apparently was paid down to 1840. The third lecture was on "The Canon Residentiary." After the removal from Old Sarum the General Rule making constant residence compulsory for all canons was relaxed for a term of years, during which all Canons except those in attendance on the King or the Bishop, were to keep at least 40 days residence. The attempt to induce every Canon to build a house in the Close for himself with accommodation for his Chaplain and Vicar never entirely succeeded. Possibly not more than thirteen good canonical houses besides the Bishop's Palace were ever built. The Dean had no official residence till Dean Robert Wykehampton presented one in 1277. The first seven Deans were all elected from among the Canons, but from 1309 to 1379 five Deans appointed by the King were all French or Italian Cardinals and non-resident. The provision by which the houses built by the Canons, and so their own personal property, became by the gradually decreasing rent paid to their representatives by each successive occupant, attached to the Cathedral as official residences, is shown at length, by the provisions made in Elias de Dereham's will, for the future use of "Leadenhall," which he had built at great cost as a pattern residence for himself. Each Canon, as well as the Bishop and Dean, was required to appoint and pay a competent Vicar Choral, either in Sub-Deacon's, Deacon's, or Priest's orders, according to the rank of the prebendal stall, who usually sat below his Canon in the second row in the choir. In consequence of the lack of housing accommodation it was arranged about 1320 that the 52 Canons should take a turn of residence for one quarter of each year.

**Salisbury Cathedral. Appeal for Repairs to the Spire and Ancient Glass.**

*Wiltshire Gazette*, May 25th, 1922, contains a full report of a meeting in the Chapter House at which the Dean issued an appeal for £3000, of which £1200 had already been spent on structural repairs to the upper part of the spire, and £900 was required for re-leading the ancient glass, a matter which was urgently necessary.

**Salisbury Cathedral Spire.** The vane on the top of the spire made by Grist in 1762, measuring 7ft. in length, and weighing 1 cwt., 2 qrs., 3lbs., has been removed and is not to be replaced, and in future the spire will be surmounted only by the Cross, as the weight of the vane is considered a danger. *Salisbury Journal*, Sept., 1921.

**Salisbury, Marriage Licenses, A.D. 1668—79** (continued). By Edmund Nevil and Reg. Boucher. *Genealogist*, N.S. 33—37. 1917 to 1921.

**Annual Report of the Salisbury, S. Wilts, and Blackmore Museum for 1921—1922.** Pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 16.

The educational work undertaken by the Curator, Mr. F. Stevens, under the terms of the Wilkes' bequest, in the form of lectures, both to children and adults, and the admirable way in which that work is carried out, have made Salisbury Museum of late years an example and a pattern in this particular respect to most similar institutions in England. In addition to this most important work, it has at last been possible to expend some £1200 of the Wilkes' bequest in building a boiler house, with radiators throughout the Museum, a staff room, lavatories, and storage cupboards, and some £329 on new cases, in which the fine and representative collection of pottery and porcelain included in the Wilkes bequest has, together with that already belonging to the Museum, been brought together and is now exhibited to great advantage in the fine circular room. A record of a most progressive year's work.

**Elias de Dereham.** Canon J. M. J. Fletcher, preaching in Salisbury Cathedral at the Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors, Nov. 2nd, 1920, after touching on the work of William de Wanda, Dean 1220—1237, Edmund Rich, Treasurer, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and Robert Grosseteste, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, dwelt especially on the life and work of Elias de Dereham, architect of the Cathedral. Born *cir.* 1167, at West Dereham, Norf., he was a close friend of Archbishop Hubert Walter, also a native of West Dereham, who appointed him his executor. He was also executor to Archbishops Stephen Langton and Richard Grant, as well as to Bishops Richard Poore and Peter de Blois, of Winchester. He was Rector of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and "King's Clerk," Canon of Wells, and the friend of Bishop Joscelyne, of Wells, and his brother, Bishop Hugh, of Lincoln, who had acted as Vice-Chancellor to the Archbishop. During the Interdict of 1208 he spent much time in France with the two Bishops. He became Canon of Salisbury before 1220. He was engaged with Walter de Colchester in the construction of the famous Shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, both of them being described by Matthew Paris as "incomparable artificers." Canon Fletcher mentions the authorities for the tradition that he was the architect of Salisbury, Dean Wanda, Leland, and the Close Rolls of 1225. He is also believed to be the architect of the Great Hall of Winchester Castle, and probably of the West Front of Wells Cathedral, possibly of the Chapel of the Nine Altars at Durham. The sermon is printed in full in *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 6th, and a large portion of it in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 25th, 1920.

**Salisbury Mace Stand.** The *Salisbury Times*, Aug. 18th, 1922, prints a good process illustration, and part of an article by L. W. C., from the *Western Daily Press*, together with notes by Mr. J. J. Hammond, and Alderman C. Haskins, on a fine carved wooden shield, which for many years was in private hands and was recently for sale

in Salisbury for £50. Alderman Haskins tried to raise the amount by subscription to secure it for the city, but failing to do so, the shield was bought by the Rev. G. E. Quaille, who carried it off to Salisbury, Connecticut, U.S.A. At the top are the Royal Arms of George II., in the centre the City Arms, with supporters and the date 1745, and below, what are supposed to be the arms of the Mayor, Thomas Smith, a benefactor to St. Edmund's parish, "azure on a bend cotised three stirrups or." The actual metal holders for the mace are gone, but the holes where they were attached to the shield remain. It is suggested that it may have come from St. Edmund's Church, or, on the other hand, that it may have been the private property of Mayor Smith.

**Salisbury through the Ages.** Abstracts of the second series of eight lectures given by Mr. F. Stevens, F.S.A., at the Public Library, Salisbury, from October, 1920, to March, 1921, and the third series, given from October, 1921, to March, 1922, appeared in the *Salisbury Journal* after each lecture. The lectures were entitled "The Birth of the City" (Bishop Poore, and the formation of the Cathedral and City); "The Youth of the City" (Bishop Bingham, St. Nicholas' Hospital, Harnham Bridge, Simon de Montfort, the Cloisters); "The Manhood of the City" (City Defences, Gates, Streets, Market, Cross, Inns, &c.); "The Heart of the City" (Corporation, Guilds, Bishop Ayscough, Disturbances); "The Soul of the City, the Lady Church, Without" (Cathedral, Friars, City Parishes, Building of Spire, Campanile); "The Soul of the City, the Lady Church, Within" (Boy Bishop, Tombs, Coats of Arms, Religious Movements of the 14th and 15th Centuries); "The Story of the Montacutes"; "The Fall of Buckingham" (War of Roses, &c.); "The Dawn" (The Renaissance); "The Old Order Changeth" (Dissolution, Growth of Corporation); "Salisbury at Work and Play" (Weights and Measures, Punishments, City Companies); "Gorges and Longford" (New families, Longford Castle, Bouveries); "The Lord have mercy on this house" (Plague in Salisbury, John Ivie); "King and Parliament" (Civil War); "After Worcester" (Penruddocke Rising, Restoration); "Let us now praise famous Men" (Worthies).

**Salisbury Public Library. Report on Educational Lectures, 1921—22.** 8vo, pp. 7. This is the report of the third year's continuous course of Mr. Frank Stevens' lectures. The synopsis of the eight lectures on Salisbury through the Ages being given here fully. The total attendances, though somewhat less than in the preceding years, yet averaged 288 at each lecture.

**Bristol Delft Posset Pot.** In the *Connoisseur*, Aug., 1921, pp. 227—229, is an account, with a good photograph, of a remarkable blue-and-white Bristol Delft Posset Pot, with a Royal Crown on the cover, said to have been made for James II. on his marriage with Marie D'Este in 1673. It measures with the cover just over 15 inches. No names are mentioned, but the Posset Pot is in the possession of Mr. A. D. Passmore, of Swindon, who obtained it from a farmer's family who are

known to have owned it since 1740, when it was in their possession at Ham.

**[Stonehenge.] Ancient Legend that Stonehenge once stood on the Curragh of Kildare.** By Lord Walter Fitzgerald. *Journal of Kildare Archaeological Soc.*, IX., No. 2, 1918, pp. 199—200, 2 figs.

**Semington and Bradford, Weavers' Riots, 1802.**

Letters which passed between John Jones, Junior, J.P., of Woolley, Bradford-on-Avon, and the Home Secretary, Lord Pelham, in 1802, concerning the burning of a mill at Littleton, in Semington, and other outrages round Bradford, are printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Jan. 21st, 1922.

**Weavers' Riots in West Wilts.** The Proclamation by the Magistrates of West Wilts issued to the rioters and others, July 24th, 1802, is printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 26th, 1922.

**Thomas Beaven, of Melksham, Clothier.** The *Wiltshire Times*, March 20th and May 6th, 1922, prints an account of curious adventures of Thomas Beaven and his son-in-law, Josiah Knight, merchant, of Tokenhouse Yard, in 1748. The former accepted the offer of the Spanish Minister of £500 a year for himself and £50 a year for each of those he took with him, with £500 for expenses and a good house to live in with the free exercise of his religion for seven years certain, and an option of continuing or returning to England, if he would go to Spain and assist in the manufacture of cloth at Madrid just set up by the King of Spain. He seemed to have escaped from his creditors at Melksham with difficulty and got safely to Spain, contrary to the Act of Parliament. Further letters, &c. (1749) on his "most infamous scheme of betraying and seducing many artificers in the clothing trade into a most wicked and pernicious project of translating this trade into Spain," are printed in *Wiltshire Times*, June 10th, 1922.

**The Bristol Diocesan Review**, No. I., January, 1922. New Series, Vol. xxiv., takes the place of the *Bristol Diocesan Magazine*, of which Vol. I. was published in 1898. The first number is of 4to size, and contains 24 pages of varied matter, price 3d. net.

**Trowbridge Brewers.** A List of Brewers and Public Houses in 1842 is printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 26th, 1922.

**Will of Penelope Hancocke, of Farley, Wilts,** is printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 26th, 1922.

**The Crusaders' Church, Ansty, Wilts.** Pamphlet, cr. 8vo., pp. 11, with view of the Church and Commandery [1921]. The Rev. W. Goodchild contributes four pages of notes on the Topography and History of Ansty. Payne de Turberville was granted Ansty temp.

William Rufus ; his descendant, Walter de Turberville, gave it to the Knights Hospitallers in 1211, in order, suggests the writer, that King John's court might have the advantage of the services of the Church when the King was in South Wilts, during the period of the interdict, as the possessions of all Templars and Hospitallers were exempt from its effects. The existing building near the Church is probably the guest house of the Commandery, which acquired the chase rights in Ansty from Hen. III. in 1246, and additional land from Sir Thomas West in 1339. At the suppression Sir John Zouch bought the property for £30 6s. 1d. In 1894 the family sold it to Mat. Arundell of Wardour for £3250. The Nave of the Church built by the Knights measures 34ft. × 12ft., the Chancel 30ft. × 11ft. 3in. Mr. Goodchild suggests that these unusual proportions indicate that the Chancel was intended for the sole use of the Knights and was screened off from the Nave, which served as the Parish Church. Until 1898 the living was a donative and not under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Diocese.

The remaining pages contain a balance sheet, list of subscribers, and account of the work done at a cost of £570 in the restoration, chiefly in the flooring, seating, and roof.

**Figsbury Rings**, or Chlorus's Camp, four miles N.E. of Salisbury, is described, with a plan, in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 2nd, 1922. Large tracts of land to the E. of Old Sarum were acquired by the Government for the purpose of a poison-gas factory, and other lands right up to the rampart of the camp were commandeered, and there was a likelihood of the Rings also being used for military purposes. Sold a while ago by the syndicate known as "Winterbourne Ltd.," the Rings and part of the farm were bought by Messrs. Folliott & Son, of Salisbury. From them Mr. Arthur Whitehead, of Salisbury, bought the Rings, in order to prevent the site falling into hands not likely to preserve it. As he did not wish to keep it, Capt. B. H. Cunnington has recently (Jan., 1922) purchased it (about 27 acres) in a very public spirited way in order that its safety may be secured. Probably it will be excavated by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington in the future. The area of the camp is nearly 15 acres, the circuit of its ditch 4 furlongs, 198 yards. A peculiar feature is the irregular ditch some distance inside the strong rampart. Possibly the name "Chlorus's Camp" may be due to Kennett's "Parochial Antiquities," which tells of Chlorus, the father of Constantine the Great, and of a fortification called "Chlorea," built by him on the downs near Sarum, and connects what he calls "Chlorendon" (Clarendon) with his name.

**Grittleton and Leigh Delamere.** An article by the Rev. E. A. Gowing, Rector of Grittleton, in the *Bristol Diocesan Review* for August, 1922, describes the beating of the bounds, and says that the bounds as given in a charter of King Edmund to Wulfric, A.D. 940, can be accurately followed at the present day. Reprinted in *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 26th, 1922.



**The "Old Rectory" at Sutton Veny.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 3rd, 1921, has a good article on this interesting old house visited by the Wilts Arch. Society in 1921, and recently restored by its new owners. It is curious that Hoare in *Modern Wilts* describes "the present Parsonage House" in Sutton Parva as "built out of the remains of the Old Manor House" and gives particulars and measurements of the Hall, which are approximately those of the Sutton Veny (or Sutton Magna) house, which is not otherwise mentioned. It seems likely that by a slip Hoare has placed the house at "Sutton Parva" instead of "Sutton Magna."

**Trowbridge Conigre Pump.** Joseph Slade, of Trowbridge, *cir.* 1840, dug a well and erected a pump on the N. side of Lower Broad Street, Conigre, for the free use of the inhabitants, giving a house and garden, the rent of which was to be applied to the repairs of the pump. But the property became dilapidated and yielded no rent, and the water was declared unfit for drinking purposes, and in 1908 permission was obtained to sell the property, and the £40 it brought was invested for the benefit of the Cottage Hospital. *Wiltshire Times* Aug. 26th, 1922.

**Great Chalfield and South Wraxall Manor Houses.** *Building News*, Nov. 21st, 1917, p. 417. 1 plate.

**Bradford-on-Avon Bridge Chapel.** *Building News*, Dec., 12th, 1917, p. 462. 1 fig.

**The Cricklade Crosses.** *Architectural Review*, Nov., 1919, pp. 118—120. 5 plans, 3 elevations, 2 figs.

**The Green Dragon at Malmesbury.** This picturesque little old house, standing to the east of the Market Cross, was the subject of some correspondence in the *Wiltshire Gazette* in November, 1921. On the plea of throwing open the view of the Abbey Church from the street, a movement was set on foot in Malmesbury to purchase and demolish the old house. This Mr. J. Lee Osborn most vigorously protested against as a piece of useless destruction, in a letter to the *Wiltshire Gazette*, and was supported by the Editor of the paper. His protest apparently had the desired effect, as he was able to report in the issue of the *Gazette* for Dec. 1st that the house had been bought by Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, of Malmesbury, and would be preserved in its present state. It contains a window which may be mediæval.

**Sale of Books and MSS. from Rood Ashton Library.**

This sale by Messrs. Sotheby, on Nov. 24th, is noted at some length in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 1st, 1921. One hundred and ninety five lots brought a total of £1898. The highest price paid was £185, for an illuminated Book of Hours, French of the 15th century. The 1st and only 4to edition of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," of 1631, came next at £100.

**Tetbury and Malmesbury, Annual Meeting of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society at, July 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1922. Programme.**

8vo, pp. 31. Malmesbury, Charlton House, Lacock, Avebury, Cricklade, and Inglesham are the Wiltshire places visited, on which there are notes, with the following illustrations:—Malmesbury Abbey, interior, S. side of Nave, and folding Plan; Lacock, Tithe Barn, Abbey Cloisters, and folding Plan; Avebury Stones, Restored Plan of Circles, and Manor House, South Front; Cricklade Cross; Inglesham Church, interior (all good except the last).

**Hedge-side Chance-Blades (gathered in Wiltshire), by M. K. Swayne Edwards.** A series of thirteen articles in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 25th; June 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; Aug. 3rd, 24th, 31st.

The writer, staying apparently at or near Pickwick, and afterwards in the Salisbury country, explores the neighbourhood on her bicycle and jots down impressions of trees, flowers, skies, views, Churches, houses, and barns. Corsham, Box, Chippenham, Castle Combe, Yatton Keynell, Kington St. Michael, Malmesbury, Edington, Salisbury Plain, The Wylve Valley, Berwick St. James, and Salisbury Cathedral are touched on.

She has a real love of Wiltshire, its lanes and its downs, and shows it as a pleasant country to wander in.

**Wesley in Wiltshire.** Address by Rev. F. Senior, Circuit Minister, at Devizes. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 6th, 1921, 1½ cols. Gives some account of Wesley's preaching at Bradford, Melksham, and Devizes, and of the history of Seend Wesleyan Chapel.

**Wiltshire Ministers, 1818—19.** Notes on various Non-conformist Ministers of this period are printed in *Wiltshire Times*, June 10th, 1922, including more especially the Rev. Adam Stumphousen, of Clack, and the Rev. Edward Spencer, Rector of Wingfield.

**An Old Wiltshire Tale. An Orchard and a Brook. A Story of Southwick Court.** By F. U. G. in *Wiltshire Times*. Has some local colour and decent dialect.

**Wiltshire Dialect.** Translations into Wiltshire Dialect, from the Satires, Odes, and Epistles of Horace, by F. M. Willis, appeared in *The Oxford Magazine*, Nov. 10th, 1921; Feb. 9th, March 9th, May 11th, and June 22nd, 1922.

**The Early Years of Stage Coaching on the Bath Road.** By W. A. Webb, *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 23rd, 1921.

Stage coaches to Salisbury, and to Bath and Bristol, starting from the George Inn, Holborn, and from the George Inn, Aldersgate Street, are advertised in the London newspapers of April and May, 1658. The

coaches for Bath and Bristol leave every Monday and Thursday, fare 20/-. The route was at first *via* Shepherds' Shore, Sandy Lane (where travellers halted for a meal), Lacock, and Corsham. In 1667 Flying Machines from the Belle Savage, Ludgate Hill, to the White Lion, Bath, are announced, the journey occupying three days. In 1681 De Laune's List of Stage Coaches mentions five different coaches running from London to Bath, generally twice a week, in addition to the carrier; while the edition of 1690 ("Present State of London") mentions Wagons for Devizes and Chippenham respectively. "A step to the Bath," by Ned Ward, *cir.* 1700, gives a burlesque description of a stage coach journey to Bath *via* Sandy Lane. List of coaches from contemporary publications are given for 1717, 1722, 1724, and onwards to 1750. Apparently the coaches were diverted from the Shepherds' Shore and Sandy Lane route about 1746. A very useful article, to which are added some notes as to the names and numbers of coaches running through Marlborough in 1828 and later.

**Old Wiltshire Roads.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 28th, Sept. 8th, and 28th, contains letters on this subject from Mr. Ed. Kite, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, and the Rev. A. C. Holden. The old disused road from Shepherds' Shore crossing Roundway Down to Netherstreet and thence by Sandy Lane, Lacock, and Corsham to Bath and Bristol was the London-to-Bath Road followed by the stage coaches down to the middle of the 18th century, though the carriers and horsemen always went by Cherhill and Calne. The Netherstreet road was disused after the passing of the acts "for repairing the highways between Shepherds' Shore and the Devizes" about that time. Mr. Kite, however, quotes several bequests of the 14th and 15th century for the repair of the Chippenham, Calne, and Cherhill road, which was the main road from London to Bristol during the middle ages. Mr. Crawford traces the course of the old road: "South of the Church at Sandy Lane the old road passed through the grounds of Wans House, where it may still be seen as a broad hollow lane, grass grown, with old trees still growing by its side. This bit of old road, half-a-mile long, passed to the east of the modern road, which joins it again at the cross roads at the southern corner of the park. From here to a point south of St. Edith's Marsh and the third milestone from Devizes, the modern road probably follows the same course as the ancient; but at the north point of the park of Rowdeford House, where the modern road swerves to the S.E. round the park to Rowde, the old road followed the footpath which now survives as a short cut.

[**Woodford**]. An article in *Country Life*, Aug. 12th, 1922. "Trout Fishing with Nymphs," by "George Southcote" [Major-Gen. Sir George Aston, K.C.B.] describes the fishing from the garden of Court House, Woodford, though the locality is not named.

**Mostly about Trout.** By Sir George Aston (George Southcote). London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., Ruskin House, 40, Museum Street, W.C. 1 [1921].

Cloth, demy 8vo, 8in. × 5in., pp. 223. Many of these articles are reprinted from *Cornhill Mag.*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Country Life*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, *John O' London's Weekly*, *The Englishman*, and *The Liverpool Courier*.

"February Fill Dyke," "A Wiltshire Water Meadow," "The First Dry Fly Day," "A Week-end in Wiltshire," "A May Fly Day," "A Fisherman's Fall," are, though no names are mentioned, concerned with fishing experiences on the Salisbury Avon in the Woodford Valley."

**Catalogue of Armour from Wilton House, including  
the Historic Harness made by Jacob the  
Armourer for Henry Herbert, second Earl of  
Pembroke. . . . sold by Sotheby . . . 23rd  
June, 1921.**

Royal 8vo, pp. 3 unpagcd + 36. Eight fine photo plates of armour, one folding.

"The collection of armour at Wilton House is not a product of modern times, for none of its owners during the nineteenth century was a collector. It was bought for use, during the sixteenth century and the first part of the seventeenth, and it has been preserved there ever since." "The collection contains some pieces of peculiar interest to experts. The curious suit (Lot 40) with arms composed of narrow metal slats set widely apart, between which the wearer's coat sleeve was exposed, cannot easily be paralleled. . . . More important is the fine suit with extra pieces and equestrian armour (Lot 117); the anime, or splinted breastplate, is a rare type, as Mr. Kelly has shown in his article in *The Burlington Magazine* (Jan., 1919), while it is seldom indeed that so fine a suit of armour for man and horse is found so nearly complete. But without doubt the chief attraction of the Catalogue is the suit made by Jacob the Armourer for Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke, and it is no exaggeration to claim that for English and American collectors this suit may take rank with the most important in existence." . . . This famous suit (Lot 118) sold for £25,000, it is beautifully illustrated by four fine photographic plates, as well as a plate of the drawing of the suit which occurs in the album of its maker, Jacob the Armourer, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. There is also a plate (folding) of the equestrian armour, and two other plates. The total realised by the sale was £35,920 5s.

A beautiful catalogue, with very full descriptions of the different pieces.

**Catalogue of Important Works of Art, including  
Armour and Weapons, the property of the Earl  
of Pembroke and Montgomery. . . . Sotheby,  
Wilkinson, & Hodge. . . . March 3rd, 1922**

Royal 8vo. The Pembroke portion consists of 57 lots of armour, the same as that offered for sale in 1921 which did not then reach the reserve price. pp 3-10.

[**Wilton Armour.**] **Two Historic Armour Sales.** By Charles ffoulkes (with Breadalbane Collection). *Burlington Mag.*, July, 1917. pp. 38—42. 1 plate.

[**Wilton House Drawings.**] **Accessions from the Wilton House Sale.** By E. H. R., *Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin* [U.S.A.], Dec., 1917. pp. 73—75. 4 figs.

## ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

### Museum.

- Presented by DR. CLAY: Roman bronze spring brooch, from Stockton Works.
- „ „ CAPT. CUNNINGTON: Pair of pattens, candle guard, gauffering irons, curious padlock.
- „ „ H.M. PRISON COMMISSIONERS: Old clock from Devizes Prison.
- „ „ COL. J. A. SOUTHEY: Earthenware vessel from Bishopstrow.
- „ „ MR. E. C. GARDNER: Iron “Barley Chumper,” from Beckhampton Farm, used until 1890 for getting rid of the awns from hand-threshed barley.
- „ „ THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE H. E. MEDLICOTT: Wiltshire specimens of Stone Curlew and Merlin. Ancient stone mortar.
- „ „ MESSRS. W. E. FREE & SONS: Cinerary Bronze Age urn found at Knowle Gravel Pit, 1922.
- „ „ CAPT. JAMES SADLER: Officer’s uniform of Wilts Yeomanry of fifty years ago, and case specially made to exhibit it.
- „ „ REV. J. W. R. BROCKLEBANK: Flint scrapers.
- „ „ REV. S. FIRMAN: A mediæval copper cross, 14½in. long found many years ago near the Church at Cherhill.

### Library.

Presented by THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE H. E. MEDLICOTT, in accordance with his wishes: “The Autobiography of T. A. Methuen, Rector of All Cannings.” “In a Wiltshire Valley.” Isaac Taylor’s “Words and Places.” “The Life of the Fields,” by R. Jefferies. “Catalogue of the Library at Erlestoke Park,” privately printed. “Ornithological Dictionary of British Birds,” by Geo. Montagu, 1802. “Paterson’s Roads,” 1822. Wilts Constabulary, Standing Orders. “Potterne,” Canon Jones’ History, with many additions and MS. notes by H. E. Medlicott. MS. notes on Alton Barnes and Potterne by Canon W. H. Jones. A large number of Wiltshire pamphlets, prints, cuttings, catalogues, &c., &c. Poems by H. A. Methuen.

- Presented by THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE: A large collection of original deeds and documents relating to the Manor of Calne and Calstone or the "Hundred of Calne," with Court Books from *cir.* 1650.
- " " MR. H. W. DARTNELL: "The House that Baby built," by Rev. H. W. Pullen. 1874. Illustrations and cuttings. Elias de Derham, by W. Done Bushell. Wilts Pamphlets.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MRS. M. E. CUNNINGTON: "Notes on Objects from an Inhabited Site on the Worms Head, Glamorgan." 1920. "A Village Site of the Hallstatt Period in Wiltshire." 1922. "A Note on some Brooches from Wiltshire." 1921.
- " " THE AUTHOR, THE REV. H. G. O. KENDALL: "Eoliths, their Origin and Age." 1921.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. F. M. WILLIS: Satires of Horace in the Wiltshire Dialect, from the Oxford Magazine.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. J. LEE OSBORN: "Chippenham an Ancient Saxon Town, its surroundings and Associations." 1921.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. W. WHITAKER: "List of Works on the Geology, Mineralogy, and Palæontology of the Hampshire Basin." 1873.
- " " MR. J. WATSON TAYLOR: Sketch by Canon Jackson of the incised "inscription" at Stonehenge.
- " " THE AUTHOR, REV. H. C. BROOKS: "Church of All Saints, at Westbury under the Plain." 1921.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MRS. ATKINSON WARD, of Bradford-on-Avon: "Fay Inchfaun," five vols. of her works.
- " " MR. A. SCHOMBERG: An accurate typed copy of the MS. (now in the British Museum), "The Stokes of Seen Churche." Five Wiltshire pamphlets.
- " " THE PUBLISHER, MR. R. SCOTT: "Wanderings in Wessex." 1922.
- " " VISCOUNT LONG OF WRAXALL: "A Memoir of Brigadier-General Walter Long, C.M.G., D.S.O. Printed for private circulation." 1921.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MISS F. E. BAKER: Testing Paint and Pigments for Colour Permanence, from *Proceedings of the Paint and Varnish Society*, 1920—21.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. E. H. STONE: The series of articles from the *Wiltshire Gazette* on "The Age of Stonehenge deduced from Archæological considerations." Mounted in volume. "The Age of Stonehenge deduced from the Orientation of its axis." *Nineteenth Century*, Jan., 1921. "Stonehenge Notes on the Midsummer Sunrise." *Man*, Aug., 1922.
- " " REV. CHANCELLOR WORDSWORTH: "Proceedings at the Enthronement of the Bishop of Salisbury, 21st Dec., 1921," "A List showing the order of the Canons' Stalls in the Choir."

- Presented by THE AUTHOR, MR. A. D. PASSMORE, F.R.A.I.: "Hammerstones" [1920]. Typed report of Devil's Den, with plan and many photos of the work in progress. 4to. "The Avebury Ditch." Reprinted from *The Antiquaries' Journal*, 1922. Many photographs of Wiltshire antiquities.
- " " REV. E. H. GODDARD: Wilts pamphlets, cuttings, illustrations, &c. Salisbury Diocesan Gazette. Salisbury Diocesan Year Book. Sarum Almanack. "Ancient Highways and Tracks of Wiltshire, &c.," by G. B. Grundy.
- " " MR. DIXON: Old Wilts Deed, with Great Seal.
- " " MR. J. J. SLADE: 24 Wilts Sale Catalogues. Drawing of head of effigy found at Monkton Farleigh. Lord Sidmouth, Life and Times, from Blackwood's Mag., 1847.
- " " MR. A. W. MARKS: 15 old Wilts Deeds.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. MAURICE HEWLETT: "Wiltshire Essays." 1922.
- " " THE MAKER, THE REV. H. NEVILLE HUTCHINSON: Two Photos of a Model of Stonehenge restored, scale  $\frac{1}{100}$ , now in use at the British Museum.
- " " CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON: Devizes Almanack. Sketches done for charity by Charlesana Postuma Penruddocke. Official Guide to Devizes. Wilts Pamphlets. 3 Vols. Surtees Society "The Family Memoirs of the Rev. William Stukeley, &c."
- " " MR. F. STEVENS, F.S.A.: Annual Report of the Salisbury Museum, 1921—22.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. H. C. BRETNALL: "Lucy's Official Borough Guide to Marlborough," 1922.
- " " THE CORPORATION OF SWINDON: "Swindon's War Record." 4to. 1922.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY: Report on the Avebury Excavations, 1922.
- " " REV. C. V. GODDARD: *Salisbury Journal*.
- " " CANON KNUBLEY: Two Wiltshire Photograph Groups.
- " " MR. W. HEWARD BELL: Recent numbers of the Geological Journal.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. ALFRED WILLIAMS: "Round about the Upper Thames." 1922.

# WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Accounts for the Year 1921.

**Dr.** **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1921.							
Jan. 1st. Balance brought from last account	88	16	2				
Dec. 31st. RECEIPTS.							
To Cash, Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions received from Members during the year, viz. :—							
33 Entrance Fees ...	17	6	6				
8 Subscriptions for 1922 ...	4	4	0				
310 " " 1921 ...	162	15	0				
14 " " 1920 ...	7	7	0				
5 " " 1919 ...	2	12	6				
2 " " 1918 ...	1	1	0				
1 " " 1917 ...	10	6	0				
Balance of "Sub'n " 1916 ...	1	0	0				
	195	17	6				
" Transfer from Life Membership Fund	7	7	8				
	203	4	9				
" Cash received for Sale of Magazines	21	5	2				
" Sale of Jackson's "Aubrey" ...	1	17	6				
" " List of Members ...	1	0	0				
" " Preston's "Flowering Plants of Wilts" ...	1	14	0				
" " Long's "Stonehenge and its Barrows" ...	15	0	0				
" " Blocks ...	2	8	9				
" Loan refunded from Museum Maintenance Fund ...	15	0	0				
" Proceeds of Annual Meeting ...	4	0	8				
" Bank and War Stock Interest ...	4	19	3				
" Balance of Devil's Den Fund ...	6	2	5				
	196	6	8				
1921. DISBURSEMENTS.							
Dec. 31st.							
By Cash, sundry payments, including Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	9	2	2				
" Printing and Stationery ...	6	17	1				
" Printing, Engraving, &c. for Magazines :—							
No. 134 ...	102	3	3				
No. 135 ...	94	3	5				
	196	6	8				
" Museum Expenses :—							
Attendant ...	27	1	8				
Gas, Coke, Water, &c. ...	12	8	3				
	39	9	11				
" Financial Secretary's Salary and Commission... ..	19	15	10				
" Balance ... ..	78	13	0				



## MUSEUM MAINTENANCE FUND.

Cr.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
1921.			
Jan. 1st. To Balance from last Account...	...	16	5 1
Dec. 31st. RECEIPTS.			
To Subscriptions ... ..	29	6	10
" Admissions to Museum and Donations in Boxes	15	6	3
" Sale of Catalogues, &c. ... ..	2	12	2
" Transfer from Purchase Fund ... ..	1	12	7
	<hr/>		
	£65	2	11

1921.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. PAYMENTS.						
By Repairs, &c., to Museum:—						
J. J. Stevens, new sashes, &c. ... ..	3	17	8			
L. Maslen & Sons, repairing roof... ..	4	11	7			
A. T. W. Matthew, repairs <i>re</i> water supply ... ..	3	17	2			
	<hr/>			12	6	5
" Additions to Museum and Library:—						
Ordnance Survey, maps ... ..	2	15	6			
Miss F. E. Baker, books ... ..	1	10	0			
Mrs. N. Alexander, typing additions to Catalogue of Prints, &c.,	1	5	0			
Sub. to Palæontographical Society	1	1	0			
	<hr/>			6	11	6
" Sundry Expenses:—						
House Duty & Land Tax on Museum	3	1	3			
Fire Insurance Premium ... ..	4	10	0			
Employer's do. do. ... ..	7	6				
Expenses at Museum ... ..	2	15	7			
Proportion of cost of Receipt Book	6	6				
Cheque Book ... ..	5	0				
	<hr/>			11	5	10
" Loan from General Fund repaid ... ..				15	0	0
				<hr/>		
" Balance ... ..				45	3	9
				19	19	2
				<hr/>		
				£65	2	11

**MUSEUM ENLARGEMENT FUND.****Cr.**

Dr.	1921.	£ s. d.	1921.	£ s. d.	Cr.
To Balance from last Account ...	Jan. 1.	54 0 4	Dec. 31.	By Balance ...	67 0 4
" Rent of Caretaker's Rooms ...	Dec. 31.	13 0 0			
		<u>£67 0 4</u>			<u>£67 0 4</u>

**MUSEUM PURCHASE FUND.****Cr.**

Dr.	1921.	£ s. d.	1921.	£ s. d.	Cr.
To Balance from last Account ...	Jan. 1.	79 1 0	Oct. 18.	By Transfer to Museum Maintenance Fund ...	1 12 7
" Sale of Palæolithic Flints ...	April 5.	1 0 0	Dec. 31.	" Balance ...	78 10 0
" Interest accrued on Two War Savings Certificates sold ...	Oct. 18.	1 7			
		<u>£80 2 7</u>			<u>£80 2 7</u>

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.****Cr.**

Dr.	1921.	£ s. d.	1921.	£ s. d.	Cr.
To Balance from last Account ...	Jan. 1.	71 16 7	Dec. 31.	By one-tenth to General Account ...	7 7 3
" Savings Bank Interest ...	Nov. 20.	1 15 10		" Balance in Savings Bank ...	66 5 2
		<u>£73 12 5</u>			<u>£73 12 5</u>

**REGISTER OF BISHOP SIMON OF GHENT FUND.****Cr.**

Dr.	1921.	£ s. d.	1921.	£ s. d.	Cr.
To Balance from last Account ...	Jan. 1.	13 16 7	Dec. 31st.	By Balance ...	13 16 7

Audited and found correct, G. S. A. WAYLEN } Auditors.  
1921. NOV. 10 1922  
 W. M. HOPKINS }

DAVID OWEN,  
*Financial Secretary.*

Cr.

**BRADFORD-ON-AVON TITHE BARN.**

Account for the Year ending December 31st, 1921.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at Bank, December 31st, 1920	... 80 12 6	Caretaker	... 2 4 0
Visitors' Fees	... 7 3 9	Repairs	... 1 12 10
Pamphlets sold	... 1 1 1	Sir C. E. H. Hobhouse, Bart., Wayleave	... 1 0
		Various	... 1 11
		Balance at Bank, December 31st, 1921	... 34 17 7
	£38 17 4		£38 17 4

*Any Member whose name or address is incorrectly printed in this List is requested to communicate with the Financial Secretary.*

WILTSHIRE  
Archæological and Natural History Society.

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DECEMBER, 1922.

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*Patron :*

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

*President :*

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

*Vice-Presidents :*

The Most Hon. the Marquis of  
Bath

The Right Rev. Bishop G. Forrest  
Browne, F.S.A.

*Trustees :*

The Most Hon. The Marquis of  
Lansdowne, K.G.  
The Most Hon. The Marquis of  
Bath

The Right Hon. Lord Roundway  
W. Heward Bell, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.A.  
G. P. Fuller, Esq.

*The Committee consists of the following Members, in addition to the*

*Honorary Officers of the Society :*

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Mrs. B. H. Cunnington, *Devizes*  
O. G. S. Crawford, Esq., *Ordnance  
Survey, Southampton*  
Canon E. P. Knubley, *Steeple  
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J. Sadler, Esq., *10, Woodville Road,  
Ealing, London, W. 5*  
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Rev. E. H. Goddard, *Clyffe Pypard Vicarage, Swindon*

*Honorary Curator of the Museum, and Meeting Secretary :*

B. H. Cunnington, Esq., F.S.A., (Scot.), *Devizes*

*Honorary Local Secretaries :*

Dr. R. C. Clay, <i>Fovant Manor,</i> <i>Salisbury</i>	Rev. H. E. Ketchley, <i>Biddestone</i> <i>Rectory, Chippenham</i>
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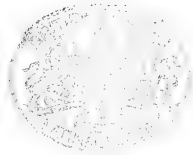
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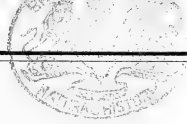
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JUNE, 1923.

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## Archæological & Natural History

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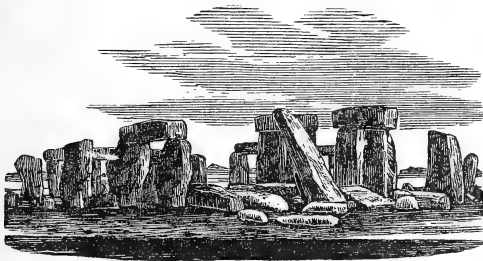
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A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological & Natural History

### MAGAZINE.

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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”—Ovid.

No. CXXXVIII.

JUNE, 1923.

VOL. XLII.

GREAT BEDWYN FLOWERING PLANTS AND FERNS.

By CECIL P. HURST.

The following paper includes flowers and ferns observed growing around Great Bedwyn on the eastern border of Wiltshire and in recording them the tenth edition of the London Catalogue has been used, the English names being taken from Dr. Druce's *Flora of Berkshire*. Rare and interesting plants noticed are the creeping and rooting var. *radicans* of the Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus Flammula*) occurring on the margin of Bitham Pond, near the Column in Tottenham Park, the Downy-leaved Rose, *Rosa omissa*, well distributed in hedgerows and copses in the district, the Danewort (*Sambucus Ebulus*), a colony of which grows on the top of a hedgebank in the village, the rare and beautiful *Gentiana germanica* in a chalkpit near Shalbourne, the curious variety of the Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*) in a little bog on the edge of Bedwyn Brails, which has been distributed through the Botanical Exchange Club, the Shoreweed (*Littorella uniflora*), a very scarce Wiltshire flower, by a pool in Tottenham Park, the two rare Helleborines, the Purple Helleborine (*Helleborine violacea*), growing very sparingly in the woods, and the beautiful Marsh Helleborine (*H. palustris*), found in a spongy bog near Webb's Gully, the very local Spiked Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*), in three copses near Froxfield, the obscure little Needle-leaved Club Rush (*Eleocharis acicularis*), a local plant in the Kennet and Avon Canal and flowering at Crofton, the large sedge, *Carex helodes*, five feet high in damp thickets in Foxbury Wood, but much affected by the great drought of 1921, the fine woodland grass, *Calmagrostis epigeios*, in a good station in Bedwyn Brails, the rare ferns, the Scale Fern (*Ceterach officinarum*), in the brickwork of one of the canal bridges and on the Somerset Hospital at Froxfield, and the Moonwort Fern (*Botrychium Lunaria*), on West Leas, near Burr ridge Heath, and also in the Forest, and the beautiful emerald green var. *capillare* of the Wood Horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*), growing in Wilton Brails. Noteworthy hybrids are the gentian, *Gentiana Amarella* × *G. germanica*, (*G. Pamplinii*), the poplar, *Populus alba* × *P. tremula* (*P. canescens*), the rush, *Juncus effusus* × *J. inflexus* (*J. diffusus*), and the sedge, *Carex fulva* × *C. flava*, var. *minor*, and three willow hybrids (*Salix alba* × *S. fragilis*, *S. cinerea* × *S. viminalis*, and *S. cinerea* × *S. aurita*), have also been detected. Interesting aliens are the fast spreading Asiatic and North American weed, *Matricaria suaveolens*, which

has got a firm hold of Bedwyn during the last decade and has evidently come to stay, and the widely diffused *Crepis taraxacifolia*; other noticeable introduced species are the handsome orange hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, well established in a field at Shalbourne Newtown, the Milk Thistle (*Silybum Marianum*), growing wild in the master's garden at Marlborough College, *Viola cornuta*, a Pyrenean species occurring as a garden outcast in a bed of nettles near St. Katharine's Church in Savernake Forest, and *Potentilla norvegica*, found on waste ground at Pewsey Station; the latter species has recently appeared in a good many new English stations. The rare figwort, *Scrophularia alata*, extending for three miles along the Shalbourne, *Polygonum maculatum* occurring as the grey-leaved var. *incanum* in a cultivated field near Burrige Heath, and *Eriophorum latifolium* growing in a bog near Webb's Gully, appear to be new to Wiltshire; and the hybrid *Scrophularia alata*  $\times$  *S. aquatica*, when first found in 1915, near Standen Manor, was new to the British Islands. The pretty Meadow Cranesbill (*Geranium pratense*), the beautiful Autumn Crocus (*Colchicum officinale*), and the elegant Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) occur plentifully in their seasons and are a great attraction to the countryside, while the handsome Broom Rape, *Orobanche elatior*, growing on *Centaurea Scabiosa* and generally a rare species, is not uncommon. The following albino forms are rare:—white-flowered Dog-Violet (*Viola canina*) occurred in Savernake Forest, white-flowered Clustered Bellflower (*Campanula glomerata*), near Shalbourne, white-flowered Autumnal Gentian (*Gentiana Amarella*), near Botley Great Copse, white-flowered Field Gentian (*G. campestris*), near Folly Farm, white-flowered Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), near Bedwyn Brails, and white-flowered Lesser Rattle (*Pedicularis sylvatica*), in Foxbury Wood. I am much indebted to Lieut.-Col. Wolley Dod for his valuable notes on our local roses; his statement that he has remarkably few records from Wiltshire should induce naturalists to take up the county rhodology; he writes on this troublesome genus:—"Very many forms have so distinct a facies that one is tempted to give new names, but if one is bound by description one must refer them to one or other of our existing names or create a whole host of new ones based on colour, habit, general appearance, a very natural arrangement but exceedingly difficult to deal with by description, so that one is driven to technical points which not only overlap, but bring very different looking plants into association." It is fortunate that the pretty little Lady's Tresses Orchid (*Spiranthes autumnalis*) still grows near the village, though its numbers seem to be decreasing. Definite records are given for the heath plants, the orchid, *Orchis ericetorum* and the pondweed, *Potamogeton polygonifolius*, both rare in this chalky country. Our scanty *Chara* flora consists of two species and a variety:—*Chara vulgaris* in the canal at Great Bedwyn, its var. *papillata* in abundance in a pond on the east side of Bedwyn Brails (it has since disappeared from this station) and *C. hispida* in two pools near the village; and this district is little likely to produce many more of these rather obscure water-weeds, for most of the *Characeae* grow near the sea. The Kennet and Avon Canal runs through Great Bedwyn and divides North Wiltshire (vice-county 7), from South Wiltshire (vice-county 8). Although the village is not more than two or three miles from the Berkshire boundary,

I have included only flowers which grew within the county of Wilts. The southern latitude of Great Bedwyn, about  $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. lat., is indicated by the occurrence of such plants as *Cnicus eriophorus*, *Gentiana germanica*, *Helleborine violacea*, and *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, species which are, generally speaking, restricted in their distribution to the south of England.

The district chiefly lies upon the Upper Chalk on which there are extensive outliers of Reading sands and London clay, and in addition there is a little Pleistocene valley gravel and by the Bedwyn Stream, Holocene alluvium. The Upper Greensand is exposed at Shalbourne in the Vale of Ham and at Savernake in the Vale of Pewsey.

#### FLOWERING PLANTS.

*Myosurus minimus* (Linn.). Mouse-tail. A curious little plant which has occurred on cultivated ground at Great Bedwyn; I have not seen it for a long time. It is found on the Upper Greensand of the Vale of Pewsey.

*Ranunculus Drouetii* (F. Schultz). The late Rev. E. S. Marshall referred a water crowfoot which grew in a dewpond near the summit of Milk Hill, Alton Barnes, to a small-flowered form of this species—*R. Flammula* var. *radicans* (Nolte). On the muddy margin of Bitham Pond, near the Column in Tottenham Park; plants from this locality were distributed through the Botanical Exchange Club of the British Islands.—*R. repens* (Linn.). Creeping Buttercup. A double-flowered form occurs.

*Helleborus fetidus* (Linn.). Stinking Hellebore. Ten or twelve years ago this plant was naturalized in the Vicar's Copse, at Great Bedwyn; it now appears to be extinct.

*Aquilegia vulgaris* (Linn.) Columbine. Several plants in Chisbury Wood; seemingly native.

*Berberis vulgaris* (Linn.). The Barberry. In a hedge on the north-west side of Bedwyn Brails; probably not indigenous.

*Nymphaea lutea* (Linn.). Yellow Water Lily. Plentiful in the Kennet and Avon Canal at Bedwyn.

*Papaver Rhæas* (Linn.). Common Red Poppy. The type grew in a cornfield near Bedwyn Brails, with pale maroon flowers and the vars. *strigosum* (Boenn), with hairs on the peduncles adpressed, and *Pryorii* (Druce), with crimson hairs on the peduncles, are scattered sparingly in the cornfields, but the latter is not nearly so well-marked as, say, in Hertfordshire, where it was noticed by the late Mr. R. A. Pryor, whose name was bestowed upon it by Dr. G. C. Druce, of Oxford.—*P. dubium* (Linn.). Long Smooth-headed Poppy. Occurs here and there, as at the foot of Botley Down, where it grows with *P. Argemone*, but is not very common; in a few places, as by the side of the canal at Great Bedwyn, I have found a plant with the characters of *P. dubium*, but with yellow latex, and this form is noticed in Dr. Druce's "*Flora of Berkshire*"; I have not yet seen the true *P. Lecogii* near Bedwyn, though this autumn (1922) I noticed a plant near Shalbourne, which may turn out to be this species.—*P. Argemone* (Linn.). A poppy which has bristly seed vessels and which grew in a cornfield on the east of Bedwyn Brails.

*Fumaria densiflora* (D.C.). In a cultivated field near Folly Farm, also near Shalbourne and between Froxfield and Ramsbury; a fumitory characterized by the large sepals.

*Radicula palustris* (Moench). Yellow Cress. By water at Great Bedwyn and in a damp place at Bagshot.

*Arabis hirsuta* (Scop.). Hairy Tower Mustard. Near the canal-side at Great Bedwyn.

*Cardamine pratensis* (Linn.). Cuckoo Flower. A double-flowered form grew by the canal between Bedwyn and Crofton.

*Erophila verna* var. *majuscula* (Jord.). Whitlow Grass. On anthills near Burridge Heath and very well-marked on a thatched roof at Oare; a large branched condition.

*Cochlearia Armoracia* (Linn.). The Horse Radish is naturalized by the side of a muddy ditch at Great Bedwyn.

*Sisymbrium Thalianum* (Gay). Thale Cress. Bank near Little Bedwyn; an uncommon species hereabouts.

*Brassica arvensis* (O. Kuntze). Charlock. The var. *orientalis* (Asch.), which has bristly pods, is rather common in cultivated fields.

*Coronopus didymus* (Sm.). Lesser Swine's Cress. A casual plant occasionally growing on the canal wharf and on the railway bridges at Great Bedwyn, probably brought up in ballast from the west by the canal boats; still (1st Dec., 1922) fruiting on the wharf.

*Lepidium ruderales* (Linn.). One casual plant some years ago at Bedwyn Station.

*Raphanus Raphanistrum* (Linn.). Wild Radish. The pale-flowered form with the petals white, or marked with lilac, is the more frequent plant; occasionally the yellow-flowered plant, var. *flavum* (Gray), occurs.

*Reseda luteola* (Linn.). Dyer's Rocket, or Dyer's Weed. On Merle Down and one or two other localities; a scarce plant in this district.

*Viola canina* (Linn.). The Dog Violet. The very rare white form *alba* still occurs on sandy ground in one place in Savernake Forest, but is getting very scarce; the type is widely distributed on sandy soil.

*Polygala calcarea* (F. Schultz). Chalk Milkwort. A beautiful plant with flowers of an exquisite coerulean blue, which grows on Merle Down, almost within the precincts of the village.

*Saponaria officinalis* (Linn.). Soapwort. Well established in a valley at Shalbourne.

*Silene latifolia* (Rendell & Britten). Bladder Champion. The hairy form var. *puberula* (Jord.) of this common plant is by no means infrequent.—

*S. Anglica* (Linn.). Small Corn Catchfly. A few plants occurred in a cornfield east of Bedwyn Brails.

*Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (Linn.). Ragged Robin. Plants with pure white flowers grew in a marsh between Burbage and Pewsey.

*Hypericum Androsaemum* (Linn.). Tutsan. Very rare: several plants were found in a larch plantation near Rhododendron Drive, Savernake Forest, in Sept., 1922; otherwise unknown in the district.—*H. perforatum* var. *angustifolium* D.C. A narrow-leaved var. scattered in the woods.

*Geranium pyrenaicum* (Burm. fil.). Mountain Crane's-bill. Native on the road between Great and Little Bedwyn.

*Erodium cicutarium* (L'Hérit.). Hemlock-leaved Crane's-bill. Well established on the sandy margin of a cornfield on the eastern edge of Bedwyn Brails; it has grown here for some years.



*Genista tinctoria* (Linn.). Dyer's Green-Weed. Widely spread near Great Bedwyn on the Tertiary outliers, but avoiding the chalk; very plentiful in a valley near Gully Copse, also occurring in quantity on a plateau of London clay near Foxbury Wood, near Chisbury, etc. The large golden sheets formed by this plant in the flowering season have a magnificent effect.

*Ulex nanus* (Roth.). Dwarf Furze. The type grows near Folly Farm, and very dwarf plants, only a few inches in height, were seen near Merle Down; on the east side of Bedwyn Brails and especially near London Ride, Savernake Forest, where it is very characteristic, occurs a tall, erect, strong-spined form, which is the var. *longispinus*; specimens were sent to Dr. G. C. Druce; this form is often mistaken for *U. Gallii*.

*Trifolium pratense* (Linn.). Red Clover. White flowers were noticed among a cultivated crop near Bloxham Copse.—*T. filiforme* (Linn.). Small Trefoil. In fair quantity by the roadside, extending for some distance on Burridge Heath, also near Folly Farm, and near Bedwyn Brails; this delicate little plant appears to have suffered from the great drought of 1921, for this year (1922) it had disappeared from these stations; it will probably re-appear with the return of favourable conditions.

*Vicia sylvatica* (Linn.). Wood Vetch. In a wood near Littlecote Park; a beautiful plant with white flowers delicately pencilled with blue.

*Potentilla norvegica* (Linn.). An alien which was noticed on waste ground at Pewsey Station in June, 1922.—*P. sterilis* (Garcke) Barren Strawberry. Flowering in the brickwork of the sunken wall on the south side of Tottenham House, Savernake Forest, on the 5th Feb., 1921, an early date; it was seen in flower in a hedge-bank near Bedwyn on the 3rd Dec., 1922.

*Agrimonia odorata* (Mill.). Agrimony. Well-marked plants in Foxbury Wood.

*Rosa leiostyla* (Rip.). A fair number of bushes in one part of Chisbury Wood; Lt.-Col. Wolley Dod writes:—"Your rose comes under *R. leiostyla* (Rip.), in spite of its white flowers. I do not place much count on the colour of the flowers, which, like all characteristics of roses, is liable to considerable variation."—*R. omissa* (Déségl.) forma. Chisbury Wood, near Burridge Heath, near Wilton, Merle Down, in some quantity near East Grafton, near Stokke and at Burridge Heath; apparently well distributed, it is by no means uncommon in woods and hedges near Great Bedwyn, and it would be interesting to trace it into Berkshire; this is the rose which has previously been recorded as *R. tomentosa*; Lieut.-Col. Wolley Dod writes:—"I think there is little doubt that your rose must go under an aggregate *omissa* nearer the type than to any other form, though it has longer peduncles than the type usually has. I have not seen the type further S.W. than Gloucestershire, though vars. *Sherardi* and *submollis* reach Devon and Cornwall." Near East Grafton and Wilton this rose grows on Upper Greensand, while on Merle Down and in Chisbury Wood it is found on clay.—*R. tomentosa* var. *scabriuscula* (Baker). About specimens from a bush on the northern edge of Bedwyn Brails, Lt.-Col. Wolley Dod wrote:—"I have little doubt that your plant is a form of *R. scabriuscula*, or between that and *foetida*, not very typical of either; the sepals have all

fallen, which is normal for *scabriuscula* in October, but they would afford corroborative evidence by their clothing and partly by their pinnation." About a shrub growing in Webb's Gully, he wrote:—"It is one of those far too numerous intermediate forms between *R. tomentosa* var. *scabriuscula* and var. *fætida*, but nearer the former, though the leaflets are somewhat more pubescent than usual. They are hardly broad enough or glandular enough for var. *fætida*, and the styles are too hairy. The two varieties run into one another by all their technical characters, as, indeed, do all vars. of *Rosa* . . . I have no records of any of the *Tomentosae* from Wilts, but that goes for little or nothing, as my records for the whole county are remarkably few. I do not think much of the turpentine smell attributed to var. *fætida*. Most of the group have a more or less pronounced scent, especially if rubbed, but to me it is rather of sweet-briar or russet than of turpentine." About a plant from Wilton Brails, Lt.-Col. Wolley Dod wrote:—"Your rose is undoubtedly *R. tomentosa* var. *scabriuscula*, in which as in all roses, you must expect a good deal of variation. Very few specimens in my herbarium exactly agree with others in the same cover, and some differ disconcertingly widely. Var. *scabriuscula* is not far removed from type *tomentosa*, in fact I don't think we know exactly what type is. More hairy styles, and leaflets, with a tendency to shorter peduncles and somewhat more persistent sepals, are the leading features by which the true *Tomentosae* differ from the *Scabriusculae*, and when these features become still more pronounced, we get into the *Omissae*, but no group of *Rosa* is absolutely distinct from its neighbours." *R. dumetorum* (Thuill). Bushes of the *Rosa canina* group with the leaves pubescent only on the midrib and primary nerves beneath and coming under *R. dumetorum* forma *trichoneura* (Rip.) are common around Great Bedwyn and perhaps do not fall very far below the type, *R. canina* in numbers, but shrubs with the leaves hairy all over [*R. dumetorum* (Thuill.)] and bushes with the leaves with the lower surfaces hairy all over but with the upper surfaces glabrous [*R. dumetorum* forma *urbica* (Lém.)] are rare, and I have observed them in a few localities only.

*Crataegus oxyantha* var. *laciniata* (Wallr.). A well-marked shrub of this cut-leaved variety occurred in Bedwyn Brails.

*Saxifraga tridactylites* (Linn.). Rue-leaved Saxifrage. On a wall in Farm Lane, in the village; very uncommon in this district.

*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* (Linn.). Golden Saxifrage. In rivulets and wet places in woods on the Tertiary outliers, avoiding the chalk; Chisbury Wood, Webb's Gully, Bedwyn Brails.

*Ribes nigrum* (Linn.). Black Currant. Naturalized in Bedwyn Brails and in a swamp near Shalbourne.

*Sedum Telephium* (Linn.). Orpine or Live Long. Not common; scattered plants at Bloxham Cope and Burrigge Heath.

*Sedum album* (Linn.). White Stone-Crop. Naturalized on a garden wall in Farm Lane; in the British Isles it is supposed to be native only on the Malvern Hills and in Somerset.

*Peplis Portula* (Linn.). Water Purslane. Rather common on the muddy margins of shallow pools; seems to be increasing.

*Epilobium tetragonum* (Linn.). Square-stemmed Willow-herb. Not

uncommon in the woods; I have been unable to find *E. obscurum*, the generally more frequent species.

*Conium maculatum* (Linn.). Hemlock. Very scarce; a casual plant on Bedwyn Wharf this year (1922).

*Sison Amomum* (Linn.). Stone Parsley. In a hedge by the roadside near Shalbourne Newtown.

*Oenanthe fluviatilis* (Coleman). Very plentiful in the canal at Bedwyn and extending eastwards and westwards, but rarely flowering.

*Heracleum Sphondylium* var. *angustifolium* (Huds.). Cow Parsnip. Well-marked plants of this var., which has narrow leaflets, were observed in Tottenham Park.

*Caucalis nodosa* (Scop.). Knotted Parsley. Scarce; in a cultivated field below Botley Down.

*Sambucus Ebulus* (Linn.). A colony of the rare Danewort, or Dwarf Elder, is established on the top of a roadside bank in Brown's Lane, in the village; there is another good station on the east side of a copse near Marten, and a former record exists for Little Bedwyn, where I have not seen it; this species is not a native of Britain, its occurrence in our country is due to its former cultivation for medicinal uses; the plant has a purgative action.

*Galium erectum* (Huds.). Upright Bedstraw. Among short grass near Starveall Farm, Botley Down, about two and a half miles south of Great Bedwyn, flowering towards the end of June; this species blooms about three weeks earlier than the closely-allied *G. Mollugo*; the plants were named by the late Rev. E. S. Marshall.

*Valeriana dioica* (Linn.). Marsh Valerian. Common by the canal side and in damp places in woods.

*Solidago virgaurea* (Linn.). Golden Rod. Very scarce; a few plants in Cobham Frith and Foxbury Wood.

*Gnaphalium sylvaticum* (Linn.). Heath Cudweed. In some quantity in a heathy field between Burridge Heath and Shalbourne.

*Matricaria inodora* (Linn.). Scentless Feverfew. In flower near Burridge Heath in February; it probably bloomed all through the very mild winter, 1920—21.—*M. suaveolens* (Buchenau). An Asiatic and North American species which has spread extensively around Great Bedwyn during the last ten years; its headquarters appear to be the Wharf, where it was probably originally brought in ballast by the canal boats; it has already reached Marlborough.

*Senecio erucifolius* (Linn.). Hoary Ragwort. Frequent on London Clay around the village.

*Arctium majus* (Bernh.). Great Burdock. Very scarce; once near Brail Cottages and on Furze Hill, near Hungerford.

*Cnicus eriophorus* (Roth.). Woolly-headed Thistle. In one locality near Bedwyn Brails; a fair-sized colony, now nearly exterminated, spread in three years from a single plant; the handsomest and most stoutly-armed of our thistles, and, with the exception of some localities in Yorkshire, confined in its distribution to the limestone districts of the south of England.—*C. pratensis* (Willd.). Meadow Thistle. On dampish ground near Webb's Gully; here the annual plant with sub-entire leaves and a single flower-head

occurs; the biennial or perennial form has often cut leaves and two or three heads or flowers.

*Centaurea Scabiosa* (Linn.). Greater Scabious. A white-flowered form was noticed near Folly Farm, near Shalbourne, in Pewsey Vale, etc.

*Picris hieracioides* (Linn.). Hawkweed Ox-tongue. Very local; near Burnt Mill Lock on the Canal, also near Froxfield, and in Wilton Brails.

*Crepis taraxacifolia* (Thuill.). On Conyger Hill; near Little Bedwyn; railway cutting near Savernake Station (G.W.R.); a well-established plant of rather recent introduction which appears to be spreading; in the list of Marlborough Flowers in the *Marlborough College Nat. Hist. Soc. Report for 1907* it is only recorded from Membury Camp, near Baydon, as the crow flies, about seven miles from Great Bedwyn.

*Hieracium aurantiacum* (Linn.). Naturalized in a field at Shalbourne Newtown.—*H. Boreale* (Fr.). Broad-leaved bushy Hawkweed. Not uncommon in woods and by roadsides, East Grafton, Stokke, etc.—*H. umbellatum* (Linn.). Narrow-leaved bushy Hawkweed. A few plants in a wood near Burridge Heath.—*H. sciaphilum* (Uechtr.). Sparingly in Foxbury Wood, *teste* E. S. Marshall.

*Lactuca muralis* (Gaertn.). Wall Lettuce. In a beech coppice named "Rivar Firs," on the chalk escarpment near Rivar, Shalbourne.

*Campanula glomerata* (Linn.). Clustered Bell-flower. With white flowers near Shalbourne.—*C. Trachelium* (Linn.). Nettle-leaved Bell-flower. In Foxbury Wood with white flowers.

*Legousia hybrida* (Delarb.). Corn Campanula. Occasionally in corn-fields near Bedwyn.

*Primula vulgaris* (Huds.). The hybrid with the Cowslip occurs, but is not common. Primrose flowers can be found all the year round in sheltered places in woods, this year (1922) they were noticed in November and December in Bedwyn Brails.

*Anagallis tenella* (Murr.). Bog Pimpernel. Plentiful in a small marsh near Webb's Gully; a delicate pretty little plant.

*Blackstonia perfoliata* (Huds.). Yellow Centaury. There is a good station for this local species on the southern side of Chisbury Wood; as is usual in the case of annuals, the quantity produced in each year varies a good deal, more being produced in favourable seasons. I have known it in the above locality for the last six years.

*Erythraea Centaurium* (Pers.). Centaury. White-flowered Centaury is by no means uncommon on sandy ground in the woods surrounding Great Bedwyn.

*Gentiana Amarella* (Linn.). Autumnal Gentian. Various patches with white flowers on the downs below Botley Great Copse were seen in 1920.—*G. campestris* (Linn.). Field Gentian. Among short grass near St Katharine's Church, in the Forest, near Cobham Frith, near Chisbury Wood, near Burridge Heath, etc., well distributed amongst short grass in heathy places near Great Bedwyn; a white-flowered form, rare in the south of England, occurred near Folly Farm.—*G. germanica* (Willd.). In an old chalk pit north of Shalbourne, where it hybridizes with *G. Amarella* [*G. Pamplinii* (Druce)]; the hybrid plants found here were named by Dr. G. C. Druce.

*Menyanthes trifoliata* (Linn.). Bogbean, or Marsh Buckbean. In a spongy bog near Webb's Gully; also on very wet ground in Chisbury Wood.

*Myosotis cæspitosa* (Sch.). Marshy ground near Burrigge Heath.

*Lithospermum officinale* (Linn.). Gromwell. In Wilton Brails and Chisbury Wood; not so common as *L. arvense*.

*Echium vulgare* (Linn.). Viper's Bugloss. Very local; near Round Copse and by a chalk-pit on the east side of Bedwyn Brails; at the latter station the very rare white-flowered plant (*f. alba*) was observed.

*Cuscuta Epithymum* (Murr.). Lesser Dodder. Eastern side of Bedwyn Brails, uncertain in its occurrence.

*Hyoscyamus niger* (Linn.). Henbane. In an old chalk-pit in Tottenham Park and near Braydon Oak in Savernake Forest.

*Linaria spuria* (Miller). Round-leaved Toadflax. A pelorious form with three, four, or five spurs to the corolla occurred on Conyger Hill in a cultivated field; I found eight or nine plants showing this curious deformity, the typical plant, of course, has only one spur.

*Scrophularia alata* (Gil.). Extending for about three miles along the Shalbourne stream from its source in a swamp near Shalbourne to about half-a-mile below Standen Manor, where it meets and hybridizes with *S. aquatica*, the Water Figwort; Dr. G. C. Druce's description of the hybrid *S. aquatica* × *S. alata*, which was new to the British Flora when it was found in 1915, is as follows:—"Plant tall and luxuriant, of a less dark green than *aquatica*, but slightly darker than *alata*, and somewhat less translucent. The leaves less acute than *alata*, crenate or crenate serrate, with longer and more open crenations. Corolla greener than *aquatica*, darker than *alata*, the staminode not entire, but slightly divided into two obscure lobes. Capsule smaller than *aquatica*, less pointed, and usually broader, often quite small and abortive. Some of the specimens were nearer to *aquatica*, others to *alata*, the leaves approaching in shape and cutting to one or the other parent, with which they grew in tangled masses." A Latin diagnosis was published in the Report of the Botanical Exchange Club. Along the Shalbourne, *Scrophularia alata* grows in Wiltshire and Berkshire, and very fine plants, over six feet high, occurred in the dense *Epilobium hirsutum* swamp at the source of the stream, one specimen exceeded seven feet; in this morass I noticed a plant of the Figwort producing adventitious roots.

*Euphrasia curta* var. *glabrescens* (Wettst.). Eyebright. Rather plentiful on sandy ground in Tottenham Park; the late Rev. E. S. Marshall referred my plants to a small form of this var.

*Pedicularis sylvatica* (Linn.). Lesser Red Rattle. The rare white-flowered form was noticed in Foxbury Wood in May, 1921.

*Orobanche elatior* (Sutt.) Broomrape. This handsome and generally rare species is by no means infrequent in this neighbourhood; plants have occurred at Great Bedwyn, it grows by roadsides near Froxfield, and there is a fine station in a chalk-pit to the south of Chilton Foliat; it is a very rare Berkshire flower.

*Lathraea Squamaria* (Linn.). Toothwort. In hazel copses; not common, Foxbury Wood (in profusion in one place), Horse Copse, Trinkledown Copse, it occurred in a hazel hedge by the roadside near Froxfield; parasitical on the roots of hazel and other shrubs.

*Verbena officinalis* (Linn.). Vervain. A few plants at Shalbourne.

*Mentha rotundifolia* (Huds.). Round-leaved Mint. A good station for this rare mint exists on a rubbish heap in the hedge opposite Sicily Cottages, near Sadler's Hill; it is presumably introduced here, though the cottagers told me it was not grown in their gardens.—*M. piperita* (Huds.), Peppermint. Abundantly in a little *Juncus effusus* marsh on the north-west side of Bedwyn Brails; probably a denizen, for thirty or forty years ago a cottage and garden stood about sixty yards away, though these have long ago disappeared, and the mint probably escaped from the garden and found its way to the bog; the specimens had a strong odour of Spearmint (*M. viridis*), and were more hairy than the ordinary Peppermint, under which they will be probably placed as a variety; this made them of some critical interest and this year (1922) specimens were distributed through the Botanical Exchange Club of the British Isles; they were strongly infested by the parasitic fungus, *Puccinia menthae*.—*M. sativa* var. *paludosa* (Sole). On wet ground near Stype, the upper whorls are collected into a spike in this var.

*Calamintha Acinos* (Clairv.). Basil Thyme. A few plants near Bedwyn Brails; more plentifully at the foot of the chalk escarpment near Starveall Farm.

*Scutellaria minor* (Huds.). Lesser Skullcap. Not uncommon in damp places in woods on the Eocene outliers near the Bedwyns, avoiding the chalk, Wilton Brails, Bedwyn Brails, Stype, etc.; north of the canal I have seen it in Haw Wood.

*Stachys officinalis* (Trev.). Betony. The white-flowered form is found near Bedwyn.

*Lamium Galeobdolon* (Cr.). Yellow Archangel. The barren creeping stems of this plant occur in our woods in autumn and are very puzzling to beginners, in the absence of flowers.

*Teucrium Scorodonia* (Linn.). Wood Sage. A plant of the heath which avoids lime, so is very local near the Bedwyns; it occurs very sparingly in Bedwyn Brails, in Webb's Gully more plentifully, and grows in quantity in Birch Copse, Savernake Forest.

*Ajuga reptans* (Linn.). Bugle. White flowers are found occasionally in the woods.

*Littorella uniflora* (Asch.). Shoreweed. A calcifuge plant flowering in August, which is very rare in calcareous Wiltshire; it grows with *Sphagnum* moss on the muddy margins of a drinking pool for the deer in Tottenham Park; this pool is well raised above the chalk on an outlier of Reading sands.

*Chenopodium rubrum* (Linn.). Red Goosefoot. Characteristic specimens at Wolfhall.

*Polygonum lapathifolium* (Linn.). On drying mud in Tottenham Park; in some years this annual plant is very uncommon, it was so in 1921. *P. maculatum* var. *incanum* (Gren. et Godr.). Fairly frequent in a stubble field near Burridge Heath in 1921, but next year I was unable to find a plant; Dr. G. C. Druce tells me *Polygonum maculatum* has hitherto been unrecorded for Wiltshire. *P. amphibium* (Linn.) The var. *coenosum* (Koch) which is intermediate between the terrestrial and aquatic forms of this species and has a decumbent stem, is plentiful near the stream at Shalbourne Mill.

*Rumex pulcher* (Linn.). The Fiddle Dock occurred in fair quantity close to the Swings on Marlborough Common in 1922 and here it has been known to grow for many years; there is a good station by Hopgrass Farm near Hungerford, for this very local species.—*R. acutus* (Linn.). A plant which is a hybrid between *R. obtusifolius* and *R. crispus* and which grew in a field on the south side of the London and Bath Road, near Knowle Farm.

*Salix pentandra* (Linn.). Bay-leaved Willow. Planted in a valley on Upper Greensand, near Wilton Water. *S. viridis* (Fr.). A hybrid between *S. alba* and *S. fragilis* planted in the last mentioned valley; the plants were named by Dr. G. C. Druce. *S. aurita* (Dwarf Sallow), × *S. cinerea* (Sallow), (*S. lutescens* A. Kern.). A hybrid willow growing on Conyger Hill; the Rev. E. F. Linton, author of "The British Willows," wrote:—"The willow is very good *S. aurita*, × *S. cinerea*. The oblong-lanceolate leaves and their clothing below showing *cinerea* and the stipules auricled and pointed proving *aurita* plainly. It is the commoner hybrid of the *Capreae*."—*S. aurita* type occurs on Conyger Hill, and also near Burr ridge Heath and in Foxbury Wood.—*S. cinerea* (Sallow), × *S. viminalis* (Osier), (*S. Smithiana* Willd.). A not infrequent hybrid by the canal and its water-courses near Bedwyn. *S. repens* (Linn.). Creeping Willow. An ericetal shrub not uncommon on the Tertiary outliers; Wilton Brails, Bedwyn Brails, near Folly Farm, between Shalbourne Newtown, and Burr ridge Heath, etc.

*Populus tremula* (Linn.). The Aspen. Not uncommon among trees on the outskirts of woods; Chisbury Wood, Bedwyn Brails, near Foxbury Wood. I have not seen the White Poplar (*P. alba*) here, although it is recorded for Bedwyn.—*P. nigra* (Linn.). Black Poplar. In Foxbury Wood.—*P. canescens* (Sm.). Grey Poplar. A hybrid between *P. alba* and *P. tremula*; near Burnt Mill Lock, on the canal, and a few trees on Burr ridge Heath, near Foxbury Wood.

*Ceratophyllum demersum* (Linn.). Hornwort. Abundant in the canal.

*Neottia Nidus-avis* (Rich.). Bird's Nest Orchid. Copse near Ramsbury; Trinkle Down Copse, Froxfield.

*Spiranthes autumnalis* (Rich.). Ladies' Tresses Orchid. In fair quantity but decreasing, in a sloping rushy meadow, on clayey ground, near the northern edge of Bedwyn Brails; an exceedingly pretty and graceful little plant, with honey-scented flowers.

*Helleborine latifolia* (Druce). Broad-leaved Helleborine. A few plants near Baverstock's Copse, Shalbourne, and several by Rhododendron Drive, in the Forest; a very local species.—*H. violacea* (Druce). Purple Helleborine. Thinly scattered through the woods round Great Bedwyn; it often gets eaten down by rabbits before blooming; I found a fine flowering spike in Foxbury Wood in August, 1920; this orchid used to grow well by the roadside at Cobham Frith Wood, near the London and Bath Road, and, from the stem and leaves being deeply tinged with dark violet, was known locally as "Black Hellebore," but it has not appeared in this station for several years, being, like many orchids, very uncertain in its occurrence; plants were also found in a copse near London Ride, in the Forest.—*H. longifolia* (R. & Br.). Marsh Helleborine. In a spongy bog on London clay, between Folly Farm and Webb's Gully, in fair quantity; first noticed by Dr. A. Adams, of Looe, Cornwall, in 1919; a rare and beautiful marsh

orchid flowering in July. It occurs in the above station with the extremely rare Broad-leaved Cotton Sedge (*Eriophorum latifolium*), and it is noteworthy that the association of these two rare plants is also found at Cothill Bog, in Berkshire, a noted locality for scarce and interesting marsh flowers.

*O. ericetorum* (Linton). Heath Orchis. Well-marked plants in some quantity on boggy ground near Stype Wood; it also grows near Folly Farm and north of the canal I have seen it near the top of Hatchet Lane, Great Bedwyn; it differs from *O. maculata* in growing on marshy ground and in flowering earlier, the leaves are narrower and the lower lip of the flower much larger and broader, though its middle lobe is very short.

*Habenaria viridis* (Br.). Frog Orchis. In some quantity on the down below Botley Great Copse.

*Iris fœtidissima*. Stinking Iris, or Gladdon. A few plants in the wood at the top of Hatchet Lane, but doubtfully native.

*Galanthus nivalis* (Linn.). Snowdrop. Naturalized near Ham and Membury Camp.

*Polygonatum multiflorum* (All.). Solomon's Seal. Occurring in nearly every wood and copse around Bedwyn; the frequency and wide distribution of this graceful sylvestral species is a floral characteristic of the district; it is occasionally seen growing by the wayside where a road passes through a wood.

*Allium vineale* (Linn.). Crow Garlic. Common on field borders but always the var. *compactum* (Thuill), in which the flowers are replaced by bulbils; I have not seen the type.—*A. ursinum* (Linn.) Ramsons. I noticed this species in a copse in Ham village, near Shalbourne.

*Ornithogalum umbellatum* (Linn.). Star of Bethlehem. Fallow field, probably a broken-up meadow, near Tidcombe, in some quantity in May, 1920; a naturalized species.—*O. pyrenaicum* (Linn.). Spiked Star of Bethlehem. Jugg's Wood, Trinkle Down Copse, Brief Copse, which are three small woods between Oakhill, near Froxfield, and Stype Wood, in which it also grows; one of the most local and interesting of our native wild flowers. The glaucous channelled leaves appear in March and are quite withered by the time the plant flowers in July, which feature Dr. Druce says makes it belong to *O. sulfureum* (Roem. et Schult.); the unexpanded flowering spikes in May are called "French Asparagus," but when cooked are very insipid compared with the real vegetable.

*Colchicum autumnale* (Linn.). Meadow Saffron, or Autumn Crocus. This beautiful plant is a great ornament in September to our woods, where it is common, growing in the densest thickets; the large leaves appear in April and are poisonous to cattle, they have quite disappeared by the time the plant blooms in the autumn.

*Paris quadrifolia* (Linn.). Herb Paris. Plentiful in one place on the chalk in Foxbury Wood; a lime-loving local species.

*Juncus compressus* (Jacq.). Ramsbury, near one of the watercourses of the Kennet.—*J. diffusus* (Hoppe). A hybrid between *J. inflexus* and *J. effusus* occurs in a sloping meadow on London clay near Shalbourne Newtown; plants from this locality were named by Dr. Druce; I think I have seen it elsewhere near Bedwyn.—*J. conglomeratus* (Linn.). Occurs but is not nearly so common as *J. effusus*; perhaps there are ten plants of the latter to one of the former.



*Luzula sylvatica* (Gaud.). Great Wood Rush. This plant grows finely in Chisbury Wood, where it has long been known to occur.

*Sparganium simplex* (Huds.). Bur-reed. Not uncommon along the canal.

*Lemna trisulca* (Linn.). Ivy-leaved Duckweed. Not uncommon along the canal, but owing to incessant dredging the stations are uncertain.

*Alisma Plantago* var. *lanceolatum* (Wilh.). Water Plantain. A form with lanceolate leaves, shorter style, and oval not oblong sepals which appears to merge gradually into the type, grows commonly along the Canal with the typical plant.

*Sagittaria sagittifolia* (Linn.). Arrowhead. By the canal side at Bedwyn.

*Butomus umbellatus* (Linn.). Flowering Rush. Occurs sparingly along the canal between Bedwyn and Savernake, but does not often flower; the triangular rush-like leaves are very distinctive; owing to the constant dragging and pruning of the canal, its persistence in any one given station is very uncertain.

*Triglochin palustre* (Linn.). Marsh Arrow Grass. Very sparingly by the canal and in two bogs between Folly Farm and Webb's Gully.

*Potamogeton polygonifolius* (Pouarr.). This pondweed grew sparingly and flowered in a little bog drain between Round Copse and Folly Farm the plants were named by Dr. Druce; it is very rare or absent on the chalk but is common in heathy districts. *P. Friesii* (Rupr.). In the canal at Wootton Rivers.

*Zannichellia palustris* (Linn.). Horned Pondweed. In a large pool forming the headwaters of the Shalbourne Stream near Shalbourne; it seems extinct in a pond near Wolfhall.

*Eleocharis acicularis* (R. & Sch.). Slender Club Rush. A very inconspicuous plant not uncommon in the canal near Bedwyn; it grows submerged and is the form *submersa* (Hy. Nilss.) in which state it does not flower. The plant is recognisable by its white creeping rhizome which is sometimes brought up by the tow-ropes of canal barges, and by its slender needle-like leaves; when I noticed it in 1920 it seemed to be new to South Wilts, the only other county record appearing to be that of Dr. Druce, who found it at the bottom of the canal at Marston Maisey, in North Wiltshire and recorded it in the *Journ. of Bot.* for 1885, p. 275. In 1921 the water in one of the sections of the canal near Crofton was slightly lowered and the plant which was growing plentifully on the muddy margin above the water produced its tiny spikelets sparingly, the leaves were very fine and grass-like. *E. palustris* (R. & Sch.). Club Rush. Round a pool high up on the down to the south of Tidcombe specimens of *E. palustris* occurred 3ft. in height, this is the var. *major* (Koch.).

*Scirpus setaceus* (Linn.). Foxbury Wood; side of an open valley near Webb's Gully; very sparingly on the edge of Chisbury Wood; a local and rare plant in the adjoining county of Berkshire.

*Eriophorum angustifolium* (Roth.). Cotton Sedge or Cotton Grass. Marsh near Round Copse; boggy ground near Webb's Gully. *E. latifolium* (Hoppe). Broad-leaved Cotton Sedge. Sparingly in a spongy bog between Folly Farm and Webb's Gully; this rare plant, specimens of which from this locality were examined by Dr. Druce, was new to Wiltshire when it was

noticed in 1919, by the Rev. J. H. Adams, of Minchinhampton (Glos.); the great drought of 1921 played havoc with our *Cyperaceae* and this year (1922) I have been unable to find it. 1922 has been very wet and it is to be hoped it will reappear.

*Carex pulicaris* (Linn.). Flea Sedge. In a marsh near Round Copse and plentiful on boggy ground at Stype.—*C. disticha* (Huds.). A tuft by a drinking pool for the deer near Leigh Hill, Tottenham Park.—*C. leporina* (Linn.). Not uncommon in damp places around Bedwyn.—*C. Goodenowii* (Gay). Very fine and tall in a boggy place in Bedwyn Brails; bog near Webb's Gully.—*C. pallescens* (Linn.). Cobham Frith Wood; 3ft. high in Foxbury Wood, growing with *C. helodes*,—*C. panicea* (Linn.). Pink Sedge, or Carnation Sedge. Bog near Webb's Gully.—*C. helodes* (Link.). 5ft. high and extending for some distance in a boggy valley in Foxbury Wood, but greatly diminished in quantity by the drought of 1921.—*C. fulva* (Host.). Plants from a marsh near Round Copse were named by Dr. Druce; it also occurs in a bog near Webb's Gully, and here it hybridizes with *C. flava* var. *minor*; the hybrid is a very rare plant, and specimens from this locality were distributed through the Botanical Exchange Club.—*C. flava* (Linn.). Not infrequent in boggy places near Bedwyn, but all the var. *minor* (Townes.), I have not seen true *flava*.—*C. binervis* (Sm.). An ericetal species which appears to be extinct in its locality near Rhododendron Drive, in the Forest, owing to the gradual drying of the ground, and at present I know of no locality near Bedwyn.—*C. echinata* (Murr.). Occurs in quantity on boggy ground near Stype.

*Calamagrostis epigeios* (Roth.). Wood Small Reed. A good station for this fine grass exists in Bedwyn Brails, not far from the Keeper's Cottage, and near the eastern border of the wood; there is an old record for Chisbury Wood, where I have been unable to find it; it was noticed a year or two ago near Chilton Foliat during an excursion of the Marlborough College Natural History Society.

*Sieglingia decumbens* (Bernh.) Not uncommon in heathy places, Stype, near Folly Farm, near Shalbourne Newtown, etc., etc.

*Molinia cœrulea* (Moench.). Purple Melic Grass. In wet heathy places, not common; London Ride; boggy ground near Stype; marshy valley near Round Copse; a bluish moorland grass, the wiry stems are sometimes used for cleaning pipes.

*Poa trivialis* var. *parviflora* (Parn.). In a damp valley in Foxbury Wood, a slender plant with small 1—2 flowered spikelets.

*Glyceria plicata* (Fr.). On ground by the stream at Shalbourne Mill; also by a pool north of Shalbourne; easily known by the lower pale being twice as long as broad, instead of three times, as in *G. fluitans*.

*Festuca bromoides* (Linn.) Squirrel's-tail Grass. The very dwarf form var. *nana* (Parn) occurred on sandy ground at Dod's Down.

*Bromus erectus* (Huds.). Very fine on chalky roadside banks as by the road from Great Bedwyn to Shalbourne; very handsome in flower.—*B. secalinus* var. *velutinus* (Schrud.). In a dry cornfield near Great Bedwyn Vicarage; one or two plants on the south side of the canal near Guildford's Farm; spikelets downy and larger than in the type, which is occasionally seen in cultivated fields near Bedwyn.—*B. commutatus* (Schrud.). Cornfield above a sandpit near Round Copse.

*Brachypodium pinnatum* (Beauv.), Spiked Fescue Grass. Local; a large patch in a field near Fairway, Great Bedwyn, conspicuous from its yellow-green colour; it occurs in the Forest, in a small depression in the chalk near Braydon Oak.

*Nardus stricta* (Linn.). Mat Grass. Not common; a patch in a heathy field near Burrigge Heath; also growing rather sparingly near Stype Wood.

#### FERNS.

*Blechnum Spicant* (With.). Hard Fern. Not uncommon in woods on the Tertiary outliers, but not on the chalk; particularly abundant in a small valley on the Reading sands in Chisbury Wood.

*Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum* (Linn.). Black Spleenwort. Generally very rare in the district but common in the brickwork of the bridges over the canal near Great Bedwyn.—*A Trichomanes* (Linn.). Maidenhair Spleenwort. A fern that grew in the churchyard wall at Great Bedwyn, where it appears to be extinct.

*Athyrium Filix-femina* (Roth.). Lady Fern. Rather common in the woods.

*Ceterach officinarum* (Willd.). Scale Fern. Very rare; in fair quantity in the brickwork of a bridge over the canal between Great Bedwyn and Crofton; on the Somerset Hospital at Froxfield; it has occurred in the brickwork of a lock-pound on the canal.

*Phyllitis Scolopendrium* (Newm.). Hart's Tongue. Very rare; in a brick shaft at Dod's Down; on a bank by the Shalbourne Stream, near Shalbourne.

*Polystichum aculeatum* (Roth.). Prickly Shield Fern. In hedges and in the ramparts at Chisbury Camp, the only station near here.

*Lastrea montana* (T. Moore). Sweet Mountain Fern. In small quantity in two localities near London Ride in the Forest; this fern may possibly have given its name to Savernake Forest, for Mr. Maurice Adams writes in "Sylvan Savernake":—"As to the origin of the name 'Savernake' opinions differ. Some, as Fuller, Camden, and others, considered it to have reference to an old Cornish word, 'savarn,' signifying 'savour,' " and that the name was given to the district from the fact that a sweet-smelling fern known as the *Polypodium fragrans* was occasionally found here. Aubrey's allusion to this is in the following terms:—"Dr. Fuller also makes mention of a sweet fern which grows in this forest, which the Vicar here tells me he hath seen and smelt; it is like other fern" ("other fern" probably refers to bracken and *Lastrea Filix-mas*) "but not so bigge. He knows not where about it grows but promised to make enquiry." To this statement he appends the memorandum "Send also to Mr. Bird of Stock for some." To the view that the name Savernake is thus derived it has been objected that the fern in question is not by any means confined to this locality, nor is it likely, under these circumstances, to have given the name to so large a tract of country. However this may be, in view of the above, its persistence in the Forest in two localities not far from Stock House, is interesting; it should be searched for and found in other parts of the Forest.

The Shield Ferns, *Lastrea spinulosa* (Presl.) and *L. aristata* (Ren. & Brit.) are common in the woods.

*Polypodium vulgare* (Linn.). Polypody. Common on oaks in the Forest.

*Ophioglossum vulgatum* (Linn.). Adder's Tongue Fern. Not uncommon, very plentiful on London clay in a meadow near Shalbourne Newtown; Chisbury Wood, etc.

*Botrychium Lunaria* (Sev.). Moonwort. In fair quantity in one place on the flat expanse known as West Leas, near Foxbury Wood; in May, 1922, I saw two plants on Column Ride, in Tottenham Park.

#### HORSETAILS.

*Equisetum sylvaticum* (Linn.). Wood Horsetail. A local species occurring plentifully; in a meadow on London clay near Newtown Shalbourne; a very elegant plant; the rare var. *capillare* (Milde), emerald green and with many long slender branches of equal length grows in some quantity in one place in Wilton Brails. *E. palustre* (Linn.). Marsh Horsetail. The var. *polystachyum* (Weigel) in which the branches bear cones as well as the main axis, is found sparingly on London clay at Dod's Down; only two localities for this uncommon form are given in Dr. Druce's "Flora of Berkshire."

#### CHARAS.

*Chara fragilis* (Desv.). In a shallow pond near Burr ridge Heath; with nice fruit in a pool on Conyger Hill. *C. vulgaris* (Linn.). Canal at Great Bedwyn; Var. *papillata* (Wallr.). In large quantity paving a drinking pool for cattle on the east side of Bedwyn Brails in Aug., 1921, but this year (1922) it had entirely disappeared, as often happens with the *Charas*; Mr. James Groves, F.L.S., writes: "Your plant is *C. vulgaris* var. *papillata*; extreme forms of the variety are well-marked but like most *Chara* vars., there are many intermediates. I am afraid the continued drought (in 1921) has been prejudicial to water as well as to land plants."

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## NOTES ON WILTSHIRE CHURCHES.

By SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE.<sup>1</sup>

**Amesbury.** [Sept. 28th, 1824.] The Church of Ambresbury is a large and ancient edifice, standing in a Church yard adjoining the park of the Manor House. It is in the form of a cross, consisting of a nave with south aisle, a transept, a chancel with a large tower in the centre. The general character of the Church is Early English with some later portions. The south aisle is a Perpendicular addition, and is divided from the nave by two pointed arches with a good Perpendicular pier having detached shafts with flowered capitals. The windows in this aisle are tolerably good Perpendicular. The west window of the nave is Perpendicular. The nave has a wood roof with pierced beams, wrought with the square flower and other ornaments. In the south wall of the aisle is a good Perpendicular trefoiled niche. The appearance of the nave is much disfigured by a clumsy projecting gallery for singers, which is placed within one of the arches on the south side. The roof of the south aisle and of the transept is plain but has corbels formed by grotesque heads. The tower is large and massive; its character is Early English. It has on each side three long lancet windows, and is finished by a perfectly plain parapet. The arches which support it are particularly bold and lofty; they open to the nave, chancel, and transept, and spring from piers formed of clustered Early English shafts. The northern transept has at its north end three Early English lancet windows, and more of the same sort on its west side, with string course running beneath them. The chancel displays some very good work. It has some lancet windows and two very elegant Decorated ones, each of four lights, and one on each side of the chancel; their tracery is very different, that on the south side appears to be early in the style. The east window is Perpendicular. A string course runs round the interior of the chancel. On the north side is a small Early English doorway with a dripstone. On the north side of the altar table is what is said to have been a confessional. It is a beautiful Decorated

<sup>1</sup> In St. Deiniol's Library, at Hawarden, are preserved a large number of MS. notes on the architectural features of Churches in many parts of England made by Sir Stephen Glynne chiefly during the second and third quarters of the 19th century. The Wiltshire portion of these notes was transcribed for our Society in 1909 by the kindness of the then warden, the Rev. G. C. Joyce. It is proposed with the generous permission of Mr. H. Gladstone, to follow the example of some other societies which have already printed the portions concerning their counties, and to print these Wiltshire notes as they stand without comment, except that where a word in the MS. is illegible or doubtful it will be noted by a query.

specimen, somewhat early in the style. It is a niche with deep architrave mouldings, simply feathered, and with shafts having plain round moulded capitals; this is surmounted by a triangular canopy with an extremely fine rich finial and crockets, and having on each side of it a buttress terminating in a rich crocketed pinnacle. The space between the canopy and the head of the niche is filled up with a pierced trefoil. The whole is of exquisitely beautiful workmanship. In the chancel is a brass inscription of 1470. The font is square and plain, but at the base on each side is a range of trefoiled niches.

**Ashton Keynes.** Holy Cross. [June 24th, 1870.] An interesting Church, consisting of a lofty clerestoried nave with north and south aisle, chancel with north aisle, a west tower, and north and south porch. There is some variety of architecture and some curious features. The arcades of the nave are not quite alike, each has four arches. On the north the two western are Early English and pointed, upon a central circular column which has some odd sculpture in the capital, resembling volutes, and the west respond has a kind of fluting. Then follows a (?) and a square pier, and the two eastern arches are later upon an octagonal pillar with some foliage in the capital and with somewhat similar responds. The southern arcade is wholly Early English, the columns circular with circular moulded capitals and similar responds. The clerestory windows are poor and modern. In the south aisle are two Edwardian windows of two lights and one Perpendicular of three. In the north aisle they are all good Edwardian of two lights. The nave has a (triple?) roof with ribs and tie beams. The tower arch is an open one pointed, on octagonal shafts with capitals. On the north side of the tower is a trefoil headed doorway.

The tower seems Perpendicular, is divided into three stages, and has corner buttresses and a good embattled parapet and well finished gargoyles. The west window is large, of five lights, but rather plain—each light simply cinquefoiled.

The belfry windows, each of two lights—in the (?) stage is a single trefoiled light. On the north is a shallow projection for staircase. The nave contains some open ancient benches of plain character. The chancel arch is Norman of three orders, upon two shafts on each side, which have cushion capitals. One order is of double chevron, one of single; the soffit is plain. The font is attached to a south pier and is early: a circular block with herring bone and foliage round the rim. There is a square-headed door with the rood stairs at the east of the north aisle of the nave and an upper door pointed. Between the north aisle of the nave and that of the chancel is an Early English arch upon square impost—over which is a curious piece of sculpture which seems of Early Decorated character. It looks like a reredos, but its situation so high up makes that improbable. It is in three compartments and forms rather a flat arch, the centre piece having a cusped vesica; the lateral compartments have ogee canopies with crockets and finials—and bounded by Perpendicular mouldings filled with ball flowers.

The chancel is divided from its north aisle by two small pointed

arches of Early English character on square impost mouldings, set upon the central square pier ; each of these arches opens into a separate chapel. The two chapels are very curious. Each has separate tiled roofs, and each contains a piscina ; that in the western has a canopied arch, surmounted by a trefoil, with shelf and basin. The other piscina is simply with trefoil headed arch and also with stone shelf. The windows of these chapels are transitional from Decorated to Perpendicular. The chancel has on the south one Perpendicular window of two lights, two square-headed, another next the east, is a single-light cinquefoiled. The east window is Perpendicular, of three lights and transomed. The north porch has some flowered mouldings and corner buttresses. Lateral windows square headed and Perpendicular. The outer door with continuous mouldings ; the inner door has round arch and very plain hood. The south porch has coved ribbed roofs. The outer door continuous ; the inner has Tudor arch and foliage spandrels.

**Avebury.** S. James. [29th April, 1850.] This Church has a nave with with aisles, chancel, west tower, and south porch. There are some Norman features. The nave is short and lofty ; the chancel rather long. The walls are mostly of flint and stone mixed. Within the porch is a good Norman doorway, late in the style, having two orders of mouldings and shafts. Of the former one is nail-headed, one cylindrical, the hood nail-headed. The shafts are keeled and have capitals of First Pointed appearance with moulded abaci. The porch itself is late. The effect of the interior is poor from the disproportionate size of chancel and nave, and more especially from the debased alterations in the latter. The short arcades are each only of two bays, having pointed arches, with circular columns, which have debased square capitals. The south clerestory is also of a debased character. In the angle of each extreme pier on the south appears a short Norman shaft, a remnant of the original work. The windows are mostly Third Pointed in the aisles, except one on the south, which has two trefoiled headed lights under a segmental arch, and a lancet at the end of the north aisle.

The chancel arch is a very low pointed one, springing from half octagonal shafts. Over this arch against the bare wall is seen now the front of the roodloft, having a series of niche paneling, painted and gilt, a flowered cornice above and a vine below, under which again is some fringe work with spandrels. On each side is a hagioscope into the chancel from the aisle, both which are large and passage like. That on the north opens by a flat arch abutting on the east window of the north aisle, and into it opens the rood door. To the west of it is a small (?). On the south the hagioscope is in a sort of flattened trefoil form. The nave is full of wretched pews and has a western gallery.

The chancel is early Middle Pointed. On the north are two windows of two lights and also on the south, the westernmost of which has been curiously altered, but the alteration not completed. A third light, also three-foiled, but wider than the others, is added to the west, and there

is the beginning of an extension of the containing arch over it. The east window is a pretty one of three lights, each light trefoiled headed with a trefoil over the lateral lights, and a sixfoil over the central one. There is a priest's door on the south, and a piscina, which is now undergoing restoration. The fenestella (?) is trefoiled. Opposite to this on the north is an obtuse arched almery. The sacrarium is laid with encaustic tiles. The altar of oak has a green frontal charged with a cross. The font is a fine Norman one, cylindrical in form, diminishing downwards, covered with foliage and scroll work—and on its lower part is a range of rude intersecting arches with large shafts. The tower arch is continuous. The Tower Third Pointed of three stories, embattled with four crocketed pinnacles crowning angular buttresses. On the south an octagonal turret not reaching the whole height and becoming square in its lower part, which has a door. The belfry windows of two lights. On the west an obtuse doorway with continuous moulding and returned hood. The west window of four lights, with hood returned.

The south aisle is embattled with pinnacles. The north aisle has a parapet. The roof of the nave modern.

**Bedwin, Great.** [19th June, 1845.] A fine large Church of cruciform plan with central tower, with excellent First and Middle Pointed features. The walls are constructed of flints and the exterior is generally rather plain. The west window is a Third Pointed insertion of three lights, as is also the clerestory, which has square-headed windows of two lights, and some of the other windows in the aisles are similar. The tower in its upper portion is of the same date and has an elegant pierced battlement and long belfry windows of two lights. The roofs are leaded. Some odd flying buttresses have been added to the north clerestory and there are no other buttresses to the aisles. The north porch is modern. The interior is in good condition and has received much improvement under the auspices of the present Vicar. The nave has on each side a fine semi-Norman arcade of four arches slightly pointed and enriched with chevron ornament in the mouldings and billets in the hood. The columns are circular, of a common Wiltshire character, not unlike those at the Ogbournes and Collingbournes; the capitals square and varying in the character of their sculpture, some having singular foliage, some with heads intermixed. Under the tower are four plain recessed pointed arches of early Middle Pointed character, supposed to be about 1306, the hoods springing from well-executed head corbels.

The transepts are Middle Pointed, each has at the end a three-light window with ogee head; the other windows of two lights also Middle Pointed. In the south transept is a piscina of octagonal form having a projecting ogee canopy three-foiled. Under the end window are two sepulchral arches in the wall; beneath one is the effigy of a cross-legged knight with a shield; the other projects considerably, and beneath it is an inscribed flat stone; probably commemorating the founder. In both transepts on the east wall is an unusual quantity of fresco



painting, discovered by removing the whitewash, and of superior character to what is generally seen. In the south is represented the Crucifixion and the legend of a female saint. In the north is a good deal of diaper work with figures of S. John Baptist, S. George, &c. The transepts are ceiled, but the corbels are seen.

The chancel is First Pointed, and large. On the south side five lancets which have trefoil heads. The S.W. extended into lychnoscope with a transome (?) On the north is the same arrangement, but two are cut short by a monument. The north-east and south-east windows are extended into seats and there is an ogee piscina trefoiled, with projecting basin having an octofoiled orifice. The east is almost Middle Pointed of three lights, having the hood corbeled. The windows of the chancel have externally no hood. There is a priest's door. In the chancel are several monuments: one brass of John Seymour, 1517, another debased tomb to Sir John Seymour, 1536. The rood screen is late.

The chancel has some very good executed tiles of modern work within the sacrarium. The roof of the chancel is high and leaded. The north porch is modern.

**Beechingstoke.** S. Stephen. [May 14th, 1859.] A small Church having only chancel and nave, with south porch, and wooden belfry over the west end. There is on it the date 1653, when perhaps it may have been wholly or for the most part rebuilt, as there are late debased features and the windows are mostly square-headed and poor. The east window is a bad Perpendicular insertion and has good stained glass. The chancel arch is pointed, rising at once from the wall. The font is modern.

[**Berwick Bassett.** Printed in Vol. xxxvii., p. 420.]

**Bishop's Cannings.** [August, 1835.] This is a very fine cruciform Church, affording an excellent specimen of Early English work almost unmixed, except by the insertion of some windows. The nave has side aisles, but not the chancel, and from the centre of the cross rises the tower of very fine Early English masonry, having a plain parapet with a corbel table below it and surmounted by a plain well proportioned spire, perhaps of later date. There are small shafts set in the angles of the tower and a turret at the north-east angle ending in a pyramid. The belfry windows are three long lancets with fine mouldings all about them, but no shafts. On the north and south sides there are two lancets in the stage below the belfry windows. The whole Church is built of excellent stone. The western gable of the nave and the south clerestory are embattled, the aisles are leaded, with plain parapets, the transepts tiled, with high roofs and gables. There is a large south porch with groined ceiling, the outer doorway has very fine arch mouldings with foliage, and slender shafts and (—?) by a triangular crocketed canopy. The inner doorway is Early English with shafts having foliated capitals. Several of the gables of the Church are (—?) by crosses. The west window of the nave is a triple lancet, with good mouldings internally and marble shafts with foliated capitals. The

nave has on each side four good Early English arches with circular pillars, the capitals of which are square with a kind of scalloped ornament. The roof of the nave is plain, the beams upon corbels representing crowned mitred heads. There is a small window of Norman appearance at the west end of the north aisle. The windows of the side aisle and clerestory are rectilinear of three lights. The tower stands upon four pointed arches opening to the nave, chancel, and transepts, rising from half octagon shafts. Beneath the tower is a fine groined ceiling of stone.

The north transept has an aisle or chapel on the east, to which it opens by two finely moulded arches, with clustered pier of shafts having foliated capitals. This chapel has plain lancet windows. The south transept has only arch (*sic*) to its eastern chapel, in which chapel is one lancet and one Early Decorated window, and a late (—?) monument, date 1571. At the end of this transept is a large niche with foliated head having knobs at points of the crosses, and containing a piscina and a shelf or credence. The transepts in most respects are similar, and each has at the end a fine triple lancet with rich mouldings and marble shafts with foliated capitals. Under the windows runs a string course, continued over the doorway in the inside.

In the north transept is a curious ancient wooden seat, probably a confessional, the back of which is painted with three scrolls opening from a bird's beak, inscribed thus in black letter :—

Nescis quātū  
Nescis quoties.  
Deum offendisti.

In the south transept is a rude ancient box.

The chancel is large and handsome and has a stone groined ceiling in three compartments, of simple design, probably coeval with the main portion of the Church, the bosses are foliated, the ribs moulded and spring from circular shafts with moulded capitals. The northern windows are lancets with good mouldings. On the south they are small incipient Decorated of two lights, without feathering. The east window is a fine triple lancet, with marble shafts, nearly resembling those at the ends of the nave and of the transepts. On the south side of the altar is a curious piscina, square and projecting, with shafts having foliated capitals, and above it a trefoil niche with bold moulding stopped by very diminutive shafts standing upon head corbels. The altar piece is modern, a stone screen in the Rectilinear style, the altar, also modern, is of stone. On the south side of the chancel are remnants of sedilia mutilated, the arches trefoiled, and springing from corbels. On the north of the chancel is a vestry coeval with it, a strong stone groined roof in two compartments, the ribs upon corbels, and the windows small lancets. The font is octagonal, with quatrefoils on a plain shaft. The interior of the Church is in good condition and seems to be carefully attended to. The pews, *if such things must exist*, are good of the kind. At the west end is a large organ presented in 1809 by a Mr. Bayley.

**Bishopston** (S. Wilts). S. John Baptist. [Feb. 20th, 1872.] A fine Church cruciform in plan, with central tower. There is a south porch and vestry north of the east end of the chancel, but no aisles to nave or chancel. The chancel and south transept are of most excellent Decorated work; the north transept also decorated. The nave has Perpendicular features. The Church is far superior to the generality of the neighbouring Churches and has features of remarkable beauty. The material is as usual of mixed flint and stone. The nave has a west window of three lights of Decorated character, under which is a later doorway with rather flat arch. The other windows of the nave are Perpendicular of three lights, two on each side. The roof is of flat pitch. The nave is fitted with open seats. The tower is on four pointed arches, of which those at the north, east, and west, are lofty and continuous in mouldings. That on the south has been altered, is much smaller and surrounded by wall in which, above the arch, may be seen a Norman arch head, relic of an earlier building, opening to the transept, and a trefoil headed lancet. There are two stone brackets flanking the western tower arch. The north transept has a Decorated window of three lights with reticulated tracery at the end, and two of flowing character of two lights. At the end, under the window, a fine tomb of the same character, under a rich sepulchral arch having double cusping, a large finial, and ball flower in the arch mouldings. The tomb has an incised slab. There is also another incised slab with a cross. On the east side of this transept is an ogee niche with fine canopy between the windows, also a piscina with ogee arch and finial with ball flowers in the mouldings and a shelf. This transept has a plain roof. The south transept is of similar Decorated character, but has a fine groined roof with ribs and bosses, the ribs on corbel heads. The windows resemble those of the north transept. There is a stone seat at the south end. The piscina between the windows on the east side has rich overhanging ogee canopy with flanking pinnacles and finial. In this transept is a canopied tomb under an arch, resembling that of the north transept, commemorating the late Rev. G. A. Montgomery, Rector, obit. 1840. The organ is placed in the south transept. The pulpit has fine wood carving said to have been brought from Spain by the Rev. G. Montgomery, also there are good wood stalls of recent date in the chancel. The south transept and chancel have externally on the east side good paneled parapets pierced with quatrefoils.

The end window of each transept has externally an ogee hood with finial. The south transept has another curious feature, externally below the sill of the end window, a kind of small quasi cloister, having a sloping roof and opening on the south by two arches between which, as well as (at) the angles of the building, are pedimental buttresses. There are also open arches at the east and west of this cloister. This curious building is groined within and it contains two (?) tombs which are not in (situ) ?, having been removed from the interior of the Church,

The chancel has the same paneled parapet as the south transept, and is evidently of the same date. It has on each (side?) windows of

two lights, two on the south, one on the north (the vestry occupying the eastern bay on the north) of good flowing tracery. On the south is a priest's door of remarkable beauty, set within a kind of shallow porch with overhanging canopy ending in an ogee richly crocketed with finial, having groining on the underside. The form of the outer arch is remarkable, having cinquefoil head, at one end upon a shaft, at the other oddly carried down the jamb. The east window is of four lights like that of the south transept, with external ogee drip having finial, and the small window in the gable above in shape of a spherical triangle. There is an octagonal stair turret at the north-east angle of the chancel. The groining of the chancel is very beautiful—each compartment has six ribs meeting in a central boss of rich sculpture. The east window has on each side, internally, a canopied niche. On the south of the sacarium are three sedilia of great beauty, of the same date as the Church, having cinquefoil heads, crocketed with finials, above which are pedimental canopies also richly crocketed and with finials. Upon each finial is set a crocketed pinnacle having crockets and finials and paneling. There are also crocketed pinnacles set between the sedilia, on square stems paneled. Between each stall is an opening of ogee form. The upper pinnacles rise to the window sill. The piscina has disappeared.

The vestry has single trefoil headed windows.

The font is Perpendicular, the bowl octagonal and paneled.

The porch is tiled—the doorways within it and outside both have continuous arch mouldings, and there is a stoup near the inner door, also a staircase that led to an upper chamber.

The tower is plain and hardly lofty enough in proportion. Its upper part is very ordinary Perpendicular with bold embattled parapet and belfry windows of two lights.

The south transept and window has externally a dripstone, ending in a large finial reaching up to a small window in shape of spherical triangle in the gable.

The end window of the north transept has not the external ogee drip.

The reredos is a new one, with fine wood carving.

**Bishopstrow.** S. Adelme (*sic.*). [May 26th, 1863.] This Church is not very interesting; the body is wholly modern, having been rebuilt in the seventeenth century in a quasi-Italian style, with Venetian windows. At the west end, however, is the original steeple, which is wholly Perpendicular, a square tower with battlement, bearing an octagonal ribbed spire, which has a horizontal band of paneling. The buttresses are placed at the angles, the belfry window of two lights labeled.

**Box.** This Church has a nave with aisles, of which the southern is modern, chancel, and between the nave and chancel a tower crowned by a stone spire. There is a vestry on the north of the chancel, and the whole is constructed of fine stone. There is not, however, very much to admire in the architecture. The tower, above the roof of the body, and the spire are Perpendicular, as are also most of the external features of the Church. The tower has an open paneled parapet of a style very common

in the western counties, and small crocketed pinnacles at the angles. The belfry windows are of two lights and beneath them is a projecting graduated ledge, a feature not very unusual. The spire is octagonal, but not ribbed. The buttresses of the tower are strong and on the north side is an octagonal stair turret. There is at the west end of the nave a Tudor arch doorway, with paneling on the spandrels; over it a three-light Perpendicular window. The windows of the north aisle and in the chancel are mostly square-headed, containing the doubtful Transition tracery which is so often found. The roofs are covered with the stone slates which abound hereabouts. The nave is divided from the north aisle by four pointed arches upon low octagonal columns with overhanging capitals, and from the south aisle by four modern pointed arches with mouldings continued down the piers. The windows of the south aisle are (in) imitation of the northern ones. The tower in its lower part opens to the nave and chancel, each by wide pointed arches, which have continuous mouldings and no shafts. The chancel has an east window of three trefoil lights within a general arch. The interior is much modernised—there is an organ at the west end. The vestry north of the chancel has a gable roof.

**Bradford.** Holy Trinity. A large Church entirely Perpendicular, except some earlier portions in the chancel. The plan is a west tower with short spire, a long and wide nave with north aisle and a small south chapel and south porch and chancel. The tower is rather plain—has an embattled parapet and an octagonal turret at the south-east. The west window, of three lights, has a (—?) arch; the second story has a single square-headed window; the belfry on each side a two-light window; the buttresses at the angles; the spire of stone original, but not lofty. Within the tower is a fine stone groined roof and the arch opening to the nave has paneled soffit. The whole of the exterior is of good stone and well finished, though not rich. The nave and chancel have embattled parapets, the former a lead roof, the latter tiled. The porch has a niche over the entrance. The south chapel, which is low, has a tiled roof without battlement. On the south side of the nave the windows are mostly of three lights with transoms, one of four lights.

The windows of the north aisle are of three lights and there is a small projection resembling an oriel in the wall of the same aisle, internally having two stages of paneling; it may, perhaps, have served as a monumental chapel.

The arches which divide the nave from the aisle are in two divisions, the first, westward, comprises three which have good mouldings and spring from light piers of lozenge form with four shafts attached, are stilted and have octagonal capitals. Beyond there is a large and wide square pier, eastward of which are two pointed arches, with a finely moulded pier between them with a shaft at each face. Corresponding with the break in the disposition of the piers, there is also an interval in the windows of the north aisle. The battlement, gargoyles, corbels, (?) on the north side are all particularly well finished. The chancel

arch is wide, with mouldings and shafts, but encumbered with an ugly gallery and the Royal Arms with the date 1668. There is a small arched aperture in the wall from the nave to the north aisle beyond the last arch eastward. In the north aisle near the chancel arch is an octagon turret for the rood stairs. The chapel on the south of the nave is low and opens by an obtuse late arch with mouldings and small shafts. This chapel is not used and is the property of Earl Manvers. It has a hagioscope, opening into the chancel. In it is a late brass of a lady in the dress of the age of Elizabeth, to "Elizabeth Anne—wife of Gyfford Longe Oct. 1601, whose known good lyfe sheweth that God hath taken her sowle to his mercy."

The chancel is large and has a covered roof with some sort of paneling. There are traces of early work in the chancel and some Norman windows closed on each side. The east window is of five lights and Decorated, containing some modern painted glass. Some other windows are Perpendicular, and one on the north side Decorated of two lights. In the south wall is a very fine Decorated tomb, which projects outwardly in a pedimental form, in which a lancet window was inserted, and closed. This tomb is surmounted by a lofty and rich canopy, consisting of a deeply recessed and moulded arch, having remarkably bold feathering, inwardly a lofty triangular crocketed canopy, flanked by pinnacles which are set on corbels. On the tomb is the effigy of a cross-legged knight with shield and sword. Another slab has an effigy in bas relief. The reredos is Italian and ugly and contains a painting of the Last Supper. The pulpit is poor. The nave has north, west, and east galleries; in the western a large organ. The roof of the nave is plastered and in panels of Italian taste.

The font has an octagonal bowl—the faces variously paneled with roses, etc.

**Brinkworth.** S. Michael. [Oct. 17th, 1864]. A fair Church, having nave with aisles, chancel, west tower, and south porch. The chancel has some earlier features and is much lower than the nave. The rest is Perpendicular. The tower, rather small, has battlement and corner buttresses, belfry windows of two lights, in string courses, some smaller windows set irregularly, on the west side a three-light window and doorway with label and paneled spandrels. The nave and porch wholly embattled; the outer doorway of the latter has continuous arch mouldings and shield corbels. The character of the nave is very uniform; all the windows similar, of three lights, with intermediate buttresses. There is a north doorway of Tudor form. The nave has on each side an arcade of five tall pointed arches on octagonal pillars; the arches well moulded and the pillars have capitals. The nave roof is coved; those of the aisles are of plain wood.

The chancel arch is pointed upon octagonal shafts.

The chancel is very low and ceiled. The east window is Decorated of three lights, and one on the south also Decorated of two lights. One north window is a single ogee light, trefoiled, and one is Perpendicular square-headed of two lights. The nave has a high pointed east gable. The east end of the aisles embattled.

**Britford.** S. Peter. [Feb. 20th, 1872.] The Church is cruciform, with central tower, and without aisles; but an addition was made on the north side of the chancel about 100 years ago in incongruous style, forming the mausoleum of the Bouveries, and not opening into the Church. There are indications of very ancient supposed Saxon work, north and south of the nave, where are very rude doorways with round arches, with brick intermixed with the stone. The masonry of the Church is chiefly of flint with stone intermixed. The tower in its upper portion is modern and poor. It stands on four stilted pointed arches. The windows of the nave are all modern of the worst kind, and the whole is at present pewed. In the east wall of the south transept is a piscina with ogee niche, trefoiled and with octofoil orifice. There is also a similar piscina to the east of the north transept. There are open roofs to the nave and south transept; the chancel is ceiled. There are bad windows in the chancel; on its north side is a fine tomb of Perpendicular character, said to be that of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, obit. 1483, but this is doubtful. The altar tomb is paneled with rich canopied niches of ogee form crocketed and pinnacled, in which are figures of saints and kings. Above the tomb is a rich ogee canopy with two bands of foliage and flanked by pinnacles. A few old bench ends remain amidst the pews. The Church is shortly to be restored, and good plans by Street adopted.

**Brokenborough.** S. John. [Oct. 16th, 1864.] A small Church having nave with north aisle and chancel, north porch, and wooden belfry over the east end of the nave. The nave has an arcade of four semi-Norman arches, semicircular and of small size, on columns which are circular and have moulded capitals. The chancel arch is pointed, upon circular shafts. In the nave the windows are mostly Perpendicular, but those at the west end dissimilar. On the N. side of the nave is a debased window stretching into the roof and clearly an insertion. The chancel has on the south a trefoil headed lancet, having good mouldings externally all round it. The east window Decorated of two lights. The seats are mostly open but plain and poor. There is a plain wood screen dividing the chancel. The font has an octagonal bowl paneled, Perpendicular in character. The windows on the south partly closed, as also the door. The south porch is plain.

The public approach to this Church is on the north side.

**Bromham.** S. Nicolas. [April 27th, 1850.] A fine Church, with many interesting features, having a nave and chancel, each with a south aisle, a south porch, and a tower crowned with stone spire in the centre; the aisle extending along the latter as a quasi-transept, but not carried beyond the walls of the other portions. There is some First Pointed work in the chancel, the rest of the Church chiefly Third Pointed, the south chapel of the chancel being in the rich style which occurs in a similar chapel at S. John's, Devizes. The arcade of the nave is of four pointed arches, having octagonal columns with moulded capitals, above which are small wedges at the angles. The roof of the nave is an open

one with pierced tracery over the beams. In the east angles of the nave are corbels of angels bearing the emblems of the Passion. Over the eastern portion of the nave, where was the rood loft, the roof is paneled and coloured. The ribs are supported on corbel heads. The windows of the nave and aisle are all Third Pointed; at the west a large one of five lights; another similar one on the south; one on the north square-headed of three lights. Another has lost its tracery. The tower rises on three pointed arches, opening to the nave, chancel and south aisle, which are continuous. In that part of the aisle which passes the tower is a five-light window. On the north of the tower is a door having nicely carved woodwork opening to steps that lead to the rood-loft and also to a sacristy which is either rebuilt or a new addition. The chancel is First Pointed, has on the north, three single lancets, and a triplet at the east end. The latter has externally separate hoods, and internally shafts with elegant circular foliated capitals. There are small arches flanking the triplet which are without shafts. Of the north lancets only the eastern one has shafts, of which the capital has an abacus and foliage and circular bases. Under the north-east window is a square recess, or aumbry, having trefoil feathering. On the south of the chancel arch is a trefoiled squint into the aisle. The chapel on the south of the chancel called Bayntun aisle was probably built in the time of Henry VIII., and is of great richness both within and without; and this richness externally extends to the part south of the tower. All this has a very fine paneled battlement, with shields and foliage and a flowered cornice, the buttresses at the set-offs having diagonal crocketed pinnacles, which have also flowered mouldings. The windows are closely set, each large and of five lights. Over the point of each externally are angels bearing shields which bear the emblems of the Crucifixion. The east end of this chapel is extremely rich, with pinnacles adorned with shields and foliage. At the point of the gable is a lofty niche having a high canopy, paneled and pierced, the pediment rich and having undergroining, and the jambs wreathed. The pedestal of the niche is paneled and flanked by two elegant arches, having beautiful mouldings, enriched with pieces of foliage and flowers rising from light piers of four slender shafts clustered in a lozenge form, with stilted bases and capitals octagonal with foliage. Between two windows on the south side is a canopied niche, and there is some good stained glass. The priest's door has both externally and internally an ogee crocketed canopy, rising above the window sill. This chapel has a flat paneled ceiling, painted and gilt, with ribs and bosses. On the north side of the east window is a rich niche. This chapel is enclosed by rood screens. There is a canopied black marble tomb of later date with three ogee compartments and paneling, and brass figures at the back, and an inscription to Sir Edward Bayntun, A.D. 1574. Another Third Pointed tomb has an effigy and canopy of black marble supported by debased columns. There are also some brasses and helmets, &c., suspended. The chapel on the south of the tower has very flat stone groining with foliated ribs and an odd large pendant in the centre.



Over the squint is a ledge with flowered moulding. The south porch has a parvise and is embattled; has the beginning of fan groining, and both inner and outer doors obtuse. The tower is strongly built, is embattled, and has a large turret on the N. side, is of three stages, and the belfry window of two lights. There are four crocketed pinnacles and the spire is plain and octagonal without ribs. At the angles are gargoyles. The north and south sides of the nave are embattled.

The font is Third Pointed, the bowl octagonal and diminishing downwards, the ribs sinking into the stem and having vine and grapes at the points. Each face is paneled.

The pulpit is a pretty stone one, with paneling and crockets on an octagonal stem. The front of the desk is adorned with open niches and buttresses. There are low open benches with carved ends, and an organ at the west of the aisle on the ground.

**Burbage.** All Saints'. The Church has a west tower, nave with aisles, north transeptal chapel and south porch, chancel. The tower is not lofty, but of excellent stone masonry, though late Perpendicular. It is remarkable for being larger from north to south than from east to west, and has an embattled parapet and four crocketed pinnacles. The west window, of three lights, and below it a door with good mouldings. The belfry windows, each of two lights. Some part of the tower is chequered in flints.

The exterior is much patched, some part is chequered in flint, and other portions of rough flinty (—?), but with a large portion brick is intermixed. The clerestory on the north side is carved in brick of modern work. Part of the south clerestory is concealed by the sloping roof of the aisle. The south is better finished than the north aisle, and has a moulded parapet. The windows of the side aisles are Perpendicular, those on the south better than the north, but most are square-headed except one of two lights at the east end of the south aisle. At the west end of the south aisle is a corner buttress with triangular head. The nave has on the north four pointed arches with mouldings carried down the piers, without capitals. On the south the piers are octagonal. The clerestory windows are square-headed, of two lights with labels. The exterior of the north transept has two gables, but all the windows on the north side are bad and modern. The chapel is of poor work and does not open by an arch within, except by a small one to the north aisle.

In the chancel arch is a late and poor wood screen. The chancel is superior in beauty to the nave and has some good Decorated windows, two on each side of two lights—one on the south is square-headed and verging in character towards Perpendicular; beneath it are three ascending sedilia, which are either unfinished or mutilated; the arches plain with pier of (—?) and in one a stone elbow. Eastward of them is an ogee canopied niche with stone shelf and piscina. Some of the chancel windows have good coloured glass. The east window is mutilated and the wall for the most part rebuilt in brick. The fittings of the interior are far from elegant.

**Burcombe, North.** S. John. [August, 1849.] A small Church, consisting of a chancel and nave, with low tower on the south, which forms a porch. The east end presents externally a complete course of long-and-short work, and is so far remarkable. The west window was once a double lancet, but all other features of the Church are very ordinary Third Pointed, or else indefinite from their plainness. The chancel arch is very small and pointed, dying into the wall. On the south side is a window of two trefoiled lights. Some others are square-headed, some modern. The east window is closed. On the south of the chancel is a small rude piscina in shape of a semicircle. Near the south door is a stoup. The font a cylindrical bowl.

**Calne.** S. Mary. [April 27th, 1850.] A large Church of considerable pretensions, consisting of a nave and chancel, each with aisles, north and south porches, and a tower on the north side occupying the place of a transept. There are portions of various styles; the arcades of the nave being Norman and First Pointed, but nearly all the exterior is Third Pointed; there are indications of considerable changes having been made in the arrangement, and the chancel and tower are very late, almost in a debased style. The arcades of the nave are irregular and rather low. The four western bays are Norman, with semicircular arches having square edges, some of the hoods toothed, and some billeted. All on the south are of the former kind. The piers are short and cylindrical; one on the north filled with a kind of bead ornament. The fifth arch is First Pointed, with mouldings and toothed hood. The sixth is late and of Tudor form, the capital of the pier below the spring of the arch. The east respond clustered shafts. This bay is clearly of late date. The Church seems to have been originally cruciform. There are short quasi transepts still to be traced, but not reaching beyond the aisles. It seems also possible that there was once a central tower. The nave has a clerestory with windows of three lights. All the windows of the nave and aisles are Third Pointed, that at the west end and those of the aisles square-headed; at the west of the aisles they are pointed. The chancel arch is a wide and an obtuse one, springing from square piers, evidently debased; over it two oval windows with quatrefoils. The roof of the nave has beams upon brackets which rest on corbel heads of very fine execution, mostly crowned and mitred; the timbers moulded. The aisles are narrow. The nave is pewed and galleried. A large organ at the west end. The tower is erected on the north side of the quasi north transept, opening to it by a wide debased arch. The chancel has on each side two obtuse arches, evidently debased, with circular pier, having square capitals. The chancel extends a little beyond the aisles. All this eastern portion and the tower are very late and scarcely pure in style. The east window is an old one, by no means elegant, of five lights, with two Perpendicular mullions flanking the centre light, a sprawling quatrefoil surmounting the latter, and a heart in the head of the lateral compartments; altogether a sort of bad Flamboyant composition. There is no piscina nor sedilia to be seen. The east windows of the aisles are of three lights. The font is not worth

notice, it has an octagonal bowl, quatrefoiled with flowers. There is a low chapel, now a vestry, adjoining the north porch, on its east side, which has square-headed windows and a piscina concealed in a cupboard. The whole of the exterior is of fine stone and (—?). The south porch is rather plain and has shafts externally in the angles. The north porch is a fine one, having battlement and pinnacles. It has fine stone groining with bosses; its inner door of Tudor form. The outer door has good bold mouldings and hood returned upon corbels in the form of a rose within a star. The clerestory is embattled and pinnaced, as in the north chapel, but not the south aisle. The eastern bay of the nave, which seems to have been once occupied by the central tower, presents now a debased clerestory window over the arch of similar character in the internal arcade. The south transept does extend a little beyond the aisle and has a moulded parapet. The tower, notwithstanding its inferior details of late work, has a grand general appearance. It is of four stages with battlement and eight crocketed pinnacles of large size. The windows in the different stages are of two lights without foils; in the belfry they are double. On the north side is a poor one of three lights and an obtuse door beneath it. The buttresses have pinnacles on the set-offs. The chancel presents externally a character far inferior to the nave and has no battlement.

The west door of the nave is of Tudor shape, with label and foliated spandrel. In the apex of the battlement of the west front is a fine canopied niche upon a paneled bracket.

**Castle Combe.** S. Andrew. [May 25th, 1867.] An elegant Church almost wholly Perpendicular, recently restored and practically rebuilt. It consists of nave and chancel, each with north and south aisles, south porch, and west tower of excellent stone masonry, of the fine local type of North Wilts. The nave has a clerestory, which has battlements and tiled roof, lately renovated. The aisles of the chancel are also tiled. The porch has been rebuilt; there is a good canopied niche over the door. The tower is a remarkably fine one, has paneled battlement, three crocketed pinnacles at angles, and at the south-east angle a lofty octagonal stair turret with slit lights, surmounted by a pyramid. There are two divisions by string courses. The buttresses diminish upwards, and have rich crocketed pinnacles at the different stages. The belfry windows of three lights have the pretty stone lattice work of the district. Below them in the next stage are two-light windows. On the west side is a four-light (—?) window between two canopied niches and six pedimental canopies, being high and enriched with crockets and containing figures of saints. The west doorway has a Tudor arch and label on corbels.

In the chancel and its aisles are traces of Decorated character. The east window of the former is odd, having four trefoiled lights, over which is a quatrefoil in a square. The east window of the north aisle is flowing Decorated of three lights, and the south-east window of the chancel is Decorated, square-headed, of three lights. The west windows

of the aisles are decorated of two lights. Everything else is Perpendicular. In the aisles of the nave the windows are chiefly square-headed, of three lights with good tracery, not quite similar, and those of the chancel aisles are generally Perpendicular. The tower arch to the nave is open and of very grand and tall proportions, with fine (—?) of moulding, some continuous, some with small shafts, and the tower has a most elegant stone ceiling with fine groining. The nave has on each side an arcade of three fine tall arches on light stilted piers, which have four shafts with foliated octagonal caps. Between the arches are angel figures bearing shields. The clerestory windows have two lights, square-headed. The roof is new in the nave. The aisle roofs slope and have ribs with carved bosses. The spandrels of the chancel arch are illuminated and several windows have coloured glass. The chancel arch is pointed, springing from corbels set very high. The (—?) are highly enriched, some with delicate foliage, one with figures under ogee crocketed canopies. The chancel is enclosed by low screens and has stalls. There is a small doorway in the east wall of the south chancel aisle. The north arch is carried quite to the east end, the southern is not. Below the aisles of the nave and those of the chancel in each case is a half arch. The chancel is divided from the north aisle by two Perpendicular arches lower than those of the nave, but similar; from the south aisle by one wider arch. The chancel roof is of (—?) form and illuminated with blue and gold stars, with gilt ribs and bosses; those of the north and south aisles are also illuminated. In the north chancel aisle, under a window, is a Perpendicular tomb, beneath a flat arched canopy. The sides of the tomb have figures of religious orders beneath ogee crocketed canopies with intermediate pinnacles; on the tomb is a recumbent cross-legged effigy of a knight bearing a shield, with angels at his head. The ancient tomb is said to be that of Walter de Dunstanville, Baro de Castle Combe. There is another modern Gothic tomb to the Scropes—of fair design with brass plates.

The south chancel aisle is narrow, contains the organ, and a small niche or piscina at the south-east. On this side the rood door and steps are seen. There is a good deal of illumination at the east end of the chancel, and a showy (?) reredos. On the south of the sacarium is a flat arched recess and a cross shaped orifice for piscina with four holes. The seats are all open, and the interior has a fine effect.

The pulpit has ogee niches in each panel and is painted in fresco.

The font is a fine one, transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, the bowl octagonal, on four shafts. On the bowl are ogee niches, and there is a fine band of foliage intermixed with heads forming a kind of trellis work.

The churchyard is beautifully kept and shaded by trees. Near it is an ancient stone coffin. The market cross of the picturesque village is remarkable, of Perpendicular character, beneath a pinnacled canopy or roof having four pillars at the angles and paneling on an octagonal (—?) beneath.

**Charlton.** S. John. Near Malmesbury. [16th Oct., 1864.] This Church is oddly arranged; consists of a wide nave divided by an arcade, and two equal chancels, much lower than the former, a tower engaged at the west end of the southern aisle, and a south porch. The southern chancel may be considered the chancel properly containing the altar. The nave is wide and under one roof, but oddly divided into two aisles by a central arcade, much as at Wootton Bassett, but it is probable that this has been an alteration in the Perpendicular period, as the arcade bespeaks an earlier period and such an arrangement of the roof is inconsistent with the usage of that date. It is graceful neither within nor without. The external effect is sprawling and confuses the outline. The outer walls of the western portion have been raised and have embattled parapets, and nearly all the windows late Perpendicular insertions, some rather debased. But on the south one single trefoil headed lancet, a frequent Wiltshire feature, remains, and a corresponding lancet on the north not trefoil headed, and both set high in the wall. The northern windows have mostly four lights and are square-headed. There was once a north porch, now replaced by a modern vestry. The south porch has stone seats, the inner doorway has a flat arch and over it are ogee niches. The tower has a debased look, is without buttresses, has an octagonal turret for stairs on its south side, and an open parapet with pierced quatrefoils and four poor pinnacles. The two upper stages divided by string courses, the belfry and other windows late and debased. The west front at present looks ugly from the alteration of the roof of the northern aisle, the wall of which is now (—?) with that of the tower, whether originally so is doubtful.

The unusual arrangement within is increased by what has the appearance of two towers at the west end of each aisle. The actual tower is upon pointed arches with continuous moulding open on the north and west, and a corresponding arch is added at the west of the north aisle, as if there were also a tower there. The nave arcade is semi-Norman, has four round arches of chamfered orders, upon tall circular columns having octagonal caps, some with rude foliage, some with the kind of volute seen in the Norman work. The arches opening from the two bodies to the two chancels are similar, pointed, with continuous mouldings, but the separation of the chancel is made almost complete by the pew of the Earl of Suffolk, which, though not raised, extends nearly across the whole breadth of the body at its eastern end, leaving only a small space to pass somewhat obliquely into the proper chancel.

This pew is apparently Jacobean and has some good wood carving, and is enclosed by a fine screen, heavy but handsome with arched compartments, the arches fringed, and various figures upon the pillars. Behind the pew is the rood screen, of tolerable Perpendicular woodwork, running across the whole width.

The southern chancel is clearly original and has a trefoil headed lancet on the south-west. The east window of the same is poor Perpendicular of two lights. The northern chancel is a private chapel and

burying place of the Earls of Suffolk. The arch between the two has been removed, and the space is now occupied by a gorgeous tomb of Elizabethan character, having recumbent figures of a knight and lady beneath a rich canopy supported by Corinthian columns. There is much arabesque ornamentation and there are small kneeling figures. About the tomb appear the initials A.K. E.K.

The north chancel or chapel has a square-headed two-light window on the north and a late doorway. The east window has an earlier character, apparently early Decorated; two trefoil headed lights under an arch, and a quatrefoil above them. The jambs externally have good mouldings.

The font has a circular bowl with two courses of moulding, one having a kind of knob, one a rope ornament; the stem octagonal, and not fitting, altogether of doubtful character and (—?).

The mother Church of Westport and both its daughter Churches (at Charlton and Brokenborough) are arranged nearly alike, each having one aisle to the nave of equal width and scarcely distinguishable, as to which is nave and which aisle. But at Westport the aisle is extended along the chancel, which is now undivided, perhaps through modern alteration. At Brokenborough there is no aisle to the Chancel, while at Charlton there are two similar chancels each divided from the corresponding nave or body.

There is a large amount of ivy on the outer walls of Charlton Church.

**Cheverell Parva.** S. Peter. [May 13th, 1859.] A small Church having a single nave, and chancel, and western tower, and north porch. The condition is good, it having been lately repaired, and the nave fitted with neat open seats. The nave has Decorated windows of two lights. The east window of the chancel Decorated also, of three lights, recently restored. The chancel arch is pointed, springing at once from the wall. The roofs arched and also the porch. The tower arch is pointed, very plain and narrow. The tower small and low, with a pointed roof of tiles, has on the west a moulded doorway, a three-light Perpendicular window, over which is a foliated bracket and single belfry openings. The gables of the chancel have crosses.

The font is Perpendicular, an octagonal bowl paneled with quatrefoils on octagonal stem. On the north of the chancel is a vestry.

**Chilmark.** S. Margaret. [30th July, 1849.] A cruciform Church without aisles, having a tower and lofty stone spire in the centre. There are some First Pointed features in the chancel, the rest is mostly Third Pointed. The chancel has on the north a First Pointed corbel table and two lancets; on the south a better corbel table of masks, etc., and three lancets. The east window is of three lancets within a pointed arch. There is a south porch, and on the north of the nave a Norman door. The south door is Third Pointed with pretty good mouldings. There are square-headed windows of two lights, of Middle Pointed character in the nave. The transepts are short and have some poor windows; one in the south transept is of three-foiled light in a pointed arch. The tower rises upon four Pointed arches which die into the

walls, and under the tower is stone groining with ribs but no boss. In the east wall of the south transept is a shallow arched recess, cinquefoiled, also two brackets, and (—?) near the south door. In the chancel the sill of one of the southern windows forms a ledge, ending in a flower. At the south-east angle is a bracket formed by a head, and under it a rude niche, probably a piscina, with octagonal projecting ledge. There is some mediocre stained glass in the chancel. In the south transept a piscina formed of a cylindrical basin on a stem, with square base having chamfered angles. There is an organ, a Jacobean pulpit, and poor stalls in the chancel, the improvements in the Church having been made too soon. The tower is Middle Pointed, has a moulded parapet and two-light belfry window. The spire octagonal, banded but not ribbed, of very nice proportions.

**Chippenham.** S. Andrew. [April 18th, 1847.] The plan is a nave and chancel, each with south aisle, a south chapel and porch, and a western tower with spire. The whole of good stone, and the external appearance chiefly Third Pointed. There are, however, earlier portions. The tower is First Pointed in its two lower stages, having flat buttresses and obtuse single lancets, and a west door having fair First Pointed mouldings and shafts, but the hood is returned in a square containing a rose, having a later appearance. The belfry story has debased windows, and a pierced paneled Third Pointed parapet, as at Corsham, but below it is a First Pointed corbel table. The spire is not extremely lofty and Third Pointed, has a cincture of paneling, and canopied spire lights near the upper part. At the angles of the tower are pinnacles. On the north side of the nave the wall is partially stuccoed and the windows are debased. The south side has rather a rich appearance, the chapel having pinnacles set diagonally on the set-off of the buttresses and a fine cornice of angels with shields under the battlement. The chancel has a very fine paneled battlement and pinnacles richer than the nave. The windows on this side are mostly large Third Pointed ones of four lights; those at the east and west of five lights, the latter mutilated, the former very fine. The south porch has a Tudor door and a stair turret in the angle. There is the usual small projection on the north side near the east end of the nave for a rood staircase. The north side of the chancel is quite plain, has a three-light Third Pointed window lychnoscope which is of a kind of mixed Middle and Third Pointed character. There is a trace of an obtuse arch in the wall blocked, and there is a vestry which is modern. The east window is Third Pointed of four lights, and there is a cross in the gable.

The interior has much suffered in its appearance, the original arcade of the nave being removed and modern columns substituted. There is a modern ceiling, sadly low, and a very large organ in the west gallery, to admit which it has been necessary to make an opening in the ceiling. The chancel arch is late Romanesque and fine, especially on its western face, having beautiful mouldings and bold chevron ornament, the outer moulding engrailed; the shafts are large, with abaci to the capitals and chevron down the jambs. On the south is a hagioscope, obliquely set

with an ogee arch facing west with cinquefoil feathering. The chancel aisle opens to the chancel by two elegant Third Pointed arches with the usual piers. The shafts on stilted octagonal bases, with elegant capitals of foliage. The south chapel has a very fine east window of five lights, with transom and double feathering, beneath which is a label upon corbels, which looks as if it had been a door. The other windows of this chapel have internally paneled soffits. In it there is also a piece of the original flat paneled ceiling still visible; it is painted blue with gilt stars. There is an arch between the aisle of the nave and that of the chancel. The font is modern. Over the vestry door on the north of the chancel is a fine piece of paneling with embattled cornice —whether part of a screen is not certain.

**Codford St. Mary.** [26th May, 1863.] A nice Church lately restored and in excellent condition, consisting of a nave with south aisle, chancel with south aisle, a south porch and western tower. The aisles to both nave and chancel are an addition to the original plan, and are divided by an arcade of pointed arches on octagonal pillars in the nave. The arch between the two aisles and between the chancel and aisle are pointed and continuous. The windows on the south are new ones of Decorated character and of two lights.

The chancel arch is Early English and pointed on shafts with capitals of rude sculpture. On the north of the chancel are two Early English lancets, the east window, Perpendicular, having some stained glass. The interior is fitted with nice open benches.

The font has a plain circular bowl, with moulding round the rim upon a stone (—?).

The pulpit is Jacobean. The tower arch is pointed, rising straight from the wall. The tower is Perpendicular and embattled, has corner buttresses, a string course, belfry windows of two lights, and on the west side a three-light window.

Nave 36ft. long, 14ft. 2in. wide; chancel 21ft. 9in. long, 13ft. lin. wide.

**Codford St. Peter.** [May 26th, 1863.] This Church has only a nave and chancel, with west tower and south porch. The masonry of the south side of the nave is good and both nave and porch are embattled. This portion, as well as the tower, seem to be Perpendicular. The porch has a continuous arch as the outer doorway. The north side has a plain parapet and is mantled with ivy. The windows on the south side are labeled. The arms and crests of the Hungerfords may be seen sculptured on the wall on the south side. The interior is untidy, disfigured by unsightly pews and galleries which are particularly cumbersome in so narrow a Church. It is, however, hoped that improvements will shortly be effected similar to those which have made the interior of Codford St. Mary so satisfactory and graceful. The nave and chancel are now both ceiled. The chancel arch is semi-circular and probably early Norman, very plain and without mouldings or imposts. There are three ascending sedilia on the south of the chancel which appear to be of Decorated character but not rich, having trefoil heads



surmounted by pedimental hoods having finials and corbels. In the chancel the windows are various, the eastern debased, of three lights and square-headed; on the south Perpendicular, one of two lights and square-headed, the other of three lights. On the north one single light trefoiled, one plain Perpendicular of two lights. The organ is placed in the chancel. In the nave the windows are Perpendicular of two lights, set high in the wall, after the fashion of a clerestory. The font has a square bowl, on a circular stem with base. It is Norman and has sculpture in two tiers, representing flowered and star mouldings, also a kind of scroll. The tower arch is continuous and masked by the gallery. The tower is ordinary Perpendicular with good battlement and four crocketed pinnacles, the belfry windows of two lights and there is a large stair turret at the north-east angle, encroaching on the belfry window. In the stage below the belfry a plain slit-like opening. The west window of three lights and mutilated.

Nave 43ft. 6in. long, 18½ft. wide; chancel 26ft. 8in. long, 17½ft. wide.

**Collingbourne Ducis.** This Church has a west tower, which is small and remarkable for not being square, a nave with side aisles, south porch, and chancel. The nave and aisles have one general leaded roof without clerestory or parapet. The south porch is of brick. The tower is Perpendicular, of small size, three stages in height, but much larger from north to south than from east to west. The general features of it much resemble the tower of Collingbourne Kingston. The material is a mixture of flint and stone. There are projecting corbels, corner buttresses, and a square staircase turret on the south, reaching two stages in height. The parapet embattled, and there are four small crocketed pinnacles. There is no west door. The west window of three lights. The belfry windows vary a little on the different sides. The body of the Church is stuccoed and on the north side are very few windows. The south porch of brick. The aisles are narrow and each divided from the nave by three Early English arches, of which the northern are plainer than the southern, the pillars all circular; those on the north have octagonal capitals, some with inverted and other ornaments. Like those of Collingbourne Kingston. On the south the capitals are square—with varied mouldings—one having heads at the angles. The responds resemble the piers. The tower arch has continuous mouldings. The chancel arch is low, pointed, springing from clustered columns. The windows of the south aisle are square-headed and Perpendicular. On the north is one of two trefoil lights in a square. The interior is rather dark. The chancel is open except for two ugly pews. The east window has three trefoiled lancets within a pointed arch. On the south is one Decorated of two lights with trefoil head. Another consists of two trefoil lights with quatrefoil above, between them, decidedly Early English.

In the chancel on a slab is engraved an inscription and figure of a child, "Edw. Saint Maur, 4th son of W<sup>m</sup>. Saint Maur Earl of Hertford, born 1630 died 1631." There are English verses also inscribed.

The font is a circular cup on a cylindrical shaft. The pulpit cloth is crimson, with date 1752.

**Collingbourne Kingston.** This Church has a nave with side aisles, and south porch, a chancel, and a good tower at the west end of the nave.

The tower is Perpendicular, three stories high, with a fine battlement, paneled with quatrefoils and four small pinnacles with an ugly kind of foliage at the top of each. Under the parapet a band with square flowers, the belfry windows square-headed of three lights, with label, and label (?) on shields. On the south side of the tower a small projecting turret. The side aisles are leaded, without a parapet, the Church tiled. The whole stuccoed externally, except the tower. The porch, leaded, is entered by a Tudor arch doorway, the doorway within it has a small pedestal for an image above it. The clerestory is an ugly modern addition, of brick, with circular windows.

The nave is divided from each aisle by Early English arches, but differing on the two sides. On the north are three of considerable width, especially that next the east, the two western columns are circular and very large, having octagonal capitals, one with a kind of inverted ornament, the other with foliage of a stiff and early character. The eastern arch springs from a semi-octagonal shaft attached to the pier, and the responds at each end have the rude foliage. On the south are four equal pointed arches, with circular column, one having a moulded capital, the others charged with a kind of inverted ornament, but varying and evidently early in the style. The responds are similar. The tower arch is pointed with continuous mouldings. The windows of the side aisles Perpendicular of two lights. The chancel arch is a very fine Early English one, having deep and beautiful mouldings, much superior to those of the other arches, and clustered shafts with capitals of rich foliage, some of which, however, are much mutilated. The chancel is large, its windows verging to Decorated, the side ones of two lights, the eastern of three lights, with plain mullions and no foils. There is in the chancel a curious brass, the inscription on a plate and only a female figure, space being left for another which evidently was never executed, as only the death of the wife is recorded in the inscription:—

Orate pro aiabs Constantini Darell armigi qui  
 obiit . . . die . . . a° dni. MCCCC et Johanna  
 uxor eius que obiit viijdie Decembs a° dni  
 MCCCCLXXXV. qr. aiabus ppiciet' de'

On the south side of the altar is a vast monument of the 17th century, of marbles painted and gilt and the canopy rising nearly to the ceiling. It commemorates Sir Gabriel Pile, of Collingbourne and Anne, his wife, the figures are very large. A.D. 1628 and 1640.

The font is octagonal, on a stem of like form, and very plain.

**Combe Bisset.** S. Michael. [Feb. 20th, 1872.] The Church has nave with aisles, chancel, north and south transeptal chapels, the tower forming the south transept, and south porch.

Chancel, 27ft. long, 14ft. 4in. broad. Nave, 41ft. long, 39ft. wide.

The materials, chiefly flints, with stone dressings, and in some parts chequered, especially the chancel. The north arcade of the nave has

three Perpendicular arches with lozenge piers having alternate shafts and hollows. The bases stilted, and the shafts have octagonal capitals. The nave has on the south two plain Norman arches with chamfers and a large circular pier, having square capital with sculpture of foliage and other things. East of the two Norman arches is a pointed arch opening to the tower transept which seems Early English. The pillar between that and the Norman arches of the nave is very massive and the arch is on plain imposts. An arch is thrown from each pier across the south aisle.

The west respond is indented; the east has chamfered angles, with flowers. The clerestory has Perpendicular square-headed windows of two lights. The roof is new and has pierced tracery. Those of the aisles have lean-to roofs. Between each aisle and transept is a Tudor-shaped arch. The west window is Perpendicular of three lights; those of the aisles and transepts also Perpendicular, of two and three lights, some square-headed. The doorway within the south porch has semi-circular arch with toothed ornament in the hood. There is also an arch stretching across the aisle, in the south aisle near the porch. The tower has on its north-east a polygonal stair turret. The tower forms the south transept, opening by a plain pointed arch on square imposts and one Early English arch to the nave.

The seats are new and all open. The pulpit, of stone, is also new. The chancel arch is pointed and stilted, springing at once from the wall. On the north of the chancel are two lancets. On the south are two Perpendicular square-headed windows of two lights. At the east a Perpendicular window of three lights. On the south a priest's door and double piscina having two plain pointed arches, with continuous mouldings. The chancel is stalled. The font is Early English, has circular cup-shaped bowl on stem, with four legs. The south aisle has embattled parapet and intended (?) pinnacles. The north aisle is also embattled. The tower is Perpendicular, has battlement and octagonal turret at the north-east, two string courses, four pinnacles, a three-light window and belfry windows of two lights.

**Corsham.** [Feb. 12th, 1845.] A large and interesting Church, with portions of every style and consisting of a large nave and chancel, each with side aisles, a south porch, and a tower rising from the centre between the nave and chancel, but without transepts. The tower is chiefly Early English, of large size, having lancet windows above the roof of the nave, and in the belfry some of Decorated character. The parapet moulded; and there are four pinnacles round the base of a stone spire which has been destroyed by a storm.

The south porch has a (—?) embattled and a stone groined roof with two canopied niches on the outer entrance and on the west side, and on the east side of the porch are additions made in 1611 in (—?) style. The whole is built of good stone. The nave and aisles of considerable width, with separate roofs and three equal west gables. At the west end of each aisle is a Decorated-light window. There are Perpendicular windows in the south aisle and an upper storey of

square-headed ones along some part of it, added 1631. The nave has no clerestory, but some dormer windows of debased kind are added in the roof. On the north side are some Decorated windows with rich angel corbels to the hoods. The chancel and its south chapel or aisle have high tiled roofs. The latter has Perpendicular windows of four lights. The north chapel has also Perpendicular windows which are of three lights, the eastern one very long. The east window of the chancel is Perpendicular, between two mutilated niches internally. The interior, though spacious, and (—?) is very sadly blockaded by hideous pews and galleries of all sizes and shapes. The nave is divided from each aisle by four plain Norman arches with circular columns having square abaci, and the common kind of capital.

The roofs are covered and ribbed in square panels. The tower rises upon four low pointed Early English (arches) having large pillars and springing from shafts having capitals like those at Slymbridge, in Gloucestershire, except the eastern arch, in which Perpendicular mouldings have been inserted. There are similar Early English arches between the aisles and the quasi transepts. The chancel with its aisles or chapels appears to be entirely Perpendicular. The north chapel is divided from it by two wide pointed arches, the south (—?) two with paneled continuous soffits and a tall pier. The north chapel is enclosed by a freestone screen having open tracery, an ogee door, and an elegant fan groining. Without are two fine Perpendicular tombs. One very large with panels and crocketed niches with shields commemorates Sir John Hannam. At the east side is the raised platform for an altar. Its roof is covered with open ribs. Against the south pier of the chancel is a tomb.

The tower has a stone groined ceiling within, and within the east arch of the tower, forming the entrance to the chancel, is a low stone screen. Over the east end of the chancel is a flat paneled ceiling. On the north side of the altar beyond the aisle is a three-light Perpendicular window and there are indications of a paneled reredos, mostly concealed (?) by modern wainscoting. There are some good carved benches and desks in the chancel. In the south chapel is a paneled ceiling and its east end is enclosed by a wood screen resembling that of a rood-loft.

The font (now in the south chancel) is Perpendicular, having an octagonal quatrefoil bowl.

There is a large organ at the west end of the nave, the pulpit in (arch ?) fashion, bestrides the centre avenue of the nave.

**Cricklade St. Sampson.** [1842.] This is a very interesting and spacious Church with a variety of fine work. The plan is cruciform. The nave has aisles of unequal size, and from the centre rises a very magnificent Perpendicular tower. The nave and aisles exhibit Early English and Decorated work—the tower is Perpendicular of very rich work and some peculiarities. The transepts are narrow, the chancel not very spacious but has a chapel on the south, now a vestry, of late Perpendicular character, having a fine battlement and four-light window ; at the east

angle a singular flying buttress ; within a beautiful canopied niche. The west front is irregular. The nave and the north aisle, each of which is very wide, have separate gables. The south aisle is narrow and its west end a continuation of the gable of the nave. The parapets are plainly moulded, and there is one along the south side of the nave above the aisle roof. The west doorway has pretty good arch moulding and shafts, and, together with a large portion of the Church, is of transition character from Early English to Decorated. The west windows of the nave and south aisle are nearly similar and most of those in the south aisle are of like character, of three lights trefoiled and a dripstone above, with circles above the heads of the lateral arches. Under the west window of the nave is a string course and it is set rather high in the wall. The two other west windows are much less so ; the northern a very magnificent Decorated window of five lights,—and two others on the north side. In the same aisle are also Decorated (windows) of three lights with extremely beautiful tracery. The north porch is plain. A south doorway has good arch mouldings and shafts of the transition style. The north transept has a battlement ; that of the south transept is unfinished. The stone work of the south chapel of the chancel and of the tower is excellent :—the rest coarser and earlier. The tower externally is at once singular and magnificent—it has an octagonal turret at each angle, which are finely paneled in the upper stages, as well as the whole of the tower, in an unusually rich style. Both the tower and the corner turrets are embattled and the latter crowned by lofty pyramids with ribs and bands. The battlement of the tower is of pierced paneling. Between the two stages of the tower is a cornice or (—?) with waved circles, rather a foreign style, and the lower part of the tower above the Church roof has three-light windows. In this stage the corner turrets are charged with niches. The nave, which is of some width, is divided from each aisle by three pointed arches, which are of Early English character. The piers are flat-faced with shafts attached, some of which are clustered and have a later character ; others are almost Norman. The southern arches are very dissimilar in shape and one of the piers on that side is of clustered shafts of almost Decorated character. There is no clerestory. The roof of the nave has beams upon pierced spandrels, which are set on angel figures bearing shields. The south aisle has a wood-paneled roof and carved cornice. Near the east end of this aisle is a trefoiled niche with shelf and piscina and a hagioscope. The windows of the south aisle, which are just emerging from Early English, have good arch mouldings and shafts within. There are detestable pews of all shapes and sizes and galleries inserted in some of the arches, as well as one at the west end which contains a broken organ. The north aisle is wide and of beautiful architecture, its splendid west window and two others have (—?), and it has also two long lancets with fine mouldings and shafts internally. In this aisle is also a beautiful ogee arch in the wall, having a finial and small crockets, and flanked by pinnacles. It has bold feathering and ball-flowering (?) in the moulding ; beneath it a tomb sculptured with a range of quatrefoils. Perhaps the

most striking feature in the Church is the magnificent interior of the tower, which is open to a considerable height, including one storey above the roof of the body. The tower rises upon four rather narrow but lofty pointed arches, which spring from half octagonal brackets. Above each arch there is a variety of rich paneling with quatrefoils and several shields with armorial bearings and emblems in excellent preservation. There is also on each side a window of three lights with late tracery and on the east side a niche. The ceiling is finely groined in stone and has ribs and foliated bosses, the ribs springing from shafts in the angles. There are also several niches in the piers and the whole has a very splendid appearance. Another most remarkable feature is the rich stone work on each side of the western arch of the tower facing the nave, which seems to be the beginning of an intended stone screen or rood-loft across the arch. The whole space on each side is enriched with the finest stone paneling with niches, vine-leaf cornice, and a (—?) of Tudor flower. In the niches are large and rich pedestals for statues, and just above the lower part a small embattled cornice. There are also shields with the arms of Powlett. This work is perhaps unique.

The north transept has a Perpendicular three-light window and containing a rude niche in the east wall with shelf and drain. There is also a trefoil one with the same appendages in the south transept, which opens to the chapel south of the chancel by a Tudor arch, now walled. In the south transept is the font, which seems to be Perpendicular. The chancel is Decorated, of very early character, with three-light windows and cinquefoil in the upper parts of them. The chancel is kept closed by an iron railing (—?). The arch to the south chapel is closed.

**Cricklade St. Mary.** This is rather a small Church—having a low west tower, a nave with side aisles, south porch, and chancel. The western portion is late Perpendicular. The tower very plain, the windows of the nave of ordinary character, and mostly square-headed. The nave is divided from each aisle by three wide Tudor arches upon tall octagonal columns with high bases. The aisles are very low. The arch to the chancel is a fine Norman one, with chevron and other ornaments and shafts, but frightfully covered with yellow wash. The chancel is evidently altogether of Norman origin, and has at its east end a small single window of that character set high in the wall. South of the altar is what appears to be a Norman piscina—a plain half arch in the wall with basin and drain below. There is also a lancet on the north side. On the south are two early windows varying from Early English to Decorated, one being two trefoil lancets with circle between the heads, the other a double lancet (no dripstones). There is a north aisle to the chancel opening by a Tudor arch, but not reaching to the end. There is an ornamental wood cornice beneath the roof of the aisles. The font is a circular basin, moulded, on a cylinder which stands upon an octagonal base. The Church is sadly encumbered with pews, especially one on the south of the nave

belonging to the Vicar. The pulpit has carving in wood of about 1600. The chancel is mantled with ivy. In the churchyard is an unusually elegant cross with a tabernacle in its upper part with sculpture representing the Crucifixion and other subjects, each in a niche.

**Dauntsey.** S. James. [Oct. 15th, 1864.] This Church has nave with north and south aisles, chancel with north chapel, south porch, and west tower.

The tower was built 1630, as is recorded in an inscription, and has a fair outline, but as might be expected, of debased Gothic details, with four pinnacles. There is no clerestory. The roofs of good pitch. The south aisle has a corbel table just beneath the parapet. The walls are much covered with ivy. The porch is plain; the outer doorway has strong plain mouldings. Within the porch is a curious doorway of rather singular form: the arch is of flat segmental form upon cushion capitals without shafts, making a semi-Norman character. The tower arch to the nave is pointed, on octagonal shafts. The nave has on each side an arcade of four rather odd stilted arches, on octagonal pillars with caps. The roof has tie beams and king posts. The windows of the aisles have mostly two trefoil-headed lights. At the east of the south aisle is an early Decorated one of three lights, with quatrefoils in the tracery. There is no chancel arch, but a wood screen of plainest Perpendicular woodwork. The chancel roof has tie beams, but is coved, and over the east end and over the rood loft is boarded and ribbed.

The chancel preserves the ancient stalls. The east window is Perpendicular. On the south of the chancel is one square-headed of four lights and two narrower ones of two lights. In the north-east and east windows are considerable fragments of good stained glass of the 15th century, some heraldic and some inscriptions, as "Sancta Anna, ora pro nobis," and "Sancta Dei genetrix" (—?). In the chancel south of the altar is a fine tomb of the late Perpendicular character to Sir John Danvers, who married the heiress of Stradling and acquired the manor of Dauntsey; the date 1525. The tomb is paneled and surmounted by a high canopy (the whole of marble) groined on the underside with flat arches and flanked by concave shafts surmounted by high pinnacles. There are some angel figures, some supporting shields. At the back is a brass with inscription partly mutilated, "I pray you of your charite in the worship of the Trinity, for an —," also some English verse and a portrait.

On the north of the chancel is another fine late Perpendicular tomb to Sir John Danvers and Ann, his wife, panelled, with shields and having brass figures on the slab. The north chapel looks as if it had been built in debased period, but imitating ancient work; has a quasi-Decorated east window; the others of two ogee lights. It contains some gorgeous marble monuments; one to Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, obit. 1643, with some English verses; another to the Earl of Peterborough. In this chapel is preserved an ancient stone coffin;

also a rude painting on wood. Between this chapel and the chancel is a continuous pointed arch. The chancel extends eastward of it.

The font is a plain octagon.

Within the sacrarium is an incised slab with figures of knight and lady rudely executed.

**Devizes St. John.** This is a large and handsome cruciform Church, of which the nave is Rectilinear, but the transepts, chancel, and tower, especially the two latter, present fine specimens of Norman work. The nave is plain, and the west end has been modernised, the windows three lights. There are five pointed arches on each side dividing it from the aisles, the piers of which are formed of four clustered shafts in lozenge form; the northern arches lean out of the perpendicular, and there is no clerestory. The walls of the transepts are Norman, and have plain flat buttresses, and at the ends two heights of Norman windows now walled up, with chevron work in the dripstones; the upper tier consists of only one window near the apex of the gable. There is also a string of billet ornament but several Rectilinear windows have been inserted. The tower is of irregular form, being not square, but much larger from north to south than from east to west; it is massive in its proportions, and very rich in Norman ornament, having two tiers of windows above the roof. On the east and west sides the upper tier has four semi-circular arches, springing from shafts, and alternately sub-divided into two smaller arches by a central shaft and pierced for windows. Beneath these is a string course of rope ornament, and the lower tier contains two semi-circular arched windows, with shafts and chevron work in the dripstone, below which is a string with billet ornament. On the north and south sides the upper tier has only three, and the lower one arch. There is a large circular turret at the north-west angle, the parapet is embattled, with a pinnacle at each corner of later date. The tower is supported on four arches opening to the nave, chancel, and transepts, those on the east and west are semi-circular, and spring from clustered shafts having the abacus to the capitals worked with a chevron ornament. These arches are enriched with the chevron ornament in the mouldings. The north and south arches are pointed. The chancel has the roof groined in stone, and coeval with the other portions. It has the ribs simply crossing each other, with a plain top at the intersection, and springing from shafts having rich capitals with the rope ornament and scrolls. On the north side is a Norman window with chevron ornament in the mouldings. On each side of the chancel is a chapel of Rectilinear character each opening to the transepts by a pointed arch with paneled soffit; the windows are of good character, and the south chapel has a beautiful paneled battlement, and the east end surmounted by a rich niche, that formerly contained an image; the buttresses are (—?) by pinnacles, and beneath the battlement runs a cornice with square pieces of foliage and grotesque spouts. There is an excellent organ at the west end of the nave.

**Devizes St. Mary.** This is a handsome Church consisting of a lofty



nave with side aisles and clerestory, a chancel, and a fine tower at the west end. The whole of the nave and the tower are Rectilinear of excellent character, but the chancel is Norman. The tower is a particularly good specimen of beautiful, yet simple, work, the buttresses are very well grouped, and enriched in the several stages with crocketed pinnacles, the belfry windows are double, the parapet is embattled and at each angle rises a crocketed pinnacle; to the south side is attached an octagonal turret, the whole of very fine proportions and built of excellent stone. The clerestory and side aisle are embattled, the former has buttresses surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, and the east gable crowned by a high and rich canopied niche containing a statue. On the north side of this gable is an octagonal turret. The windows north of the aisles and clerestory are principally of three lights. The south porch is lofty, but is open to the roof. Within it is an Early English doorway, having deep and rich bands of moulding with the chevron ornament and shafts. This is the only trace of early work about the nave. The interior is very lofty, and has a rich wood roof, the interstices filled with pierced tracery, and the whole much enriched with square flower. Upon this roof is a black letter inscription which is very valuable, as it gives the date of the erection of this part of the Church, and is quite perfect.

“Orate pro aīā Willī Smythe qui hā  
 eccliam fieri fecit, qui obiit primo die  
 mensis Junii anno dñi mille CCCXXXVI.”

The nave has upon each side five pointed arches with octagonal pillars. The tower is lofty and fine. The arch to the chancel has the soffit paneled. The chancel itself is a good Norman specimen; the buttresses flat, and beneath the roof a kind of billet cornice. The roof is vaulted in stone with plain but strong ribs, which spring from clustered shafts set against the wall, having each of them good capitals with the square abacus enriched with an embattled ornament, and the rope ornament in some of the capitals. The windows of the chancel are mostly Rectilinear insertions. One of the doors has good wood carving. In the churchyard is a Rectilinear altar tomb with the sides paneled.

**Ditteridge.** This small Church consists only of a nave and chancel, a small open bell gable rising from the east end of the former. There is a south porch mantled with ivy, having a plain moulded arch and a curious open timber roof. Within this porch is a curious and probably very early doorway. The door itself has a flat head upon impost; and above is a considerable quantity of rude stone work included within a round arch raised high up. The arch is ornamented with a series of rude sculpture, representing a kind of scrolls or perhaps serpents twisting, within which are heads. The impost supporting the horizontal course of stone above the door are charged respectively with (1) a dragon about which is a quantity of bead ornament, (2) an ass laden, and also with covered heads. On the north side of the nave is a small

projection with door near to where the pulpit is. Another northern doorway is stopped. The windows on the north of the nave are square-headed with label—and also that at the west end. On the south of the nave is one of two lights with rather elegant tracery and good mouldings, which may be a transition from Decorated to Perpendicular. The chancel arch is pointed and very narrow, on octagonal brackets. On the south side of the altar is a straight-sided niche with moulding, containing a stone shelf and piscina, and in the south side of the nave is a square recess. The font is Norman, a cylinder with a band round it, on octagonal base, and some common Norman mouldings. There is a small organ in the chancel. The roof covered with stone slates.

**Downton.** This is a fine spacious Church in the form of a cross, with a lofty tower in the centre. The nave has side aisles, but the chancel has none, though very large. The walls are mostly of flints, but partly chequered with stone. There is no battlement, the transept gables have stone crosses. The chancel has been disfigured externally by brick work, and a modern parapet. The windows of the south aisle are square-headed and of late character. In the same aisle is a small pointed doorway within a very narrow porch, between two buttresses. The tower is lofty, the lowest part Norman, with plain windows on the north and south, the upper part Perpendicular with modern battlement and pinnacles. The north aisle has a sloping tiled roof, and that of the nave is also tiled, without a clerestory. The northern windows are small and late. That at the west end of four lights, but the tracery gone. The nave is divided from each aisle by five pointed arches of Early English character, but varying from each other. The three western arches are low and plain; the two eastern tall and wide. The western piers are cylindrical and very massive with square capitals having the inverted ornament. The eastern are lofty and light, but of circular form, clearly much later in the style. There are low pointed arches opening from the side aisles to the transepts, of which the southern rises from clustered shafts with rich foliated capitals. The tower rises upon four fine deeply moulded Early English arches, with piers of clustered marble shafts which have moulded capitals. The western arch of the tower is double, and a singular effect is produced by one very much richer in its mouldings being inserted within the other. The eastern arch is richly moulded, those north and south much plainer. The transepts have at each end a triple lancet without shafts. In the north transept is one single lancet and on the east side a square-headed niche with label with very elegant and uncommon Decorated tracery.

In the north transept is a trefoil niche. In the south transept is an oblique opening or hagioscope into the chancel. The chancel is very large and light, of a transition from Early English to Decorated, but with some incongruous modern embellishments, and some mutilations. The side windows are of two lights and long, with good internal arch mouldings. One window on the south has one light continued lower down than the other, as a lynchnoscope. The east window of five lights has lost its tracery. Between each window is an enriched corbel,

having varied and very elegant foliage terminating in a head. The whole chancel is wainscoted and has a marble pavement and steps to the altar. In it are some gorgeous modern monuments of marble to the Duncombe family, Barons of Feversham. One by (—?) has a finely executed figure with a book hanging over an urn, but certainly not in an ecclesiastical style. In the south transept is another modern monument of the 17th century to Sir Charles Duncombe. The font is early, of octagonal form, moulded with rude semi-circular arches and lined with lead. The shaft is cylindrical surrounded by four of smaller size. There is an organ played either by keys or barrels. There is the shaft of a cross in the churchyard, of octagonal form, very slender and raised on several steps. The vicarage with a very pretty garden closely adjoins the east end of the churchyard. The village is picturesque and rural.

**Easton Grey.** [Oct. 15th, 1864.] A small Church, worthy of little notice, having a nave and chancel rebuilt in rather poor Gothic style, and an original western tower which is of ordinary Perpendicular work and rather low. It is embattled, has two string courses, but no buttresses; belfry windows (—?) headed, of two lights. On the west side a small two-light window, but no door. On the south side is a stair turret projecting and lighted by slits. The body of this Church was rebuilt in 1836.

**Edington.** All Saints. [15th May, 1859.] This stately Church is of a kind rarely seen in a country village. It is part of a large chantry or college founded in 1347 by William of Edington, a native of this parish and Bishop of Winchester.

The Church is cruciform, with central tower, and very spacious; the nave has north and south aisles and a south porch. The exterior is of the best stone masonry and has a very good appearance, though plain. The character of the work corresponds very much with the above date, being mostly of a transitional character from Decorated to Perpendicular, but the windows presenting some variation. The nave is long, six bays in length, and the arcades lofty, the piers clustered of four shafts, having octagonal caps. The clerestory is probably later and has square-headed windows of three plain lights, in which are found some pieces of rich stained glass. The west window is uncomm only large of eight lights and subarcuated, not unlike some of the western windows of Winchester Cathedral, and supposed to be the work of the same prelate. The windows of the aisles are square-headed of three lights, like those of the clerestory. Those on the north are set high in the wall, probably to make way for the cloisters. The roofs of the nave and aisles are curious, having plaster groining in a fine Perpendicular paneled pattern; the ribs on timber shafts with paneled spandrels. The roofs of the transepts are of similar character. At the west end of the aisles are two-light windows somewhat Flamboyant in design, and in the transepts are some similar ones of three lights. On the west wall of the north transept is an odd single window of this form (—). Several windows contain fine fragments of ancient stained glass.

On the east wall is a niche with canopy and groining, and remains of colour.

The tower rises upon four fine pointed arches, with clustered shafts having octagonal caps. The tower has a groined roof, which possibly may be of stone. The two transepts are very uniform. In the south transept is a fine Perpendicular tomb, charged with paneling and emblems, on which is the figure of an ecclesiastic. Over it a fine canopy with under groining and pierced spandrels. At the east and west ends are large niches retaining much of the original colour. At the feet of the effigy is a *Ton* probably a rebus on the name. There is a rood loft of plain stone work and below a wood screen.

The chancel is large and grand and perfectly unencumbered by seats. On each side it has three windows of three lights, of very good transitional tracery. At the east end a fine one of five lights, the tracery (has) a considerable Decorated element. This window is set between two fine canopied niches with pediments. There are two others in the east angles, the pedimental canopies of which are supported on human figures. Between the lateral windows are also canopied niches, containing mutilated statues and resting on varied well-sculptured figures. On the south is a pretty ogee canopied doorway. Within the sacarium is a fine large alabaster monument with effigies to Sir Edward Lewys, obit. 1630. This monument is of fine workmanship. There are male and female effigies and an angel is represented as covering them. The figures of sons and daughters kneeling are below. The chancel is paved with marble.

There is another large Perpendicular monumental chapel in the nave between two piers of the south arcade. The tomb is in the centre and bears the print of a brass.

The canopy is flat, enriched with angel figures, bearing shields, charged with three lozenges. At the west end this chapel is entered by an ogee crocketed arched doorway. The pews are ugly. The font has a plain octagonal bowl.

The exterior is for the most part embattled. The ends of the transepts are square. At the west angle of the southern is an octagonal turret; at the eastern crocketed pinnacles. The chancel has crocketed pinnacles raised upon the buttresses. On the north side of the chancel, externally, is a curious kind of shrine under the central window, a semi-hexagon, embattled and paneled, with foliated open arches.

The tower is low above the roof, has a battlement and octagonal turret at the south-west. The belfry windows have two lights and tracery like the Flamboyant windows at the west of the aisles. The north aisle has a plain parapet, and on this side appear the traces of cloister, etc., also a flowered doorway. The west end of the nave has a fine large doorway of curious design; the door double, each part feathered, and paneling between the door head and the arch head; the label on corbels representing crowned and mitred heads. There are unfinished pinnacles at this end. The porch is large and lofty; of two stories and embattled. The groining of stone and very good. It has two tiers of square-headed windows, and an octagonal stair turret.

The churchyard spacious and beautiful. There are several traces of ancient buildings belonging to the College.

**Erlestoke.** [13th May, 1859.] A very poor Church, chiefly of debased inferior work and moreover in neglected condition. It comprises a nave and chancel, with a sort of north transept, and western tower and south porch. The nave is rather wide, has a coved roof, and windows all of late somewhat debased character. One on the south is square-headed and somewhat better. The transept opens to the nave by an obtuse arch. The chancel arch is also obtuse and wide. The chancel has horrid (—?) house windows on the north or south and at the east end a bad four-light window, without foliations. The chancel is ceiled and has a large pew. The font has octagonal bowl with circular stem. The tower arch pointed and narrow on octagonal corbels. The tower is poor, with octagonal turret at the south, and debased window. The upper part modern. The porch has a continuous moulded outer doorway. The inner doorway, Tudor shaped, with label.

**Fisherton Anger.** [1824 ?.] The Church of the village of Fisherton Anger, half-a-mile distant from Salisbury, is a neat unassuming village Church. Its architecture is not grand, but it is kept neat and tidy.

It is in a great manner built of flints, and consists of a nave, north aisle, transept, chancel, and tower at the west end. The tower has a plain parapet, and a very good belfry window enriched with paneled stone work having pierced quatrefoils. On the west side is a window of three lights which appears Perpendicular.

The nave is divided from the north aisle by one octagonal pillar, and one ruder kind of partition, but without any arches. There are plain pointed arches opening into the transept and chancel. The font is plain and circular, apparently Norman; there are some small Perpendicular windows walled up; the greater part are modern and bad. There are elegantly wrought stone crosses on the gable ends of the nave, transept, and chancel.

**Foxley.** [Oct. 16th, 1864.] A small Church of rather mean appearance, comprising nave with small north chapel, chancel, porch, and low western tower. The windows are mostly square-headed, Perpendicular of two and three lights; but in the chancel are some of earlier character. On the south a trefoil headed lancet, and on the north and south are square-headed ones of Decorated character.

The nave opens to the north chapel by two well-moulded pointed arches on a light pier, of lozenge form with four shafts which have capitals looking rather of Early English character. The roof is of plain timbers. The chancel confined, and the east window closed by a poor screen. The internal fittings bad and cumbrous. The font has a cup-shaped bowl. The tower is low and mean, of debased character, with four pinnacles. The porch also debased.

**Hilmarton.** Printed in Vol. xxxvii., 435.]

**Hindon.** [30th July, 1849.] This Church is completely modernised and scarcely deserving any notice. It has a body, north aisle, south transept, and small tower on the south. The latter is original—having plain parapet and string, two stages of double lancet windows, and no buttresses. It may perhaps be of debased work. The west door is pointed with the hood and fair mouldings. All the rest is wretched (—?) work.

**Kingston Deverill.** St. Mary. [Aug. 7th, 1849.] This Church has recently been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, but upon the same scale and with the same arrangement as before, and now presents a very good specimen of a carefully-restored village Church. It consists of a nave with south chapel, chancel, and tower, placed between the chancel and nave. The tower is not square, but wider from north to south. It has a large square stair turret attached to the north-west angle, which is surmounted by a large pyramidal pinnacle. The parapet is plain; the belfry window of two lights, with stone lattice work. On the south side below this a single three-foiled window and a Middle Pointed two-light one in the lower part. The new windows are Middle Pointed, chiefly of two lights; those at the east and west of three. The south chapel is divided from the nave by two plain pointed arches, springing from a central low octagonal pier. The western arch of the tower is pointed, dying into the wall; the eastern has continuous orders. The Church is very well fitted up with open benches. In the chancel is an effigy of a noble, with fine head of hair, *temp.* Henry III. There is an organ in the south chapel. The font is a new one of Norman character, much enriched.

**Kington St. Michael.** [18th April, 1847.] The plan of this Church is a nave with aisles, chancel, south porch, and west tower, and there are portions of every style. Within the south porch (which is very poor) is a Romanesque doorway with shafts, altered into a late and debased Tudor form. The roofs of nave and aisles are flagged and of high pitch and there is no clerestory. In the south aisle is a First Pointed corbel table and string under the windows of the same style. In this aisle are some Middle Pointed windows of two lights, and at the east end of it a good one of three. The north aisle has been much modernised and has bad windows. Over the east end of the nave is a bell cot for the sanctus bell. The chancel is stuccoed externally. The tower is late and debased, having an open parapet and eight pinnacles, with pointed details, but very debased, though the general effect is very good. The arcades of the nave are First Pointed, each of three bays; the arches pointed. The columns circular, and capitals also, except one octagonal on the south side. The roof of the nave is coved with ribs; the aisles have flat ceilings. The chancel arch is segmental, rather mis-shapen, and of Romanesque character, the west side most enriched, where there is bold zigzag work and shafts. On the east it is quite plain. On the south of it is an oblique hagioscope from the aisle. The chancel has on the north two trefoil-headed lancets, much splayed and

opening to the interior with a wide cinquefoil arch. On the south are two square-headed windows of two lights and Middle Pointed, one with a similar cinquefoil internal opening. The east window is a de-based one of two lights. On the south is a cinquefoiled piscina with good mouldings. In the south aisle is also a piscina trefoiled. The font has a banded cylindrical bowl, on a stem of like form. There are a few old benches, but the nave is frightfully disfigured with high pews. There is an organ in the west gallery.

**Lacock.** [Jan. 18th, 1857.] An irregular Church, chiefly Perpendicular, but with earlier portions: cruciform, with north and south aisles to the nave, a north aisle to the chancel, a chapel adjoining the south transept, and a tower with stone spire at the west end of the nave, a porch being added to the west end of the tower. The whole of the exterior is in very good preservation and of excellent stone masonry. The tower is small and appears late, having an ordinary west window and belfry windows of two lights, a battlement and four pinnacles. The spire octagonal, without ribs, and not very lofty. The porch, which is attached to its west side is embattled and has fine stone groining. The south aisle of the nave has a moulded parapet. The clerestory and north aisle are embattled, with crocketed pinnacles and richly-sculptured gargoyles. Over the east end of the clerestory is a pierced parapet, but unfinished. In the gable of the west end of the north aisle is a niche. The windows of the north aisle are good Perpendicular of four lights and at the west end of five. These have blank paneling on each side of the window, as at (—?). In the south aisle the windows are square-headed and plainer. The chapel on the south adjacent to the transept seems to be of Elizabethan date, with domestic-looking windows.

The interior loses much effect from being crowded with very awkward pews and galleries, but the nave has a lofty roof, nicely restored, coved with ribs and bosses and a cornice with Tudor flowers and foliage in its mouldings. A beam running across near the east end of the nave is also moulded in similar way. The nave has on each side an arcade of three Perpendicular arches, with clustered piers of stilted shafts, having octagonal capitals. In the spandrels of the arches appears at the angles some cusping which is rather unusual. The clerestory windows are of three lights, and there is a larger six-light window in the east wall, over the entrance to the chancel, the chancel arch having disappeared. The soffit of this window is enriched with foliage and figures of angels.

The transepts open by taller pointed arches than those in the arcade of the nave, and there are also arches opening from the transepts to the aisles of the nave, but the large arches are unfortunately cut by the flat ceilings of the transepts. The transepts seem to be Decorated, and have windows of that style of three lights at the two ends, not very good, and also one of two lights at the west side of the north transept. The chancel is poor and has been partially rebuilt, with a low flat roof, but the floor is (—?) The aisle or chapel on the

north of the chancel is very fine late Perpendicular, opening to the chancel by two late arches, on pier of clustered columns, having rich stone groining with pendants, all coloured and gilt. There are also two large late monuments and between them a fine canopied niche. There is the trace of an altar under the east window, and a piscina. This aisle does not reach to the east end of the chancel. Its windows have flowered mouldings and the east end a fine pierced parapet with pinnacles.

There is an organ in the west gallery. The font is a black marble cup, apparently modern.

**Langley Burrell.** St. Peter. [Oct. 15th, 1864.] This Church is of somewhat irregular form, has a nave with north aisle, porch and tower on the south of the nave, and chancel with south chapel. The arcade of the nave has three obtuse arches (semi-Norman) upon circular columns with capitals, in some of which foliage appears. At the west end of the nave is an Early English triplet, with trefoil heads and hoods, of a type found in Wilts. On the south of the nave, to the west of the porch, is a Perpendicular square-headed window of three lights. The north aisle is of good masonry, embattled and pinnaced, in its western portion, but the work unfinished in the eastern part. The windows square-headed of three lights Perpendicular, but at the east of this aisle is an earlier window a triplet, with trefoil heads, like that at the west, but having a containing arch internally with good mouldings. The nave has a coved roof with ribs and bosses as seen in the west country. The aisle has flat pitched roof with moulded timbers and bosses. The tower arch on the south of the nave is a fine pointed one, with strong mouldings springing from the wall. The chancel arch is pointed, with excellent mouldings and two orders of shafts with moulded capitals, of which one has fine foliage of Edwardian character.

The chancel is long, has on the north two trefoil-headed lancets and one square-headed Perpendicular window of three lights. The east window has the trefoil-headed triplet before noticed, the hood following the lines of them. To the south-east beyond the aisle is a Perpendicular window. On the south of the sacarium are two separate sedilia, one has a pedimental canopy crocketed and finialed and a finely foliated arch, there being between the arch head and the canopy a trefoiled arch. The other sedile is plain and cinquefoiled. Under the window a cinquefoil arched piscina.

The chancel opens to the south chapel by a wide Tudor-shaped arch upon octagonal shafts with capitals of foliage. This chapel is wholly Perpendicular and has square-headed windows. The roofs of chancel and aisle are plain timbers. In the south chapel is a small piscina under a window.

The tower is Decorated, has a moulded parapet and ball flower corbel table, and is divided by two string courses. The belfry windows are of two lights and good. Another window is a single trefoil-headed light. The hoods are on corbels of foliage. The buttresses at the



angles of good stone. The porch is large and good and has fine stone groining, the bosses and corbels (whence spring the ribs) have foliage and angel figures. The windows are of two lights and labeled. The outer doorway plain, that within the porch has a Tudor arch and paneled spandrels. There is a stoup in the porch, which has stone seats within, and externally bold gargoyles. The interior is poorly pewed and wants improvement. There is a slab, now set up against the tower, on which appear two heads in relief under small canopies with finials and trefoiled, a curious sepulchral remain, but it is difficult to say whether there has been more sculpture.

**Latton.** [1842.] This Church is cruciform, but without aisles, and the tower at the west end. The latter is of good grey stone, and rather curious. Its two lowest stages are Norman, with very round single windows, the two upper are late Perpendicular, but the belfry story is unusually narrow. The string courses dividing the stages are very strong, and there are grotesque animal figures for gargoyles. The belfry windows are of two lights, and the whole is surmounted by an embattled parapet. There is no west doorway. Within the south porch is a fine Norman doorway with excellent arch mouldings upon shafts with cushion capitals. The outer moulding has the bead ornament, and a kind of special chevron down the shafts. The roofs are high and slated. The nave lofty and wide. The arch to the tower is semicircular and plain; that to the chancel Norman and upon shafts. There is on the north side a lancet window containing some ancient stained glass. The transepts have at the two ends Decorated windows of three lights. On the west side of the south transept is a trefoil lancet. Another window of the nave is late Perpendicular. The transept arches are very obtuse. The roofs are open, and there is an embattled cornice. In the north transept on the west side is a trefoil lancet window, the sides of which are covered with some original fresco painting, some of which appears also on the arch opening from the nave to the north transept. The chancel is modern Gothic, having lately been re-built, and it is to be lamented that a more correct style was not adopted by the well-meaning individual who caused it to be rebuilt. The font is modern, but of very orthodox shape and size—the form is square upon an octagonal shaft, with a proper drain—the cover is of wood carving of Perpendicular character.

**Lavington, East or Market.** This Church has a nave with side aisles, a chancel, and a western tower. The latter is Perpendicular and embattled, and has a west window and doorway set within one arched compartment. The mouldings filled with panelling, the window of three lights with a transom. The body has no battlement. The nave leaded; the chancel tiled. There is a south porch, within which is a doorway with cinquefoil feathering.

The nave has on each side three simple pointed arches with entirely plain square piers, without mouldings and the arches stopped by the

pier. They are probably rather late, but not ornamental. The clerestory has some small windows with trefoil head and some late and square-headed. The windows of the aisles are square-headed, some late, some may be of transition character.

There is a stone arch thrown (?) across part of the south aisle.

In the north aisle is a trefoil niche within a good moulded arch, with a piscina having a quatre-foil flower orifice. The chancel has a small door resembling that of the nave. The east window is Rectilinear of three lights. The others in the chancel are Decorated of two and three lights, the latter on the south side are rather elegant. The font is a plain octagon. The tower contains a clock and chimes.

**Lavington, West.** This Church is built for the most part of good stone and consists of a nave with side aisles, north and south transepts, and a chancel with south aisle and a western tower which is Perpendicular with a battlement, and an octagonal stair turret on the south side; the belfry windows of two lights with some good stone lattice work. The roofs are chiefly tiled. The aisles extend past the tower and range flush with its west wall. The south transept is adorned with pinnacles and has a small doorway, the arch of which is well finished though plain. The north and south aisles have been rebuilt at a late period. The wall of the south aisle appears to be of Elizabethan period, with gables and two tiers of windows, the lower square-headed with a string course above them. There is at the west end of the north aisle a window of two lights (early Decorated) without foils. The nave has four arches on each side. Those on the north are rather obtuse and early, with vast cylindrical pillars having curious capitals of foliage; those on the south are more acutely pointed and spring from circular columns with moulded capitals. The nave contains several ancient seats with carved ends. The south transept has Perpendicular windows of three lights, and contains costly marble monuments to the Danvers. The north transept has a lancet on its west side and a three-light window of lancets under a general arch. The chancel arch has panneling and is of Perpendicular period, and a similar arch opens from the chancel to the south aisle, which latter is an evident addition and contains late square-headed windows. In the south chancel wall and opening into this chapel are the original lancet windows, together with a door and a low side window, square-headed with Rectilinear tracery. The lancets have beneath them a string course. In the south chancel is a plain trefoil niche with a drain. The windows of the chancel are bad and modern. Under the east window in the wall is a square recess or cupboard. The font is a plain octagon on a paneled pedestal. In the south transept are two arches in the wall, of Perpendicular character, under which it is probable that there were monumental effigies.

**Liddington. All Saints.** [April 26th, 1859.] This Church has a nave with north aisle, chancel, and west tower. The nave is remarkably broad and has a very good high pitched open roof. The arcade to the aisle is of three pointed arches with octagonal pillars, which having

nail-head mouldings in the capitals, are Early English. The walls seem to have been renovated throughout, and the chancel as good as rebuilt. On the south of the nave are some pretty Decorated windows of two lights. In the north aisle are some trefoiled lancets, at its east end a triplet trefoiled, contained under a general pointed arch on shafts with capitals having toothed mouldings. At the west end of the aisle is a two-light Decorated window with the rear arch foiled.

The chancel is much narrower than the nave and the chancel arch is not in the centre, and is pointed and low. The tower arch is pointed, upon octagonal shafts. The chancel has trefoiled lancets on the north and south and a Decorated east window of three lights, either new or reproduced. The chancel is stalled and appears to have been rebuilt in memory of Lady Martin.

At the east end of the north aisle is an oblong recess and a trefoil piscina. In the wall of this aisle are two sepulchral arched recesses with feathering and short shafts with capitals. The font is Norman of circular form, diminishing downwards, with chevron moulding round the top. The tower is very low, so that the high roof of the nave comes about up to the parapet. It has corner buttresses, plain battlement, and two-light belfry windows.

There is a large new lychgate.

**Lydiard Millicent.** All Saints. [June 24th, 1870.] This Church has nave with south aisle, chancel, south porch, and west tower.

The arcade of the nave has three stilted pointed arches rising from octagonal pillars with capitals and respond of the same character. The nave and aisle are lofty, of equal height, with separate roofs. The tower arch is pointed, springing at once from the wall and stilted like the others. The roofs of nave and aisle are coved and ribbed. The nave is fitted with open benches of oak. The chancel arch is ineffective, with continuous mouldings and no capital. The east and west windows of the aisle are Decorated of three lights, and another on the south is also Decorated of two lights. On the north of the nave the windows are Perpendicular of three lights.

Over the chancel arch facing west are four stone corbels, and on the south of it a small pointed squint. There are also some stone corbels over the south arcade. The chancel has coved ribbed roof with bosses, and is wholly Perpendicular, having east window of three lights. The lateral windows are square-headed. There is no trace of piscina or sedilia. The pulpit has good wood carving. The porch plain Perpendicular. The font is Norman; the bowl, circular, has some intersecting arches and set upon a circular stem upon two steps. The tower is late Perpendicular, with corner buttresses and pierced parapet with quatrefoils, divided by two string courses; belfry windows of two lights, and a single light in the middle stage, a three-light window and door on the west side, and four plain pinnacles. In the churchyard is the tall octagonal (shaft) of a cross, mounted on three steps.

[**Lydiard Tregoeze.** Printed Vol. xxxvii., 446.]

**Lyneham.** St. Michael. [27th April, 1850.] This Church is wholly Third Pointed, and situated within a churchyard of unusual extent. It consists of a nave and chancel with north aisle extended along part of the latter only, a west tower, and a south porch. The chancel is lower than the nave. The nave has an arcade of four bays, the piers of four shafts in the frequent western form.

The third arch is supported by wood framework. The windows are of three lights in the nave, in the chancel square-headed of two lights. The east window of the north aisle is ugly.

The chancel arch is closed by wainscoting in the upper part. The chancel opens to the north aisle or chapel by a paneled arch of small size, but elegant workmanship, having ribs as well as paneling. There is some poor late screen work. The priest's door is on the south, and there is a sacristy on the north of the chancel lighted by a slit. Part of the rood screen remains but mutilated and encroached upon by the wainscoting above.

**Maiden Bradley.** All Saints. [August 1st, 1845.] This Church has a nave with aisles, chancel, western tower, and south porch. There are both Middle and Third Pointed portions. The roof of the nave is open with tie (?) beams. The arcades irregular and ungraceful. On each side four arches, of which the first and last are low; the mouldings on the south side continuous, and the piers without capitals. On the north the western arch is very plain; the eastern moulded and dying into the wall. The piers on this side are square with impost. These arches and piers appear to be debased. The windows of the aisles are Middle Pointed and have lately been restored. The tower arch pointed, on octagonal corbels. The chancel arch is pointed and continuous. The roof of the chancel is flat. The east and south windows debased, and none on the north. The east window contains modern stained glass. The chancel is fitted up with stalls. The south porch is Third Pointed, the outer door labeled. The roofs are tiled. The tower is plain, has a Middle Pointed west window, a moulded parapet, and an octagonal turret at the north-east, which has an open parapet and pinnacles. There are buttresses at the angles, and the belfry windows are of two lights.

The font is Norman, the bowl square, moulded with a range of semicircular arches; there is a cylindrical stem, and four legs set on a square plinth. The Church contains a gorgeous monument to Sir Edward Seymour, who died 1707.

**Malmesbury Abbey Church.** The Abbey Church now parochial is a magnificent structure, though the nave alone remains of the original building. This is principally of Transitional Norman work, with windows inserted of later dates; but the details of the Norman work are of singular beauty and richness. The scale of the nave is very large and grand, but part of the west end is destroyed. The west front is very fine and evidently was intended to have two towers; part of the southern remains and exhibits some fine Norman arcades, one of intersecting arches, and one tier having the arch mouldings continued

without shafts, but filled with lozenge ornament. The string courses are enriched with the rope and the billet mouldings. The west door is in a sad state of mutilation but part of the semicircular arch remains. It has shafts and very rich sculpture in its arch mouldings, which appears to have represented the zodiacal signs, but they are much mutilated. The side aisles of the nave are perfect and there is a large south porch. There is a good deal of admixture of semicircular and pointed arches, but the ornamental features are of singularly elaborate character. The porch is very large and entered by a splendid semicircular arch which is perhaps the finest specimen existing in the country, and which has no less than eight courses of ornamental mouldings enriched with varied sculpture. Three of these exhibit medallions enclosing a procession of figures in bas relief, representing different subjects from the Old and New Testament, the life of Christ in (—?), but it is not easy to make them out fully. The other five mouldings have foliage and interlacing (—?) work beaded. There are no shafts, but the mouldings continued entirely down to the ground. The inner door within this porch is also very fine, and has the mouldings filled with scroll work and twisted ornaments and continued to the ground as in the other door. The tympanum of the arch above the door contains a piece of sculpture, representing Christ, supported by angels. Near the door is a (—?). Each side of the porch internally has an arcade of four semicircular arches, above which are figures of the twelve Apostles, six on each side.

The aisles, clerestory, and porch have a pierced (—?) parapet of Decorated character. To the clerestory are bold flying buttresses; and square pinnacles surmount the buttresses of the side aisles. Some of the windows are of Norman form unaltered, and some have had Perpendicular tracery inserted. The arches spring from shafts. Other windows are Decorated insertions of three lights, of which character are those of the clerestory, which have shafts with foliated capitals internally. The west window is Decorated of six lights. Externally under the windows of the aisles is a range of intersecting arches.

Between the clerestory windows are some of the original flat-faced buttresses. There are portions of the walls of the transepts, and a fragment of the north wall of the aisle of the choir, and the west and north arch of the central tower remain, both semicircular and very lofty and grand; somewhat of horseshoe form. The arches being of dissimilar span, the tower must have been a parallelogram, like that of St. John's, Devizes. The whole is built of very fine stone.

The interior is extremely grand. There are six obtusely pointed arches on each side, some of which have billet ornament in the hood mouldings, and are altogether finely executed. The columns are circular and very massive, with circular capitals more Norman in character. The eastern arch on each side is narrower than the others, and has a curious moulding of square pieces.

The triforium in each compartment is a large semicircular arch with chevroned mouldings, within which are four smaller round-headed

arches springing from large cylindrical shafts. The larger arch springs from clustered shafts. The roof of the nave has rich stone groining with intricate ribs and foliated bosses, upon clustered shafts which are from the capitals of the main pillars. This seems to be of Decorated character. The side aisles have pleasing (—?) Early English stone groining, the ribs simply crossing and rising from large shafts. Under each of the aisle windows (—?) a range of three semicircular arches with chevroned hood moulding springing from shafts. The east end of each aisle is enclosed by wood screens of good Perpendicular character. In one space of the triforium on the south side is a kind of stone balcony or gallery, projecting and of four sides, crowned with a small battlement. It is very plain and with plain square openings. It may have been the minstrels' gallery as (was) a projection in the same place, but more ornamented, in Exeter Cathedral.

There is a large west gallery of stone lately erected with arches in the Norman style. The altar screen seems to be composed of ancient (?) material and (contains?) a modern picture given by Lord Suffolk. There is an altar tomb, with the effigy of what appears to be a king, with crown and royal robes and over his head a very elegant canopy with the under side groined.

The pews, pulpit, altar rails, are of modern Gothic and neat.

There is a fine market cross of Perpendicular character, resembling that at Chichester, octagonal in form, with pinnacles at the angles, and surmounted by an elegant kind of ogee turret on flying buttresses. The arches on each side are open and the interior has good stone groining.

Near it is the plain tower and stone spire of St. Paul's Church, the rest of which has been demolished and the Abbey Church made parochial in its place.

The spire is squared at its base to cover the area of the tower and ribbed at the angles. The bells are hung in this steeple.

**St. Paul's Church** has disappeared, save the steeple, which was evidently at the west end of the north aisle, as may be seen from the form of the roof against its east face, which also has a pointed arch into the aisle. The steeple is plain Perpendicular, has no buttresses, but an octagonal turret at the north-west. On the west and north sides a Perpendicular window of three lights, belfry window square-headed of two lights, spire of broched form and ribbed. The body of the Church is gone, and the site occupied by houses.

**Malmesbury, Westport.** St. Mary. [Oct. 16th, 1864.] This Church seems to have been wholly rebuilt about 1750, on the old site, and consists of two equal aisles divided by an arcade of Tudor-shaped arches, with mouldings on plain pillars without caps. The windows are square-headed and debased and there is a modern bell cot over the west end. It is plainly seated, has a gallery and harmonium. No remarkable features survive.

**Manningford Abbot.** [14th May, 1859.] This Church is scarcely larger than Manningford Bruce, which it resembles in its general features, and is of similar arrangement except that the apse here is wanting. The belfry is almost exactly the same as at Manningford Bruce. The chancel arch is Norman of the same plain early kind, but has a chamfer, and on its west side a quasi shaft. In the chancel is a curious Norman piscina, on a shaft with cushion capital and square base. The chancel has small single lancets north and south. The timbers of the roof cut the chancel arch. The east window is Perpendicular and square-headed with label and singular tracery, an odd sort of tooth-like ornament introduced. On the north of the nave is a round arched doorway, and some mutilated square-headed windows. The west window is modern. The porch ditto. The font has a small octagonal bowl on similar stem. On the east gable of the nave is a cross mutilated.

**Manningford Bruce.** St. Peter. [May 14th, 1859. A small Church of insignificant appearance having only a nave and chancel, with a new south porch, and a wooden bell cot over the west end. The chancel is Norman; its arch very plain with impost. The east end is a semi-circular apse with plain small windows, and in its north wall is a semi-circular recess. The west window of the nave is of the Hereford fashion, three lights without tracery, and the centre one not arched. On the south of the chancel is a Decorated window, and south of the nave a Perpendicular one, each of two lights.

**Marlborough St Mary.** [1843.] The Church has a west tower and a body with side aisles, but in consequence of damages received during the wars the original state of the body has been much changed for the worse. The south wall is perfect in its original condition, but the north side has been mutilated and altered and the interior sadly disfigured by the entire removal of the northern range of arches, and the re-erection of the southern in a mongrel style; the columns circular with a kind of Arabesque capital, the arches circular with keystones. The south aisle is of good stone and excellent plain Perpendicular work, and has a fine battlement, and good windows of three lights. On the north side some upper windows have been added of square form. The east end at present has an ugly appearance, and seems to have been clumsily re-constructed without a central east window.

The tower is of plain Perpendicular work, with a battlement and square-headed belfry window. The west window of four lights. On the west side remains a fine Norman doorway, but much worn, having two ranges of moulding, the inner, continuous chevron without shafts; the other has rich chevron with beads and shafts with varied capitals. The dripstone has cable moulding. In the tower are six bells. The south doorway has a label and paneled spandrels. The arch to the tower is plain and pointed, on circular shafts. The pews are very ugly, but shortly to be remodelled. There is a gallery along the whole west end with a tolerable organ. The altar is set in the middle of the east end, but from the absence of one row of columns looks odd. The font is

octagonal with good lozenge paneling, and foiled; the stem also octagonal.

**Marlborough St. Peter.** This Church is wholly Rectilinear, of good uniform character, and built of very good stone, save a few portions of flints. It consists of a nave and chancel, each with side aisles, and a square tower at the west end of the south aisle, with a battlement and four octagonal turrets at the angles. The west window of the nave is of five lights and handsome, as is the east window of the chancel. The others are principally of three lights. The whole Church has an embattled parapet, but no clerestory. The south porch is of two stories, without a battlement, but has a stone groined ceiling. The west wall of the north aisle is oblique, and not in a line with that of the nave. The tower, too, is singularly placed, at the west end of the south aisle but encroaching on the nave. The tower is evidently late in the style, and though of excellent masonry is not well finished in its details. The belfry windows are small and dissimilar, and the west window also rather small in proportion; in fact rather a want of openings is manifest, except that there is a three-light window on the south side of the lower part of the tower. The pinnacles are very tall and plain, but that at the north-west angle is different from the others, being nearly circular, and the others octagonal. The nave has four pointed arches on each side, the piers light (?), having a shaft at each angle and the intermediate spaces moulded. The ceiling is coved (?) and paneled in the nave. The chancel has a stone ceiling very elegantly groined in the Perpendicular style with ribs and bosses. Part of it, however, is in bad repair, and opens to each aisle by one pointed arch. At the west end is a handsome organ, erected 1820. The font is octagonal and paneled. There are candlesticks on the altar; a gallery only at the west end.

**Melksham.** St. Michael. The Church of this town is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave with side aisles, north and south porches, a north transept, a chancel with south chapel, and a tower rising from the centre, between the nave and chancel. The whole is built of excellent stone, and there are features of all the three later styles. The chancel has some early portions, flat buttresses, and a string course of billet ornament which is in some parts interrupted by inserted windows, both Decorated and Perpendicular, which are of two lights. There is also at the west end of the nave an Early English toothed string course stopped by an inserted window of later date. The west windows of the aisles are lancets with trefoil heads. The chancel has a tiled roof and plain parapet, but its south chapel, a later Perpendicular addition, has a rich paneled battlement, with crocketed pinnacles surmounting the buttresses, and a rich cross in the east gable. The corbel table below the battlement has various grotesque figures of animals. The windows of this chapel are of four lights. Most of the other windows are Perpendicular, and some square-headed. The clerestory windows are of three lights and above them is a fine enriched battlement with small pinnacles, which is continued across the west end beneath an



earlier gable end. The south doorway is Early English. The north porch Perpendicular and very large, with (—?) above and a handsome groined ceiling of stone, but in other respects rather plain. The tower above the roof is Perpendicular, of rich but rather singular character; it has a battlement, four crocketed pinnacles, and the whole of each face is one complete series of paneling, the three central compartments forming the belfry windows, and adorned with rich and beautiful stone lattice work, as is not uncommon in this neighbourhood.

The interior does not correspond in beauty to the exterior, being much encumbered with ugly pews and galleries. The nave is divided from each aisle by four Early English arches, rather acute in form, springing from cylindrical columns having moulded capitals. The arches supporting the tower are probably of Early English origin, but have been cased and much altered. There is an organ of considerable size. The font is a plain octagon.

The chancel opens to its south chapel by a single wide Tudor arch.

**Here.** St. Michael. [July 30th, 1849.] A fine Church chiefly Third Pointed, but with some Middle Pointed portions. It comprises a nave and chancel, each with aisles, a western tower, north and south porches. The interior is handsome, though too much encumbered with pews and galleries. The arcades of the nave, each of five tall narrow Third Pointed arches, with light lozenge piers having four shafts with moulded capitals and moulded intervals. The clerestory windows on the south have lost their tracery; those on the north, of three lights, and Third Pointed. In the south aisle are Middle Pointed windows of three lights without foils. The roofs of the nave and north aisle are coved, with flowered cornice; that on the south aisle is flat. The western arch on each side dies into the wall. The chancel arch is a paneled Third Pointed one. The rood screen remains in a perfect state and is extended across both aisles. In the northern and southern parts the loft remains with paneling, but (in the?) central part a heavy modern gallery has been erected on it A.D. 1699. In this portion the tracery is Third Pointed, each division of six lights having transoms with foliated spandrels and groining below the gallery. The north portion of the screen has some tracery which appears to be Middle Pointed. The rood door is on the north. There is a ponderous west gallery with a large organ. The chancel has the ancient wood stalls and in fair preservation. On the south side of the chancel are two pointed arches with mouldings dying into the pier. On the north, also, two pointed arches, but dissimilar, the eastern dying into the east wall and springing from an octagonal pillar, the western tall and narrow, dying into the two piers. The chancel has a clerestory, of which the windows are square-headed, of two lights. The roof of the chancel is coved and ribbed. The east window Third Pointed of five lights; the south-east window square-headed and Middle Pointed. East of north arcade of the chancel is a window in the wall, open to the north chapel. There are two piscinas in the chancel, the eastward one (—?), the other contains a shelf. Within the arcades of the chancel are good (—?) screens, and there are pointed

arches between the aisles of the nave and those of the chancel. Both chapels of the chancel have raised altar platforms at the east end. The southern is peculiar and rather late Middle Pointed, the east window of four lights, the south-east window of three lights, having curious tracery which appears to be of Flamboyant character. Another south window is square headed, of five lights, also advanced Middle Pointed. The altar pace is laid with encaustic tiles. Upon it is a fine monumental brass to the founder of the chapel. The effigy is an armed knight, with sword and dagger, and at his feet an animal.

The inscription—"Hic jacet Johes Bettesthorne quondā dñs de Chadenwyche fundator istius cantarie qui obiit VI die Februarii anno dñi M°C.C.C. XCVIII. litera dominical' E. cui' aie' p'piciet' Deus Ame

Tu qui trasieris, vidias, sta, plege, plora.

Es quod Eram et eris qd su p me precor, ora."<sup>1</sup> Remarkable for its dominical letter.

There is also another mutilated brass and a Third Pointed altar tomb. In this chapel also is a Third Pointed piscina with cinquefoil feathering, a moulded shelf and octofoil orifice, which has a stopper. The north chapel has a Third Pointed east window of five lights, and on the north a square-headed window of four lights of the same Middle Pointed character as several others in this Church. In these are considerable fragments of stained glass. The font has octagonal bowl paneled with shields and quatrefoils of Third Pointed character.

The exterior is pleasing. The aisles have moulded parapets. In the south chapel of the chancel is an octagonal stair turret, which, as well as the parapet of the chapel, is pierced with oilets. The clerestory and chancel have slated roofs. The south porch has a stair turret and a groined ceiling. Over its door is a quatrefoil opening into the interior. The north porch is large, has elegant groining with bosses, the gable flanked by pinnacles, and an octagonal stair turret attached. The inner door has an obtuse arch, the outer is continuous, over it is a canopied niche containing a statue.

The west windows of the aisles are mutilated. The tower is a lofty and handsome Third Pointed one, late in the style, resembling that of S. Peter, Marlborough. It has large octagonal turrets at the angles, surmounted by large plain pinnacles, and is three stages in height, with paneled battlements. The two lower stages exhibit rather too much of bare wall on the north and south, but on the west is a good door with nice mouldings and a four-light window over it, above which appears a figure of the Archangel, and two stages of two light windows besides those of the belfry, which are of three lights on each side.

**Mildenhall.** The plan a west tower, nave, and side aisles and chancel. The tower low, with a stone battlement and belfry story of Perpendicular character, but the lower portions are probably earlier, and on the north side there is in the second stage a double opening, apparently truncated, with a central shaft. The tower opens to the nave by an

<sup>1</sup> Boutell, *Monumental Brasses*, p. 142.

Early English arch of plain character upon imposts. The nave has on each side three semicircular arches, and one small low one next to the chancel; the character semi-Norman, the columns are circular, those on the south have scolloped capitals, like those at Collingbourne Kingston, with heads attached in some instances, and well sculptured; those on the north have the capitals elegantly moulded. The clerestory has chiefly square-headed Perpendicular windows of two lights, some modernised, and on the north is a single trefoil. The windows of the aisles are late Perpendicular. The chancel arch is Early English upon corbels. The east window of the chancel is Perpendicular of three lights, its other windows are chiefly Perpendicular, but one now closed on the north was Decorated of two lights. The roof of the nave has plain tie beams. The interior was fitted up at some expense about twenty years ago, but though neat the arrangements are not in the most satisfactory style, or as they would have been carried into effect at a subsequent period. The pews are too high, there are two rival pulpits, the chancel is paved with marble and wainscoted in modern Gothic work, of which style are also two large pews inset. The chancel roof is (coved ?) and paneled within, and over its east gable externally is a cross. In a west gallery is a seraphim. The font is a modern octagonal bowl.

**Minety.** St. Leonard's. [April 26th, 1858.] A neat Church entirely Perpendicular, having a nave with north aisle and chancel, tower engaged in the west end of the aisle, and south porch. The Perpendicular work is rather late, the external masonry very good, and the material very fine stone. The roofs are leaded, of low pitch. The chancel is embattled and also south side of nave, but not the north aisle, on which side is a flying buttress. Windows on south side of nave square-headed of three lights with tracery rather earlier and better than the others. West window and those of north aisle are with Pointed arches of three lights, that of the east of the aisle of two lights. Nave has arcade of four Tudor shaped [arches ?] beyond the tower which spring from concave octagonal piers with capitals. On the front of two of these piers is a bracket or pedestal. The tower rises on two dissimilar arches opening north and east. The former is of Tudor form and continuous, the latter not of the same form but continuous and on strong piers. In the tower on the west side is a three-light window. The west window of the nave has some stained glass. The roofs are plain on stone corbels and with spandrels of pierced tracery. The nave is fitted with open seats. The pulpit is of fine Jacobean woodwork, A D. 1627, enriched with arches and panels. On the sounding board is inscribed:—"We come to God by the prayers of our hearts." On the pulpit panels:—"Anno Domini 1627 W.G., R.P., Ch.wdns. Preach the word. Be instant in season." Also "Fides ex auditu, auditus autem verbum Dei."<sup>1</sup> The chancel arch is continuous. Over it is an

<sup>1</sup> The inscription "We come to God," &c., is on the *panel*, and the Latin "Fides ex auditu" is on the *sounding board*. [ED.]

iron screen with leaves and tracery. The east end of the aisle is enclosed by Perpendicular wood screens. Near the east window is an angel [angle?] bracket, and in this enclosed chapel a small brass representing kneeling figures of a man and woman, Nicholas Powlett and Mary P.

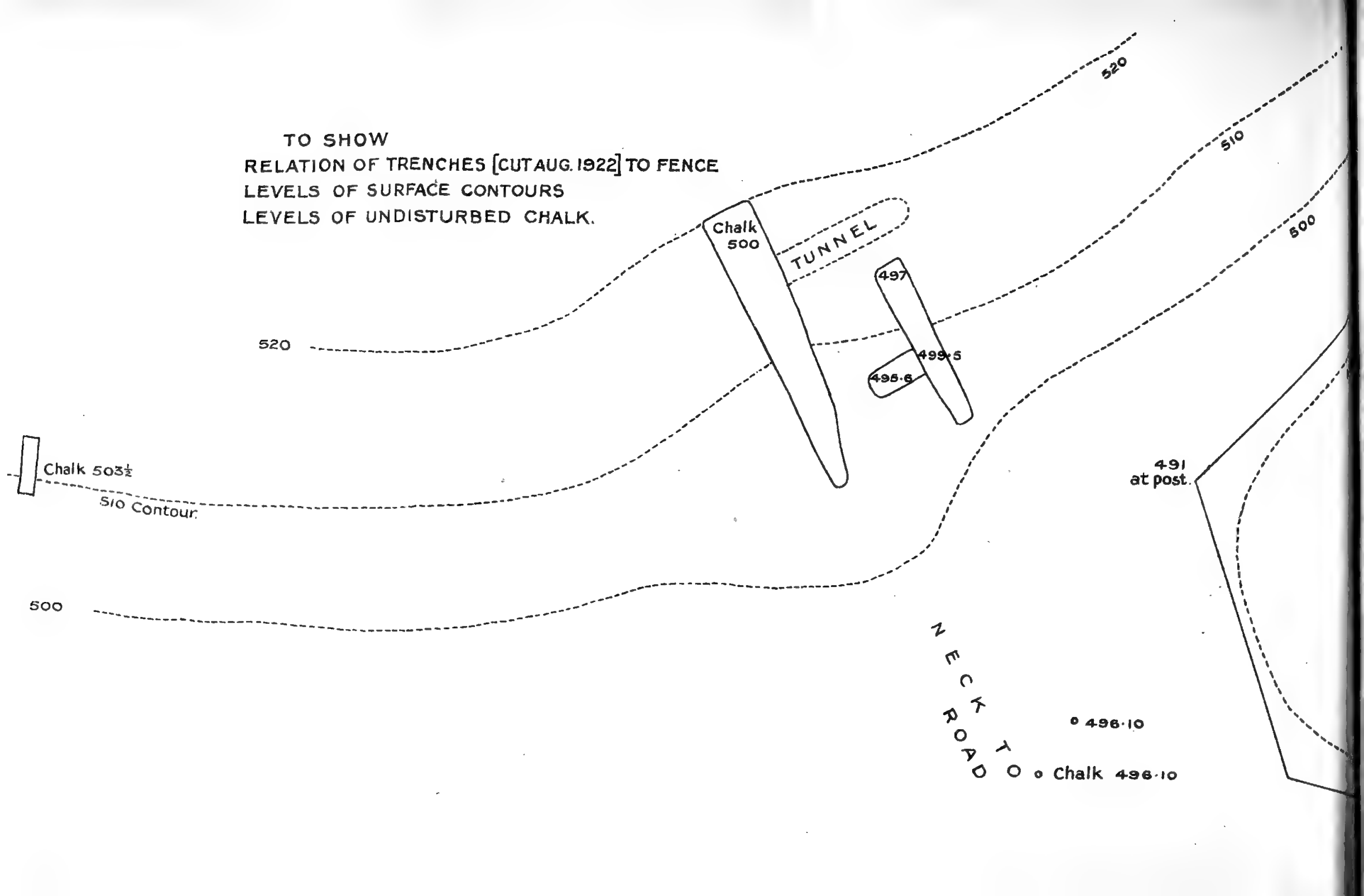
The chancel has a new roof and poor stalls. East window of three lights, others of two. Shallow piscina and the window-cill extended forms a sedilia. The corbels in chancel represent crowned heads and are bold and large. The font has an octagonal bowl with quatrefoil paneling on stem of similar form. The porch has a stone seat and two-light open windows. The doorways have continuous arches and the door some good wood tracery. The tower is not lofty, has a battlement, and four small crocketed pinnacles and corner buttresses. It contains six bells.

**Monkton Deverill.** [Aug., 1849.] A very small Church, with nave and chancel undivided and a low western tower. The body is all rebuilt, without distinction of chancel. The windows all Third Pointed except a plain lancet on the north and south of the chancel, which are original. The interior very neat, and fitted with open benches. The font is Norman, a circular bowl upon a cylindrical stem. The tower, which is small, is Third Pointed, having a moulded parapet, a belfry window, single and trefoiled, on the west side a three-light window. The tower opens to the nave by a pointed arch dying into the wall.

[*To be continued.*]

post of the E. end of the ditch, the first was at 997 inches, and from that others at 94 (loose), 399, 3769, 5709, 6327 (loose), and 8261 inches. The mean diameter of the hill from the Ordnance Survey is 6240 inches. The

TO SHOW  
RELATION OF TRENCHES [CUTAUG. 1922] TO FENCE  
LEVELS OF SURFACE CONTOURS  
LEVELS OF UNDISTURBED CHALK.



## REPORT OF DIGGINGS IN SILBURY HILL, AUGUST, 1922.

By Prof. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, F.R.S.

From the 14th to the 30th of August, 1922, I made some examination of Silbury Hill, with the kind co-operation of Mr. A. D. Passmore.

The two necks of land connecting it with the Bath Road are well known. The eastern neck proved to be solid chalk levelled down, and subsequently piled with chalk rubble, to form a smooth gradient from the road down to the neck. Accepting the nearest corner of the meadow as 491 O.D. the chalk of the neck is at 496ft. 10in. Opposite to the two sides of the eastern neck, trenches were cut in to the hill down to unmoved chalk, which was at 496 in the east trench, and at 497.2 further in. The west trench has chalk at 500, where the cutting was carried forward 40ft. into the hill, as far as 520 level contour, or 60 feet from the middle of the neck. From the end of this cutting a tunnel was cut 20ft. eastward, past the end of the east trench, so as to intercept any possible line of passage in continuation of the neck. No break was found in the chalk surface. Similarly a trench was cut from the outer end of the east trench towards the west, but without meeting any difference in the chalk base. In no case was a turf-band left, which shows the surface to have been cut down.

In the middle of the south face, equidistant from the two necks, a trench was cut up the side of the hill on solid chalk up to 503ft. 6in., where the top of the chalk was found without any turf-band. The untouched down surface opposite the notice board is at 526ft. On this ground fifteen flowering plants were identified, twelve of which occur also on the shifted ground of the hill; but eleven other plants are far commoner on the hill, and give it an entirely different aspect from the untouched down.

In these various cuttings it was notable how little trace there was of rubble slipping down, contrary to what seems to be a general impression. In no case was there any proof that the rubble face was not as originally laid; in one case a level clay band ran along to the base of the turf; in other cases the clay bands came within a few inches of the turf. From the hardening by showers, on the face of the loose rubble that we threw, it seems unlikely that any face at the angle of rest would subsequently slip. Moreover the angle of rest of our tip was  $33^{\circ}50'$ , while the hill slope is  $27\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $34^{\circ}$ .

Around the hill Dean Merewether records seeing eight sarsen stones, seven of which we identified, five earth fast and two loose. He states that they were 18ft. apart in some places, but there is no such interval between these. What we noted were in the following positions. From the N.W. post of the E. end of the ditch, the first was at 997 inches, and from that others at 94 (loose), 399, 3769, 5709, 6327 (loose), and 8261 inches. The mean diameter of the hill from the Ordnance Survey is 6240 inches. The

question arises whether these stones are remains of a regular circle) there are about thirty re-used for a cartway across a ditch), if they were, the numbers of the stones counting from the first would be 1, 5, 48, 73, 81, 106, and there would have been 250 intended for the whole. On this scale the radius of the mound would be 40. Thus the proportion of diameter to circle would be 1 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , instead of 3.141. The unit of this scale would be 78 inches (= the French architectural *canne*), which might be the fathom of the northern foot, usually 79. This was the base of our land measures, 10 to the chain, 100 to the furlong, 1000 to the old mile. This unit had a long history, the foot being the most usual measure in medieval England, the Roman standard in the *Decumates agri* on the German frontier, and having a long history before that.

A section of the whole hill was measured, where the shelf around the top is best preserved. The form of the sides was noted by offsets at each 10ft., from sight lines sloping from top to bottom. Before excavating, levels were taken from the "491" O.S. datum, up to 500, 510, and 520ft., and each level marked out along the hill side by a row of pegs. The positions of the pegs were taped and planned, to show the contours above the neck, where the hill is distinctly concave. These pegs served as reference marks for plan and level in all the excavating.

The tunnel cut in 1849 was also examined, and the old turf surface was connected with the external levels. From the external level of 520ft. at 103ft. inward from the face of the mound (where the turf is first seen clear of roof-falls), the top of the clay on the turf is at 522ft. 5in., or the base of the turf is 520ft. 9in. At 168ft. inward the top of the clay is 518ft. 2in. As the old down outside is at 526 opposite the tunnel, it appears that there was only 4ft. fall in 180ft., and 4ft. again in 65ft. further. That is to say, the mound was centred on a long almost level spur of down, which fell away sharply on the east, 18ft. in 110 distance to the middle of the south face.

A cut was made on the east side at 1750 from the beginning of the railing, at about 497—502 level, and about 3ft. inward; but only rubble was found. It would be well to try on the north face for the tail of the original spur.

At the head of the west trench there was a pocket of larger blocks, limited sharply along a S.S.W.—N.N.E. line by dense rubble. This was searched 6ft. further into the hill; the floor of it, and the top of the loose blocks rose on going inward. It was concluded to be only an accident of the original piling.

Pieces of deer-horn picks and a few flint flakes were found in the rubble, mostly about 8ft. to 10ft. beneath the surface. These are mostly labelled with the levels and placed in the Devizes Museum.

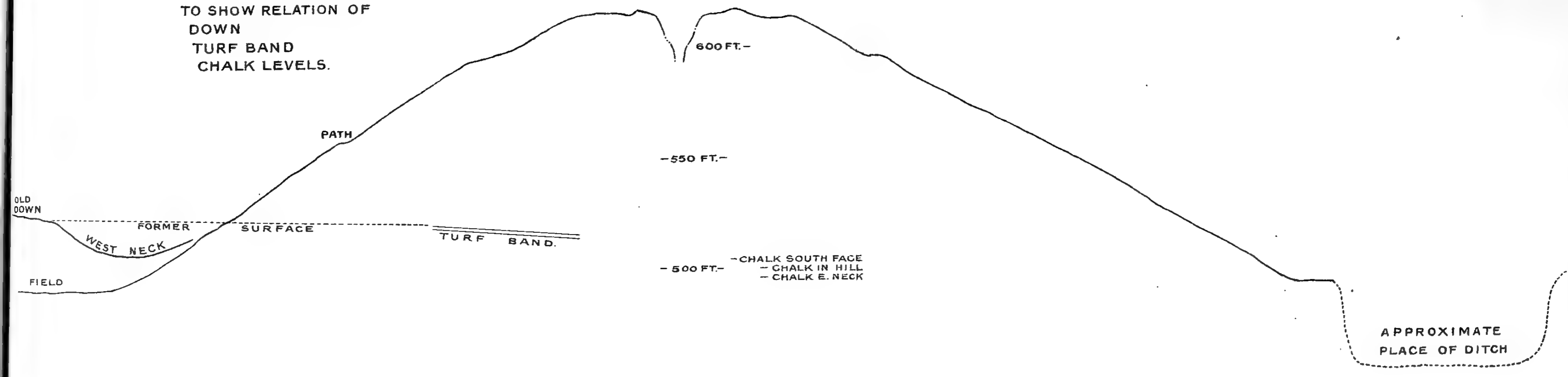
After drawing the section, with the chalk levels, an approximate estimate was made of the volume of the piled work, at 8.7 million cubic feet (or cubes 100ft. each way). An estimate of the amount of material removed, above the meadow level, gives 2.6 million feet; and the fosse appears to have been 1500ft. long, 20ft. deep, and not over 100ft. wide. or three million feet. There is thus a deficit of three million feet, which must have been supplied by the wider fosse on the west, perhaps two millions, and by general lowering of the hill to the south.

The direction of the digging was carried on by tenting on the spot with



1: 500

SECTION OF SILBURY HILL FROM S.W. TO N.E.  
TO SHOW RELATION OF  
DOWN  
TURF BAND  
CHALK LEVELS.



600 FT.-

-550 FT.-

-500 FT.-

-CHALK SOUTH FACE  
-CHALK IN HILL  
-CHALK E. NECK

APPROXIMATE  
PLACE OF DITCH



my son, from first to last ; Mr. Passmore was also generally on the ground during the working hours.

*Conclusions.*

1. The strata of chalk and yellow clay being usually horizontal, or else slightly tilted either way, show that the mound was heaped in level layers, and not added to on the sloping face. This points to the size being originally so designed, and not casually accreted.
2. The large diameter of the fosse (15ft. to 22ft. deep), leaving only a narrow berm around the foot of the mound, also shows that the size was thus designed.
3. The absence of any slipping, or sloped piling, shows that the work was regulated with care, probably by a level cord stretched from the central tree found in the shaft of 1777. The angle averages  $3^{\circ}$  flatter than the angle of rest ; but this may be partly due to consolidation.
4. The sarsens around the base suggest that two hundred and fifty were to be placed a fathom apart, in a circle 80 fathoms across : the fathom being a short form (78in.) of the usual northern fathom (79in.)
5. The chalk surface about the S.E. was all stripped of turf before any rubble was thrown on it, and cut down to between 497 and 500 O.D. The neck left across the fosse was cut to the same level.
6. For a gangway at the S.E. a rubble bank was thrown up on the neck of 497ft., to join the road at 512ft., while the field on the opposite side is 508. This shows that access for heavy work was needed on this side. The slope of the gangway is one in 4 ( $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in 50ft.), and the flat width 10ft. The present road has doubtless largely degraded, being on a slope, and much used in all ages.
7. The slope of the outer side of the fosse on the south, being in line with the slope outside of the fosse, east and west of that, points to an intention of completing the fosse by removing the necks across it. This suggests that the work was never completed.
8. The trenches and tunnel now cut, prove that there is no access to a chamber near the eastern neck.
9. The mound was based on a long, almost level, spur of down, running N. from the present spur of old down which forms the western neck. This spur fell away on the eastern side at a slope of at least 1 in 5.
10. The position of Silbury, so low down that it is hidden in most directions by the nearest hills, would be most unlikely for a great monument, as barrows are usually in prominent positions. The low situation can only be due to the need of making a water fosse round it. Such a feature strongly supports the view that the fosse of Avebury was likewise intended to be flooded. A promising line of enquiry now would be to seek on the Continent for great earthworks which are not defensive, but which have a wet fosse around. Any such works would indicate a direction of origin for the constructors of these great monuments.

I have to thank Lord Avebury and H.M. Office of Works for the ready permission to make this examination. From the digging of the shaft to the cutting of the tunnel was seventy-two years, from the tunnelling to my cutting was seventy three years ; are we to wait seventy-two years more for further exploration ?

For earlier work see the *Salisbury volume of the Royal Archæological Institute*, 1851; papers by Dean Merewether, p. 73, and by C. Tucker, p. 297. Also *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, 1887, vol. xxiii., p. 245, on the pits sunk in the fosse by A. C. Pass.

NOTE BY MR. A. D. PASSMORE.

During the excavation many fragments of deer horn picks were turned up, all of which bear signs of very rough usage, the tines being broken away from the shafts probably in digging the rubble from the great ditch below. There were a few bones; these have been kindly examined by Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., who definitely determined them as red deer and pig. A few flint flakes—like the bones and horns—occurred at all depths; they are very rough waste chippings with no secondary work, stained grey by contact with the chalk, but dull and lustreless. In the top soil of the east neck was one piece of coarse pottery containing much broken shell and flint, probably native of the Roman period. The difference in herbage mentioned above by Prof. Petrie is probably explained by the fact that nothing bigger than a rabbit depastures the hill. In all the cuttings there was a remarkable absence of silting, the horizontal layers of rubble coming right out to the edge. This suggests that the hill was turfed over as made, thus any tendency of the loose rubble to roll down or to be washed down was effectually prevented.

I have sent photos to the Devizes Museum which illustrate the latter remark and show the work of excavation at different stages.

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## SOME NOTES ON TROWBRIDGE PARISH CHURCH REGISTERS.

By the Rev. A. W. STONE, M.A., Camb., F.S.G., Lond.,  
Sometime Vicar of Holy Trinity, Trowbridge.

In 1910, by permission of the late Canon H. C. Coote, then Rector of Trowbridge, I transcribed for Phillimore's "Wiltshire Parish Registers" somewhere in the neighbourhood of 7000 entries of marriages solemnized in the Parish Church of St. James, Trowbridge, between 1538 and the end of 1812. Less than 700 Churches in England have preserved registers dating from the year of Thomas Cromwell's "Injunctions," and Trowbridge is one of them. It possesses a fine series of volumes of registers, and, as is most commonly the case, the entries for the first seventy years or so in the first volume are not the original entries but copies of them made by order on parchment from the original (? lost paper) book, and all written in the same Early Jacobean hand. Trowbridge is rich in an unusually large number of Commonwealth entries owing, I think, to the fact that the Royalist Rector remained in his cure right through that distressful period and on into several years after the Restoration. There is a note on p. 218 of the induction of Mr. Thomas Pelling as Rector on the 23rd of Nov., 1621. His marriage occurs five years later and his burial is recorded in 1664. On p. 217 there is a memorandum dated 25th June, 1648, that three Keyes of the Parish Chest were delivered one to "Thos. Pelling y<sup>e</sup> minister" and one each to the churchwarden and the overseer of the poor. An amusing story in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy" explains why there was no "Intruder" at "Strabridge." Walker, by the way, gives him the degree of D.D. Dr. Pelling, was passing along the street of Trowbridge with his wife and children, having just been dispossessed of his rectory, plundered and turned out of doors, when he met an old friend in the Colonel of the Parliamentary Army, who finding that he had been ejected for not taking the Covenant, sent for the fellow who had executed the order of ejection. Taking a copy of the Covenant from him, he gave it to the Rector and bade him put it in his pocket. The Colonel went to "the men then in power," assured them that on his own knowledge Dr. Pelling had "taken the Covenant," and so obtained an order for reinstating him into the living, "which he was afterwards permitted to enjoy." I cannot help thinking that Trowbridge Church records owe much to this timely meeting and to the Colonel's friendly subterfuge.

Some of the earliest entries refer to clergy. Amongst the burials are, *e.g.*, "Thomas Molens parson of Truebridge" 15th Nov., 1558 (Rector in 1528); "John Rundell a priest" 29th Dec., 1558; and "John Vaughne mynister & gentlma'" 25th Nov., 1599. "Mr. Thomas Webb rector of Truebridge died the 10th daie of June and was buried the 2nd daie of July following 1595." This is rather remarkable! and so is the double entry in 1672: Aug. 13th,

“Ricardus Randall of Trowbridge clericus sepultus fuit,” and Aug. 15th, “Robertus Hawkence Rector sepultus fuit.” Robert Hawkins, B.D., was inducted, according to a note in the register, 17th Feb., 1664. When one of the same name was buried in 1611 a marginal note recorded “given by y<sup>e</sup> same John Hawkins to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> pore the some of xxli.”

It is much to be regretted that the pre-Jacobean entries, being copies from a lost record, were in all probability much abbreviated by the scribe, who would naturally wish to lessen his labours. But an entry of 23rd Jan., 1584, gives one of those personal touches that occasionally peep out of the pages, when it records the burial of “Mistris Joane Longe widowe, a woman of greate devotion.” Possibly she passed on her devout habits to descendants, for on 20th May, 1680, the unusual note of “holy thursday” is appended to the marriage of Anthony Long and Marie Hunt. Notable burials occur, such as, 5th August, 1607, “Frances Rodney the sonne of S<sup>r</sup>. John Rodney in the countie of Somerset Kt.,” and 7th Sept. 1665, “The R<sup>t</sup>. Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles L<sup>d</sup>. Seymore Baron of Trowbridge was interd in his valt in Trowbridge Church.” But far more interesting than these are the burials in 1702, of “William Singer Aa six hundred man,” and in 1703 of “Simon Sloper a six hundred pound man.” A marriage record of 1702 has probably the same meaning—“John Davis and Marie Spicer a 6 hundred po . . . .” The explanation is that by the Act of 1694 (6 & 7 Wm. III., c. 6) taxes were imposed, “for the carrying on of the war against France with vigour,” by which the revenue profited by 20s. for every burial of a person leaving real estate of £50 and upwards or personal estate of £600 and upward. A Duke under this Act cost £50 in taxes for burial, the same for his marriage, and at the birth of his eldest son he paid £30. In these good old days bachelors over 25 and widowers paid a tax of 1s. per annum for the privilege of remaining unmarried, whilst a bachelor Duke was mulcted in £12 10s. Curiously enough, one of our Wilts deeds, which I found amongst some documents that Mr. W. Haden, of Trowbridge, presented to the Society’s collection, has the signatures and seals of two of the above “600 men.” This deed is also signed and sealed by the then Rector, Robert Kelway (who was buried 6th March, 1716), and is the conveyance of some land, the trust deed of the Bisse Charity for the apprenticeship of poor Trowbridge boys. The churchwardens of St. James’ still administer the charity, but their counterpart of the deed appears to be missing. So that a reference to our Wilts Collection of deeds may at any time become of real practical value.

About 1696 there are many marginal notes to the entries, such as, “this is paied”; “paied to the King”; “Exam’d p me H. Flow Surveyr.” (1699 marriages); “Surveyed p me Wm. Owen” (1703 burials); “Sarah Comley buried 16th Aug., 1702 to pay at lacock.” In 1712 some burial entries are marked “g.” “L.” “parish,” “y<sup>e</sup> 5th Bell,” “by y<sup>e</sup> Parish,” or “by y<sup>e</sup> 5th Bell,” the explanations of which may be guessed.

Of course we have the usual centenarian whose real age cannot be verified in an entry under 7th June, 1697, “John Thornicroft a hundred and seven years ould by report.” Probably he was not born in Trowbridge.

Tuckers and Bulls appear frequently in the registers—they still exist there, and Tucker is, of course, a cloth-trade name. One Tucker who

flourished in the sixteenth century was, apparently, like Leah, afflicted in the eyes, for the burial entry in 1547 is of "Blynckinge Tucker's wife"! John Bull existed in duplicate in Trowbridge in 1666, for "Margery wife of redheaded John Bull" was buried then.

There is a page of the register (p. 344) devoted to the burials of "decenters," and lists of "dissenters births" are given down to 1720. Baptisms are recorded until Oct., 1653, after which "births" are noted very fully and some from 26th March, 1655 are copied from Vol. i. into Vol. ii. The next "Baptism" occurs after the Restoration, and is dated 17th April, 1661. No marriages are recorded between 1653 and 1659, and very few between 1645 and 1653; and no burials between June, 1642 and Feb., 1645. But otherwise the Commonwealth period, when the registration duties were taken out of the hands of the clergy by the Act of 1653, is well represented.

A "freak" entry occurs on the "births" page (p. 211) of 1674—9, as follows:—"December the 15th, 1692, Anthony Bull Boft a hors of Edward Shovell the prise 1—6—0 to pay the money July the 25th." And there is pathetic misery behind the record "Francis a basse child of Joana Noman was baptized the 4th day of Jan. laste, 1623, born at Studley as the mother was walkinge on the highe waye."

There are several entries apparently in clumsy imitation of the early script, written in different ink, and by another hand, e.g., "1587 Nov., William Wallis son of Mr. Thomas Wallis was baptized y<sup>e</sup> 19th day." Some other Wallis entries look equally doubtful.

Curious names and eccentric spellings occur in all old registers. Amongst strange surnames I noted Whithaier, Goodhaiers, Wildgoose, Pobje 1684 (=? Pobjoy, still a Trowbridge name), Ghy (=? Guy), Godpath 1585, Patvyne als Cuthberd, 1583, Holdeberde, 1582 (=? Wholebeard), Broadhed, Brodrib, Drinkwater, 1688 (still a Trowbridge name), Tiladames, 1580, and Withthe 1685 (=? Withy). Robert Whichchurch, 1691, struck me as a typical Trowbridge man. At any rate, I remember finding a letter from a former Rector of Trowbridge amongst my papers when Vicar of Holy Trinity, Trowbridge, which showed that about 1839 the churchmanship of Trowbridge was of such a fluid character that, as the Rector plaintively remarked, the Sunday school teachers at Holy Trinity thought nothing of teaching one Sunday in the Church school and the next in the Chapel Sunday school! But then, in those days the children were taught to read and write and do sums on Sunday, the superintendent freely wielded the cane, and there was little distinctly religious teaching given. Perhaps it was a marriage made in heaven when John Peace wedded Grace Sweetling in 1693, and possibly marriage was a failure when in 1782 Miss Weakly became Moody on her wedding day! In 1755 a Uriah Witcomb married a Bathsheba Chapman! Feminine names are sometimes curiosities. Frissy Dicks was later "Fridiswead" when buried in 1711. I suppose it is a corruption of the saintly name of Frideswide. Other uncommon names are Persela, Dianishia, Quirinia, Yeadeth (Edith), Bethia, Damasen, Achsah, Hipsa, Burcæ, Bince, Repentance, and (*o rara avis*) Silence Hales. Boys' names are not so peculiar, but I noted "Standuppe son of Alex. Smith als Corier" in 1609, "Zorobabell Webb son of Nathaniel Webb" in 1595, Lowtherweek, 1677, became Lotherick in 1685, and an Adham Skull lived in 1691. Two families

of Smith are constantly distinguished by an alias, Smith als Corier and Smith als Singer.

Double Christian names were rare amongst the commonalty in early times, so that "Orange Robert son of Stephen and Elizabeth Renolds bap. 18th May 1720" was a distinguished boy, though he would be much more remarkable had he been born fifty or so years earlier. The entries of the sixteenth century and the closing years of the seventeenth century are often distinguished by the addition of a man's trade. Among the cloth trades I noted the early entry of 1650 "John Bull broadweav'" (= broadweaver, Trowbridge being formerly famous for its broadcloth); 1698 "a cloth drawer," "William Tucker, a scrubler" (elsewhere scribler), and "a duccke tucker"; 1699 "a burler" (who picked out the knots and loose threads from the cloth); 1701 "a clother" (clothier); 1702 "William Crab, a shearman" (Crabbs appear in N. Wilts to-day, but the Poet Crabbe, Rector of Trowbridge, was not of Wiltshire origin); 1702 "a wever" and "a spinner"; 1703 "a spinner of duck" and "a slaymaker" (a slay, or sley, was a weaver's reed for striking the web together); 1705 "a feltmaker," "Henry Crabb a clothworkrer," "a cordmaker," and "a wever's printer"; and 1706 "a cardmaker" probably for carding the wool, not playing cards). I am not certain what "a liner" and "a backer" were, but "milman" is clear, as is also "corier," or "curier," whilst "staerman," "cacher" (? of rats!), "coler" and "banner" are puzzles, and I am not sure that the "fariner" of 1702 was a foreigner, though he may have been a non-resident. Sam Doons, the "scolmaster" of 1702 was probably better known than "John Smith a souldier belonging to Coll. Windham's regem<sup>t</sup>," who died or was killed in 1685. The "fairman" and "horsdriver tout" were possibly rather more respectable members of society than the "bigard" (= ? beggar) of 1698. Besides the many examples of common trades such as "John Clark of the Gorge, a seler of beare" (buried 1707) and the tinker, the "tylor," the taylor, and "pothecary," we have a "druget maker" (otherwise "drouchet," "druacet," and "druetmaker,") a "bodismaker," and a "doubet maker." I hardly think that John Clark a "gener" in 1698 was "generosus," and I suppose that a "molter" made malt.

In these rather scrappy gleanings from the Trowbridge Parish Registers I have taken no note of such things as burial in woollen; but imperfect as they are, they may, I hope, serve to indicate some of the interesting results which an examination of old registers is almost sure to produce.

In conclusion I may note that a former Rector of Trowbridge went to considerable expense in employing a clerk to compile a large and generously conceived index to these Church registers. This index is well bound and beautifully written, and is frequently consulted in the vestry room at St. James'. But its value as regards the first volume of the registers is discounted by the fact that the clerk made many transcriptional errors owing to his faulty reading of the ancient script, so that references from this index should always be verified from the original entry.

In 1912 I sent a complete transcript of the marriage entries in the old Trowbridge registers to Messrs. Phillimore & Co. for publication in their Wiltshire Parish Registers Series, but the War intervened. At present there does not seem to be any prospect of an early resumption of the



publication of these marriage registers, but the Editor of Phillimore's Wiltshire Series, Mr. John Sadler, writes to me that he is very hopeful that it will be possible before very long. Apparently about twenty more subscribers of 10s. 6d. per annum would ensure this excellent work being resumed. Mr. Sadler's address is 10, Woodville Road, Ealing, W. 5. He has temporarily returned the MS. to me.

STRAY NOTES OF SOME TROWBRIDGE RECORDS.

The following were copied by me in 1910 when examining the contents of the safe in which the old parish registers of St. James', Trowbridge, are kept:—

- (1) *A Letter dated 1675.* "Mr. John Daues this is to give notes y<sup>t</sup> James Mayshman hath bin with mee a bout his prentes boy y<sup>e</sup> next weeke you shall have y<sup>e</sup> seteuecat & y<sup>e</sup> Handes & selles of y<sup>e</sup> Church wardens & over seeres of y<sup>e</sup> poore to take him a gayne if hee profe Charytabel. this is y<sup>e</sup> needfully at p'sent ffrom your Lo: ffriend

WILL BARTON.

Westbury y<sup>e</sup> 26 Septemb 75."

- (2) *A Warrant to levy rates dat. 29 Sept., 1679.*  
Signed (with three armorial seals) by Edw: Hungerford ? J. Hall, Jo: Aishe.

"Arrears. Impr.	Nicholas Temple	2s.	Od.
	Sheffton Waite	1	0
	Jasper Luise	0	9
	John Turner	7	6
	William Archard	2	0
	John Thurnell	1	0
	Francis Webb	1	0
	Thomas Adlam	1	0
	James Priest	2	0
	Thomas Pinchin	1	0
	Anthony Smith	1	6
	Thomas Witchell	1	0
	William Moody	1	0
	Hugh Chivers	2	0
	Jeremiah Asten	1	0
	Roger Deuerell	5	6
	Edward Bayly	4	0"

- (3) *An account of 1708.*  
"Paid Ellesebeth Barencs for her Ling in & y<sup>e</sup> Midwyfe . . .  
Itm. for y<sup>e</sup> ffirst Montes subsistance ffeb: 13: 1708      1li 1s 6d  
ffor y<sup>e</sup> secon<sup>d</sup> March 13      0 : 6 : 00  
ffor y<sup>e</sup> third Month: Apill 10:      0 : 6 : 00  
ffor 3 wickes Maie      0 : 4 : 06  

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1 : 18 : 0"

- (4) *The Story of a Runaway Apprentice.*  
"Wilts: To the Worshipp<sup>l</sup> his Majesties Justices of the Peace att their

Special Session held att y<sup>e</sup> George in Trowbridge January the 5th 1727.

“These are to inform your worships that Thomas Webb of Hilperton Bound his Son George Webb an apprentice unto William Hendbest of Trowbridge Carpenter for 7 yeares Ebdjohn (?)<sup>1</sup> Mereweather and Joseph Cray filld up the Indentures one filld up one of them and the other filld the other Indenture and saw them signed sealed and executed this is all as they Can say or know / he is now desireious to know where he must be Parishioner att Hilperton or Trowbridge.”

[Another document, undated ? 1727.] “Thomas Webb of Hilperton bound his son George apprentice to William Henbest of Trowbridge carpenter for 7 years he served about two years runaway sold himself to the Plantations in America stole away there from his master & came to England to Bristell where the Merchant that sold him took him there again and putt him in Prison intending for to send him over again to his master into America: his friends hearing this Goes Downe to Bristoll and buys him off from the Merchant brings him up to Trowbridge to Thomas Coleys there they buys himm off from his Master Henbest gave 2 Gineys for y<sup>e</sup> Reast of his Time and Burnt their Indentures Tis alsoe said that these Indentures was Neaver Sent up to the Stampt officer to be signed & there was four Pounds gave with the apprentice to his master Tho: Coley John White Mary Steevins & others Can witness this of called thereunto: Now this apprentice is since maried one Child allready and another allmost Come he is living att Bath & Bath people Requires a discharge he is desireous to know where he is a Parishioner to Trowbridge or Hilperton.”

(5) *A Settlement Record of 1728.*

“An Account of what Thos. Read can collect relating to the settlement of Rich<sup>d</sup>. Poole.

ffarmer Rober Barth of Bainton note he is no paymaster to parish Rates Charles Watten attests the same No paymaster to parish Rates	}	Who saith that he well knew the s <sup>d</sup> Richard Poole that he was an apprentice to Andrew Long, a Shu- maker of Steeple Ashton that since he & his family intruded himself in to the parish of Edyngton his wife & familly being visited with sicknesse was for a considerable time relieved by the parish of Steeple Ashton & further saith that his sister tended the family when sick of the small pox & was paid for doing that by the parishioners of Steeple Ashton/
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“My Lord Powlett having reccollected himself about the Affair of Pools wife & children doe think it incumbent for the Parish of Edington to assist the Parish of Trowbridge in maintenance of their order as far as possible & will give directions pershuant thereto, this message was sent me by ffarmer John Apprise  
3<sup>d</sup> Aug. 1728.

“In the month of Sept. 1691 the p'ish of Edington promised an order for the removeing of Richard Poole from Edington to Steeple Ashton /

“And in the month of Oct. 1691 the s<sup>d</sup> Richard Poole was carried

<sup>1</sup> Probably Abjohn Merewether, of Hilperton, son of John Merewether, of London, gent., and Mary, his wife. (A. W. S.)

with his family to Steeple Ashton & delivered to the proper officers & the parish of Steeple Ashton never appealed against the said order. This if occasion be will be attested by Thomas Reed of Edington who was the overseer of the said parish./

“Edington Register sets forth that Hugh Poole son of Richard Poole was baptized the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of April 1693. Mr. Read’s Instructions.”

(6) “A Copsy of Certificate of Wm. Hervey. Date 1740.

————— 1767 from Trowbridge To Bradford.

Wilts Ss { To the Ch: Wardens & O’sers of the Poor of Bradford in  
 { the said County & to each or either of them.

“We whose hand & seals are hereunto subscribed & set being the Major part of the Churchwardens & Overseers of the Poor of the P’sh of Trowbridge in the County of Wilts aforesaid Do hereby Certifie that we do Own and Acknowledge William Hervey Broadweaver Elizabeth his wife and Sarahtheirdaughter And also John Woodward Broadweaver Ann his wife & William their son to be Inhabitants Legally settled in our said Parish of Trowbridge. And we do hereby promise for our Selves & Successors to receive them into our said Parish whensoever they shall become Chargeable to your said Parish of Bradford. In Witness whereof we have hereunto Respectively set our Hands & Seals the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of August in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred & forty in the 14 year of His Majesty’s Reign.

Sealed & subscribed	Churchwardens {	Wm. Temple (Seal)
in the presence of		Richard Cottle (seal)
John Davison	Overseers {	Jnoathan Reynolds (seal)
John Morice his mark		Jn <sup>o</sup> Read (seal)

“We whose names are hereunto subscribed Two of his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for the said County of Wilts do allow of the above certificate & Do hereby certifie that the abovenamed Jo. Morrice made Oath before us that he with Jo. Davison the other Witness Attesting the Execution of the above Certificate did see the Churchwardens & Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Trowbridge aforesaid severally signe & seal this certificate & that the names of the said Jo. Davison & Jo. Morice are their own proper handwriting and mark given under our hande the 25<sup>th</sup> day of August in the year 1740

A True Copy	J. Cooper
J. Bush.	J. Thrasher”

A WILTSHIRE LABOURING MAN’S PEDIGREE.

It is not often that a working man can produce a proved pedigree of ten generations. Such was shown me by a former parishioner of mine, Obed George Sellwood, living in 1915 at 23, Park Street, Trowbridge, and born about 1845 at Upavon. I had to sign as Vicar a certificate that he was alive in order that he might draw a small annuity that he inherited under the will of a collateral ancestor; and I copied as given herewith part of a document which he possessed proving his descent. It runs as follows . . . “The said John Sellwood now of Upavon in the County of Wilts also maketh oath that He is related by ties of consanguinity to John West late

of London gent., Deceased, in such manner as the Pedigree or account of the same hereunder written appears . . . as follows That Mrs. West, deceased, whose maiden name was Stare, late mother of the said Mr. John West, had a sister by name Jane Stare, which said Jane Stare married to Joseph Randle, & had issue John Randle, which said John Randle by Anstice his wife had issue one daughter named Anstice, which said Anstice Randle married with May and had issue one daughter named Anstice, which said Anstice May married with Thomas Hendry and had issue one daughter named Anstice, which said Anstice Henday married with Thomas Evans & had issue one son named Thomas, which said Thomas Evans married with Bridget Coles & had issue Thomas Evans, who married with Jane Springford & had issue one daughter named Mary, which said Mary Evans married with John Sellwood, this deponent's grandfather, by whom he had issue one son named John, this deponent's father, who married with Sarah Sutton & had issue this deponent, Obed George Selwood."

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## ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGES ON UPAVON AND RUSHALL DOWNS, EXCAVATED BY LT. COL. HAWLEY, F.S.A.

In the *Wiltshire Gazette*, of July 17th, 1899, was printed the paper read by Mr. (now Lt.-Col.) W. Hawley, at the recent meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society. I am allowed by the kind permission of Col. Hawley to print an abstract of the most important parts of this paper, which he has seen and approved. The objects found were afterwards given by him to the British Museum. In our own Museum at Devizes are a large number of bronze and iron objects, tools, &c., from Rushall and Wilsford Downs, some of which may have come from the sites excavated by Col. Hawley. (See the index to the *Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum at Devizes*, Part II.).

ED. H. GODDARD.

The site of the first village excavated is described as on a high point of down about one-and-a-half miles west of Compton, in Enford, apparently on the eastward point of the promontory of down between the two main branches of "Water Dean Bottom." Three-quarters of a mile further west stood the second village, considerably larger than the first, on the same spur of down, overhanging a deep valley on the north and north-west sides. As at this point a distance of about one-and-a-quarter miles covers the narrow strips of five parishes, Enford, Upavon, Rushall, Charlton, and Wilsford, it is not easy to say in which of these the two sites are situated. Perhaps they may cross the boundaries of more than one parish, but the smaller village appears to be in Upavon parish and the larger in Rushall. Casterley Camp is not far off.

In May, 1897, a man who had been employed by Col. Hawley in digging brought him what he called a shield, which had been found ploughed up by his nephew. This was the Roman pewter salver now in the British Museum. It is of the same character as those from the Manton find, now at Devizes. Col. Hawley found that the arable field from which it came was everywhere strewn with Romano-British and some Samian sherds of pottery. On the ground above this sloping field a number of rectangular banks and enclosures, and depressions were clearly visible. This was the site of the larger village, the furthest from Compton. Four portions of a rim of a rather smaller pewter salver were subsequently brought to Col. Hawley, and he was told that two or three had been found there formerly and thrown about the field until lost sight of. This site was on Mr. Stratton's land. The site of the smaller village near Compton, was on the land of Mr. Rowden and Mr. Arnold. Excavations were carried out on both sites by Col. Hawley. Roman coins are found in considerable numbers all over the neighbourhood of these sites. Those found by Col. Hawley, numbering about a hundred and twenty, extended from Gallienus 260—268 (a silver coin) down to the close of the Roman occupation, and included coins of Maximian, Postumus, Allectus, Tetricus, The Constantines, Constans, Constantius, Victorinus, Gratian, Theodosius and Valentinian. Two of Maximian were very little

worn, and the impressions sharp. One was silvered. Both were sent to the British Museum. These were the only ones of consequence. Col. Hawley was told that small hoards of coins had been found formerly.

Pottery included coarse handmade ware found round the highest part of the large village. Of this none was found in the smaller village. Of the distinctly Roman pottery found both in the larger and the smaller village, no whole vessel occurred, and in only a few cases was it possible to put together any considerable portion of one. More than half of the pottery came from New Forest kilns. A bowl and a shallow dish and mortarium of Samian, a mortarium of imitation Samian, a jug of New Forest ware, fragments of colanders, fragments rounded for counters, and fragments of amphoræ or jars of large size, some perforated with holes, were the principal things found. There were also flat bricks and roof tiles of pottery as well as stone. Of these latter some were of sandstone and some of oolite. Fragments of stone were common, but most of it appeared to have been dug up and carried away for building purposes. Querns, all fragmentary, occurred in numbers. Of sculptured stone there were found only a small capital, and what was at first thought to be another capital, but proved later to be a small altar; square in shape with large concentric rings on four sides. On the top was a round depression for the offering. This is at the British Museum. At the larger village "a curious figure of a face cut in chalk," was found.

Of iron objects nails were common, and there was a curious article consisting of a chain having two implements attached to it, now recognised as keys.

Knives, sandal cleats, fragments of a fine two-pronged hoe, a pruning hook or small sickle, a flat pan like a frying pan, a large spoon or ladle, parts of horseshoes, an iron fibula, awls, and styli, and "some remains of miners' gads (or perhaps picks), which had been cut into pieces of scrap iron by the smith, for converting into other objects."

The bronze objects were chiefly parts of fibulæ and armillæ, two perfect examples of each were found, some of the "armillæ" being so small that Col. Hawley suggests they may have been earrings rather than bracelets. "A piece of bronze chain and a bronze hook, and an iron one in close proximity, which perhaps belonged, and formed a chain for looping together the costume at the neck." Finger rings and "a heel tip of a sandal." There was also found a bronze ferrule for the butt end of a spear, shaped like a door knob, resembling Fig. 426 in Evans' *Bronze Implements*. This is of the Bronze Age, and is the only example of the type known from Wilts.

Glass was rarely met with, and consisted of fragments of a large square bottle, a thin beaker, and small bottles. Only two glass beads were found.

The worked bones were few. A point with rivet hole for attachment to a shaft, as an arrow or spear head, and a deer horn pick were found in a pit; a knife handle, a large needle or stylus, and an object like a shoe horn were the chief things found. Red deer and roe deer horns were found, the former much the commonest; bones of pig, small oxen, and sheep occurred everywhere. "In the larger village I came upon a rectangular pit, 8ft. long by 5ft. wide, and 7ft. deep, filled with the bones of various animals, chiefly oxen and sheep and red deer, and nothing but bones, except a stray bit of

pottery here and there. It would almost seem as if, the village being littered with bones, an edict had gone forth from the head man that all bones were to be collected and buried. I know of no other way to account for it."

Col. Hawley especially mentions the finding of mineral coal about 3ft. below the surface at the spot where the sculptured capitals were found in the larger village, about 150 yards above the spot where the pewter salver was found.<sup>1</sup> He suggests that possibly it may have been brought there in small quantities for use in sacrifice or some other religious purpose. Oyster shells occurred in numbers, at one spot two hundred were found together. Mussel and Periwinkle shells were also found.

Col. Hawley remarks that the soil on the village sites is everywhere black, that the roads through the villages, and in some cases, the narrow lanes between the dwellings can be traced. He found a number of pits which he regards as dwelling pits in the higher part of the larger village, varying in depth from 6ft. to 9ft., the sides in some cases being slightly undercut. Traces of fire occurred at the bottom of all. "Close to a cluster of three I found a small shallow one about 4ft. wide and about the same depth, in the centre of which was a mound of puddled clay and chalk, having a ring of about a foot all round between itself and the side, in which traces of fire were observable. This, I have not the slightest doubt, was used as an oven, for after the mound in the centre had been made nearly red hot, cakes could have been placed over it to bake and the mouth of the hole closed whilst the operation went on." These pits Col. Hawley regards as the dwellings of the earlier inhabitants, as opposed to the rectangular above-ground huts of the Romano-British period.

Under these later houses several examples of the T-shaped hypocaust were found. These consisted of a main flue, 12ft. to 16ft. in length and 2ft. wide, branching at the head into two side flues at right angles 1ft. wide. The sides of the flues were of good masonry, sometimes of flint, sometimes of squared chalk, and in one instance of large slabs of stone, and mortar was used in all cases. The fire was lighted at the base of the T, and the smoke probably was carried off from the ends of the cross flues by chimnies. Col. Hawley thinks from the number of bones, &c., found near the fireplaces that cooking was carried on there.<sup>2</sup> He notices "In the enclosures where

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<sup>1</sup> I have since met with mineral coal at Stockton and other Romano-British sites, but only a few fragments and very lustreless from age.

W. HAWLEY (1923).

<sup>2</sup> "It was not until digging at Stockton that I became aware of the nature of the 'hypocausts' and could see that they were used as ovens and perhaps for other uses, such as decorticating grain, or even for malting. Besides their use for baking bread they were probably used for cooking food, many bones and oyster shells being present. Charred remains of grain and straw are almost invariably found in the flues. The heat from the cross flue at the end was deflected back by means of tiles inserted in the wall at the end

the newer houses stood, one frequently comes across a round pit excavated in the chalk about 4ft. deep and 3ft. wide—too small for a dwelling pit, for which it was certainly not intended, for the excavated clean chalk was carefully put back and rarely contains anything. These, I noticed, were at a lower level than the house, and I think were used for soak drains to keep the place dry, for rain water would accumulate in the depressed enclosures and be difficult to get rid of."

The area of the small village is about nine acres, and was surrounded by a ditch and bank, no doubt stockaded. The main road led up to the village and across it just inside and along the bank on the east side, passing out on the north side and down to a point where a well still exists, no doubt the source of the water supply. On the east side an area larger than that of the village itself is surrounded by a bank, the ends of which join the north and south banks of the village, no doubt a cattle enclosure.

#### ROMAN ROAD AT CONHOLT.

Incidentally Col. Hawley notices two sections which he made of the Roman road at Conholt, in 1898. "The crown of the road was put together with the greatest possible care; the flints imbedded in a substance which held them so tightly that it was with great difficulty that they could be moved; below this there were layers of gravel and coarse sand, and one which deserves special attention, for it was five inches thick and composed of calcined flint of a very uniform granulation, amongst which were black ashes of the wood used in process of calcination. Below this again was more gravel, and the whole ended in a nicely smoothed base of clay, sloping away to the ditches on either side. The object of this construction evidently was to ensure filtration, and prevent water settling in any part of the road, which, if frozen, would cause expansion and affect the solidity of the road."<sup>1</sup>

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about 6in. or 8in. above the cross flue. I suspect a dome to have been made over the oven floor, but as this was nearly, if not quite, on ground level, all further evidence of these places has been swept away. I found seven at Stockton, but the finest specimens were found at Rockbourne by Heywood Sumner, one of which had three divergent flues from the fire. With the exception of one with chalk blocks at Rushall, all were lined and covered with slabs of oolite ragstone. The same applied to two found at Beckett, in Berks, and although I found none of these ovens at Corhampton, Hants, slabs of oolite had been carried even that long distance eastward, but in smaller pieces. They are not earlier than the second century, as Romano-Gallic ware is present in nearly all instances, and at Stockton a coin of Tetricus was embedded in the stucco composing the oven floor above the long flue. In some instances I could detect the lines of walls of the buildings these places stood in, but being little below ground level they had nearly disappeared.—W. HAWLEY. 1923."

<sup>1</sup> This section was made for Mr. T. Codrington, who came to examine the road, and was opened by myself and a man.—W. HAWLEY.



## WILTSHIRE NEWSPAPERS—PAST AND PRESENT

*(Continued.)*<sup>1</sup>PART IV. NEWSPAPERS OF NORTH WILTS. "THE  
WILTSHIRE INDEPENDENT."

By J. J. SLADE.

It is significant of the position of Devizes as the capital of North Wilts, that, although it has never had a large population, judged by modern standards, it at one time published three weekly newspapers from independent offices (there are three yet, but two are published from one office). These three were the *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette*, the *Wiltshire Independent*, the *Devizes Advertiser*; and they were being sold every market day (Thursday) from 1858 to 1876. Two of these, the *Gazette* and *Advertiser*, have been dealt with in previous articles.

The *Wiltshire Independent* is in a class by itself. It was not one of the early ventures—pre-19th or early-19th century—which were the pioneers of Wiltshire journalism. Neither was it one of the more numerous class which came into existence when the mid-century was passed, when easier conditions as to stamp duty and advertisements duty, combined with the facilities of partly-printed news sheets sent down from London, made the publication of a newspaper a less onerous undertaking than it was in earlier days. When it came into existence five-pence was a normal price for a weekly paper. At the same time newspapers had advanced well beyond the comparatively tiny sheets of the first decades of the century, and they had acquired a form which the older generation now living easily remembers. Looking through its files, therefore, the *Independent* has not the quaint appearance of the *Devizes Gazette* or the *Salisbury Journal* of twenty years earlier. Of these files, it may be added, the only set known is that which is in the Depository of the British Museum, near Hendon. Enquiries in likely quarters in Wiltshire brought to light only two copies of the whole forty years' issues. No doubt other copies are lying, forgotten, among the relics of bye-gone days in old cupboards or chests. The files which presumably were kept in the office of the paper seem to have disappeared.

The *Wiltshire Independent's* career began when William IV. was king, but broadly speaking it synchronised with the first four decades of the reign of Victoria. Its first number appeared on November 24th, 1836; in the following June the girl-Queen was called to the throne. It was published avowedly as the mouthpiece of the Liberal Party in North Wilts, but the names of its principal backers are not on record; the only one which has been recovered from obscurity, by a casual allusion in the *Gazette*,

<sup>1</sup> For previous Parts see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xl., pp. 37—74, 129—141, 318, —351; xli., pp. 53—69, 479—501.

is that of Mr. Benjamin Anstie, a member of the well-known firm of snuff (now tobacco) manufacturers, of Devizes, and grandfather of Mr. E. Louis Anstie and Mr. Edmond G. Anstie. The paper was practically the same size as the *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette*—four pages, six columns to a page, length of column some 22½ inches. As it was avowedly in competition with the older journal it endeavoured to overcome the handicap by coming out at 4d., the *Gazette* being 5d.

A peculiarity of *The Independent* at the start was the printing of the name of the Editor immediately under the title on the front page. As was mentioned in a previous article (on the *Trowbridge Chronicle*), it was not very exceptional to incorporate the name of an editor-proprietor in a title—"Simpson's Salisbury Gazette"; "Berrow's Worcester Journal"; "Felix Farley's Journal" come to mind at once. But in this case the name of the Editor was an addendum: "Edited by Charles Hooton, Esquire, author of *Bilberry Thurland*, etc., etc." The publisher's name (as in the case of the *Trowbridge Chronicle*) was given the same prominent position—"Printed and published by Thomas Scarlet, at the office in Wine Street, Devizes." The title was embellished with the Royal Arms, with the motto "The Truth and the Right."

It is to be feared that Charles Hooton as an author did not make an enduring name for himself, and that "*Bilberry Thurland*" did not find a place among the English classics, whatever may have happened to any of his "etceteras." All that is known about the book is that it was published by Bentley, as shown in an advertisement of Bentley's books appearing in the *Independent*; it is described in the list as being in three volumes, post octavo, with plates; the price is not stated. The only information available concerning this first editor of the *Independent* is found in an article in "Tait's Magazine," from which he quoted with becoming modesty in the third issue of the paper. "Tait's Magazine" was a leading Radical organ of the time, and this article dealt with the increase in the number of Liberal newspapers due to the reduction in the Stamp Duty. Reviewing the position in Wiltshire the article names the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* as the only Liberal paper; besides which there were two Tory papers, one at Salisbury [the *Salisbury and Wiltshire Herald*] and the other at Devizes [the *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette*]. "But a second Wiltshire Liberal newspaper is about to appear in the latter town. The Editor is a gentleman of superior abilities and a writer of great vigour on political subjects. Unless restrained by a fear of too abruptly dealing with the prejudices of an agricultural district hitherto undisturbed by anything like rough handling, the Editor of the new Devizes paper will soon make Wiltshire resound with those reforming doctrines which have made such progress in other districts of Merry England."

The sequel to this commendatory introduction was disappointing. In the third number of the paper the statement that its Editor was the author of "*Bilberry Thurland*" vanished from the heading. This must have been an indication that the star was on the wane, for in the fifth number (for December 22nd, 1836) the name of the Editor also disappears, and there is the laconic announcement that "the proprietors of the *Wiltshire Independent* take leave to inform the public that Mr. Hooton is no longer the Editor of

the paper." It is permissible to conjecture, in view of the curtness of the statement, that there had been some unpleasantness. In the same issue the name of the publisher is taken away from the title; henceforth it is printed only in the usual position, at the foot of the last column. This imprint, as it appeared in the first number, was as follows:—

"Printed and published every Thursday afternoon, price Fourpence, by T. Scarlet, at the office of THE INDEPENDENT, Wine St., Devizes, by whom and by the following agents advertisements, communications for the editor, authenticated articles of intelligence (postage free) will be received."

The list of agents showed that the management of the new paper was casting, or endeavouring to cast, its net over a wide area; they were at Amesbury, Bradford, Bath, Bristol, Corsham, Calne, Chippenham, Cirencester, Cricklade, Frome, Highworth, Hungerford, Malmesbury, Melksham, Marlborough, Ramsbury, Salisbury, Swindon, Shaftesbury, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury, Wootton Bassett. The paper was also regularly filed by Messrs. Newton & Co., Warwick Square, Mr. Reynell, Chancery Lane, Mr. Starie, 59, Museum Street, Bloomsbury, "and by all provincial agents." The list of towns and agencies fluctuated from time to time; but it is not necessary to record these minute changes.

The scale of charges for advertisements, as given, ranged from 3s. 6d. for three lines as a minimum to £1 7s. for 100 lines, and 6d. for every additional three lines, duty included, with a reduction of 15 per cent. when there was more than one insertion.

The most important item in the first issue (from the point of view of the present article) was the "Prospectus of the Wiltshire Independent," which came at the head of the first column on the first page. It said:—

"In the County of Wilts the establishment of a thoroughly Liberal newspaper has long been demanded by the public. At the present time it is most particularly so—that demand the "WILTSHIRE INDEPENDENT" will endeavour to supply.

"Besides perfect and extensive reports of all London and provincial markets and fairs and all other transactions of importance that can interest the farmer and trader of the county, the "INDEPENDENT" will contain such a complete and interesting summary of every Parliamentary, Domestic, and Foreign intelligence as cannot fail to render it superior to any paper at present published amongst us.

"The extensive circulation already obtained for this paper, combined with the reduced scale of charges which it has adopted, will secure to advertisers facilities hitherto unenjoyed.

"By the establishment of agencies in every place of importance in the county for the weekly transmission of local news (to which as well as to the advocacy of all local improvements most particular attention will be paid) it must at once appear that while giving to all a complete body of information from every part of the county, the "INDEPENDENT" may in fact be considered as ensuring for each of these respective towns the same purposes as would a newspaper of its own.

"In all other respects we hope to deserve the patronage of every class of society. With the rising intelligence of the people the character of

the newspaper ought also to be raised and instead of being a *merely mute and pointless register of events* it ought to call all human energies into action for the advancement of science, of morality, of sound knowledge, and through these of the great cause of national improvement in which so many of our fellow-countrymen are employing the whole resources of the human mind.

“With these views, and carefully banishing all offensive details from our pages, we shall undeviatingly seek to render the “WILTSHIRE INDEPENDENT” a good family newspaper.

“Besides affording every requisite information to the man of business, in its literary and miscellaneous departments the thing will be both interesting and improving;—the gay will find matter for amusement, and the serious be furnished with materials for profitable reflection. Nay, and neither expense nor labour will be spared to render the “INDEPENDENT” a desirable acquisition for the table of the drawing room and a welcome weekly visitor at the fireside of the politician, the agriculturist, the tradesman, and the general reader.

“Having said this much on the PLAN of our paper, now for a word on its PRINCIPLES. In politics we shall take a most decided position in the Liberal ranks. And though we enter the field with the fixed determination to direct our heaviest artillery against all defence of public evils and abuses, yet shall we be ever ready to receive any measure calculated to improve the social and political conditions of the country be they offered by the hand of whatever party they may. Personalities will be most scrupulously avoided. That respect which we desire to have entertained for our conscientious opinions calls upon us also to evince an equal respect for the conscientious opinions of others. Whenever and with whom we may differ we shall differ as friends; as friends we shall argue; as friends endeavour in all christian spirit to reconcile and adjust; but never in our columns shall be discovered the malignity and bitterness of mere party opposition.

“In general the “INDEPENDENT,” while aiming (as nearly as the work of man may aim) to fulfil the pure and unperverted precepts of the Immortal Mind when first pronounced—“Peace on Earth, and Good Will to Men,” distinct from all sects alike, yet advocating the christianity of all, our religious feelings will be characterised by humanity, charity, and universal toleration.”

The contents, “make-up,” and printing of the paper were creditable. Unlike the many papers which sprang into existence twenty years later with the assistance of half-printed sheets, it was all “composed” in the Devizes office. Its general features corresponded with those of the papers of the time. They comprised Agricultural and Commercial intelligence (extending over three columns) including what was, apparently, a specially-written “Agricultural Report for the Neighbourhood of Devizes; Foreign news; “Spirit of the Press” (extracts from the editorial opinions of other papers); miscellaneous matter; Latest Intelligence; and a fair amount, for the time, of local and district news, chiefly in paragraphs. The advertisements were sufficiently numerous to encourage the promoters of the new venture, assuming they were paid for on the scale as advertised, and

the inclusion of one of respectable length inviting tenders for Army contracts suggests that there was influence at work in some Government quarters. As was usual in the papers of those days, the Editor did not confine his outlook to his county ; he gathered news from farther afield if it suited his purpose. Thus, there is a satirical report of a meeting of the West Norfolk Conservative Association ; and, in the following week, a column and a-half report of a meeting in favour of the Poor Law as far off as County Clare !

The editorial matter included an "Address to the Public" of a full column. It is too long to quote, nor is quotation necessary, as it was mainly a declaration of political faith, two of the chief points being Reform of the Church and Reform of the Peerage. Further, there were two leading articles, one on Municipal Elections, the other on Rural Police Commissions. The editorial pen was also busy with an article (in large type) on "The Old Militia, a Chapter in the History of Devizes ; by the author of Bilberry Thurland." "The Notice to Correspondents" is sufficiently piquant to quote :—

"Communications must be brief and pithy. The fewer words the better. Even for their own sakes we entreat our correspondents not to suffer themselves on any occasion to become prosy. It will injure their constitutions by confining them too long in a leaning position over their desks. We also beseech them in the matter of metaphors and other figures of speech to curb their pegasus as much as possible and on no account whatever to mention the names of Morpheus, Somnus, Venus, or any other common god usually to be met with in a newspaper. In short they will be pleased to write common sense in common language."

The writer might have specified also Old Sol, Jupiter Pluvius, and Terpsichore, which to this day obtrude themselves into the paragraphs written by some aspiring young reporters !

A literary tone was given to the pages of the "*Independent*," no doubt partly because of the tastes of its first editor. It is interesting to note that its literary extracts included one from "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," then (January, 1837) in course of appearance ; a reference to Washington Irving's "Astoria," also a contemporary publication ; and an announcement of the forthcoming issue of that admirable periodical "Bentley's Miscellany."

The founders of the *Independent*, local men, realised the importance of receiving, if possible, the patronage of the agricultural community, as the review of the contents of the paper above will indicate. There was also a direct bid for this support in the following declaration :—

"The Devizes Corn Market has for centuries held a high rank among the markets of the Kingdom. During the present century especially it has been gradually but steadily progressing. To ignore the improvement of the roads, the increase of the population of the town and neighbourhood, have all tended to advance it to its present magnitude and importance, but unquestionably its prosperity is chiefly attributable to the very honourable and gentlemanly conduct of the farmers and dealers who attend the market ; the unbroken uniformity of which has won for it the character and name of "the respectable market of

Devizes." It requires but two things to render it a most complete market—a glass-roofed market house and a correct system for return of sales. To the former only can we now allude, though we hope ere long to call attention to it, upon the latter we wish to say a few words."

Who immediately succeeded Mr. Charles Hooton as editor we do not know; but the successor either had not read the "Prospectus" or he gave a very liberal interpretation to the promise that "personalities will be most scrupulously avoided," and that "whenever and with whom we may differ we shall differ as friends." In the autumn of 1837 there was an election, and the candidates for North Wilts were Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Paul Methuen, and Sir Francis Burdett. The two former were the old members, the one a Tory the other a Whig; Sir Francis Burdett was a second Tory candidate, a convert (or pervert) from the Radicals. With a tolerably extensive acquaintance with electioneering criticism, we do not remember quite so excoriating lashes as those which the *Wiltshire Independent* rained upon Sir Francis Burdett. "The candidate who opposes an old and tried representative (says one editorial article) has a double dye of blackness attached to his character. To the tyranny of Toryism he adds the infamy of an apostate: an apostate, be it remembered, very far more deeply sunk in degradation than any of the servile herd to whom he was the last and most signal addition." Reference was further made to the "suicidal conduct of this decrepid and infatuated man"—to "imbecile Tory prints"—to "contamination with a person immersed in political infamy and moral degradation,"—to "the unspeakable servility of a clique who are ready to muster round the soiled banner of a creature so emasculated in mind and so degraded in character." It was disconcerting that after this, Sir Francis was returned at the top of the poll, even over Mr. Long; and it is not surprising to read that the editor was "greatly disappointed at the result." He comforted himself with the reflection that it was due to a conspiracy of clergymen, landlords, country gentlemen, and farmers, "aided by a gang of miscreants." When Sir Francis died, in January 1844, the editor of the *Independent* observed the motto, as far as he consistently could, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*; he merely quoted the obituary notice which appeared in the *Sun* newspaper. This opened with an expression of "unfeigned regret"; it went on to refer to Sir Francis's defection from the cause of reform, but it was not indiscriminating in its condemnation.

It is expedient to explain that this episode is alluded to without the least political bias. It is recounted because the vigorous polemics of the *Independent* in its early days ought not to be overlooked in reviewing the history of the paper. It has been suggested that Dickens got his idea of the Eatanswill press (in "Pickwick Papers") from Devizes. It is true that the names of the Eatanswill papers (the *Gazette* and the *Independent*) coincide with the names of the Devizes papers. But the Eatanswill election, and the furious cut and thrust of Mr. Pott and Mr. Slurk, the respective editors, occur in the earlier part of "Pickwick," which must have been written before this particular object lesson was available to Dickens. Besides which, the topography of the narrative, and Dickens's experiences as a reporter of elections (in 1835), fit in with the theory of Eatanswill being in one of the eastern counties. It is, however, a fact that the Devizes

Liberal journalist flourished his tomahawk as mercilessly over the head of the "imbecile" Conservative editors as he whirled it around his opponents on the political hustings. The editor of the *Gazette* exercised more restraint, as became the dignified position of a well-established newspaper assailed with the lively sallies of a juvenile competitor; but on one occasion at least he "let himself go" as the saying is. It was when, at the beginning of the year 1838, the *Independent* raised the delicate question of the respective circulations of the Wiltshire newspapers.

In those days the Stamp Duty was an approximately correct index to circulation—"approximately," because a newspaper proprietor by purchasing his stamps for a longer or shorter period ahead, would convey by the figures of these purchases, a greater or less exaggerated idea of the number of his sales. This is what the *Independent* did in the closing months of 1837, and thus it was able to show that with the exception of the *Salisbury Journal* (the figures for which he discreetly omitted to quote) it had a larger circulation than any of the other (three in all) Wiltshire papers. This stung the *Gazette* into giving a severe rebuke, and exposing the device by which the circulation figures of its rival were "cooked." At the same time the Conservative editor broadened the field of criticism. The *Independent* had been making inroads on what are termed "official" advertisements, and it was declared that—

"its shareholders have long been endeavouring to benefit themselves at our expense. They have not only taken advantage of their offices as commissioners of public trusts and guardians of the poor to procure advertisements—thus making use of their public situation for their own private emolument—but they have, through a member of Parliament (who has acted not a very creditable part) prevailed upon the Government to withdraw from our paper certain public advertisements, transferring them to their own paper. And now, forsooth, they are fishing for the advertisements of trustees of turnpike trusts, boards of guardians, etc."

It was further declared that there had been gratuitous distribution of the *Independent* to farmers coming in for the market (thus fictitiously expanding the circulation),—"but how many of these farmers read it we will not pretend to say!"

The retort of the *Independent* to the charge of "influencing" advertisements was, that its readers had a claim to the information they contained. The free distribution of the paper was admitted, for the first few issues, in order to introduce it to the public. The charge of including in its circulation figures a parcel of stamps brought down from London at the close of the period reviewed, and not used until later, was not specifically denied, or even referred to. The impeached totals continued to be prominently printed, and their moral was enforced with a column or two of further journalistic bludgeoning. The resources of the writer in sustaining his torrent of vituperative eloquence extorts one's admiration; not less so does his closing effort, when he concludes his final volcanic outburst and concentrates the fury of his emotions in one expressive monosyllable—"Bah!"

The *Gazette* of Devizes was not the only Conservative newspaper which the vivacious Liberal journalist attacked. The *Wilts and Gloucestershire*

*Standard* (then published at Malmesbury) came within the orbit of his vision, and was accused of "following in our wake somewhat after the fashion of a hungry shark for the purpose of making food of any stray material which might chance to fall overboard suited to his maw."

These editorial amenities may now be dismissed. The spirit of rivalry between the older and younger papers no doubt continued, but it did not find so animated expression in their columns in the later years.

The circulation thus claimed by the *Independent*, it may be added, was eleven hundred a week, after allowing for gratuitous distribution.

This excursus on editorial methods has led to a slight over-running of dates. At the end of October, 1837, the enlargement of the paper, giving seven columns to the page, was announced, and the larger form appeared on November 2nd. At the same time the price was increased from 4d. to 5d., and to the title of *Wiltshire Independent* was added the sub-title "and General Advertiser for the Counties of Berks, Hants, Dorset, Somerset, and Gloucestershire." The following week (November 9th) the words "the counties of" were omitted to make room for Oxfordshire in the list. The conductors were ambitious.

At this time the columns were lengthened as well as increased in number, —and several subsequent additions to the length were made, the full depth eventually becoming nearly 26 inches.

After the *Independent* had been in existence two years and nine months it changed hands. On August 8th, 1839, it was announced:—

"We beg to inform our readers and the public that the *Wiltshire Independent*, which has hitherto been the property of a company, has been purchased by its editor, by whom it will be conducted in future on the same principles which have guided it during the two years he has been connected with it."

And the imprint the following week was this:—

"Printed and published at the Wiltshire Independent office in Wine Street, in the borough of Devizes, by William Burrows, of the hamlet of Dunkirk, in the parish of Rowde in the borough of Devizes aforesaid."

A few months later the office of the paper was transferred from Wine Street to the Market Place, the imprint with the new address, first appearing on May 28th, 1840. Which house in the Market Place was not stated, but enquiry of Mr. Edward Kite brings the following:—"I do not remember the *Wiltshire Independent* printed anywhere during its editorship by William Burrows than at the house in the Market Place now occupied by Messrs. Fortt (grocers, No. 36). The tenant of the house was Nathaniel Bakewell Randle, a bookseller and printer, and the printing offices up the yard were occupied by both Burrows and Randle. When John Fox took over the editorship [see further] the printing office was removed to No. 39, the site of which is now absorbed in Lloyds Bank. I do not quite know which house in Wine Street was likely to be the *Independent* office, unless it be that now Mr. Perkins' (No. 3)."

Mr. William Burrows, it may be here stated, was a Suffolk man, of good family, who in his earlier days was owner of a pack of hounds; he had lived rather too expensively. His son was a surgeon who died on the West Coast of Africa. His grandchildren are still living at Dunkirk.



The only change noticeable as a result of the new proprietorship is that a fortnight later the word "Devizes" precedes the date in the date line underneath the title, and the next week (Sept. 5th, 1839) it was made clear that the time of publication was the "afternoon" of Thursday.

The price of the paper remained at fourpence, even after the abolition of the stamp duty in 1855; it was "Stamped 5d., unstamped 4d."; the extra penny was for postage, not duty. But in February, 1862, there came a reduction in price and a change in proprietorship simultaneously. The reduction was of two-pence—3d. stamped, 2d. unstamped, and the announcement as to the new proprietary was as follows:—

"The ownership of the above old-established newspaper having changed hands the present proprietor, J. R. Fox, in commencing his new undertaking respectfully solicits the co-operation and patronage of the inhabitants of Wiltshire and neighbouring counties. As a first step towards improving the position of the paper it has been decided to reduce the price as announced above, thus placing it within the reach of all classes—the proprietor feeling confident that the large circulation thus ensured cannot fail to make it second to no paper in the county as a medium for advertisers, with whom character and number of subscribers must necessarily be of the greatest importance. . . . That nothing may be wanting to ensure a full share of public support, the paper used will be of the best quality, printed with new type by new and superior machinery, and advantage will be taken of the advanced state of public journalism to render the Wiltshire Independent worthy of the high position to which it will henceforth aspire."

This appeared in the last issue for February, 1862, and the following week, March 6th, the promise of new type (which was needed) was fulfilled. Otherwise, the paper appeared much the same as it had been. The imprint was as follows:—

"Printed and published at the Wiltshire Independent Office, No. 39, Market Place, in the Borough of Devizes, in the County of Wilts, by John Russell Fox, of Devizes aforesaid."

Apparently the word "Russell" was misprinted; the copy of this issue of the paper in the British Museum file has the name written over the printed one, and obliterates it.

Concerning Mr. J. R. Fox a few details may be stated. He belonged to a family which was prominent in Devizes. The son of Mr. J. J. Fox, who carried on the drapery business in St. John Street now known as the London Drapery, he was apprenticed in the office of the *Independent* to Mr. Burrows. He subsequently went to Andover, where he commenced business as a bookseller and stationer; he also started the *Andover Advertiser*, a paper which still exists and flourishes, with an important part of its circulation in the eastern area of this county. He soon afterwards returned to Devizes, to become proprietor and editor of the paper on which he began his journalistic career. He died in February, 1918. His daughters continue to reside in Devizes.

By this time (1862) the list of agents who were named as selling the *Independent* was reduced in number; and the area claimed to be covered by the agencies also was more modest, and the London addresses where the

paper was filed had dropped out. This restriction of scope was characteristic of most of the older publications ; newspapers had multiplied, and readers were served from closer home than in former days.

No doubt the reduction in price of the paper was, at least in part, a matter of necessity. The *Devizes Advertiser* had started as a penny paper by another former member of the *Independent* staff, Mr. Charles Gillman, in 1858, and as it made its appeal to the same political party (Liberal) as the *Independent*, it is obvious that the fourpenny paper, even though it was superior, would have to adapt itself to the new situation. The *Gazette*, finding its support among a different class of the community and from the opposite political party, was able to keep its price higher ; but it also made successive reductions after the turn of the century. In two years' time the *Independent* dropped again, and put itself on a price level with its Liberal competitor. On February 26th, 1864, appeared the following announcement :

“The Wiltshire Independent has been established now nearly 30 years and has become a thoroughly established popular favourite in Wiltshire and the adjoining counties. Taking advantage of the abolition of the paper duty the present proprietor two years ago reduced its price to 2*d.* Since its publication at twopence the increase in the circulation of the Independent has been of so gratifying a character as to embolden the proprietor to make a still further reduction in price, and on and after Thursday next, March 3rd, the “Independent” will be published at One Penny. Neither pains nor expense will be spared, notwithstanding this reduction, to keep it a first-class paper placed within the reach of all classes of the community. . . . An edition will be printed on superior paper at Twopence for the convenience of such subscribers as wish it.”

There was an apparent inconsistency. Although the price for a stamped copy was to be 2*d.*, the announcement in the line under the title, and again over the editorial (leading) article was that the stamped copy was 3*d.* At the end of April the latter announcement was corrected, but the statement on the front page was not altered until another three months had elapsed, when the prices agreed wherever stated—“stamped 2*d.*, unstamped 1*d.*” It is probable that the inconsistency was apparent rather than actual. The week following the introduction of the penny it was announced that where credit was given the price would remain at 2*d.* The customers for the copies sent by post were probably mostly credit customers. At the beginning of October, 1870, the half-penny newspaper post was introduced, and it was no longer necessary to impress the stamp upon the paper itself.

There is little else to record of the *Wiltshire Independent* except its end, which is narrated in the following extract from its issue for September 21st, 1876:—

“With the present number the ‘Wiltshire Independent’ will cease to exist, or rather it will merge in a new and larger paper to be called the ‘Wiltshire Times.’ In taking leave of his readers the proprietor tenders to them his cordial thanks for the support they have given him during the time he has been connected with the ‘Independent.’ The regret he feels at relinquishing the active duties of journalism is mitigated by the reflection that his place will be taken by a large and

powerful company which will be able to produce a newspaper which will be an organ worthy of the Liberal cause and one which in its size and in the variety of its intelligence will he believes be second to none in the county."

The following week appeared the "*Wiltshire Times*," "Printed and published for the proprietors, the Wiltshire Times Co., Limited, by Henry Barrass, at 39, Market Place, Devizes, also published by William T. Helmsley at 47, Regent St., New Swindon." It was no longer the *Independent*. *The Times* was an 8-page paper of small pages; whereas the *Independent* to the last was a 4-page paper of large pages. In its forty years of existence the latter had never varied the title except for the addition of the sub-title in the year following its foundation. Mr. Fox, however, adopted a slightly bolder fount of type for it. It retained throughout the Royal Arms and the motto "The Truth and the Right."

The *Wiltshire Times* continued to be published for a year or two at the old *Independent* offices, and Mr. John Fox was associated with it. Presently, in May, 1880, it was removed to Trowbridge and the connection with Devizes came to an end.

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## WILTS OBITUARY.

**Capt. Paul Edward Wairoa Haynes, R.D., R.N.R.**, died Aug. 22nd, 1922, aged 46. Buried at Laverstock. A cadet on H.M.S. Worcester, he entered the P. & O. Steamship service 1895. Nine years later he joined the R.N.R. as Sub-Lieutenant. At the outbreak of war he was serving on H.M.S. Hospital Ship Soudan, attached to the Grand Fleet, In Nov., 1914, he was appointed Lieut.-Commander of H.M.S. Peel Castle, on patrol duty. Promoted to Commander Jan., 1917, and in March, 1918, to Acting-Captain, R.N.R. He acted as Commodore of convoys of troop ships from America and Canada until convoy work ceased, when he was appointed in command of Osiris II. and afterwards as assistant to Commodore Superintendent, Dover, till Feb., 1920. His name was mentioned for valuable services and in July, 1922, his rank was confirmed. At the time of his death he was in command of the P. & O. Steamship Padua.

Obituary notice, *Salisbury Journal*, Sept. 1st, 1922.

**Rev. George Mallows Youngman**, died Sept. 4th, 1922, aged 65. Buried at Shooters Hill Cemetery. B. at Saffron Walden, educated at a Cambridge school, after a few years of commercial life, he went to Worcester College, Oxford. B.A. 1883; M.A. 1887; Deacon 1883; Priest 1884 Rochester. Curate of Greenwich 1883—1902; Vicar of Idmiston with Porton, 1902 to 1914; Curate in charge of Greenwich 1914 to 1919, when he retired to live at Woolwich. An admirable parish priest, greatly esteemed at Idmiston. "But it is as a scholar that Mr. Youngman was best known to the world at large, for his labours in textual criticism, particularly with regard to the Latin versions of the New Testament, gained him a European reputation." "Bishop Wordsworth in his new critical edition of the Vulgate New Testament, received very great assistance from him . . . He collated manuscripts in London and Paris, and transcribed the whole New Testament from the famous Book of Armagh, at Dublin; as years went on he was more and more consulted as to the types of text exhibited by the various families of Vulgate MSS. . . . There was a time when he gave almost every available leisure moment to his beloved manuscripts."

The *Times* had an obituary article on him entitled "Scholar and Mystic." Long obit. notice, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Oct., 1922.

**Dr. Richard Kinneir**, died Oct. 11th, 1922, aged 80. B. at Cirencester, 1841. L.R.C.P. Edin.; M.R.C.S., London; and L.M., Edin.; He began practice in Malmesbury 1867, retiring in 1903. He was unmarried. He had a large practice and held many appointments at Malmesbury. "He was in every way 'The people's doctor,' 'a true good Samaritan.'" His father was born at Cove House, Leigh, Cricklade.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 12th, 1922.

**Helen à Court Penruddocke, F.G.S.**, died Dec. 16th, 1922. Buried at Tellisford (Som.), 4th d. of John Hungerford Penruddocke and his wife Elizabeth (Ludlow), who lived many years at Seend and afterwards at Winkton, near Christchurch, Hants. She had travelled widely and contributed many articles to magazines and papers.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 28th, 1922.

**Hon. Charles Holmes à Court**, 4th s. of the late Hon. W. L. Holmes à Court, and brother of Lord Heytesbury. Killed whilst riding to the meet at Iron Acton, Dec. 21st, 1922, aged 55. Buried at Stone. Well known and very popular in the district.

Portrait, *Daily Sketch* and *Times*, Dec. 23rd, 1922.

**Rev. Edward Walter Walshaw Payne**, died Dec. 26th, 1922, aged 67. Buried at Bathwick Cemetery. Educated at Chancellor's School, Lincoln; Deacon 1880; Priest 1881 (Lincoln). Curate of St. John's, Mansfield, 1880—82; St. Luke, Southampton, 1882—89; Vicar of St. Luke, Jersey, 1889—97; Vicar of Hilmarton, 1897—1918, when he resigned, and retired to Bath, and afterwards to Bournemouth, where he died.

**William Attwater**, died Dec., 1922. Born Nov. 5th, 1835, at Britford, s. of Thomas and Mary Anne Attwater, of one of the oldest families in Wiltshire. As yeomen they have been connected with Britford and Bodenham since Will. Attwater married Ann Gordon at Britford in 1578, and the name occurs much earlier at Salisbury. Mr. Attwater had farmed at various farms, chiefly in Gloucestershire, and had since 1900 lived at S. Cerney. He was well known in S. Wilts as the manager of the Britford, Salisbury, and Wilton Sheep Fairs for many years.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 21st, 1922.

**W. S. Bambridge**, died January 20th, 1923, aged 79? s. of William Bambridge, of Windsor, born in New Zealand. Held the post of music master and organist for nearly half a century from 1864 at Marlborough College, resigning ten years ago. In Freemasonry he held a very prominent position, having been Grand Organist of England in 1911. He came of a football family, three of his brothers having been internationals. For nearly 30 years he was Captain of the Savernake Forest Cricket Club, and was President of the Marlborough Football Club at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Wiltshire Football Association. He took a prominent part in the civic life of Marlborough, having been elected an alderman 40 years ago. He twice served as mayor.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 25th and Feb. 1st; portraits, *Times* and *Daily Sketch*, Jan. 22nd, 1923.

**George Kerr Mc Call**, died Jan. 26th, 1923. Buried at Limpley Stoke. S. of Gilbert Mc Call, of March House, Leonard Stanley, Gloucs., he came to Trowbridge in 1897, and started the cloth-making business of Mc Call Brothers at the Upper Mill, purchasing the Victoria Mill in 1911.

He was at one time a member of many committees and was especially interested in the County Textile School, of the committee of which he was chairman. He lived at The Orchard, Hilperton. Much esteemed in Trowbridge.

Obit. notice and portrait, *Wiltshire Times*, Feb. 3rd, 1923.

**Charles Eddowes, M.R.C.S.**, died Feb. 17th, 1923, aged 85. Buried at Maddington. He came to Maddington *cir.* 1868, and carried on his practice over a large district of the Plain until he retired in 1918 and went to live at Devizes. The "old doctor" was well known, and held in much esteem on the Plain.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 22nd, 1923.

**Alfred Cook**, died March 6th, 1923, aged 79. Lived at Salisbury and Porton for many years, and more recently at Southcott Lodge, Pewsey. Many letters and articles, generally connected in some way with Pewsey, his birthplace, have appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of late years from his pen. He was well known in the Pewsey neighbourhood, and was often present at the annual meetings of the Wilts Archæological Society. A member of the Society of Friends he left directions that he should be buried on Pewsey Hill, on the N. side of Victory Clump. The coffin was conveyed to the down in his own farm waggon and his farm men acted as bearers.

*Wiltshire Gazette*, March 15th, 1923.

**Rev. John Arkell**, died March 21st, 1923, aged 87. Buried at Ham. Son of Thomas Arkell, of Boddington (Glos.). Educated at Durham School and Pembroke Coll., Oxon. B.A. 1859; M.A. 1862; Deacon 1860; Priest 1861 (Rochester). Curate of Boxted, Essex, 1860—67; Rector of Portishead 1867—78; Rector of St. Ebbes, Oxford, 1880—1900; Rector of Ham 1900 to 1919, when he resigned. "He was," says *The Times*, March 4th, 1923, "One of the oldest if not the oldest of rowing 'Blues,' and certainly one of the greatest . . . During his university career he was one of the mainstays of Oxford oarsmanship." He rowed in the University Boat-race in 1857, 1858, and 1859, and also at Henley in 1857 and 1859 in the Grand Challenge. *The Times* gives a long list of the triumphs and prizes that he won.

**Dr. John Campbell Maclean**, died April 3rd, 1923, aged 77. B. in the island of Mull, took his degrees at Edinburgh, and came to Swindon as assistant to Dr. John Gay in 1869. Married Emily, d. of Thomas C. Hine, F.S.A., of Nottingham, who, with their only daughter, Mrs. Blyth, survives him. He had a large practice at Swindon, and was for over 40 years medical officer for the Swindon and Highworth Union. He was a prominent Mason, and had for many years filled a leading place in Swindon.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 5th, 1923.

**George Perry Abraham**, died April 10th, 1923. Buried at St. John's, Keswick. S. of George Abraham, of Devizes, foreman for Messrs. Sainsbury, coal merchants. Born in Devizes, 1846, apprenticed to

Samuel Marshman, of High Street, the first photographer in Devizes, he went to London and thence in 1866 to Keswick, where he set up for himself in a small shop in Lake Road, which gradually grew into the large establishment which has become one of the best-known institutions of Keswick. Both as a climber and a photographer of the mountains he was known to everybody in the Lake District. His wonderful mountain photographs, indeed, were known, it may be said, throughout England and beyond it to all who loved the mountains themselves. He took a prominent part in the public life of Keswick and was twice Chairman of the Urban District Council. He married Mary Dixon, and leaves four sons and one daughter. One of the sons is a District Commissioner in Nyassaland, and two, George and Ashley, still carry on the business at Keswick, and are acknowledged authorities on all mountaineering matters.

Obit. notices, with portrait, in the *Lakeland Herald* and the *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 19th, 1923.

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## NOTES.

**Bronze Age Cinerary Urn found at Knowle, Little Bedwyn.** In May, 1922, men digging gravel at Knowle uncovered a small Bronze Age cinerary urn containing burnt bones. The discovery was made known to the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, and with his kind co-operation the urn and its contents were secured for the Society's Museum.

The urn, which fell to pieces on being taken out, had been buried inverted in the gravel, about 3ft. below the present surface. The ground is under cultivation, and if a barrow ever existed over the burial it has been entirely levelled.

The gravel pit in which the urn was found is just over five miles from Marlborough, close to the northern side of the main road to Hungerford, nearly opposite a road turning off to Great Bedwyn; the line of this latter road is continued north of the main road as a farm track leading to Knowle Barn; the burial was about 100 yards east of this track, and about the same distance north of the main road. (6in. O.S. Wilts, Sheet xxix., S.E.).

The urn is of Thurnam's "moulded rim" type. It is well made of rather thin ware; the surface, reddish in colour, has been tooled; the paste is black in its inner part and is mixed with pounded flint and vegetable matter resembling chopped straw.

The rim is covered externally with a series of lines of the "impressed cord" type, forming a lattice pattern; round the shoulder similar lines form a herring-bone pattern. The neck is slightly concave with a considerable ridge at the shoulder. The urn has been mended and is now practically complete; its height is 9½in., rim diam. 7½in., base, 4in.

The bones belonged apparently to one individual, young and slight, but whose second teeth had been cut ; the bones were all broken up into small fragments.



Bronze Age Cinerary Urn found at Knowle, Little Bedwyn.

[It is apparently usual to find the bones of Bronze Age cremated interments in smaller pieces than can be accounted for by the actual burning. It seems that there is a custom among some Hindoos of ceremonially breaking the bones after cremation. Dr. Eric Gardner has suggested the possibility that a similar custom prevailed among the Bronze Age inhabitants of Britain.]

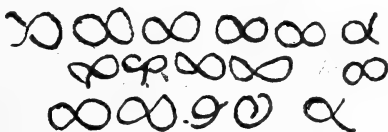
M. E. CUNNINGTON.

### **A Saxon Spindle Whorl with Cabalistic Signs.**

In the Society's Museum at Devizes there is a small conical shaped spindle whorl made of a very fine grained limestone that was found in the churchyard at Bishops Cannings in 1891. The whole surface of the whorl is lightly incised or engraved with a series of signs representing Alpha and Omega, repeated over and over again, inverted, reversed, sideways, and even in monogram. These cabalistic signs were probably intended as a charm against evil, especially sickness. This interesting whorl has been in the Museum almost ever since it was found, but the meaning of the engraved symbols has only recently been elucidated through the kindness of



Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. Mr. Andrew has in his possession a whorl of similar material with carved lettering copied by an illiterate craftsman



Cabalistic symbols inscribed on Spindle Whorl found in Bishops Cannings Churchyard.

from a coin of Athelstan. In answer to his enquiry as to whether there were any analogous whorls in the Society's Museum, the whorl above mentioned was sent to Mr. Andrew for examination, and we are indebted to him for the interpretation of the hitherto unrecognised symbols. The whorl is probably of the Christian Saxon period of the 8th or 9th century A.D. In an Anglo-Saxon manuscript of the 8th century the letters Alpha and Omega appear in the same form as on the whorl.

M. E. CUNNINGTON.

**Barrow 16 (Goddard's List), Winterbourne Monkton.** O.S. XXVIII. N.W. Smith, p. 127, X. H.III. n. This large bell-shaped barrow is the last of a line of four to the N.W. ; the remainder are small and bowl-shaped. It has been carelessly excavated and no record remains of the work. A large cup-shaped cavity has been left in the top. In August, 1921, it was noticed that rabbits were throwing out bits of pottery and burnt bones, and by the kindness of Mr. Greader the writer, assisted by Mr. A. J. Jones, was able to excavate with the idea of tracing the source of the cremated bones. Close to the present top of the mound, seven feet from the centre, and 20 degrees E. by S. therefrom, was found a large urn inverted over cremated bones, but badly crushed by sarsen stones that had been piled around it. The stones had been split into long flat flakes purposely for the protection of the urn (as it appeared to us). Under it was a small bed of clay, the only patch of that material noticed in the excavation. Rabbits had unfortunately selected the interior of the urn as a meeting place of three burrows with the result that half of it had been dug away and the bones scattered. The urn as restored measures 16in. high by 14in. in greatest diameter, flower pot shaped till within two inches of the top, where the sides incurve, ending in a slightly everted lip. It is in my own collection.

A short distance S.W. of the tumulus is a rubble pit in which was found at the same time a small urn-shaped pot of coarse pottery and of Roman date but native manufacture. A man digging rubble found it perfect but allowed it to stand about and get broken beyond repair. It contained three oyster shells of large size.

A. D. PASSMORE.

### **Barrow 25 (Goddard's List), Winterbourne Stoke.**

To the north of the Winterbourne Stoke group of barrows and immediately east of the Salisbury—Devizes Road are three barrows roughly in line and numbered 6, 7, and 8 in Hoare's Map of the Stonehenge District. The most easterly of the tumuli (No. 8) has at some former time been dug away (probably to obtain material to level gallops), the whole of the east side and centre having been destroyed. In December, 1916, an officer sheltering from a gale noticed in the north side of the interior excavation an urn which was exposed owing to a recent fall of earth. It was 4ft. above ground level and inverted over about "two pints" of burnt bones. The vessel was removed in nearly a complete state, but having been afterwards stored in an exposed place it was attacked by damp and frost and consequently crumbled to dust. However a sketch taken at the time of the discovery has been placed in my hands by the owner, from which I gather the following details. The urn was of the Deverell-Rimbury type, unornamented, roughly 12in. in height, 8in. base diameter, 12in. greatest diameter, and 10in. at top. Only one other example of this type has so far been recorded as having been found in Wilts (*W.A.M.*, vol. xxxviii., p. 316): they are common in Dorset and have been found there in quantities not only in barrows but in plain ground. To make quite sure of the above facts I approached independently the person who was left in charge of the urn and asked that a sketch of it might be made. Without hesitation a recognisable drawing of the Deverell-Rimbury type was given me. Subsequently the barrow was visited and a number of human bones were gathered from rabbit scrapes on the south side, and about half-way up that part of the mound, probably indicating a secondary inhumation on that site.

A. D. PASSMORE.

### **Perforated Maul or Hammer of Greenstone.**

This maul, purchased at the sale of Sir Lucas White-King's collection, is formed from a roundish pebble of greenstone much like axes of that material in my collection, and is weathered in just the same way. It measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, taken at right angles, and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick (or high, when standing in the normal position), the perforation is  $\frac{11}{16}$ ths in diameter inside, but is widely splayed on both faces to  $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. on one side and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. on the other. It has been a long time in use, because the inside of the hole is worn very smooth by the handle. It is simply labelled "Late Neolithic perforated hammer, Wiltshire," and numbered 403. I looked this up in the private catalogue in the handwriting of Sir Lucas White-King and find that he simply records it as a Wilts specimen but gives no exact locality. It cost him 7s. 6d. It weighs  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.

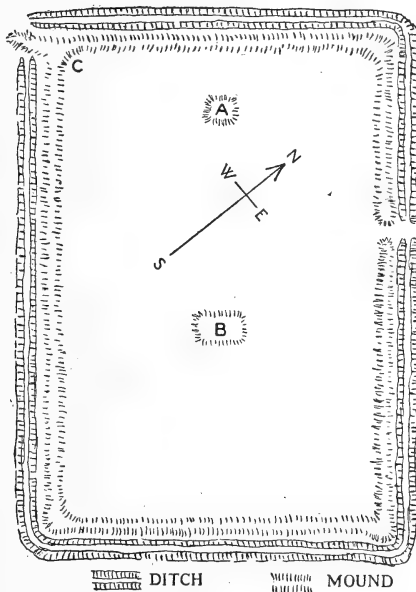
A. D. PASSMORE.

### **Earthwork on Sugar Hill, Wanborough.**

On the slope of Sugar Hill facing north east on the southern edge of Wanborough parish immediately south-west of Half-Moon Plantation, is a large oblong earthwork not marked on the Six Inch Ordnance Map, 1900 [Wilts XXIII., N.E.]. It is surrounded by a single bank and ditch outside it. The bank is about 3ft. in height, and the ditch is almost silted up. At each corner of the

bank is a mound 4ft. 6in. in height, above the present bottom of the ditch. At the west corner (C) the bank is carried across the ditch, perhaps to form a narrow gateway. The only other entrance is a narrow one on the N.E. face, 185ft. S.E. of the N. corner. In the central line [N.W. to S.E.] within the enclosure are two flat mounds, one (B) a little S.E. of the centre of the area is 33ft. long by 21ft. broad and 3ft. high. The other mound (A), 60ft. from the N.W. face of the earthwork, is 20ft. square and 2ft. high. Parts of the N.W. and S.W. sides were damaged about 1905 in forming a gallop for racehorses. A measured plan, of which a reduction is given here, has been placed in the Society's library. The measurements of the bank from the centre of the corners are 490ft.  $\times$  336ft.

A. D. PASSMORE.



Plan of Earthwork on Sugar Hill, Wanborough.

**Barrow 2 (Goddard's List), Ebbesbourne Wake, opened 1922.** Round barrow on Ebbesbourne Down, west of Fifield Down, east of Church Bottom and three-quarters of a mile from the Ridgeway. Not in *Ancient Wilts*. This barrow was shallow and depressed in the centre and showed signs of many former rabbit holes. A 4ft. trench was dug, running S.E. and N.W. The ditch surrounding the barrow was well defined, 2ft. deep in the solid chalk, and 2ft. wide. Several pieces of coarse pottery and a nicely chipped flint knife were found 1ft. 2in. below the surface at a distance of 14ft. from the middle of the ditch. A clean cut cist 4ft. by 2ft. by 1ft. 2in. deep was found 17ft. from the middle of the ditch (the diameter of the barrow was approximately 40ft.). The cist was empty and the earth

above it showed signs of having been disturbed. About 1ft. east of the south end of this cist and 1ft. 2in. above the chalk level were several pieces of a large cinerary urn and a piece of burnt bone and some charcoal. A rabbit's hole had loosened the soil here and had caused some large flints to fall and crush the pottery. The ornamentation of the urn was a zigzag running round the top, with, below it, a horizontal line of finger tip impressions, then a single horizontal line and next a row of lozenges formed by parallel incised lines, made with a blunt tool  $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, with finger tip impressions in the centres. There is no cord ornament.

R. C. C. CLAY.

**Barrow 1 (Goddard's List), Sutton Mandeville, opened 1922.** Round Barrow in the fir clump on Buxbury Hill, Sutton Mandeville, *A. W. I.*, 248., St. VIII. & IX. O.S. 70, N.W. Rabbits have done much damage to this barrow, which is approximately 43ft. in diameter. A 3ft. trench was dug, running E.S.E. and W.N.W. through the estimated centre. Just within the barrow was a clean cut ditch, in which was found a piece of rim of typical Bronze Age pottery. At a distance of 13ft. from the middle of the ditch was a small depression in the chalk floor and near it some pieces of light brown pottery and two fragments of burnt bones. A cist 2ft. 9in. by 2ft. 9in. by 1ft. 2in. deep was found 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the middle of the ditch. The soil above it was lined by many former rabbit burrows, in which were found portions of the lower jaw and other bones of a female (?) and portions of the skull and ribs of a child. Near were several pieces of well-baked pottery ornamented by two horizontal lines with a row of dependent triangles beneath each. One piece had a perforated lug—the perforation being vertical. This ware was of the "Drinking Cup, or Beaker" type. The objects found in this and the Ebbesbourne barrow are in my own collection.

R. C. C. CLAY.

**Skeleton at Broad Chalke.** On Dec. 20th, 1922, the son of Mr. Sidford, of Broad Chalke, unearthed a skeleton whilst digging chalk from the pit situated on the side of Church Bottom, Bury Hill, about 100 yards from Bury Orchard Corner. The skeleton was lying extended on the chalk with the head to the S.W. and the feet to the N.E. There was no cist, and I could find no signs of pottery. The bones, which were in a bad state of preservation and had been damaged by unskilful excavation, appeared to be those of a female, of early adult age, whose height was approximately 5ft. 4in. There was only one carious tooth. The sound ones showed no signs of having been worn away by gritty food. Unfortunately the skull was too much destroyed to allow of the cranial index being estimated.

R. C. C. CLAY.

**A Drawing of Malmesbury Abbey from the N.W.,** in lead pencil, by J. M. W. Turner, was sold at Sotheby's, Nov. 28th, 1922, for £22. It came from the collections of Charles Stokes and Thos. Hughes. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 30th, 1922.

**Copper Cross found at Cherhill.** Many years ago a copper cross was found in the farm yard adjoining the west end of Cherhill Church, and has since then been preserved in the parish chest. It was submitted by the then Rector, the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, to the authorities of the British Museum, who pronounced it to be the emblem held in the hand of some image of a saint, the hole near the base being for its secure attachment to the clothing of the figure. Doubtless it was turned out of the Church with the image to which it belonged either at the Reformation or in the troubles of the Civil War. The Rector, the Rev. S. Firman, and the churchwardens have now given it to the Society's Museum, to which, considering the rarity of medieval metal work, it is a valuable acquisition. It is of cast copper, the limbs of the cross, like the shaft, are of cylindrical section, and end in rounded knobs, the centre is squared and flat. The base is of square section tapering to a point, obviously to fit into a socket. It is in an excellent state of preservation. It measures  $13\frac{1}{4}$  in. in length, and weighs  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ozs. E. H. GODDARD.

**Bones found at Slaughterford.** In 1922 a party of Boy Scouts discovered in a cleft or hole in the rocks at Slaughterford a large quantity of bones, chiefly fragmentary, of which they brought away a number. These were secured and sent to me by the Rev. C. F. Burgess, Vicar of Easton Grey. As there were obviously human fragments amongst them I sent them on to Prof. S. H. Reynolds, F.G.S., of Bristol University, who with his colleague, Prof. Fawcett, very kindly identified the following:—

Man. Frontal part of skull, probably female. Three parts of femurs.

Right temporal. Left ulna. Metatarsal, vertebra, innominate bone.

Sheep, chiefly young. Vertebrae, tibia, humerus.

Pig. Portion of mandible and several teeth, femurs, ulna, part of skull.

A quantity of modern rabbit bones, and some bird bones, and many unidentified fragments.

The cleft (?) is described as being filled with a kind of Breccia with many bones. It is hoped that this place may be more fully investigated. No pottery or other objects were amongst the things brought away by the Boy Scouts. E. H. GODDARD.

**Gold "Ring Money" from Bishopstone.** The example found in 1887, between Bishopstone and Broad Chalke, S. Wilts, and now in the possession of Dr. H. P. Blackmore, of Salisbury, was kindly lent for the purpose of having electrotype facsimiles made of it, for our own and the Swindon and Salisbury Museums. It is a very perfect specimen weighing rather less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. av., but a small hole on the back of it shows that it is really a copper or bronze penannular ring plated with a thin gold covering. This plating, if looked at carefully, especially with a lens, is marked throughout with a regular series of rings or narrow bands of pale gold and silver, alternately, precisely like a curled-up caterpillar, though the surface is quite smooth. Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, tells me that these alternate bands of gold and silver are common on ring money. Its outside and longest diameter is  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. E. H. GODDARD.

**Old Chest, Great Bedwyn Church.** "The earliest chests of which we have any knowledge date from the middle 13th century. The tops nearly always open on pin hinges, that is, on two pins fixed at the ends of the back under-clamp of the top, and socketed into the uprights of the sides. These are rarely, if ever, found in the 14th century, heavy iron clamp-hinges being substituted. Fig. 1 (vol. II., p. 2, *Early English Furniture and Woodwork*, by Herbert Cescinsky and Ernest Gribble, 1922, 4to) is the 13th century type of chest, from Great Bedwyn Church, Wiltshire. It is roughly constructed yet in a characteristically 13th century manner. The front is a solid board of oak of great width, roughly finished with the saw marks left in its surface, tenoned into heavy uprights. These project over the ends and are united from front to back by two heavy cross pieces, the tenons of which are carried through to the front. The lower one supports the bottom of the chest, which is made from stout wood to carry heavy weights. The ends are housed into the heavy styles, and are fixed to the cross pieces. There is no attempt at ornamentation, although, originally, the bottom of the upright styles may have been carved with simple cusping. The ironwork at present on the chest is all of much later date."

Extract from Cescinsky's *Hist. of Woodwork and Furniture*.

**British Village at Hill Deverill.** The Rev. J. W. R. Brocklebank, Vicar of Longbridge and Hill Deverill, writing Dec. 26th, 1921, says:—"The 'British Village' has two fosses left, the one on the north 100 yards long, the one on the west 74 yards long. Lately six cottages have been built within the enclosure and 75 yards of the north fosse will be as good as levelled and ploughed over to make gardens. The depth of the fosse I judge to be 3ft. 9in. to 4ft. When the workmen were digging out the places for foundations they were instructed to be on the watch for any pieces of pottery, iron, etc. Nothing whatever of any value was turned up. I may add that doubts are thrown on it being a British village at all; by some it is thought that the village of the middle ages and later times stood somewhere about here. It seems to have been destroyed in the Parliamentary Wars by being burnt together with the Rectory and the Tithe Barn."

**John Rose, of Amesbury.** An interesting note by the Rev. E. Rhys Jones, Vicar, on John Rose appears in the *Amesbury Parish Mag.*, Oct., 1922. Celebrated as having grown the first pineapple in England, he is represented as presenting this pineapple to King Charles II. at Dawnay Court, near Eton, the residence of the Duchess of Cleveland, in a picture of which an engraving was given in the *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardens*, Jan. 16th, 1878. The picture from which this was taken is stated to be in Kensington Palace. But a similar picture (? a replica of that in Kensington Palace) had belonged to Mr. Loudon, the gardener, the "servant" of John Rose. His heir bequeathed it to the Rev. Mr. Pennicott, of Ditton, who gave it to Horace Walpole in 1780. This appears in the *Strawberry Hill Catalogue* p. 115, and was sold at the sale in 1842. It was sold again at Sotheby's in July, 1920, as "attributed to Danckers," for £850 to Messrs.

Agnew, and subsequently by them to Sir Philip Sassoon, and was described in the *Illust. London News*, Sept. 23rd, 1922. Rose was gardener to the Duchess of Somerset, and afterwards to King Charles II. at St. James's Palace. He bequeathed lands in Somerset to found a grammar school at Amesbury, but the notice in the *Amesbury Parish Mag.* says "This land was sold a good while ago, and the purchase money was vested in Government funds, the dividends of which, together with those of the "Harrison" benefaction, now go to provide the "Rose and Harrison Scholarships." Rose also left £20 for the purchase of gilt altar plate for Amesbury Church, which was all melted down and remade at the time of the restoration of Church by Mr. Butterfield in 1853. Rose published "*The English Vineyard Vindicated*" in 1666, with a preface by Mr. Evelyn. Switzer, a contemporary gardener, in his "*Iconographie*" says:—"He (Rose) was esteemed to be the best of his profession in those days, and ought to be remembered for the encouragement he gave to a servant of his, who has since made the greatest figure that ever yet any gardener did, I mean Mr. Loudon." Rose died in 1677. He is stated by Mr. Jones to have been a native of Amesbury. [For some of the above information I am indebted to MSS. notes by the late Mr. J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A. E. H. GODDARD.]

**Biddestone.** When the Church of Biddestone St. Peter was destroyed, *cir.* 1840, the altar table of the time of Charles I. was preserved at Corsham Court. Lord Methuen has now given it back for use in the Church of Biddestone St. Nicholas, and at the same time gave the bell hanging at the Flemish Houses in Corsham to the Church of Slaughterford, where he himself rang it for the first time on Sunday, March 10th, 1923.

**The Stonehenge Mauls.** The *Illustrated London News*, Jan. 13th, 1923, gives three photographs of the great obelisk at Assouan, in Egypt, recently excavated, as it lies in the quarry. One of these shows lying beside the obelisk "Some of the stone balls thrown to knock away loose debris." These appear to be precisely the shape of the large Stonehenge "Mauls," though perhaps not quite so large, and were doubtless used for the same purpose, the dressing of the surface of the stone, in the same way that small "Mullers" were used for dressing querns. E. H. GODDARD.

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## NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

**The Old Wiltshire Sheep.** In July, 1917, Mr. R. S. Newall, who had been interesting himself in the matter of the old Wiltshire breed of sheep, sent two photographs of pictures of these sheep for the Society's Library, now inserted in Vol. AA. of Drawings, Prints, &c. "They are in the possession of Messrs. Waters & Rawlence, 49, The Canal, Salisbury. Mr. Mountford, of this firm, is secretary of the Hampshire Down Sheep Society, that is why they have them. They were painted by Sydenham Edwards in 1810? The size of the two I sent is, I fancy, 12in. × 8in. The

one with head to right I take to be a ram about two years and the other a wether. The third picture, the photograph of which turned out so badly, contains a full grown ram, ewes, and lambs, and is a little larger."

**The Comma Butterfly.** The Rev. D. P. Harrison, Rector of Lydiard Millicent, writes, Dec. 20th, 1922 :—" I have seen the remarks on the Comma in *Wilts Arch. Mag.* It may be worth while to state what I think is the status of that butterfly in this district. From the time I came here in 1905, I saw an odd specimen or two at long intervals and heard of others, always in September or October. But in 1918, from July 6th—30th, in a wood near here, in Purton parish, I saw between thirty and forty and caught as many as I wanted. All these were the pale form var. *Hutchinsoni*. In the autumn of that year I saw one on a stone heap by the road in Lydiard on Oct. 24th. In 1919, in July, I saw only three or four *Hutchinsoni*, but at least a dozen *C. album* in September and October, most of them in my garden. In 1920 and 1921 *Hutchinsoni* were numerous, about twenty or thirty were seen. Of the autumn brood none in 1920. About a dozen in 1921. This year, 1922, no *Hutchinsoni* in July, but large numbers in Aug., Sept., and Oct., especially in the last month. There were nine one morning on a Buddlea bush in my garden. Of course all the autumn ones were of the dark form, though in the August specimens the underside was uniformly tinged with brown; the September almost black; in October very black, with green streaks. It is curious, but when there is a July hatch of *Hutchinsoni*, the late autumn specimens are few. When July is a blank, the autumn hatch seems to be more numerous. Ever since 1918 I have been able to find a certain number of hibernated males in May, or end of April, but I have never yet been able to identify a female in the spring, which is exceedingly curious. Of course all the hibernated ones were of the ordinary or dark form. *Hutchinsoni* never occurs in autumn, nor have I ever seen the ordinary *C. album* in July. From what I can gather from Mrs. Story Maskelyne, Lady Bolingbroke, and others, the Comma has been seen sporadically in this district for the last twenty years at intervals in autumn. But it has certainly become much more numerous since 1918, and I know at least three woods where I can make pretty sure of finding a specimen or two any year, but my experience of *Hutchinsoni* is that it is confined to certain glades, and you may search the rest of the wood in vain. Those glades, however, are a certain find in most years; 1920 was an exception. The autumn brood is much more widely distributed. My conclusion is that the insect is much more common about here than is generally supposed, and that its non-detection has been due to the dearth of competent observers.

"As to *Colias Edusa*, I knew 1922 was going to be a Clouded Yellow year, for I saw five females in May and early June. In August, especially August 28th, I found some forty specimens in a clover field next my house, all males. I did not see a single female the whole autumn, and I made sure by catching every one which gave me a chance, of course letting them go after examination, though as a rule the female is easy enough to distinguish on the wing.



Mr. R. G. Gwatkin notes that Commas were not so plentiful in the summer of 1922 as in the previous year. He noted, however, two at Potterne on Aug. 26th and Sept. 21st respectively, one on Aug. 10th at Bratton, and two at Tellisford on Sept. 21st.

An example of the pale variety *Helice* of the Clouded Yellow was taken at Winterbourne Bassett in 1922 by Mr. Henry Kendall.

**White variety of Geranium Robertianum.** For very many years, probably at least 30, a white variety of Herb Robert has maintained itself at Clyffe Pypard. Until within the last seven or eight years it grew exclusively on a small sarsen stone full of holes near the pond in the Manor grounds. From the plants growing on this stone I took seed and sowed it on the rockery in the Vicarage garden. Here it has flourished and increased and great numbers of plants come up every year from seed, all with pure white flowers without a trace of colour, and the whole plant, leaves and stems alike, of a light vivid green, quite unlike the colour of normal plants of Herb Robert. It may therefore claim to have established itself as a permanent variety coming absolutely true from seed. I have never seen this white variety elsewhere, outside the two gardens mentioned, though it certainly originated as a wild plant, and not from garden cultivation. In 1922, however, I found a variety with white flowers in the Vale of Newlands, in the Lake district, but this differed from the Clyffe plant in having traces of the natural colour in the stems and the veins of the leaves and petals.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**Edible Fungi in Savernake Forest.** The fungus season in 1921 was an extremely poor one, owing to the dry weather. During August and September, however, the Vegetable Beef Steak (*Fistulina hepatica*) was very frequent on partially dead oaks, and experiment proved that when taken at the right age it was very good eating, having a distinct, slightly acid, flavour. In October mushrooms (*Agaricus arvensis* and *campestris*) were exceptionally abundant in pastures near the Forest.

This autumn, 1922, has produced fungi in extraordinary variety and abundance, and it has been possible to try several kinds recommended for the table in books on the subject. *Agaricus sylvestris* and *procerus*, "the Parasol," are both very good, resembling mushrooms in flavour. The Bent-Tuft (*Agaricus mucidus*), which has been common on dead limbs of beech trees, is mild and delicate and distinctly good. The Helvellas (*H. crispa* and *lacunosa*) have a mushroom flavour, but are apt to be tough, while *Boletus scaber*, which appeared in some places late in autumn, is excellent.

A. JOYCE WATSON.

**Rainfall in 1922.** Mr. H. W. Green, in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 4th, 1923, gives the rainfall at Devizes in 1922 as 30·39 inches, as compared with only 16·20 inches in 1921, and 31·74 inches in 1920.

## BIRD NOTES.

**Great Crested Grebe.** Mr. R. G. Gwatkin writes, "Dec. 3rd, 1915. I received a dead specimen from Mrs. Lovell, Cole Park, near Malmesbury. The bird appeared on the moat about Nov. 24th. After a hard frost it had got under the ice and was drowned. It was in poor condition. The gullet contained a roach 5in. long, quite fresh, the eyes and fins were still bright. The gizzard contained a mass of green water weed, very fine and in very short lengths. From dissection I concluded it was a female. The top of the head had a raw place probably caused by knocking against the ice in its efforts to escape." Miss E. P. Scott, writing on April 20th, 1923, reports that a Great Crested Grebe has arrived again this year at Westbury. It is earnestly to be hoped that it may be allowed to nest in peace, and not be shot by some "sportsman."

**Hawfinches.** Jan., 1922. Manor House, Potterne. Two pairs came to some holly bushes near my windows and remained until all berries were gone. I noticed that they worked a good deal under the bushes picking up fallen berries, which other birds do not touch. These are stale berries, and while other birds like them fresh off the tree, the Hawfinch, which cracks and eats the kernel, is not affected by this difference.

**Little Owl.** This seems to be increasing in Wilts. Dec. 14th, 1921. I saw one fly across the Melksham Road at the turning to Seend just before reaching the canal. Dec. 6th, 1922. One was shot at Spye Park, where they are said to be plentiful, perhaps because a pair were liberated from the Aviary some years ago.

R. G. GWATKIN.

**Bernicle Geese.** Dr. R. C. Clay writes that three Bernicle Geese were seen on the lake at Compton Chamberlayne Park on March 21st, 1923. There was no doubt, he says, as to their identity. Essentially a sea bird, only three examples seem to have been previously recorded in Wiltshire, on Feb. 25th, 1865 (Smith's *Birds of Wilts*, p. 465).

Capt. George Penruddocke reports that a Buzzard was seen at Compton Chamberlayne on Dec. 28th, 1922.

The Rev. D. P. Harrison, Rector of Lydiard Millicent, writes, Dec. 20th, 1922 :—"Woodcock are unusually numerous this year, Snipe on the other hand are conspicuous by their absence, also Fieldfares. Are these latter ceasing to visit the district? There have been very few about since 1916. This year not one as far as I have observed."

WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,  
AND ARTICLES.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views in any way connected with the county, to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

**Round about the Upper Thames.** By Alfred Williams.  
London: Duckworth & Co.

Cloth, 8½in. × 5½in., pp. 319. 12s. 6d. net. Four illustrations, of which Inglesham Church, and St. Sampson's Church and Cross, Cricklade, are in Wilts; also a sketch map of the country round the head waters of the Thames in Wilts, Berks, Oxon, and Gloucestershire. The district dealt with in Wilts is that lying between Cricklade and Lechlade, with Lushill as the centre. The first chapter begins with four pages of excellent conversation and description of haymakers at Castle Eaton, in which, as throughout the book, the dialect, of which there is much, is genuine Wiltshire without a suspicion of literary dressing up. The belief of the Lushill haymakers that stones, and also bones, buried in the earth "grow," that Oliver Cromwell made Blunsdon Camp, and that the earliest battles were those of King Alfred and the Danes are very characteristic of the elder generation of Wiltshire labourers. Old Highworth, its markets, fairs, its industries of bell casting, soap and candle making, coach and waggon building, rope making, and straw plaiting, and the excellence of its wooden ploughs, are described, and various legends of the eccentric old Squire Crowdy, and of Peggy Townley, accounted a witch, are given. At Sevenhampton the ghost of the hunting squire was laid in the fishpond. Inglesham, its Church and its Round House, and Old Elijah, aged 95, are the chief points of interest. The author has a good deal to say of the manifold activities of Squire Campbell, of Buscot Park (Berks), which affected all the neighbourhood until the Crimean War stopped the many works he had initiated. John Archer, of Lushill, "A real old fashioned squire," who paid £3500 a year in wages, kept a number of teams of oxen, and was generally accounted as "The best man that ever trod in Cassal Aeton," is another of the heroes of the book. A curious legend is given of an earlier owner of Lushill a couple of hundred years ago, one Squire Parker, a notable stag hunter, and a demon stag which could never be taken. Ewen it appears is chiefly renowned for the feats of the redoubtable Cornelius Uzzle, who in the presence of living witnesses ate 12lbs. of fat bacon at one meal. Blunsdon had its "Slan Feast," when "Slans" (sloes) were picked to make a pudding and the festivities were kept up for a week, and rejoiced in an unusual number of local "Worthies," such as Squire Akerman, son of Moses Akerman, the farmer, Ratcatcher Joe, Old Bet

Hyde, the famous witch, and Moll Wilkins, the wise woman, of all of whom traditional stories are excellently told. Of Poll Packer it is recorded that she was able (like Indian jugglers) to make a waggon line stand straight up in the air, whilst Bet Hyde, who lived near Coldharbour, was well known to have a familiar in the shape of a crow. At Bury Town (Blunsdon) Farmer Snook is said to have employed a quarryman for over two years digging up Roman foundations, including mosaic pavements, in "Town Close."

The story of the Wootton Bassett Elections of 1774 and 1807, when the price of a vote was 30 guineas, and 45 guineas respectively, and the holding of the Court Leet at Cricklade still with 12 jurymen and a hayward complete, are among the many matters of interest noted. There is a rich store of Folk Lore material throughout the book. The use of the "Lye dropper" for softening hard water, the method of making Potato starch, Rushlights whose wick was the peeled pith of rushes, candles made by filling dry teasel "gixes" with fat after drawing a string through the middle of them, "Barley-dodkins," or "Barley-bangers," "Frogwater" in place of tea, made by putting a "frog" (a toasted crust of bread) into the teapot and pouring boiling water on it), wine made from "peggles" and "ipsons," weather sayings, rhymes, riddles, proverbs, matters of luck, &c., &c., follow one another in extraordinary profusion.

If you wish to produce warts wash your hands with water in which an egg has been boiled; if you wish to get rid of them take an elder twig, strip it of leaves, drive it into the earth out of sight, and do not visit the place for seventeen days. It is in these and such-like things that the value of the book consists. The author is not always at his best in his notes on Natural History matters, but he does know the inside of the mind of the old fashioned Wiltshire labourer, and the language that he spoke, and, what is more, he not only knows these things, but he knows how to set them down for others, as few writers on country matters have known. The book was reviewed at length in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 19th, 1922.

**The Lion and the Rose (The Great Howard Story)**  
**Norfolk Line 957—1646, Suffolk Line 1603—1917.**  
**By Ethel M. Richardson. London: Hutchinson & Co. [1923].** 8vo. Vol. I., pp. 296, 10 portraits. Vol. II., 297—615, 5 portraits and view of Charlton. 32/- net.

The publishers of this book say "the story of the family of Howard is also the story of England. The author traces the thrilling history of this great line from the days before the conquest to the death of the nineteenth Earl of Suffolk in the Great War." It is, however, not a family history, there is not a single pedigree, and genealogists will not go to its pages for information which is not readily available in ordinary books of reference. On the other hand it will be read by numbers of people who would never think of looking into a serious family history. Moreover a serious family history of the Howards could not be compressed into 600 pages of rather large print, and would be the work of a lifetime to compile. The book is a very readable series of sketches of English history as the background of

the Howard story beginning with the revolt of Hereward the Wake, the legendary ancestor.

The French Wars and Joan of Arc, the Wars of the Roses, Hen. VIII., Sir Thomas More, Mary Tudor, Elizabeth and Mary Q. of Scots, the Armada, the Gunpowder Plot, are all dealt with at some length, and the part played by prominent Howards in each period is indicated, but in many cases the background seems to fill most of the picture. The first volume is taken up entirely with the Norfolk line, and therefore does not touch Wiltshire directly. Perhaps the most interesting thing in it is the account, extracted from the MS. at Pembroke College, Cambridge, of the expenses of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, High Treasurer of England in 1526—27. The number of the guests at Framlingham Castle, and the amount of meat on ordinary days, and of fish on fasting days, provided for their entertainment is really astounding. The menu, too, of the different courses, given in detail, with the same kinds of meat, dressed in different ways it is to be presumed, appearing in course after course, is most curious and enlightening. On Christmas Day at least nineteen or twenty sorts of birds alone were served up at table. Space might well have been found for many more pages from this remarkable MS. On the other hand it is a pity that the "Kenilworth" version of the story of Amye Robsart should have been given here again, without the least intimation that that version was proved to be entirely fallacious, on first-hand evidence from archives at Longleat, by Canon Jackson more than 40 years ago (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xvii., 46—93). Amye Robsart was never at Kenilworth, for Kenilworth was not granted to her husband till 1563, three years after her death, nor was she ever Countess of Leicester, and the allegation of foul play on the part of her husband rests on a very unsound foundation.

The second volume is concerned with the Suffolk line and Charlton. Thomas, 1st Earl of Suffolk, married, secondly, Catherine, heiress of Sir Henry Knyvett, of Charlton, and began to build the house in 1604 or 5. Sir Hen. Knyvett's funeral at Charlton is described. The Civil War fills a chapter, but the Howards are hardly touched on in it. In the same way the story of the Duke of Buckingham fills many pages. Lord Robert Howard by his marriage with Lady Honora, widow of Sir Francis Englefield, became possessed of Vasterne Manor. He also owned Castle Rising and much other property. Vasterne was sold to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, son of Lord Clarendon, who lived there, and it remained in the Hyde family until it was bought *cir.* 1870 by Sir Henry Meux. Lady Betty Howard, sister of Sir Robert of Vasterne, married the poet Dryden, and their first son, Charles, was born at Charlton. Dryden and Sir Robert together wrote the play "An Irish Queen." The Suffolk line is followed in fairly close detail, but the arrangement and the absence of a pedigree, and the frequent digressions on matters of general history make the family story difficult to follow. The portraits at Charlton are mentioned and some account is given of each succeeding Earl and his family. Of Charles William Howard, 7th Earl, it is noted that his "negro servant," Scipio Africanus, was buried in Henbury churchyard, Gloucestershire, and his fool, Dickey Pearce, in Berkeley churchyard, with an epitaph

composed by Swift. Henrietta, wife of Charles John, 9th Earl, was a prominent favourite at the court of Geo. II. and is introduced by Scott in the "Heart of Midlothian" in Jeanie Dean's interview with Q. Caroline. There is a long account of Sir Jerome Bowes (ancestor of Hen. Bowes, 4th Earl of Berkshire and 11th Earl of Suffolk), Ambassador to the Court of Muscovy, of whom there is a portrait at Charlton. Some account too is given of Moll Davis, the actress, whose portrait is also in the house. In 1776 it was decided to pull down the present house at Charlton and build a new one, but the gallery ceiling seemed too good to destroy, so an attempt was made to take it up in sections from above, and on the 12th Lord Suffolk's death in 1779 the work was happily stopped. His posthumous son Henry (13th Earl) only lived two days, and it is recorded that as the workmen were finishing the ceiling of the Great Hall, on the sounding of the passing bell they left their work and it was never afterwards completed. A considerable number of letters *cir.* 1736, from Lord and Lady Tylney, of Wanstead House, Essex, to their daughter, Lady Emma (Child), wife of Sir Robert Long, of Draycot, are given. The book happily has a good index in which reference may be found to all names of any importance mentioned in the text; it is attractively dressed in a very nice cover, is well printed and illustrated.

**Swindon's War Record. Prepared for the Swindon Town Council by W. D. Bavin.** Illustrated. John Drew (Printers) Ltd., 51, Bridge Street, Swindon. 1922.

Cloth, 4to., pp. 352 Sixteen good photo illustrations of which "In Memoriam" (the War Memorial); Off to India, the R.F.A.; The Mayor of Swindon's farewell to the R.F.A.; Ambulance Train built in Swindon Works; 6in. Guns on travelling carriages in G.W.R. Factory; Great Guns in Swindon Works; and Portrait of the Earl of Suffolk, Wilts Battery of the 3rd Wessex R.F.A., directly concern Wiltshire, the remainder being of scenes in France and India in which Swindon men figured. This excellently printed book, with its clearly marked headings of all subsections and its adequate index is a model of what a war record should be. On a small scale Steeple Ashton and Whiteparish have found admirable chroniclers, but there has been nothing at all published in Wiltshire, or so far as has come under the knowledge of the writer of this notice, in any other neighbouring county, which for completeness and accurate fulness of detail can be compared with Swindon's record. It concerns itself not merely with the soldiers who served, but with all those, men and women alike, who, in the railway town, were engaged during the years of the war in the hundred and one activities born directly or indirectly of the war. The work of the different war funds and committees and the totals of the amounts contributed and expended are described in great detail. Of course in all these matters there was nothing unique about Swindon's record. What Swindon did a hundred other similar towns doubtless did too, but Swindon has found its *vates sacer* in Mr. W. D. Bavin, as few if any other towns have, thanks to the wise liberality of the Corporation, and to his own unwearied skill in condensing the enormous mass of material into an orderly and readable account, the value of which will increase as years pass on, and

the remembrance of Belgian refugees, and munition workers, and farm girls, and meat and butter and sugar rations, and prisoners' parcels, pass away. Part I., "Local affairs during the War," deals successively with 1914, "First effects of the war. The Belgians in Swindon ; 1915, Settling down to war conditions ; 1916, In the full tide of war work, The care of the Prisoners of War, List of Prisoners of Wilts Regiment supported by Swindon, 1917, Growing restrictions and unflagging work ; 1918, The year of rationing, The close of the war, Roll of Honour, Towards re-settlement, Women's work during the war."

Part II. deals with the local military units. "The Swindon Company of the Royal Fortress Engineers (Terr.). The 1st or Wilts Battery R.F.A. (Terr.). The "D" or Swindon Squadron of Royal Wilts Yeomanry (Terr.). The Swindon Company of the R.A.M.C. (Terr.). The Wiltshires in India and Palestine, in France, in Turkey and Mesopotamia, and in Macedonia. List of the men in the forces who returned. Altogether a work of which its compiler and the town of Swindon may alike feel proud, and for which posterity may well be thankful.

**The Andover District: an account of Sheet 283 of the One-Inch Ordnance Map. By O. G. S. Crawford.** Oxford University Press. Royal 8vo. [1922.]

This memoir, written as a thesis for the Diploma in Geography in 1910, and to some extent brought up to date, is an elaborate and valuable study of the district concerned, which contains twenty-four parishes in Hants, one in Berks, and five wholly in Wilts (Chute, Chute Forest, Ludgershall, Buttermere, Tidcombe and Fosbury), and portions of others, Ham, Shalbourne, Great Bedwyn, N. Tidworth, and the Collingbournes.

The Geology, especially the Tertiary and Pleistocene gravels and clays, and the Eoliths found in the latter, are dealt with in some detail. The gravels near the heads of the valleys, as at Biddesden, consisting of unrolled and unworn flints, are explained as due to the gradual removal of the chalk in solution by the rain water, especially from the heavy rains in Pleistocene times, before the surface was covered with turf and vegetation, leaving the insoluble flints.

The river systems and the watersheds of the district are described, and the types of parishes "River Basin," "Spring Line," "Forest," according as the site of the original settlements was decided by the existence of the streams, the springs (chiefly at the junction of the Greensand and the Gault), or the forest country, are described. The larger settlements, which developed into market towns, such as Salisbury, Wilton, and Marlborough, are shown to be situated at the confluence of valleys. The writer makes the point that in many cases, as with Savernake and Chute Forests, the areas afforested were those on the watersheds between different valley systems and their accompanying groups of settlements, and that the parishes such as Chute in such watershed situations, whether of forest or "Residual Downland," often differ in shape and characteristics (he calls them "Intrusive") from the more general types.

The natural vegetation of Neolithic times is reconstructed from existing

survivals of down, woodland, or "Bush" country, with a photo of the latter with birch trees on plateau gravel near Bedwyn.

As regards the lynchets on the sides of the downs he considers those forming long narrow strips with parallel sides as formed by the plough in medieval times, but the smaller irregular lynchets as quite unsuited to the plough and probably of prehistoric or Romano-British origin. Buttermere he thinks is a lineal descendant of a prehistoric hilltop village, and he agrees with Dr. Grundy in regarding the "Mere," in this case and many place names in the district as referring to artificial ponds.

Ancient roads, prehistoric remains, earthworks, barrows, and casual pits are all carefully noted. The opening of three long barrows in Wilts is shortly described. Tidcombe Long Barrow, with its stone chamber, opened 1750; a long barrow of slight elevation, not on the O.M., a quarter mile east of Oxenwood, said to have been opened by the lady who owned it; and the long barrow on Wexcombe Down, East Grafton, opened by the author in 1914, close to the group of seven round barrows, of which five are not on the Ordnance Map.

He quotes from Stukeley, *Itin.*, VI., p. 132, "In the fields about Chute are bones dug up very plentifully, in a place called *Blood-field* especially; they likewise found there a stone coffin with a skeleton enclosed, and an arrow, a spear-head of brass, as described to me. There was a horse found buried about three yards from the body. Whether this was Roman or British I cannot affirm: I am inclinable to think the latter, but it seems that a battle was fought here between 'em."

The Anglo-Saxon boundaries of a number of Hampshire parishes are identified from charters, perambulations, &c., and the charters (from *Cartularium Saxonicum*, Birch, 1885-93) concerned with Great and Little Bedwyn, Collingbourne, Ham, and Burbage, are noted. The Perambulations of the Bailiwick of Hippinescombe in the Forest of Savernake, A.D. 1300, and of Chute Forest. [29 Ed. I.] are given.

Amongst the early forms of place names are Covan Holt (13th century), for Conholt; Crawlbush (18th century), for Crawlboys; Hurrpingscombe, Huppingscombe (13th century), for Hippinescombe.

**A short History of the Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's) (66nd and 99th Foot) from 1756 to 1918. By Lieut.-Col. R. M. T. Gillson, D.S.O., Wiltshire Regiment.** London: Gale & Polden, Ltd., 2, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4. [1921.]

Stiff covers, cr. 8vo., pp. 43. Price 2/- Coloured plates: Non-com.-Officer and Private, 1914; Officers of 62nd Regt., 1828; Capt. W. Coleman, Royal Wiltshire Militia, 1803; photos of three men in battle order, 1918; group of 1st Battalion after their victory over the Prussian Guard at Thiepval, Aug. 25th, 1916; portrait of Capt. R. F. J. Hayward, V.C., M.C.; Trones Wood.

This is intended to be a short reliable history of the regiment from its original enrolment down to the end of the Great War, this latter period occupying half of the whole. The 1st Batt. was raised at Torbay in 1756 as



the 2nd Batt. of the 4th Foot, but in 1758 it became a separate regiment, the 62nd. Three other regiments which had successively been disbanded had already borne this number, of which the first fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy and was disbanded in 1748. In 1758 half the 62nd went as "marines" to Canada, and in remembrance of their services "Bells" are still struck as in the Navy, in place of the ordinary clock hours. They fought at Louisberg and the capture of Quebec, whilst the other half of the Regiment held the Castle of Carrickfergus, in Ireland, against the raiding French force under Thurot. In 1775 the Regiment fought under Burgoyne against the American colonists, and at the Battle of Trois Rivieres in 1776 their activity in pursuit gained them the name of "The Springers." In 1782 they became officially "The Wiltshire Regiment," a 2nd Batt. was formed in 1804, served in the Mediterranean in 1806, adopting the Maltese Cross as its badge, and in the Peninsular Campaign in 1813, being disbanded in 1820. The present 2nd Batt., however, was formerly the Lanarkshire Regt., and was affiliated to the 62nd in 1881. The Regiment's services in India, in the three great battles of the Sikh war, are noted, and the curious history of the colours, lost in the sea during the landing of the troops in a storm, and recovered eight months afterwards, and now hanging in Salisbury Cathedral, whilst the colours meanwhile given to replace them were burnt by accident in a boat on the Ganges. In 1855 the Regiment took a prominent part in the siege of Sebastopol and the attack on the Redan.

The 99th foot (the 2nd Batt. Wilts Regt.) was raised in 1824 as the Lanarkshire Regt. Four regiments bearing the same number had previously been raised and disbanded, the first of them in 1760 at Salisbury. Served in Australia and fought in the Maori War 1845, and at the capture of Pekin 1860. Its title was changed to "The Duke of Edinburgh's Regt." 1874, and it continued a Scottish Lowland Regiment until 1886. Fought in the Zulu War 1879, and the South African War 1900—1902.

The 3rd Batt., "The Wiltshire Militia." The Militia existed as early as 1570, and 1200 trained men in companies were ready to resist the Spanish Armada. In 1641, Lord Pembroke was appointed to organise them. In 1685 they were at the Battle of Sedgmoor. In 1697 Wilts had four regiments, amounting to 2366 foot men. In 1750 there were 10 companies of 80 men each. In 1759 the Wiltshire Militia was numbered 33 (as on the colours now in St. James' Church, Devizes) in the order of precedence of Militia Regiments. During the Napoleonic Wars a second Militia Regiment was raised in Wilts, known as the "Yellow Regiment," and their colours hang in Salisbury Cathedral. The Militia volunteered for foreign service in 1814, 1855, and 1901. In 1881 they became the 3rd Batt. of the Wiltshire Regt., and in 1908 the title "Militia" gave place to that of "The Special Reserve," and their colours now bear the battle honours of the Wiltshire Regiment.

The 4th Battalion. In 1908 the old Rifle Volunteer Corps, raised originally in 1859, and organised in 1861 into the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Wilts Rifle Volunteers, became the 4th Batt. of the Wiltshire Regiment.

The great achievements of the seven Battalions of the Regiment, and their various sub-divisions, during the Great War 1914—18, in which they

lost 4924 officers and men killed or died of disease, fills the last half of the book, which is an excellent summary of the history of the Regiment, short, clear, and readable.

**Some Old Houses of Devizes, No. 15. The House No. 22, 23, The Brittox. By Ed. Kite. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 30th, 1922.**

Mr. Kite gives the early spellings of "The Brittox" as "La Britasche," 1307—26; "la Brutax," 1417; "le Brytax," 1546; "The Bryttax," 1556; "The Brittox," 1567. The "Bretesque," the wooden tower or defences protecting the drawbridge at the entrance of the outer Baily of the Castle, which gave its name to the street, stood close to the houses here described. [Mr. Kite mentions that a field at Studley close to the site of Stanley Abbey, bears the name of "the Brittox," and suggests that it may perhaps mark the entrance to the outer precincts of the Abbey.] William Coventre is believed to have leased No. 22 in 1417 to Roger Birbur (the Barber) and later to have given it as part of the endowment of a chantry in St. Mary's Church. In 1558—9 the churchwardens leased it for 99 years to Robert Drew of Southbroom, and it was long occupied by the family of Fitzall or Fidsall, Mary Fitzall being the tenant, 1669—81. Here the Anabaptists of Devizes met in 1669, numbering then from sixty to eighty, and continued to meet for over a century, their head and teacher at first being Thomas Hicks. In 1664 Sam. Fitzall, clothier, obtained a new lease for 99 years. Joseph Wright, who died 1712, occupied the premises, and during the occupancy of John Filkes, in 1780, the congregation moved into their newly-built chapel in Maryport Street. Mr. Kite mentions the principal ministers ejected under the Act of Uniformity in 1662 who had charge of Nonconformist congregations in Devizes, John Frayling, Rector of Compton (Bassett?) preached with Obadiah Wills to an "Independent" congregation in 1669, in the house of John Freeme. Ben. Flower, s. of Roger Flower, Rector of Castle Combe and Little Cheverell, was ejected from Cardiff and became pastor of congregations at Chippenham and Devizes until 1709. Nathaniel Chauncey, b. 1679, s. of Ichabod Chauncey, minister of Redcliffe, Bristol, was a minister at Devizes for nearly 50 years, and is buried in St. Mary's Church. John Filkes assisted Ben. Flower from 1703 to 1709, dying 1723. Obadiah Wills resigning the Rectory of Alton Barnes in 1660 preached at Devizes. Timothy Sacheverell, ejected from Tarrant Hinton, Dorset, came to Devizes in 1672. He married, first, Mary, d. of John Conant Puritan, pastor of St. Thomas, Sarum, and secondly, Bridget, (? d. of John Grayle, of Collingbourne Ducis, and Rector of Tidworth). He was the uncle of Joshua Sacheverell, Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, whose third son, Henry, became the famous Dr. Sacheverell.

**Some Old Houses of Devizes, No. 16. The Rectory House, and succession of Rectors. By Ed. Kite. *Wiltshire Gazette*; Dec. 14th and 21st, 1922.**

The present Rectory was purchased *cir.* 1776, the old Rectory stood near where the Parish Room stands now, in or adjoining St. John's Churchyard.

It had ceased to be the residence of the Rector before 1704, having apparently suffered in the Civil War, for an entry in the "Commons' Journal," 1646, May 28th, "ordered that all such materials as are now remaining in the Castle of the Devizes, and which were part of, or belonging to St. John's Church, or to the Parsonage House belonging to the said Church, shall be forthwith restored to the Churchwardens there, for the re-edifying of the said Church and Parsonage House." In 1783 it was described as "a small Thatched Cottage" and a faculty authorised its entire removal. Mr. Kite gives a very useful list of the Rectors, with notes on each, from 1192 to 1922, with details of their lives and family connections.

**Some Old Houses of Devizes, No. 17. "The Croft," in Southbroom.** *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 18th, 1923.

"The Spital Croft" was the site of a Leper Hospital dedicated to SS. James and Dionysius (Denis), to which K. John granted in 1208 a two days fair annually on the Feast of St. Denis and the following day, for its support, but in 1226 Hen. III. grants to Bp. Richard Poore, Lord of the Manor of Bishops Cannings, a Fair at South Brome lasting four days, a grant confirmed in 1378 and 1395. This was evidently a continuation of the fair granted to the Leper Hospital, which perhaps had ceased to exist. This fair on the Green continued to be held on the feast of St. Dionysius (Oct. 9th) and five following days until the introduction of the new style in 1751, when the date became Oct. 20th, at which it is still held. Amongst the tenants or owners of the house at Spital Croft was Frederick Robbins, born at the Manor House, Woodborough, who in early life settled on an island on the north coast of Tasmania, still known as "Robbins' Island," and later returning to Devizes became a partner in the brewery of "Humby & Robbins," died 1896 at the age of 92, and is buried at Woodborough.

**Remarks on Mr. Stone's paper on the date of Stonehenge, and on the dating of Megalithic Structures by astronomical means. By Rear-Admiral Boyle T. Somerville, C.M.G.** *Man*, Sept., 1922. No. 77, pp. 133—137.

Mr. Stone's paper in *Man*, Aug., 1922, was noticed in the Dec., 1922, number of the *Magazine*. In his criticisms Adm. Somerville lays stress on the difference between the "true sun" and the "apparent sun" at sunrise, as "true sunrise" takes place several minutes later than "apparent sunrise," and at a distance from the apparent position. He further refers to the difficulty of laying out an accurate axial line, "not only are the stones of Megalithic monuments themselves so rough in shape, and so large in dimensions that an accurate axial line can scarcely be laid out, but also they are seldom if ever found truly symmetrically placed."

He also asks which actual point of the sunrise are we to take as that for which the ancient builders laid out their line? When the upper edge of the sun appeared above the horizon? When it was half risen? Or when it was wholly risen? At Stonehenge for example if the azimuth of the *first appearance* be taken, the date works out at 1840 B.C. If the azimuth

of the sun's centre when *half risen* be taken, the date is set back to about 3310 B.C. If it be *wholly risen* the date would be 5200 B.C. He suggests a star as more likely to provide a correct result than the sun, and concludes that "to attempt to date either of the two circles (the blue stone circle and the sarsen circle, which he assumes are of different ages) at Stonehenge by the azimuth of the midsummer sunrise is useless, as the present condition of the ruin of the monument is too great to lay out from the ground plan of either circle an orientation line of sufficient accuracy. If, however, the orientation towards Silbury (Sidbury) Hill, eight miles distant, can be considered a probability, as it was by Sir Norman Lockyer, the limits of date given by him, namely 200 years on either side of 1680 B.C. are justified for whichever circle to which it related."

**Stonehenge. Notes on the Midsummer Sunrise. A reply to Man, 1922. 77. By E. Herbert Stone.**

*Man*, Nov., 1922, pp. 171—174.

Mr. Stone replies to Admiral Somerville's criticisms, that the difference between "real" and "apparent" sunrise was allowed for in Lockyer's calculations, and that the axis of the structure and its prolongation in the centre line of the avenue was determined with great accuracy by both Petrie and Lockyer. As to the three stages of sunrise, the first gleam of sunrise above the horizon "is that which has been accepted as a matter of course by all previous investigators, as even apart from the question of a reasonable date we may consider the first gleam of the rising sun as that which would most naturally appeal to the builders of Stonehenge." As to the two circles of different ages—Prof. Gowland and Col. Hawley by their excavations have conclusively proved that in the monument as it now stands the two circles are contemporaneous and the axis is that of the sarsen circle. He sums up and defines the present position of the controversy as giving the date 2040 to 1840 B.C.

**The Age of Stonehenge. By T. Rice Holmes, Litt. D.**

*The Antiquaries' Journal*, Oct., 1922, Vol. II., pp. 344—349.

This is a reply to Mr. Stone's paper in the *Nineteenth Century*, Jan., 1922, (noticed *W.A.M.*, xlii., pp. 88, 89), wherein he set out to vindicate Sir Norman Lockyer's theory against Dr. Rice Holmes' criticisms. He rightly points out that 1840 B.C., the limit assigned by Mr. Stone himself, may be well within the Early Bronze Age, so that, even if the astronomical date is accepted, it does not mean that Stonehenge is necessarily of Neolithic origin. He also makes the point that the midsummer sunrise "is rarely visible at Stonehenge," and that on June 21st, 1903, it was visible for the first time for nearly ten years. He then proceeds in a thoroughly unrepentant spirit to recapitulate his objections to what he regards as the "assumptions" necessary to support the astronomical theory. He remarks, too, that, "although as everyone who has studied the subject knows, from the point of view of an observer standing on or behind the altar stone, the sun's upper rim first appears north of the Friar's Heel and appeared still further

north when Stonehenge was built, it does not follow that the Friar's Heel was not used for observing, or that Lockyer was right in leaving it out of his calculations." He also falls foul of the idea that the axis line was prolonged forwards to Sidbury Hill, and backward to Groveley. "Since no avenue was made towards Groveley Mr. Stone's supposition that 'the Groveley extension line was purposely set out' is a baseless guess."

### **Stonehenge : Concerning the Four Stations. By**

**E. Herbert Stone.** *Nature*, Feb. 17th, 1923, pp. 220—222, with diagram. Mr. Stone, in this paper, is concerned specially with the two earth mounds just inside the earth bank of Stonehenge. These two mounds exactly correspond with the two stones now standing just within the bank. In consequence of the finding of an interment of burnt bones in one of them excavated by Sir R. Colt Hoare, these two mounds have been regarded as Bronze Age barrows, and as the ditch appears to encroach on them, they have been cited by many writers, including Dr. Rice Holmes in *Ancient Britain*, as strong evidence that the ditch was dug and Stonehenge erected *after* at least two round barrows already existed on the ground. Mr. Stone uses the evidence of Col. Hawley's most recent excavations with much weight on this point against Dr. Rice Holmes. "That these mounds are really positions which were once occupied by stones has, however, now been placed beyond doubt by the excavations lately carried out by Col. Hawley, in the course of which the crater or hollow in the middle of one of these sites (No. 92) was completely cleared down to the original chalk rock. I inspected the bottom of the hole when it had just been cleared out, and it was evident that it had been dug as the foundation pit for a large stone." And he quotes Col. Hawley's report, "Nearly in the middle of the place was a large hole. Sir Richard Colt Hoare mentions having opened it without result, consequently it was in a very disturbed state and afforded nothing of interest until it had been emptied. It was then seen that it must formerly have contained a large stone, perhaps about the size of the one (No. 91) lying near the rampart a little way to the east. . . . On the north side, forming part of the hole, was an incline in the solid chalk for introducing the stone somewhat similar to those met with in the Stonehenge circle. The hole was about 4 feet deep."

Mr. Stone suggests that "most of the material of these so-called mounds is merely the soil thrown out by Colt Hoare in making his excavations." Against this, however, is the fact that Hoare himself speaks of them as *mounds*. On the other hand Mr. Stone makes the point that Stukeley (1740), Wood, Dr. John Smith, Waltire, and the Rev. Richard Warner (1801) all speak of two *holes*, and not *mounds*, on these sites. Dr. John Smith, 1771, says, "Directly north and south of the Temple, just within the vallum of the ditch, is the appearance of two circular holes, encompassed with the earth that was thrown out of them. But they are now almost effaced by time." Mr. Stone concludes that both sites were originally occupied by stones, and that the stone from No. 94 "had already been removed in the Bronze Age, as a cremated interment was found by Colt Hoare in the foundation pit."

[**Salisbury Cathedral and Stonehenge**]. "The Two Temples." By Bart Kennedy. An imaginative article in *Bart's Broadsheet*, Oct. 20th, 1922. (Published at Brighton.) Reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 26th, 1922.

**Lacock Abbey.** Articles by H. Avray Tipping in *Country Life*, March 3rd, 10th and 17th, 1923. That on March 3rd, pp. 280—287, contains a sketch of the history of the Abbey, and of its architecture, the latter chiefly taken from Mr. Brakspear's account (*W.A.M.* xxxi., 196), accompanied by a series of excellent photographs, many of them of points not illustrated before—"The S. and E. Elevations"; "The Chapter House and E. Walk of the Cloister (from inside the Chapter House)"; "The Sacristy and Chapels"; "Looking down the E. Walk of the Cloister" (two photos); "Cloister Work of the 14th and 15th Centuries"; "The Nuns' Warming House" (with the bronze cauldron); "The roof of the Frater"; "The N. end of the E. Elevation"; "Inside the Stable Court, looking N.W."; "Outside the Stable Court, looking W."; "The E. range of the Stable Court, meeting the N.E. corner of the Monastic building"; "Ground Plan" (Mr. Brakspear's).

Part II., March 10th, contains a good account of the career of Will. Sharington, and an appreciation of the influence of his work on the progress of English Renaissance architecture, largely founded on papers by Mr. C. H. Talbot and Preb. Clarke Maxwell in this *Magazine*. Mr. Tipping writes of him:—"As an active and informed supporter of the movement from Gothic to Renaissance principles he arouses our interest and deserves our esteem. He belonged to, and may even have led, the small band of Englishmen who, in the middle years of the sixteenth century, sought to found the new architecture on models derived direct from Italy." The illustrations in this number are:—"The East Elevation"; "Roofs of House and Stables"; "A long line of Sharington's Chimney Shafts"; "Roof walk along the top of the N. wall of the destroyed Church"; "Tables in the middle and top rooms of Sharington's Tower"; "Stair Turret opening on to the roof of Sharington's Tower"; "The way to the top room of Sharington's Tower"; "Detail of Chimney Shafts"; "From the W. end of the Roof Walk"; "S.E. corner of the Cloister Garth"; "S.E. corner of the Stable Court"; "The full extent of the East Elevation"; "Sharington's Tower"; "Ancient Bridge over the Avon."

Part III., March 17th, pp. 352—359. This part has photographs of "Ivory Talbot's Gothic Arch" (entrance); "Interior of the Hall rebuilt in the 'Gothick taste' by Ivory Talbot in 1753—55"; "The Library—the wainscoting is of Sir John Talbot's time (d. 1714)"; "The Dining Room decorated by Ivory Talbot in the prevailing Georgian manner of his day"; "The Stone Gallery, it occupies the east portion of the Nuns' Dorter"; "Furniture in Sharington's Stone Gallery"; "Between the windows of the Dining Room"; "Sharington's Tomb in Lacock Church"; "A Jamb of Sharington's Gallery Chimney-piece"; "Helmet with the Talbot Lion"; "Pseudo-Gothic Hall and Oriels (exterior)"; "Lacock Abbey in 1684, from a sketch by Thomas Dingley."

Sharlington's chimneypiece in the Stone Gallery is described as showing a refinement of Italian feeling displayed by no other existing English chimneypiece or monument of the 16th century. Mr. Tipping suggests that chimneypieces of the same style at Apethorp and Boughton, in Northants, may both have been carved by Chapman under the influence of Sharlington. The Sharlington monument in the Church, he thinks, was probably designed and begun by Sharlington himself, but never finished as it bears no inscription. Sir John Talbot's work in re-decorating the dining room and re-building the hall as one of the earliest examples of the Gothic revival is described. To him is due the destruction of many of Sharlington's windows, chimnies, and other details.

**Lacock Church and Village.** By H. Avray Tipping. *Country Life*, March 31st and April 7th, 1923, pp. 443—446, 475—479.

Of the Church good illustrations are given of "The N. side"; "The high E. Window of the Nave"; "The W. End"; "The E. End"; "Looking down the Nave"; "Interior of the Chantry"; "Jacobean Mural Tablet of painted oak (Sir Robert Baynard and his wife)"; "The 15th century Cup used as a Chalice." The village has the following 13 illustrations:—"At the Church Gates"; "14th cent. Doorway in Church Street"; "Doorway of the Old Angel in Church Street"; "Chimney Corner in the Old Angel"; "Looking up Church Street from the Chippenham Road"; "Ancient timber-framed dwellings in Church Street"; "The Raised Causeway and the George Inn"; "Stone-tiled Dormers"; "Old Kitchen Fire in the George Inn"; "The Dog-turned Wheel of the Spit"; "The Porch House"; "Looking down the High Street with the Red Lion, the 14th cent. Barn, and the Abbey Chamberlain's Dwelling"; "A Timber-framed House in the High Street."

If Lacock Abbey did not exist, Lacock Church and village would still be among the most notable and interesting sights of Wiltshire. As it is the Abbey has generally absorbed the attention of writers on Wiltshire, and the village has never before been so worthily illustrated. The Church of the 14th and 15th centuries is shortly described, and it is noted that the monument of late Renaissance type to Sir John Talbot, which blocked up the westernmost of the two north windows of the Chantry, and was removed when that window, the tracery of which was almost uninjured, was reopened, has been re-erected in the west end of the High Street as the nucleus of the War Memorial. The various interesting houses of the village of the 14th and later centuries are touched on, among which the Porch House, and another on the south side of the High Street, both of the 15th century, are described somewhat more in detail. Of the house near the Barn and the Abbey entrance which is supposed to have been the dwelling of the Abbey Chamberlain, it is suggested that that office may have been hereditary, and that the Chamberlain family who occupied it some years ago may be descendants of the Abbey official.

**Scraper-core Industries in North Wilts.** By the **Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, F.S.A.** Reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia," vol. III., part 4. 1921. 18 plates. 8vo, pp. 27.

This is another instalment of the author's elaborate studies of the worked flints of Windmill Hill, Avebury, and Hackpen Hill. He suggests that three series of cores and flakes presumably belong to three different periods, the white flints of Windmill Hill with decayed surface being the earliest, of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age as he suggests. With regard to these white flints he notices one important point, that those from the thin chalk land at the top of Windmill Hill have very few iron mould markings, whilst on the more chalky clayey footslopes of the hill both blue and white flints exhibit these marks freely. "It seems clear that the plough was not the cause of these markings, and likely enough that the chalky clayey soil was." He would assign the blue series of flints found on Hackpen and elsewhere to the late Bronze Age, and the black grey flints to the Late Celtic Age perhaps. Respecting patina as a criterion of age he writes:—"Although the formation of patina is a complicated question, a close study of both the naturally fractured and the 'human' flints, with special regard to the succession of patinas on those re-chipped or fractured by man or by nature, makes it evident that the decay of the surfaces to the extent of whitening took place during the earlier surface periods, *e.g.*, Neolithic and perhaps Early Bronze Age, and afterwards did not occur again in the same intensity. The white patinated Avebury-Windmill flints, both 'human' and 'natural' and the white patinated, naturally produced specimens on the Hackpen sites, were plainly all chipped or thermally fractured, as the case may be, during the same space of time. The blue patinated Hackpen 'human' flints are therefore later than than the white Avebury Windmill specimens for they are sometimes made from a naturally fractured flint bearing a white patina." Mr. Kendall buttresses his arguments by the claim that in a long series of cores arranged according to colour and patination it is possible to see a difference in the style of flaking which corresponds with the difference of patina, proving that the latter is not accidental. There are 18 plates of admirably drawn flints from Windmill Hill, Avebury Down, and Hackpen.

**The Black Death in Dorset (1348—1349).** By **Rev. Canon J. M. J. Fletcher.** *Dorset Nat. Hist. and Ant. Field Club Trans.*, 1922.

This is an excellent account of the plague in Dorset, where it is said to have appeared first in England at the port of Melcombe Regis or Weymouth on July 7th, 1348. Canon Fletcher uses the records of Institutions to Benefices caused by the death of previous incumbents as almost the only available means of calculating the number of deaths. He finds that the institutions in Dorset previous to 1348 were about seven in seven months whereas in the seven plague months they were, according to Gasquet, 81, but according to the actual records of Institutions at Salisbury, 100, and 28 in the succeeding four months. Comparing this with the neighbouring counties of Wilts and Hants he finds that institutions owing to deaths of incumbents were in Wilts 29 in 1347, 72 in 1348, 103 in 1349, whilst they rose to 128 in 1361, the year when the plague returned, and he mentions that all the inmates of Ivychurch Priory died except one—whilst in Hants the institutions were ten times the usual number in the ten months of the plague.



**Excursion to Mere and Maiden Bradley, in Wiltshire. April 20th—26th. Easter, 1916. Report by Dr. B. Pope Bartlett and John Scanes.** (Reprinted from *Proceedings of Geologists' Association*, vol. xxvii., pt. 3. 1916).

Pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 117—134. A folding "Geological map of the country around Mere, S. W. Wilts, and N. Dorset," shows the Great Gault running across the country from west to east immediately south of West Knoyle, Charnage Hill, Mere, Zeals House, and Bourton.

There are photos of "Section in the Cornstone Beds, Basement Bed of Lower Chalk, Lower Pit, Search Farm"; "View from Search Farm (E. of Stourton) showing line of the Great Gault and its topographical effect"; "Blackhill Quarry (W. of Longbridge Deverill)"; "Dead Maid Quarry (W. of Mere)"; "Baycliffe Quarry"; "Charnage Lime Kiln Quarry"; and sections in the text of "Dead Maid Quarry"; "Upper Cretaceous Beds at Norton Ferris" (E. of Kilmington); and "Maiden Bradley Quarry." Mr. Scanes dwells especially on the transfer of what used to be called "The Warminster Upper Greensand," with its remarkable assemblage of fossils, from the Upper Greensand (Selbornian stage), to the base of the Lower Chalk (Cenomanian stage), a transfer chiefly due to Mr. Scane's own researches, by which the Upper Greensand is deprived of 95 per cent. of its accepted fauna. Incidentally he mentions that Shearwater Lake was formed about a century ago by drowning old workings for brickmaking from the Gault. He also pointed out that Baker, the fossil collector, obtained a large number of his specimens of the so-called "Warminster Upper Greensand" type from Maiden Bradley Quarry, and that these were taken to Warminster and sold as "Warminster Upper Greensand fossils." The various strata seen in the exposures visited are carefully described, and their characteristic fossils mentioned. Wolverton Cave, S.W. of Zeals House, was visited, "an excavation of uncertain age, but undoubtedly made for the purpose of obtaining building stone from the tough Glauconitic Greensand Stone."

**A Map of Ancient Sites in the New Forest, Cranborne Chase and Bournemouth District.** By Heywood Sumner, F.S.A. [1923].

Folded in case. 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.  $\times$  16 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Price, mounted, 7s. 6d.; unmounted, 4s. 6d. net. Round barrows, long barrows, defensive camps, dykes, pastoral enclosures, Romano-British villages, Roman villas, pottery kiln sites, Roman finds, and Norman castles are all distinguished on the map by appropriate symbols. Roman roads are also marked, as well as the boundaries of Cranbourne Chase and the New Forest, and letters on the Map refer to a series of the chief authorities on the antiquities, of which a list is given in one corner. The area of the map is of course for the most part in Dorset and Hants; but the whole of the southern border of Wilts from West Dean to Shaftesbury is contained in the northern portion. It is needless to say that with Mr. Heywood Sumner's beautiful lettering the map is good to look at as well as extremely valuable to anyone who wants to know at a glance what the antiquities of the district are and where to find them. It will be of great use to all archæologists.

## ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

**Museum.**

- Presented by REV. C. F. BURGESS : Bones, human and animal, found by Boy Scouts in a cleft? or cave? at Slaughterford, 1922.
- ” ” MR. ALFRED STRATTON, of Overton, and MRS. BLYTH : A spring gun, which belonged to the late Mr. Alfred Stratton, of Rushall.
- ” ” PROF. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE : Fragments of deer horn picks and flints found in excavations in Silbury, Aug., 1922.
- ” ” MR. G. W. GODMAN : Polished flint celt found on down a mile west of Urchfont Hill.
- ” ” REV. E. H. GODDARD : Polished flint celt from Maddington. “Muddlers fork” used in S. Wilts (Chilmark) in building “mud” walls.
- ” ” REV. C. V. GODDARD : Large-headed nail for wheel instead of tyre, from Chilmark. Medieval iron knife blades and meat hook, from old site at Baverstock. Wooden tinder box with its actual accessories, irons, flints, sulphur matches and tinder, used in S. Wilts until 1908 by an old woman who had never used ordinary matches.
- ” ” MISS MARIA COWARD ; Objects collected by her father, the late Mr. Richard Coward, of Roundway. A small socketed and looped bronze spear head, two bronze awls, a bronze ring, shale ring found in urn in a barrow on the down above Calstone, bronze Roman spring brooch with T-shaped head, two iron knife blades? handle and upper part of ewer-shaped bronze vessel, Roman?

**The Library.**

- Presented by MR. W. HEWARD BELL : Two sketches of Inglesham Church.
- ” ” THE COMPILER, REV. E. H. GODDARD : MS. collections for the Bibliography of the Writings of Wiltshire Authors, arranged alphabetically, and the sets of drawers containing them. “N. Wilts Church Magazine” for six years. Twenty-five Wilts photographs.
- ” ” THE AUTHOR, MR. O. G. S. CRAWFORD, F.S.A. : “The Andover District, an account of Sheet 283 of the One-Inch Ordnance Map.” 1922.
- ” ” MRS. STORY MASKELYNE : “Bristol Diocesan Review” for 1922. Sale Catalogue of the Story Maskelyne Collection of Ancient Gems.
- ” ” THE AUTHOR, REV. H. G. O. KENDALL, F.S.A., “Scraper Core Industries in North Wilts.” 1922. Reprint from *Proc. Prehist. Soc. of East Anglia*.
- ” ” REV. C. V. GODDARD : Old document *re* Thomas Goddard, of Sarum. 1712.

- Presented by MAJOR G. J. BUXTON: A large parcel of old deeds connected with Little Park, in Wootton Bassett.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. J. F. JACKSON: Reprint of paper on "Jurassic Chronology." 1922.
- " " CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON: "Scheme for the Administration of the Legacy given for the benefit of the Poor of Devizes by the Will of the late Frank Simpson, Esq." 1923.
- " " THE EDITOR, REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD, F.S.A.: "Proceedings of the Congress of the British Arch. Assoc. at Bath. 1922."
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. E. H. STONE, F.S.A.: "Stonehenge; Concerning the Four Stations." 1923. "The Age of Stonehenge," from the *Antiquaries' Journal*. 1923. An accurate Plan of Stonehenge based on Prof. Petrie's, brought up to date. 1922.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. W. MAURICE ADAMS: "Wolfhall Memories," 2 vols. of mounted cuttings from papers.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. HEYWOOD SUMNER, F.S.A.: "A Map of Ancient Sites in the New Forest, Cranborne Chase, and Bournemouth Districts."
- " " REV. H. E. KETCHLEY: Six photographs of Biddestone.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MRS. SOPHIA MURDOCH: "Records of the Speke Family of Jordans, Somerset." 1923. 4to.
- " " THE AUTHOR, REV. E. RHYS JONES: "John Rose," of Amesbury (excerpt from *Amesbury Parish Mag.*, Oct., 1922).
- " " THE AUTHOR, CANON J. M. J. FLETCHER: "The Black Death in Dorset." *Dorset Nat. Hist. and Field Club Trans.* 1922.
- " " THE CURATOR, MR. F. STEVENS, F.S.A.: "Annual Report of the Salisbury, S. Wilts, and Blackmore Museums for 1921—22."
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. J. SCANES: "Excursion to Mere and Maiden Bradley, April 20th—26th, Easter, 1916." Reprint from *Proc. of Geologists' Assoc.*
- " " MR. A. D. PASSMORE: Photographs of Braydon Lane Toll Board, Longdean Stone Circle, Silbury Excavations, Hangman's Stone, and many others.
- " " THE REV. R. W. BRADFORD: A large folio blank scrap book.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MRS. E. M. RICHARDSON: "The Lion and the Rose. The Great Howard Story. Norfolk Line 957—1646; Suffolk Line, 1603—1917." 1923. 2 vols. 8vo.,
- " " MR. H. W. DARTNELL: "Amesbury Parish Magazine," 1922. Wilts Illustrations, &c.
- " " MR. JOHN SADLER: "The Story of my Heart, by Richard Jefferies," and two other Wiltshire books.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. F. M. WILLIS: Translations from Horace into Wiltshire dialect, from *The Oxford Magazine*.
- " " THE AUTHOR: MR. ALFRED WILLIAMS: "Folk Songs of the Upper Thames, with an Essay on Folk Song activity in the Upper Thames neighbourhood." 1923.

# WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Accounts for the Year 1922.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, Jan. 1st, 1922	...	...	78	13	0		
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>							
Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions	217	6	6				
Transfer from Life Membership Fund...	6	15	10				
Sales of Books and Magazines	...	224	2	4			
Sale of Block	...	10	6	7			
Proceeds of Annual Meeting	...	...	7	6			
Bank and War Stock Interest	...	15	14	6			
	...	4	8	5			
					£333	12	4
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>							
Stationery, Carriage, Postages, and Miscellaneous Expenses	...	...	...	14	1	10	
Printing, Engraving, &c., for Magazines:—							
No. 136	...	114	6	8			
No. 137	...	107	11	0			
Museum Expenses:—							
Attendant	...	26	0	0			
Gas, Coke, Water, &c.	...	13	18	0			
Financial Secretary's Salary and Commission	...	39	18	0			
					£333	16	11
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1922	...	...	35	15	5		
					£333	12	4

## MUSEUM MAINTENANCE FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, Jan. 1st, 1922	...	19	19	2			
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>							
Subscriptions	...	29	11	9			
Admissions to Museum and Donations in Box	...	15	5	4			
Sale of Catalogues and Duplicate Books	...	4	11	0			
Devises Field Club, balance of funds in hand on winding up...	...	1	6	8			
Transfer from Museum Purchase Fund	...	...	4	1			
					£70	18	0
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>							
Repairs to Museum roof	...	4	9	5			
Additions to Museum and Library	...	7	11	0			
House Duty and Land Tax on Museum	...	3	1	3			
Fire Insurance Premium	...	4	10	0			
Employers' ditto	...	...	7	6			
Stationery	...	...	6	9			
Sundries	...	...	3	17	7		
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1922	...	24	3	6			
					46	14	6
					£70	18	0

MUSEUM ENLARGEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance, Jan. 1st, 1922	67 0 4	Balance, Dec. 31st, 1922	80 0 4
Rent of Caretaker's Rooms	13 0 0		
	<u>£80 0 4</u>		<u>£80 0 4</u>

MUSEUM PURCHASE FUND.

£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance, Jan. 1st, 1922	78 10 0	Sundry Purchases for Museum and Library	44 6 6
Sale of Ethnological objects, less expenses	64 19 0	Transfer to Museum Maintenance Fund	4 1
Sale of Duplicate Books, &c.	1 2 8	Balance, Dec. 31st, 1922	100 8 0
Interest accrued on 2 War Savings Certificates sold	6 11		
	<u>£144 18 7</u>		<u>£144 18 7</u>

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance, Jan. 1st, 1922	66 5 2	One-tenth to General Account	6 15 10
Savings Bank Interest	1 13 4	Balance in Savings Bank, Dec. 31st, 1922	61 2 8
	<u>£67 18 6</u>		<u>£67 18 6</u>

REGISTER OF BISHOP SIMON OF GHENT FUND.

£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance, Jan. 1st, 1922	13 16 7	Balance, Dec. 31st, 1922	13 16 7

Audited and found correct,  
9th May, 1923.

G. S. A. WAYLEN,  
W. M. HOPKINS, } *Auditors.*

DAVID OWEN,  
*Financial Secretary.*

## BRADFORD-ON-AVON TITHE BARN.

Account for the Year ending December 31st, 1922.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance, December 21st, 1921	...	Caretaker	...	2	0	0
Visitors' Fees	...	Repairs to roof	...	2	5	0
Pamphlets sold	...	Sir C. E. H. Hobhouse, Bart., Wayleave	...	...	1	2
		Commission on Pamphlets	...	...	3	0
		Roll of Tickets	...	...	1	6
		Nettle-cutting	...	...	2	6
		Balance, December 31st, 1922	...	39	5	11
				<u>£43 19 1</u>		
				<u>£43 19 1</u>		



28 OCT 1938

## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS (*Continued*).

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long, Nos. 46-47 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7s. 6d. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

WILTSHIRE—The TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D. 1659-1670. Corrected and enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10s.

WILTSHIRE INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM. CHARLES I. 8vo, pp. vii. + 501. 1901. With full index. In 8 parts, as issued. Price 13s.

DITTO. IN THE REIGNS OF HEN. III., ED. I., and ED. II. 8vo, pp. xv., 505. In parts as issued. Price 13s.

DITTO. FROM THE REIGN OF ED. III. 8vo., pp. 402. In six parts as issued. Price 13s.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT STONE MONUMENTS OF WILTSHIRE, STONEHENGE AND AVEBURY, with other references, by W. Jerome Harrison, F.G.S., pp. 169, with 4 illustrations. No. 89, Dec. 1901, of the *Magazine*. Price 5s. 6d. Contains particulars as to 947 books papers, &c., by 732 authors.

THE TROPENELL CARTULARY. An important work in 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 927, containing a great number of deeds connected with property in many Wiltshire Parishes of the 14th and 15th centuries. Only 150 copies were printed, of which a few are left. Price to members, £1 10s., and to non-members £2.

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# North Wilts Museum and LIBRARY AT DEVIZES.

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In answer to the appeal made in 1905 annual subscriptions varying from £2 to 5s. to the amount of about £30 a year for this purpose have been given since then by about sixty Members of the Society and the fund thus set on foot has enabled the Committee to add much to the efficiency of the Library and Museum.

It is very desirable that this fund should be raised to at least £50 a year in order that the General Fund of the Society may be released to a large extent from the cost of the Museum, and set free for the other purposes of the Society.

Subscriptions of 5s. a year, or upwards, are asked for, and should be sent either to MR. D. OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, or REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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## Objects of Antiquity,

AND

## Natural History Specimens,

found in the County of Wilts and to forward them to the Hon. Curator, MR. B. H. CUNNINGTON, Devizes.

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## Old Wiltshire Deeds.

The Society has in recent years received several large consignments of old deeds and papers, no longer of legal value from Solicitors who were clearing out the accumulation of years in their offices. The Committee asks all Wiltshire Solicitors in like circumstances to give the Society the opportunity of acquiring all deeds no longer needed rather than to sell them elsewhere, or destroy them. They often contain matter of great value for the study of Place Names, Topography, and Genealogy.





No. CXXXIX.

DECEMBER, 1923.

VOL. XLII.

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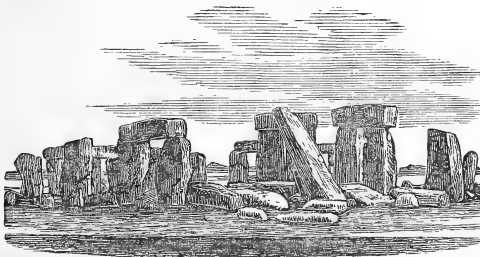
THE  
WILTSHIRE  
Archæological & Natural History  
MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY.  
A. D. 1853.

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EDITED BY  
REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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



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The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological & Natural History

### MAGAZINE.

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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

No. CXXXIX.

DECEMBER, 1923.

VOL. XLII.

NOTES ON WILTSHIRE CHURCHES.

By SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE.

(Continued from p. 214.)

**Chirton.** S. John. [May 14th, 1859.] A Church of interest and in very good condition. It consists of nave with north and south aisles, chancel, western tower, and south porch. The aisles have lead roofs. The nave and chancel and porch covered with tiles. The nave has Norman arcades: on each side three plain (—?) low semicircular arches with circular columns having octagonal capitals. Those on the north have foliage, those on the south plainer but varying, and all rather late in the style. The doorway within the porch is also Norman with some ornament. The inner member of the arch has beaded chevron continued down the jambs, the outer has a cylindrical moulding with bead heads over it, upon shafts with beaded abaci and horizontal bands at intervals on the shafts. The roof of the nave is open, with tie beams. The tower arch pointed, rising at once from the wall without corbels or caps. The windows of the aisles are Decorated, mostly square headed of two and three lights; but pointed and of three lights at the east of the north aisle and at the west of the south aisle. In many of them is much new stained glass. The organ is placed in the north aisle; the whole renewed and refitted within. The chancel arch is obtuse and appears to be modern; and there is a low stone screen across it. The chancel is Decorated, the east window of three lights, those north and south of two lights. On the south a priest's door; and the south-east window has a sedile in its prolonged sill, and in the angle a piscina, simply a stone (—?) without fenestella(?), having a trefoil orifice. In the north-east is the vestry. The chancel is stalled and has a lectern, and is laid with new tiles. The tower is Perpendicular, and has battlement and corner buttresses, west window of three lights, belfry windows of two lights, and two string courses.

There is a piscina near the east end of the south aisle with ogee canopy and quatrefoil orifice. The font is fine Norman, the bowl circular, surrounded by an arcade having shafts. The arches contain figures of the Apostles, and round the top of the bowl a border of foliage, and also toward the base. The walls have been partly rebuilt. The vestry is new.

**Nunton.** [20th Feb., 1872.] A small Church restored by T. H. Wyatt, consisting of nave and chancel, each with south aisle, and west tower engaged in the west end of the aisle. The tower seems to be mostly new, and is of flint and stone, with parapet, but rather low. The arcade of the nave has two Early English pointed arches on circular columns with capitals. Another pointed arch opens to the tower. The chancel arch is Early English, on sort of pilasters having the early hollow square ornament. The chancel is divided from its aisle by two very plain Early English arches with square pier having impost. On the north of the chancel are trefoil-headed lancets. The east window is of three lights—geometrical. The south chancel aisle has Perpendicular square-headed windows and a pointed arch between it and the aisle of the nave. In the nave the windows are new, mostly Decorated. The seats are all open.

**Odstock.** St. Mary. [Feb. 20th, 1872.] This Church has a lofty nave and chancel—with western tower, mostly of flints. The chancel is Early English, has eastern triplet and single lancets north and south. The nave also has lancets; on each side a double lancet set high, and some single. Chancel 22ft. long, 11ft. 9in. wide. Nave 42ft. long, 23ft. wide. The arches to the chancel and tower are plain pointed. There is a piscina on the south side near the east end of the nave. The north and south doorways are similar, of two-chamfered order. There is much chequered masonry of flint and stone both in the tower and nave. The tower is very low, rising little above the roof of the nave; its upper part is Perpendicular with battlement, square-headed two-light belfry windows, and corner buttresses. On the west side is a three-light Perpendicular window. On the north of the tower is a very large projection of irregular polygonal form containing single lancets, and not reaching to the upper part of the tower. The pulpit of carved wood, *temp.* Elizabeth, bears date 1580.

**Ogbourne St. Andrew.** [June, 1845.] A small Church with portions of several styles. The plan is a short nave with narrow aisles, a chancel, south porch, and tower engaged with the west end of the nave. The exterior has very much of a Third Pointed appearance of which character are the aisle windows, which are mostly square-headed of two or four lights. The clerestory has also square-headed windows. The roofs are (—?) without parapets, but the chancel has a slated roof. The tower stands upon three pointed arches opening internally to the nave and aisles, which have mouldings and shafts; its character is entirely Third Pointed. Within it is a fine stone groined roof with elegant bosses. Externally it has an unfinished battlement, and an octagonal turret at the south-west angle. The belfry windows of two lights, and near that on the east side a small niche. On the west side a three-light late window, and beneath it a door with hood on corbel. In the second stage on the south is a square-headed window. The piers of the tower are very strong. The south porch is modern. Within it is a round-arched doorway which, together with the arcades of the nave, is late or transitional Norman. It has one moulding with the toothed ornament, the other with a cylinder and small shafts. Near the door is a (—?). The interior of the nave, though lofty, is confined and much encumbered with

pews, besides the encroachment of a hideous gallery against the tower arch, which further contracts the already contracted nave. Eastward of the tower the nave has two round arches, of a semi-Norman character, frequent in this part of Wiltshire, and having plain soffits without moulding. The columns are circular, having square abaci and some rude foliage in the capitals, the bases square. The foliage varies on each side, and on the north has something like volutes. The south-east respond has an abacus with a beaded moulding. The roof of the nave has an embattled cornice and is painted. There is no chancel arch, but there are stone brackets on the wall which must have supported the screen. On the south a hagioscope from the aisle. The chancel has been ceiled. It has on each side two plain lancets and on the south an obtuse-headed door, now closed. The east window is Middle Pointed, of three lights. The altar is of deal, very mean and covered with dirty green baize. On the south side of the altar is a curious double piscina, under a recess of flattened trefoil form, and the lower part having the scalloped ornament. A string runs above it, which is carried down under a small oblong aumbry retaining its original wooden door and iron bar in front.

The south-west window of the chancel is a lychnoscope and somewhat flattened in its arch. On the south side of the chancel is a large monument to Wm. Goddard, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, 1655. The whole family represented kneeling. All the children but one carry sculls, and between the two old people is a scull.

The font has a plain octagonal bowl on a stem of like form.

**Ogbourne St. George.** [June, 1845.] A larger Church than the preceding and consisting of a chancel and nave with side aisles, a western tower, and a south porch. The external appearance is Third Pointed, but within there is some of the First Pointed work so common in the neighbourhood. The porch and south aisle have moulded parapets, but the rest of the Church has none. The tower is Third Pointed, three stages in height, and embattled, having large and bold gargoyles and a stair-turret on the south, not carried up to the top, and corner buttresses. On the west side is a three-light window, those of the belfry are of two lights. The west door is closed. The north side of the Church is, as usual, the plainest. The south porch has its outer doorway with continued mouldings. Over the inner door is a rich canopied niche. On the north side the door is set unusually far to the east. The windows of the aisles are square-headed of three and four lights; those of the clerestory similar of two lights. The nave has on each side an arcade of First Pointed character, having three arches rising from circular columns with rather early capitals and varying. Those on the south are of the best work and have fine mouldings, with head corbels supporting the hoods. On the north the capitals have circular mouldings, and one a square base. On the south the capitals exhibit a kind of rude foliage, as at Collingbourne Kingston, and in the responds scalloped. The roof of the nave has some tolerable bosses and pierced tracery above the beams. The tower arch is open and has continuous mouldings, as has also the chancel arch, which is less lofty. The pews, etc., are not better than usual. In the chancel arch is the rood screen having

four compartments, one each side of the holy door. There is another screen with part of the loft across the north aisle. The chancel has a pointed arch on each side with continuous mouldings opening to the side aisles, in both which is a screen; that on the north of very fine work painted and gilt. On the south side of the chancel are two pointed recesses set higher in the wall than sedilia usually are, and near them a small pointed niche (perhaps a piscina) and a little square aperture. There is a square aperture (or hagioscope) with trefoil feathering from the chancel to the south aisle. In the latter is the elevated platform of the former altar, also a plain pointed niche. In the south chapel are a few ancient benches. In the north chapel is a bracket against the east wall, and in the eastern pier a pointed niche, and above it a square sloping recess. In the same chapel is also a brass with figures of a man and woman and children below—with this legend:—“Off y<sup>r</sup>. charite pray for the soules of Thomas Goddard & Johan his wife— which Thomas dyed the xxvii. day of August, A<sup>o</sup> M.VXVII. on whose soule I.H.S. have mercy.”

There is a high pew near the eastern part of the nave with Jacobean woodwork. The font is octagonal, each face having quatrefoils. The east window and some others have been deprived of tracery.

**Patney.** St. Swithin. [May 14th, 1859.] A mean Church of small dimensions, having chancel and nave with south porch and wooden belfry, with spire set on the nave. The whole tiled and uniform. The chancel arch is pointed and continuous. The windows are mostly of two lights with the lights merely trefoiled; those at the east and west ends are of three lights. The south-east window of the chancel has the sill extended so as to form two seats with elbows, and on the south of the chancel is a piscina of rather elegant design, with crocketed ogee canopy flanked by pinnacles and containing a stone shelf.

**Pewsey.** St. John. [14th May, 1859.] This Church is larger than its immediate neighbours and consists of a nave with north and south aisles, chancel, western tower, and north porch. There are portions of various styles. The chancel, which is the earliest portion, as regards the outer walls is of mixed flint and stone masonry. The walls of the aisles are also chiefly flint, but the tower, which is Perpendicular, is of fine stone. The arcades of the nave seem to be Early English, plain, with hoods, the piers square, chamfered at the angles, with impost mouldings. The aisles are narrow, and the north aisle goes further westward than the other. The clerestory has Perpendicular square-headed windows of two lights. The nave has a flat plaster ceiling. Most of the windows in the aisles are Perpendicular, of two lights and square-headed. Only those of the clerestory labelled externally. There is a fine open tower arch to the nave, and the tower has a fine stone roof open to the interior, with fan groining. Its west window of five lights is also well seen through the aisle. The organ is placed within the tower. The chancel arch is pointed, upon clustered shafts. On each side of the chancel are three windows, the two eastward of which are single lancets, splayed, and having good mouldings to the (—?) arch continued down the jambs. The westernmost window has similar mouldings, but is



carried down lower and is of two lights, Early Decorated. On the south is a priest's door, having internally a segmental label. On the south is also a piscina having a trefoil arch and octagonal base, also an obtuse arched recess, which looks almost too narrow for a sedile. The east window Decorated of three lights. The font has a new circular bowl on a circular stem surrounded by four small shafts. The evergreen decorations at Whitsuntide were very pretty. The porch renewed in 1804. The roofs of lead, without parapets. The tower is good Perpendicular and of fine masonry embattled having an embattled octagonal turret to the south-east and crocketed pinnacles. The tower is not square and larger from north to south than from east to west. There are some curious gargoyles. The west window, large and fine, has a returned hood, above it a two-light square-labeled window, below it a doorway with flattish arch.

**Poole Keynes.** S. Michael. [June 24th, 1870.] A small Church which is so entirely modernised as to make it doubtful if any part is original. It has nave and chancel and a poor small western tower, unusually small, which perhaps is ancient, but of rather debased character. It has no buttresses, but an embattled parapet, and single belfry windows with trefoil head, much covered with ivy. The (windows?) are poor quasi-modern Gothic in the nave and chancel. The chancel arch a very plain pointed one with continuous mouldings.

**Potterne.** This is a handsome cruciform Church, and a very complete and well preserved specimen of Early English, being quite unmixed, with the exception of the tower, which rises from the centre and is of later work. A more complete Early English specimen on the same scale can scarce be found in the country. There are no side aisles, but the transepts are large, and the whole very uniform. The nave has four single lancets on each side, the transepts have at the ends two long lancets, on the west side three, on the east two, all without mouldings or shafts. Externally they have dripstones, continued in string courses. The chancel has five lancets at the east end, three of which are pierced for windows, and on the north and south enriched internally with fine mouldings and marble shafts. At the sides are three lancets as those of the nave. The west end has three lancets walled up. All the windows except the eastern are plain both within and without, (not?) with mouldings and shafts as at Bishops Cannings. The interior is handsome and very nicely fitted up with new Gothic seats, pulpit, etc., and a good organ in the west gallery. The tower rises upon four large pointed arches in the centre with mouldings continued all down and no shafts. The tower has a rich paneled battlement, partly pierced, and eight crocketed pinnacles which appear to be Rectilinear. The belfry windows on each side are double, very long and handsome, each of four lights with transoms and tracery of a transition character from Decorated to Rectilinear. They are partially filled with stone lattice work, pierced with quatrefoils, a common feature in the west. Between the windows are sets of clustered shafts. At the S.E. angle is an octagonal turret with two tiers of paneling, the lowest pierced, and crowned by a plain large pinnacle without crockets. The font is an octagonal basin set upon a

pedestal of angular form surrounded by four shafts and some pieces of foliage round the lower part of the basin.

The doorways have within the strings carried over them in form of a flat arch. The doorways are plain, the N. and S. porches have crosses on the gables. The roofs are all tiled. The Church has 750 sittings.

**Freshute.** S. George. A curious Church. The plan, west tower, nave, south aisle, and chancel. Some portions early, others of later date. The tower is of very good stone and of Perpendicular character, but not lofty, three stages in height, the parapet embattled, corner buttresses, a turret half way up the south side, the belfry windows of three lights with stone lattice work. The west doorway has a label, and foliage in the span-drel. On each side of the west window is a shield, that on the north bearing a rose with cypher; on the south a cross flory, lamb and flag. The south doorway is Norman, the arch on shafts with foliated capitals, verging to Early English character. The roof is leaded. Some windows are Perpendicular, that at the east of the south aisle square-headed, labeled, and of two lights. The nave is divided from the aisles by four Early English arches, pointed in form and springing from circular columns with scalloped capitals, early in the style. The tower arch, which is not in the centre, is also Early English. The roof has tie beams springing from brackets on small shafts, and the cornice has tracery. The chancel arch is very rude and Early Norman, springing from impost mouldings. On the north side of it is a hagioscope within a moulded arch, and on the south side of it was another now nearly obliterated by the formation of a pew. On the north side of the nave near the chancel arch is a projection for the rood stairs. The chancel has on each side some trefoil lancet windows, having hood-mouldings externally. The east window is Decorated, of three lights, with clustered shafts on the mullions, but the upper part is closed. In the south-west angle of the chancel is a projection in the wall which seems to be caused by the formation of the hagioscope. Against the south wall of the chancel is a finely-sculptured female head. Over the chancel arch are the Royal Arms and Decalogue with date 1605. There is a brass to John Bailey and Mary his wife, 1518, with seven sons and three daughters. The font is a curious Norman one of marble, of circular cup form and very large, having round it deep courses of moulding. It stands on a vast cylindrical column. The Church is clumsily pewed, and has a west gallery with a seraphim.

**Purton.** St. Mary. This fine Church in the form of a cross is particularly remarkable for having two steeples, one a good Perpendicular tower at the west end, the other a plainer tower, crowned by a stone spire, rising from the centre. The nave has side aisles, the north transept is large and projects further than the southern. The chancel has chapels north and south and there is a porch south of the nave. The exterior is generally elegant and well finished. The western tower has an open paneled quatrefoiled parapet and four crocketed pinnacles; on the north side an octagonal turret. The west window is of three lights, and set between two beautiful canopied niches, with groining and fine tabernacle work. There

is a similar niche in the story above. The belfry window, of three lights, has the stone lattice work, but rather less rich than what is found in Somersetshire. The parapets of the Church are generally plain. In the gable of the south transept is a rich Decorated trefoil niche with crocketed triangular canopy, springing from shafts with foliated capitals, and curiously set upon a projecting bracket of foliage. The south porch has a (? parvise) and a stone roof, with an arch across it. The central tower is plain Perpendicular with a battlement and belfry window of two lights. The spire is strong and ribbed. The east end of the south chapel of the chancel has a cross and a niche above its fine Decorated window. The interior of the nave is unluckily much encumbered with pews and galleries. The north aisle is narrower than the southern, and there is no clerestory. The nave is divided from each aisle by three wide pointed arches springing from lofty circular columns, the capitals of which on the north are alternately foliated and octagonal; on the south circular and moulded. The eastern respond on the south side has an early kind of cushion capital. The roof is coved. The west window of the north aisle is Decorated, of three lights, but the other windows of the side aisles and transepts are Perpendicular. Those in the side aisles are very large and fine and early in the style and contain some fine stained glass. The two end windows of the transepts are of four lights and contain some stained glass of uncommon beauty and richness, that on the north has inscriptions and figures of saints. The central tower rises upon plain pointed arches with continuous mouldings and beneath it is a fine stone-groined ceiling. The east wall of the north transept has four pedestals for images. The transept opens to the aisles by plain low arches. On the west side of the north transept is a narrow two-light Perpendicular window. In the chancel arch is a small wood screen. The chancel has on the south side a large chapel opening to it by a wide pointed arch. This chapel has a fine Decorated east window of three lights, and on the south a Perpendicular one, with much stained glass. In the south wall of this chapel is a trefoiled niche with drain and shelf. There is over the door of this chapel a painting on the wall representing a female saint lying dead. The chancel has a coved roof and is wholly Perpendicular. The east window is of three lights, the others of two lights. There is on the south side of the altar a flat arched stall or sedile, equal in width to three. There is also a trefoil niche with two shelves and a quatrefoil orifice to the drain. On the north side of the chancel is an arched recess of Tudor form, with quatrefoil paneling in the spandrels, and groining on the under side. This looks as if it had been an aumbry, but there are no traces of bolts. There is a vestry on the north, opening by a door with wood tracery. There are some portions of old wood seats and desks in the chancel.

**Rodbourne Cheney.** St. Mary. This is a curious Church, consisting of a nave and chancel with the tower between them, and a chapel singularly placed and extending along the south side of the tower and part of the chancel, but hardly reaching in breadth beyond the wall of the nave. The whole is of picturesque grey stone, the chancel covered with the stone flags, and the south chapel presenting, externally, gables. The nave has a plain parapet. The south porch is entered from without by an Early English

doorway with rather depressed arch, but springing from shafts with nail heads in the capital. The dripstone is returned. The openings of the porch are trefoil lancets. The west door of the nave has a label and paneled spandrels. The tower has no buttress and rather tapers in the upper part. Its character is very plain, the belfry window square-headed and very plain, with some open stone lattice work, not rich. The parapet is embattled. The character of the tower is late but rude Perpendicular, of which style is also the general external appearance. All the windows of the nave are of this style, some square-headed. The western one of four lights with depressed arch. In one of the northern windows is some stained glass with a figure of St. Michael. In the nave are some stone corbels which once supported the beams of the roof; a few of these are charged with armorial bearings. The tower has a rude low pointed arch opening to the nave and to the chancel. The interior of the nave is much disfigured with hideous pews and galleries. The chancel has an Early English window of three lancets within a pointed arch. The windows north and south of the chancel are Perpendicular. On the south of the altar is a trefoiled niche with double piscina. The aisle or chapel on the south side is a later addition and very narrow, beginning in a line with the west wall of the tower, but not extending quite to the east end of the chancel. To the nave it opens by a very narrow lancet arch in the wall upon plain impost mouldings. It has no opening in the solid masonry of the south wall of the tower, but eastward of the tower the chancel opens to the chapel by one moulded arch upon imposts. The roof of this chapel is high pitched and open, but two sides are unequal. The framework is set upon large grotesque heads on the side next the chancel, and it is rather plain without tracery or foliation. The windows of this aisle are good Perpendicular of three lights—the [E. ?] pointed, the others square-headed. One has some pieces of very rich stained glass in which appear three angels at the back of a table or altar decked with precious stones and surmounted by a Tudor flower cornice. At the east end is a small rude trefoil niche with a piscina having a quatrefoil orifice. Evidently an altar was placed there. This chapel is damp, dirty, and disused. The roof of the east end of the chancel is boarded. The altar on three steps, but unworthy. The font is Norman with shallow circular mouldings, on a cylindrical shaft with square base, at the angles of which are the wedges, not uncommon in early fonts.

In the chancel is this inscription:—

Reader stand still  
 And this stone will tell thee  
 That it covers the dust of  
 A chaste virgin  
 A virtuous wife  
 A devout matron  
 A widow indeed.

—  
 Sybell  
 —

Who desiring to be deceased  
And to be with Christ  
Went hence  
May 21, 1649.

Reader—Be wise and consider thy latter end. Farewell.

**Rushall.** St. Matthew. [14th May, 1859.] This Church is not interesting. The body was rebuilt in brick, in poor Gothic, in 1812. The chancel arch, however, appears to be original pointed, springing from the wall, and one original Decorated window of two lights has been inserted on the north. The tower is late Perpendicular, of good stone masonry, embattled with battlement and four octagonal pinnacles unfinished. There is a string and gargoyles, corner buttresses, a mutilated W. window, and square-headed belfry windows of two lights. No west doorway. The font has an octagonal bowl, moulded with semicircular arches, apparently Norman. The stem octagonal. The Church has a gallery and organ; nave pewed, chancel stalled.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** [1824.] Sept. 26th we left London at 7 o'clock by the mail and proceeded to Salisbury where we arrived at about 6 o'clock the following morning. The Cathedral is most beautifully placed in a close planted with fine and handsome trees, and completely separated from the town by a lofty wall, with gateways. The Cathedral is highly interesting and curious from being entirely, excepting the upper part of the tower and the spire, in one style of architecture, as it was begun in 1220 and completed in 1262. Its style is very elegant and pure Early English. The plan of the Cathedral is very regular, consisting of a nave and choir each with side aisles, a large transept about the centre, and a smaller one nearer to the east end, and a Lady Chapel eastward of the choir. The west front is of very singular and grand design. It seems to be one of the latest parts of the building and is highly enriched. The nave which forms the centre portion has a high peaked gable. The aisles have flat embattled parapets with turrets at the extremities crowned with large and plain pyramidal pinnacles. The doorways both of the nave and the side aisles are triple, having shallow porches, and the arches crowned with plain triangular canopies. The west window of the nave is a triple one of three lancet lights; those of the aisles consist of two lights with a quatrefoil between their heads, which are trefoiled. The whole of this west front is adorned with several ranges of niches of elegant workmanship; the buttresses also are finely enriched with niches, in some of the niches are statues. The north porch is a very fine Early English specimen; it is equal in height to the aisle and its interior walls are richly wrought with very fine niche work. The interior of the Cathedral is particularly elegant from its extreme lightness which perhaps exceeds that of any other Cathedral. This arises from the numerous windows, and from the piers being slender and graceful, and the arches lofty and narrow. The arches which divide the nave from the aisles are on either side ten in number. They are lofty and narrow and spring from very elegant piers formed of four main shafts with four small and slender ones set in the hollows between them. The capitals are

plainly moulded. The architraves of the arches throughout the whole Church are enriched with the toothed ornament. The triforium in the nave is formed by a wide arch with deep architrave mouldings supported upon beautiful clusters of shafts with rounded capitals; this wide arch is divided into two by a central pier formed of clustered shafts and between the heads of the two arches there is a pierced trefoil or quatrefoil. These two arches are again subdivided into other two and ornamented exactly as the large arch. The clerestory windows are of three lancet lights supported on shafts. All the windows throughout the building are enriched with shafts having plain rounded capitals. In the side aisles of the nave they are mostly arranged in pairs; in other parts there are some combinations of three, five, and seven, but throughout the Church is no window which can be called any other than Early English. The west window is now filled with painted glass of the most rich and splendid colouring which has an amazingly fine effect. The roof of the nave and aisles is simply but elegantly groined with stone. The great arches supporting the tower are bold and fine; those opening to the transepts have been strengthened by two handsome arches built from pier to pier. They have enriched paneled spandrels, and above them a good paneled and embattled parapet. They were erected in Henry 7th's time. Both the western transepts have an eastern aisle, divided by pointed arches, with some piers as those of the nave, others circular with recesses for shafts. The triforium on the east side is exactly the same as that of the nave. On the west side, and at the north and south ends, it is more simple, being only a series of arches divided by a central pier into two with a pierced quatrefoil between the heads. This triforium is pierced and formed into an additional tier of windows which adds considerably to the lightness of the building. At the north and south ends are handsome windows of four lancet lights, with a quatrefoil between the two central lights. The tower has a very fine Perpendicular groined roof opening to the Church internally. The choir has been much altered and refitted by Wyatt, of whose design are the organ screen altar screen, stalls, Bishop's throne, and organ case. The organ screen is of stone and certainly a good Perpendicular imitation. The organ was built by Green, and presented to the Cathedral by George 3rd as an inhabitant of the diocese. The case is not elegant, but the instrument is a very good one. The stall work in the choir is not very good, but the Bishop's throne is a very good handsome work. The alteration in the choir, viz., extending it to the east end of the building, so as to take in the Lady Chapel, is undoubtedly a very great improvement, as the view into the Lady Chapel is very fine from the beautiful combinations of the arches and lightness of the piers in that chapel. The choir arches, piers, &c., are much the same as those of the nave. The ribs of the groining spring, as in the nave, from clustered shafts placed between the arches of the triforium. At the east end of the late choir, above the arches opening to the Lady Chapel, is a handsome five-light window now filled with modern painted glass, as are the eastern windows of the Lady Chapel. The Lady Chapel is in height only equal to the aisles of the choir, and in breadth only to the middle aisle, but it is divided into three aisles by two rows of very slender and elegant pillars supporting pointed arches with architraves enriched with

the toothed ornament. The piers are various forms, some being composed of four very slender shafts clustered; and others being merely very light and slender cylinders. The roof is groined, and springs from the pillars. The windows at the east end are very numerous, and beneath them some good modern niche work is worked, designed by Wyatt, and nearly resembling that at the east end of Lichfield Cathedral. The altar screen is modern Perpendicular but not altogether good. The eastern transept for the most part is of the same character as the western, but the north end of it has on its west side a range of fine trefoiled niches with shafts having enriched foliated capitals. These niches have vestiges of much painting and gilding, and the shafts are finely interlaced with foliage. On the east side is a good Perpendicular lavatory. Above the arches which divide the choir from the eastern transepts is a fine inverted arch which has a good effect. In the southern part of the eastern transept is some good painted glass in one of the windows. There are tombs and monuments in this Cathedral in great numbers and of very great excellence. On the north side of the choir, near where the altar formerly stood, is the highly enriched Perpendicular monumental chapel of Bishop Audley. Its ornaments are of the most delicate and elaborate description, and it is richly gilt and coloured. Near it is a very good Decorated tomb, with very elegant enrichment, of Bishop Bingham. In the north-east transept is the altar tomb of the founder, Bishop Poore. The figure is in pretty good condition, and is represented under a plain trefoiled canopy supported by shafts with foliated capitals. In the same part is a good brass to Bishop Wyvil, A.D. 1375. In the S.E. transept is a tomb with exceedingly fine Decorated canopy and other enrichments to Bishop Bridport who died 1262. The tomb was obviously not erected till long after his death, as it is a specimen of the Decorated style in great perfection. The foliage is remarkably fine. In the nave placed between the piers are several good altar tombs, among which are an altar tomb to Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry 2nd and Rosamund Clifford, who died in 1226. This tomb is partly of wood and is adorned with the range of trefoiled arches and shafts: the effigy is in good preservation, it has chain armour, and a shield charged with six lions—3, 2, 1 (?) of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. A small altar tomb with the recumbent effigy of a child in pontifical robes, with mitre and crosier, under a canopy exactly the same as Bishop Poore. This is said to be the Chorister Bishop. Besides these are various other interesting tombs. In the north transept is a fine marble monument by Flaxman to the late Earl of Malmesbury, and in the south transept an admirably executed modern monument in the Perpendicular style which is here most beautifully copied, to some of the Poore family, descendants of the Bishop. This was designed by Archdeacon Owen, of Salop. There are also two other very fine modern monuments in Perpendicular style and very well executed, one in the north transept, the other in the south. They were executed by a stonemason in the town. The cloisters of the Cathedral are on the south side. They are quite perfect, forming a quadrangle, and are of very beautiful work, either late Early English or early Decorated. The windows are of four lights, with circles quatrefoiled, and are adorned with shafts, some with foliated capitals. The roof is groined with plain ribs and fine foliated bosses. The

Chapter House is entered from the eastern cloister. It is a very beautiful octagon, remarkable for its extreme lightness, which arises from the great size and number of the windows. Its style may be called of the earliest Decorated, but there are several Early English ornaments (about ?) it. The groinings of the roof are executed in plaister, which is painted with representations of scripture subjects. The groinings of the roof spring from a most elegant and light central column. It is circular and surrounded by slender disengaged shafts filleted, and with foliated capitals. The groining also comes down between the windows in very elegant clusters of shafts. The windows are large and much resemble those of the cloisters. Beneath the windows is a range of cinquefoiled niches with shafts having fine foliated capitals. Above them are curious carved figures. The doorway is a fine one, consisting of a double arch richly feathered within a larger arch, with good architrave mouldings and clustered shafts with foliated capitals. The dripstone of the arch is ornamented with various carved figures. The great central tower of the Cathedral is of the richest Decorated work and enriched with niches, crockets, pinnacles, etc. The spire is of the same period, and ornamented with the ball flower for crockets.

The Bishop's palace is a large old irregular building adjoining the east cloister, and having a fine garden. The close of the Cathedral contains various fine old houses overgrown with ivy, vines, etc., and has a very elegant and neat appearance. The town is very neat, having water courses running through the streets, and a fine open market place.

**Salisbury. St. Thomas's.** This is a spacious and very handsome building entirely of Perpendicular work and consisting of a nave and chancel each with side aisles, and a square tower on the south side of the south aisle. The tower has a projecting embattled parapet, and belfry windows richly ornamented with pierced quatrefoils in stone, which has a very good effect. On the south side of the tower are two niches, one of which contains an image of the Virgin and Child, the other of St. Thomas á Becket, the patron saint of the Church. The nave has a very light appearance from the elegance of the piers and the great number of windows, which are mostly of late date with rather flat arches. The arches dividing the nave from the aisles are supported upon elegant piers with four shafts set at equal distances, and having foliated capitals. The clerestory windows are large and have paneling around them. The ceilings of the nave and aisles are remarkably beautiful, being of timber paneled and with richly wrought beams. The chancel is divided from the north and south aisles by Tudor arches, springing from the same piers as those of the nave. Above are small square-headed clerestory windows. The chancel roof is not quite so rich as that of the nave, but is very good—the beams are supported upon corbels representing figures. On the beams of the roof in the south aisle of the chancel is the following black-letter inscription: (it is repeated upon all the beams of that aisle):—

“Orate pro aiab̄s William Swayne et Christine ux̄is eius.”

In some of the windows on this side are fragments of good painted glass. In the roof are several shields with various armorial bearings. This Church is very neatly fitted up and contains a large organ at the west end. In the



north aisle of the chancel is a Perpendicular altar tomb, now defaced and sadly injured by a modern monumental inscription, which is cut upon it. Built into the south wall of the chancel is a small crucifix with an Early English canopy.

**Salisbury. St. Martin's.** Stands almost out of the town near the road to Romsey. Its churchyard adjoins the fields and is beautifully planted with fine trees on either side the walks. It consists of a nave with north and south aisles, a chancel, and a tower with a spire at the west end of the south aisle. The tower does not stand straight with the wall of the Church. It is of Early English character, and somewhat low and without any battlement. The belfry window is Decorated and the spire has plain ribs. At the west end of the nave is a small low Perpendicular addition, forming a vestry and the west entrance to the Church. The nave appears to be of early Perpendicular work, the windows are in many cases almost Decorated, having circles containing quatrefoils. The arches dividing the nave from the side aisles are pointed, with octagonal piers, round which are four shafts. There is no clerestory. The roof is paneled and ornamented with several Perpendicular ornaments. The chancel is Early English, with a Perpendicular east window. The other windows are lancet, with dripstones within having bunches of foliage at the extremities. The chancel has a string course within. The font is octagonal, upon an octagonal basement, and at each angle is a plain round shaft. The pulpit is well carved in Perpendicular style. The Church is of great breadth and is very neat and regularly peded, and at the west end of the nave is an organ erected by subscription in 1824.

**Salisbury. St. Edmund's.** Is situated near the road leading to Marlborough. It is a good structure, standing in a very large churchyard, with the walks having rows of fine trees on each side of them. The Church consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower at the west end. The tower was built in 1653 in place of a former one which fell down in that year. It is a fine tower, which one would not have expected could have been erected in such a bad period. The style is Perpendicular, it has four crocketed pinnacles, a belfry window enriched with the pierced quatrefoils as in St. Thomas's, and a good doorway with fine paneling in the spandrels. The arches and piers resemble those in St. Martin's Church nave, and the windows are all good Perpendicular. There is no clerestory. In the south aisle is the vestige of a very fine large brass, now gone. The chancel is modernised. The Church is very elegantly fitted up, and at the west end there is a gallery and an organ. On the north side is a vestry, partly of Perpendicular date.

In the centre of the town, near St. Thomas's Church, is a cross of Perpendicular date, but not very elegant.

**Seend.** This Church is altogether of Perpendicular work, and consists of a nave with side aisles, a modern chancel, with a small embattled tower at the west end, crowned by four pinnacles at the angles. The whole of the body is embattled, and the clerestory enriched with crocketed pinnacles.

On the east gable of the clerestory is a small bell niche, surmounted by a cross. There are pinnacles to the north aisle as well as the clerestory. The windows on the south side are square-headed. Those of the clerestory and of the north aisle are of three lights, except one of four lights in the north aisle, which has a fine canopy and a kind of scroll ornament in the arch mouldings. The dripstones are upon corbel figures of angels. The arch mouldings of all the windows are very good, but the tracery is less excellent in its character. The interior is very light and elegant. The nave has on each side four pointed arches upon light piers of diamond shape, with slender shafts attached. There is some good flat paneled ceiling of wood in the north aisle, and an enriched cornice. At the west end an organ. The Church stands on an eminence and commands a lovely prospect over a richly wooded district.

**Semley.** St. Leonard. [Feb. 8th, 1862.] This Church has a nave and chancel, each with south aisle, western tower, and north and south porches. The whole Perpendicular without any striking features. The south aisle is embattled and of good stone masonry. The nave is divided from the aisle by three large pointed arches, and a fourth next the east of very much smaller dimensions—the piers of the usual western kind. The chancel arch is plain and pointed. That to the tower on octagonal shafts. The chancel opens to the south aisle by a lower pointed arch, which seems to have been connected with a tomb and has groining. The windows are mostly square-headed, of three lights, except those at the ends of the chancel and aisle—that west and east of the aisle of four lights. There are some new open seats with poppy heads and an organ at the east of the aisle. The south porch is made into a vestry. The north doorway is pointed, with continuous arch mouldings, and in the porch is an effigy of which the head is destroyed, under a three-foiled canopy on shafts of the 13th century. The font is octagonal and modern. The tower is poor, embattled, with a square turret in the south not rising to the top. The work is debased, there are two strings and small openings so as to shew much blank wall. The belfry windows square-headed, of two lights without arch or foil. A plain west door and over it a two-light window. Other openings were slits and four paltry pinnacles at the angles.

**Somerford Keynes.** All Saints. [Jan. 24th, 1870.] A small Church much mantled in ivy, and rather oddly arranged, having a nave with north transept and a short aisle attached to the west side of the latter, but not extending along the whole of the nave, a chancel, west tower, and south porch. The chancel arch is plain Early English, pointed with plain soffit. The chancel has two single lancets on the north; on the south is a priest's door with obtuse arch and two windows, that next the west of two cinque-foiled lights and Perpendicular. The south-east window of two trefoiled lights. The east window is of three lights with rather curious tracery of a Flamboyant character. On the north of the nave is a curious semicircular arch, somewhat narrow and misshapen, but taller than doorways usually are in small Churches. It has a wreathed moulding in the arch which is somewhat of horseshoe shape and the impostes swell outwards. The windows of the nave on the north are decorated of two lights. On the west

side of the nave, both on the north and south, is a debased two-light window. In the transept is a Decorated window and a square recess in the east wall.

The nave has two arches on the north, one opening to the transept and one to the aisle, of Early English character, with plain soffits, on circular pillar and responds with octagonal capitals, having foliage. The porch doorway has two continuous arches. The doorway within it has a depressed arch, with hood on rude heads. The tower is Perpendicular, has corner buttresses, battlement, and four pinnacles on the west, a three-light window, and a plain labeled doorway.

**Great or Broad Somerford.** SS. Peter and Paul. [15th Oct., 1864.]

The Church has nave with north aisle, chancel, west tower, south porch. The external features are, perhaps, wholly Perpendicular, but at the west end of the aisle is a single trefoil-headed lancet. Other windows of the aisle are square-headed, with two cinquefoiled lights. At the east end the window is pointed, of three lights. On the south side of the nave is a square-headed window of four lights simply cinquefoiled, and a small narrow window set high up in a projection, as if to light the rood loft. The said projection is a polygon for a staircase and has a flagged pedimental roof. The nave has an arcade dividing the aisle. The chancel is of superior workmanship and a very good Perpendicular specimen. There is a base moulding under the windows. The east window a good one of four lights, subarcuated, the lateral windows of three (lights), having the lower part unfortunately walled up. The east window has a good hood moulding on corbels. On the south is a small priest's door. The south porch has a good outer doorway of Perpendicular character. The tower has a plain battlement and four crocketed pinnacles, belfry window of two lights, on the south a half octagonal stair turret, ending in a square and lighted by slits, and on the west a three-light window and small doorway. The tower wholly Perpendicular.

**Little Somerford.** All Saints. [Oct. 15th, 1864.] This is a long narrow Church without aisles or distinction of chancel, with west tower and south porch. The chancel is divided off by a screen, boarded over above. Most of the windows are of doubtful character, either plain square-headed without arched lights, or pointed of two lights unfoliated. The east window is a modern one, of Decorated character and three lights, filled with new stained glass. Some others also have new stained glass. The outer walls are stuccoed. There is some Jacobean woodwork about the reading pew. The screen is debased Gothic. The font plain and octagonal. A north door, closed, has a hood moulded. The south porch is plain and has a Tudor doorway. The tower small and poor, of Perpendicular character, embattled, with corner buttresses and square-headed belfry windows. On the west side a small three-light window and door. The tower is covered with ivy. The pointed windows have fair mouldings which seem to be original.

**Sopworth.** S. Mary. [Oct. 15th, 1864.] A small Church, comprising nave with north transept, chancel, west tower, and south porch. The transept has single lancet windows, is now occupied as a private chapel or

pew, and is divided from the nave by a narrow pointed arch of plain strong character. The windows on the south of the nave are debased.

The chancel arch is low and pointed with rather straight sides. The chancel has Early English work. On the south one window of two trefoil-headed lights, the other a single light, trefoil-headed. The rear arches have a kind of balls at the points. On the south is a plain piscina with pointed arch. The east window of two lights, small and narrow and doubtful between Decorated and Perpendicular. On the north of the chancel is a closed lancet and door having a flattened trefoil head. The font is Early English, the bowl circular paneled with trefoil arches. The tower arch is pointed and continuous. The tower is small and of good masonry, Perpendicular in character, with battlement and four pinnacles, square-headed belfry windows, with the stone lattice work of the district, and no buttresses. On the west side a three-light window, and there is one string course. The base mouldings good, and on the north a projecting staircase, lighted by slits. The body is of inferior masonry and whitened externally. There is a gallery with an organ. The porch has a flagged roof and a cross on the gable, stone seats, and double obtuse-headed windows. In the corner a stoupe.

**Steeple Ashton.** St. Mary. [May 13th, 1859.] A fine Church of the ordinary arrangement, but spacious and lofty, and unusually rich in its architectural character, both within and without. It is wholly Perpendicular of the finest stone masonry. The plan comprises nave and aisles, with clerestory, chancel with north and south aisles, a lofty west tower, north and south porches. The Tower is partly engaged in the aisles. The exterior is very imposing. The clerestory is lofty, each portion has a fine battlement, and the buttresses throughout are crowned by paneled and crocketed pinnacles, which have small battlements. The south porch is large and has a parvise, also corner buttresses with pinnacles, it has a good plain parapet and within a fine stone groined roof, the centre boss having the figure of a saint. The outer doorway of the porch has a Tudor-shaped arch, as also is the inner doorway, which has paneled spandrels. The north porch is small, but is much of the same character as the southern, having pinnacled buttresses. In the chancel there are crocketed pinnacles flanking the east end. The aisles are carried past the tower, nearly to the west end. The interior is light and beautiful. The nave is of four bays beyond the tower and is remarkable for having the roof groined in wood, of intricate character, the springers of stone ribs, set on clustered shafts. The arcades are lofty, with clustered piers having three shafts on each face and one at each end. The clerestory windows of four lights, with transoms, subarcuated. Over the chancel arch is a blank window of five lights, with transom. Several fragments of stained glass appear in the windows. The windows are generally of four lights and subarcuated, rather uniform in character. That at the east end of five lights, and at the west of the aisles the windows are of three lights, being encroached on by the tower buttresses. The tower arch is paneled on shafts with octagon caps. There are also acute narrow paneled arches from the tower to each aisle.

The chancel walls have been lately in great measure rebuilt. The chancel

is remarkable for its fine stone groined roof, with intricate ribs and bosses upon clustered shafts which stand on the capitals of the main piers. The aisles are also groined, the ribs stopped by niches which have canopies, and stand on angel figures bearing shields. The bosses are finely sculptured and there are niches in the eastern angles. The chancel has two arches on each side to the aisles—and extends one bay eastward of the aisles. The arches are good and the piers stilted and clustered as in the nave. The sacarium seems to have been lately restored, has a stone credence on the north, illuminated Decalogue, and candlesticks on the altar. There are new oak stalls in the chancel.

Between each window internally are canopied niches. In the north aisle of the nave an inscription recording the building of the Church in 1480. There is a barrel organ in a west gallery. The font modern. The tower is lofty and fine, but once was surmounted by a lofty spire, which was destroyed by a storm in 1670, when the upper part of the tower was much shattered and partially rebuilt. The tower is embattled, of three stages, with four crocketed pinnacles and an octagonal turret at the north-east. The belfry windows of three lights, and latticed, and three-light windows also in the stage just below, all with transoms. The west window of four lights, with transom and shafts. The west doorway labeled. Over the west window a canopied niche. The whole of the masonry is excellent of the finest stone, and few village Churches are grander than this in their general effect, both within and without.

**Stourton.** This Church is built of very good stone, and is principally Rectilinear, consisting of a nave, with north aisle and clerestory, a south transept, and a chancel with north aisle, and at the west end a plain square embattled tower, with square belfry windows, containing five bells. The aisle and clerestory have very elegant pierced parapets, that of the clerestory has quatrefoils, the other rather plainer. The windows are mostly of four lights, those of the clerestory are of three lights, and are continued along the south side, though there is no aisle on that side. There is also a plain north porch. The nave is divided from the aisle by three low pointed arches with circular pillars, part of a fourth arch abutting against the west wall.

The interior is light and in good condition. The south transept opens by a pointed arch, and contains a rich altar tomb with very fair niches and a band of foliage, but mixed with Italian forms; it has the effigies of a male and female figure and smaller figures at their heads. The nave is ceiled, but there are figures of angels supporting the rafters which are now concealed. The chancel opens to its north aisle by a wide Tudor arch having deep mouldings. The chancel is plain externally, but over the east gable is a rich cross. The north window of the chancel has a paneled (—?), and in the north aisle is one with rich stained glass. The altar piece is large and heavy, of Italian character, and there are several handsome modern marble monuments to the Hoares.

The font is modern, but a good imitation of ancient work, of octagonal form, paneled with quatrefoils. There is a mausoleum of bad modern

Gothic work. The churchyard is very beautiful, has on the south a bank covered with laurels growing most luxuriantly, and on the north overlooks some gardens. The view of the opposite hills covered with fine beech woods is very striking.

**Stratford Toney.** S. Lawrence. [Feb. 20th, 1872.] A small Church having only chancel and nave, north porch, and western tower. As usual built chiefly of flints and of rather mean appearance. The tower is low and chequered with flint and stone, has corner buttresses and plain parapet, is divided by one string course, and has on the west a three-light window, square headed and labeled. The belfry windows are also square-headed. The chancel arch is pointed, rising at once from the wall. The east window is of three lights, Decorated of reticulated tracery. On the north and south of the chancel are square-headed windows also Decorated. The south-east window sill forms a seat and near it is a piscina with trefoiled arch and shelf. In the nave most of the windows are bad and modern, those on the north closed up. The walls are much patched with brick intermixed with flints. The tower arch is pointed. The font has a plain circular bowl, diminishing downwards.

**Stratton St. Margaret.** [Oct. 17th, 1864.] The Church consists of nave with north and south aisles, chancel, south porch, and western tower, and is in good condition, having lately undergone some restoration. The arcades of the nave are Early English of four pointed arches, chamfered, with light circular columns, having moulded caps, one with nail heads. The responds are corbeled shafts. Above is a clerestory with small windows of two or three lancets which are scarcely seen externally because of the high roofs of the aisles which have been renewed and covered with tiles. The clerestory roof is flat and covered with lead. In the south aisle the windows are of Decorated character and of two lights, but at the east and west of both aisles are single windows with trefoil head. In the north aisle are some two-light windows having the rear arch within of trefoil form. In the north wall is a sepulchral arch of ogee form crocketed and (—?). The nave is fitted with open seats and has no gallery. The tower arch is pointed, on corbeled shafts. The chancel arch is like those of the arcade, on corbeled shafts with octagonal caps and nail-head mouldings. The chancel is long, has two light Decorated windows, one on the south-west has tracery somewhat Flamboyant. The east window a new one of three lights. The chancel is stalled. In the south aisle is a trefoil-headed piscina, but none exists in the chancel. In the north aisle is a projection at the back of the sepulchral arch.

The font has a paneled octagonal bowl on a central octagonal stem surrounded by four shafts. A north doorway has a semi-circular head on impostes and very plain. The porch is plain, its doorway has continuous arch mouldings. The tower is low, with plain parapet, has a small octagonal stair turret at the north-east. There is a string course, but no buttresses. The belfry window decorated of two lights, the other openings single lancets, apparently Early English, and no door.

**Sutton Benger.** All Saints. [Oct. 15th, 1864.] A nice Church lately renovated and in excellent condition, consists of nave with south aisle, chancel, south porch and western tower. The nave and aisle are both wide and have separate high pitched roofs. The arcade of the nave is transitional from Norman to Early English. The arches, five in number, are obtuse, with mouldings stopped on small quasi corbels, and have hoods. The pillars circular, the western respond octagonal with rich foliage. The remainder of the Church is chiefly good Decorated. The roofs are open. In the south aisle the windows are good, of two lights, with hoods, but the eastern window of the same, of three lights, lately renewed, the mullions and mouldings enriched with fine ball flowers. A canopied (niche?) is inserted within the central light in the inside, being evidently connected with an altar. There is another canopied niche on the south side of the window and near it a projecting gargoyle figure. On the north side of the nave are Perpendicular windows, square-headed, of three lights. The tower arch has bold continuous mouldings. The nave is very wide, and the tower being under sized does not fill up the west end of it. The nave is nicely fitted with new open seats. The chancel is stalled. The chancel arch is pointed, on foliated corbels. The chancel has externally a tall flowered cornice. On the south is one two-light Decorated window, set high, and one trefoil-headed lancet. The east window of three lights, Decorated and restored. Part of the south aisle has also a ball flower cornice. The west gable of this aisle has a three-light Decorated window with bold large ball flowers in the exterior moulding, and flowered hood. The porch is Perpendicular—has beautiful groining, and on each side three small square-headed windows divided by buttresses. The groining has fine arched ribs, resting on shafts. The outer doorway has continuous arch mouldings, and over it a canopied niche. The doorway within has two orders of mouldings. The tower is narrow, not filling up the space west of the nave, and appears to be Perpendicular. It has one string course, square-headed belfry windows of two lights with stone lattice work, on the west side a canopied niche and a poor Perpendicular west window of three lights. The battlement is paneled and there are four crocketed pinnacles at the angles. The remarkable feature is a larger crocketed pinnacle, rising from the centre, of elegant workmanship, but scarcely considerable enough to be called a spire. It has on each side an ogee canopied niche, is crocketed at the angles, and has a finial, altogether a very pretty composition. The whole Church is of excellent stone masonry.

**Swindon.** [1845.] This Church has a very unfinished west tower; a nave with side aisles, chancel with north aisle, north and south porches. The tower has a very unsightly appearance and does not rise above the clerestory. It has no parapet. On the west side is a square-headed Perpendicular window; on the north side a lancet belfry window; in the second stage a trefoiled lancet. The aisles have leaded roofs, the clerestory and chancel are covered with flagstones. In the east gable of the clerestory is a quatrefoiled circle walled up, the windows are square-headed and late Perpendicular. The porches are very plain, but the southern is the best

and has a high gable. The nave is divided from each aisle by four pointed arches, upon octagonal pillars without capitals, rather of foreign character. The clerestory windows have been vilely altered into a shape befitting a riding house. There is a modern flat ceiling to every part, and galleries on each side which however do not project beyond the piers. There is a space of wall between the tower and the first arch on each side. The tower contains a clock and six bells, and in a west gallery is an organ. The chancel arch is pointed and springs from a corbel on each side, representing respectively a male and female head, the latter in the head dress of the time of Henry IV.

The chancel is a wretched modern erection, but the north aisle is original and is divided from it by two Early English arches, springing from a central circular column, the capital of which has a nail-head ornament in the mouldings. In this chapel are monuments of the Goddards and several old hatchments, also a wretched wooden font, containing a porcelain basin and painted in imitation of marble.

**Tisbury.** St. John. [Feb. 6th, 1861.] A fine cruciform Church with central tower; the nave with north and south aisles, the transepts extending scarcely beyond the walls of the aisles, and porches north and west of the nave. The exterior in excellent preservation, and of freestone masonry. The styles of architecture much intermixed. The west gable of the nave is high. The roofs of the transepts are covered with stone flags. The chancel, which is Decorated, has pedimental buttresses, and a moulded parapet. The west window of the nave is Decorated of five lights, with wheel tracery. The windows of the aisles are Decorated, square-headed, of two lights, and none at the west ends. There is a pointed octagonal turret with stairs at the south-west angle. The nave has Perpendicular arcades and clerestory, on each side four arches, with light piers of the four shafts and alternate hollows common in the west. The clerestory windows square headed and of two lights. The roof of the nave is coved with ribs and bosses and angel figures on brackets. The aisles have flat paneled roofs with bosses and flowered mouldings. The eastern part of the north aisle has had the roof injured by the fall of the spire. The seats in the nave are open. The aisles wide and open to the transepts by wide pointed arches, having no capitals. The organ is placed in a gallery in the south transept, constructed partly out of the screen work. The pulpit and seats seem to be chiefly of Caroline woodwork. There is an oblong opening in the last pier on the north side adjoining the tower. The tower is in its lower part Early English and is set on four strong pointed arches, upon shafts which have capitals without foliage or flowers, and square bases. Over the west arch is a lancet window towards the nave. Beneath the tower is stone groining with moulded ribs. The north transept has at the end a three-light reticulated window, and on the east side an odd window of three cinquefoiled lights, the central one divided by a transom, below which is solid stone work with an ogee trefoiled niche and pedestal, and two quatrefoil openings in the stones (—?); this was connected with an altar. Flanking this same window are niches, on the north two, one over the other, with



(—?) crocketed canopy. On the south are three similarly arranged; two are long, with ogee crocketed pinnacled canopies and square flowers in the mouldings; the lowest forms a piscina, with flowered jambs and spandrels, having a flowered ball orifice. Under the north window is a sepulchral arch. The south transept has some indication of Early English mouldings, and some odd rather debased looking windows. Under part of this transept there is a crypt, and externally may be seen, under a window, a projection, lighted by slits.

The east face of the tower has been strengthened by a double arch opening to the chancel, the additional arch has its mouldings dying into the face of the other. The tower in its lowest stage above the roof has Early English shafts at the angles and a corbel table, and a stair turret at the south-west lighted by slits. The upper story is modern, probably rebuilt since the fall of the spire.

The chancel is spacious and fine; wholly Decorated, with a coved high roof. The east window of five lights has beautiful flowing tracery, but ugly stained glass. On the north and south are three uniform windows of corresponding character, all of four lights. The sacristy is spacious and ascended by four steps. In the sill of the south-east window is a piscina of ogee form with cinquefoil feathering flanked by pinnacles, divided horizontally by a stone shelf and (—?) a rose orifice. Beneath is the Arundell vault and there is a brass, A.D. 1590, to Laurence Hyde, his wife and children, besides other monuments. The font has a square bowl, the angles chamfered off, on a cylindrical stem and four shafts with capitals at the angles. There is a wood cover with crockets and finials and some paneling having a Decorated look. The north porch has a stone vault, and an Early English doorway, with good mouldings, one continuous, one carried on shafts with capitals of rude foliage. The west porch has wooden ribbed roof, and the door has some ancient ironwork. The east gable has a good cross.

**Tockenham.** St. John. [27th April, 1856.] A small Church consisting of chancel and nave only, with south porch, and wooden belfry over the west end. The porch is modern. At the west end are two lancets, which seem to be original. At the south-west corner of the nave is an inscription with the date 1699, probably the date of the porch. The chancel arch is very poor and continuous. The east window is a large and very curious one of early Middle Pointed character, but it is doubtful whether the centre of the upper part has not had its tracery altered or closed up. It is of five lights. Over the east gable is a cross. The other windows of the chancel are square headed; the south-west a lychoscope and of a single light. In the nave are some other square-headed windows of two lights and one Middle Pointed one. On the north of the nave a door with segmental arch. There is a west gallery. In the south wall, externally, is a niche containing the figure of a saint with a serpent twined round a cup at his feet.

**Tollard Royal.** St. Peter. [June 13th, 1871.] This Church has nave and chancel with a new north aisle to the former, a western tower, and south porch. On the south of the nave are two trefoil-headed lancet and

one 3 (light ?) square-headed Perpendicular window set high. The chancel arch is pointed on octagonal shafts. The new aisle which has chequered masonry of flint and stone has rather poor windows, and is divided from the nave by three pointed arches on octagonal pillars. The nave has a steep roof covered with lead. The chancel roof is tiled. The Chancel has a priest's door on the south, and a two-light window of ogee heads trefoiled. At the north-east is a similar window. The east window a new one, Decorated of three lights, with flowing tracery. The tower arch is pointed, springing at once from the wall. The chancel is mostly of flint, with stone buttresses, but the nave is principally of stone. There is a piscina on the south of the chancel. Over the rood-loft's place is the not uncommon ornamented roof.

The tower is low, has embattled parapet and four pinnacles, with corner buttresses to the lower part only. It is wholly Perpendicular and has a string course, a three-light west window, and belfry windows of two lights.

The porch is of flint and stone, has a new boarded roof ; the inner doorway of Tudor form. There is a sepulchral effigy of a cross-legged knight in armour, well preserved, of 14th century, under an arched recess. On the shield of the knight are three lozenges, two and one ; Sir William Payne, of E. Lulworth, obit. 1388.

**Trowbridge St. James.** [Oct. 3rd, 1848.] A fine Third Pointed Church very good in the style and quite unmixed. The plan is a nave with aisles, chancel with side chapels, western engaged tower with lofty stone spire, north, south, and west porches. A very considerable restoration has lately been effected at an expense of £7,000 ; some parts, especially the chancel, have been entirely rebuilt. The material is the fine stone so plentiful in the neighbourhood, and the character of the Third Pointed work is similar to what is very plentiful in the south-west of Wilts and adjacent parts of Somersetshire. The exterior of the whole is embattled and the buttresses are surmounted with crocketed pinnacles. The windows of the aisles are of four lights, those of the clerestory of three. The north and south porches are large, each with parvise and beautiful stone groining very similar in their character. The outer doors labeled, and with paneled spandrels. The windows square-headed and labeled, and an octagonal turret with staircase in the angle. The west porch is attached to the engaged tower and is smaller but also embattled and groined. The tower is of three stages, and rather plain with embattled parapet, pinnacles at the angles, and octagonal spire with bands of paneling. The belfry windows are of two lights with pierced stone paneling ; the west window of four lights. The side chapels of the chancel have roofs of higher pitch, the northern one having a fine groined roof. The interior is very fine and having been disencumbered of its former galleries and pews presents a very light and noble appearance, but unfortunately the new arrangement of pews down the centre of the nave considerably mars the effect, though the pews are low and all of oak. Those of the aisles are arranged stall-wise in two or three tiers. The organ, a large old instrument, is thrust into the south porch, rather a questionable disposition, though it would not be easy to say

how it should be placed. The nave has a beautiful arcade on each side of five bays, the piers very light of lozenge form each having four shafts with foliated capitals and hollow moulding between. The tower being engaged opens to the nave by a lofty paneled arch with shafts somewhat narrow, but very elegant, and to the aisles by lower (—?) arches with much solid masonry above them. Through the tower arch is seen the west window filled with modern stained glass, and the fine groining in the tower. The roof of the nave is of great beauty, and has been put into very good order. It is of flat-pitch, but enriched with very elegant panneling with foliated bosses and moulded beams and enriched spandrels, at the points of which are angels with outspread wings and a fine flowered cornice. Between the clerestory windows are fine large canopied niches with pinnacles. The aisle has flat roofs, paneled without bosses, and a cornice of Tudor flower, the beams upon small shafts set upon angels bearing shields. The chancel arch is upon shafts from the capitals of which a foliated band is continued on each side. The chancel has been skilfully reconstructed; the east window of five lights, the side ones of three, all fitted with stained glass, presented by different individuals, but not of the highest order. The roof is paneled on the slope, the timbers forming arches upon angel corbels. The seats are arranged stallwise. The altar steps of black marble; the rails modern Gothic, within them some cinquecento carved chairs, and illuminated Decalogue, &c. The lateral chapels are evidently later additions though not varying very much in style from the rest of the Church. The northern one has a very curious and beautiful stone flat arched roof with varied paneling and tracery, and fine bosses and angel figures in the cornice. The east window of this Chapel is of seven lights and continued in blank tracery so as to form a reredos to a former altar. Below it is a cinquefoiled niche and piscina. There is a stone screen enclosing part of this Chapel. Both Chapels open to nave and chancel by Third Pointed arches on shafts. The south Chapel has a paneled coved roof and an east window of seven lights as the corresponding one on the north. These are private chapels. There is an original vestry north of the chancel. The font is a fine one, the bowl octagonal with quatrefoils containing shields with emblems and grotesque figures. At the angles small octagonal shafts upon corbel bases, the same carried down the stem, which is octagonal. There is an octagonal turret on the north with stairs, corresponding with the rood loft's plan.

The pulpit has good Third Pointed carving. The prayer desk is open but faces west. The shafts have mostly a kind of capping over the capitals.

The east window of the north aisle is obituary to the memory of John Clarke, obit. 1846.

**Upavon.** S. Mary. [May 14th, 1859.] This Church has a nave with north aisle, chancel, west tower, and north porch. The walls chiefly of flints—with some stone intermixed and partially stuccoed. The east gable in its upper part has some chequered work. The tower has some appearance of Early English work, but it is doubtful whether it is not an imitation, and other parts of the tower appear to be debased. It has a battlement and corbel table with unfinished pinnacles, and is divided by two string

courses. The belfry window double under a hood, on three sides the arches trefoiled. At the north-east is a square turret going up part of the way, with slit openings. The west window is debased, of three lights, below it a continuous doorway. The tower is chiefly of flint, with stone buttresses. The south wall is partly patched with brick and much covered with ivy. The porch is plain, the outer doorway has octagonal impost; the inner has plain Early English impost. The body has no parapets. The chancel slated. The nave is wide and has a clerestory on both sides, though there is no south arcade. The clerestory windows are square-headed Perpendicular of three lights. Below them on the south are single trefoil-headed windows, and a pair of them, near the pulpit, not looking early in character. The north arcade is irregular and Early English, has three pointed arches with circular columns having moulded caps. The eastern is on a half column set against a square pier, and the fourth arch has Early English foliated capitals. The tower arch is pointed, moulded, without caps, the hood on corbel heads. There was formerly a south aisle, the arcade appearing in the wall. The roof is of flat pitch, and open. The north aisle has Perpendicular windows, square headed of two and three lights. The chancel arch is Early English, the east face is much plainer than the other, which has early ornamental mouldings, almost Norman, of chevron kind, and an embattled hood. The inner face has plain impost. North of this arch is a rude hagioscope, cutting the angle, and obtuse arched. The chancel has on the north an obtuse-headed doorway and one single Early English lancet closed. The east window late Perpendicular, of four lights. On the south are two square-headed Perpendicular windows of two lights. On the east gable is a cross. The font is early, the bowl octagonal, each face with varied sculpture, difficult to describe, various animals—dragons, etc., and also fleur-de-lys, appear. On one face a plain cross, with kind of cyphers in the spaces; in another a fleury cross, also some odd knotted work and a representation of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. There are two small organs. The Church is pewed.

**Upton Lovel.** [May 26th, 1863.] This Church has nave and chancel with south porch and western tower. It is but small and uninviting. The chancel is of Norman origin, has flat buttresses and corbel table of that period under the roof. On the north side is a single lancet window, and on the south a two-light Perpendicular window. The east window modern. The chancel arch is Early English, pointed upon shafts, the inner member having the shafts coupled. In the outer they are single; the soffit is plain. The south porch bears the date 1633, and has a finialed gable. The windows of the nave, square-headed and transomed, may probably be of that date. There is a west gallery. The organ is in the chancel. On the north of the altar is the effigy of a knight in armour. The font has a plain circular bowl. The tower arch is pointed; the tower, low and ugly, has four poor pinnacles and debased windows like those in the nave.

**Urchfont.** St. Michael. This is a very interesting Church, abounding in excellent work of different periods, and consisting of a nave with side aisles, north and south transepts, and a chancel. At the west end a square

embattled tower of Rectilinear character, having pinnacles at the angles. The aisles and the chancel are embattled. In the latter under the battlement a range of pierced quatrefoils. The chancel, as well as the south porch, has a curious roof, originally formed wholly of stone, but the stone in the chancel has been mostly replaced by tiles, but a stone rib runs along the top externally, enriched with a row of finials, or flowers in stone. The south porch is perfect and very singular and rich, being constructed wholly of stone; the roof of stone ribs crowned at the apex by flowered finials. The roof inside the porch has some elegant paneling; it is perhaps of Decorated character, but the outer doorway is of Tudor form. The inner doorway is an elegant one with foliage in the mouldings. The prevailing features in this Church are early Decorated, and the buttresses are generally with triangular heads and finials. The east end of the chancel is flanked by square pinnacles. The nave has a leaded roof and plain parapet. Within, there are on each side three pointed arches upon circular pillars, the capitals of which are octagonal, and the eastern arch opens to the transepts. There is a half arch between the aisle and the transept on each side. The clerestory windows are square-headed. Most of the windows are of two lights and early Decorated. Some are square-headed. The transepts have some of rather plain and early tracery; that in the north transept of three lights, that in the south transept of five lights. The latter, together with some smaller windows of the south transept, has the inner arch upon shafts. The chancel arch is Early English with good mouldings, the outer having the billet ornament. The interior of the chancel is very fine, the roof groined in stone, quadripartite, as at Bishop's Cannings, but probably of decided Decorated period, the bosses having fine foliage. The east window, of five lights, has been sadly mutilated and hidden by a modern altar piece. The side windows are Decorated, of two lights, and there are several fragments of stained glass.

The font is a square basin, on a cylindrical pedestal surrounded by four smaller shafts, the whole on a square base. The west window of the south aisle has externally some fine sprigs of foliage and square flowers in its arch mouldings. The tracery Decorated, of two lights. Near the west door of the tower is a stoup.

**Wanborough.** St. Andrew. [26th April, 1859.] A fine Church, in good condition, and remarkable for its two steeples, a western tower and a lantern with spire in the centre. The plan is a nave with north and south aisles, chancel without aisles, north and south porches, a large tower at the west end of the nave, and the curious lantern at its east end. The parapets are moulded and good and there is no clerestory. The north porch has a steep roof and at the corners diagonal buttresses finished with crocketed pinnacles. The outer doorway labeled, with paneled spandrels; over it an ogee canopied niche and near it a stoup. The inner doorway has a fine flowered moulding, with twining foliage continuous, and a hood on corbel heads. Within the porch stone seats. This porch is Perpendicular as is also the West Tower and some windows. Other parts of the Church are Decorated. The nave has on each side a Decorated arcade of four pointed

arches, on clustered piers of four shafts with the capitals moulded. The arches are rather plain. The windows of the south aisles are mostly Decorated square-headed, some on the north Perpendicular. Near the north door is a stoup and an ogee piscina near the east end of the south aisle.

The singular feature is the curious lanthorn at the east end of the nave, which consists of a small octagonal tower and stone spire, which is open to the interior to the very top of the spire, and therefore [cannot?] have been a campanile. This tower rises upon four pointed arches opening north south, east, and west within the nave. Those on the north and south are narrower and lower than the two others; all the piers have clustered shafts. The storey above them has also arches within, which carry the spire. The spire is ribbed and lighted by small canopied windows, and square-headed ones trefoiled just below the spire. The chancel has three-light windows to the south and east; on the north a square-headed one of two lights. Near the east window a stone pedestal, and on the south a trefoiled piscina. On the north is an ancient vestry. The font is cylindrical, like that at Lydington, but plainer. The chancel is stalled; the nave fitted with neat open seats with paneled ends. There are some curious mutilated effigies now in one of the porches, a man and woman with an inscription much [—?]. Both have the hands joined; The man has whiskers, the woman has a wimple. The west tower, which contains six bells, opens to the nave by a continuous arch. It is Perpendicular, embattled, with four crocketed pinnacles and buttresses. Belfry windows of two lights with the elegant pierced stone work of the western counties, and below the belfry storey a square-headed window with similar pierced stone work. On the west side a labeled doorway, a three-light window, a canopied niche on the south. The pulpit a new one of stone.

**Warminster.** St. Denys. [Aug., 1837.] This Church is cruciform with a tower in the centre, but the transepts scarcely extend beyond the breadth of the aisles. The external character is not good and the whole is of inferior Perpendicular work with some mutilations and modern alteration. The tower is low, but, as well as the side aisles, embattled. The nave has modern arches and columns dividing the aisles not harmonising with the general style of the Church, though that is but mediocre. The tower rises on four pointed arches, and beneath it is a stone groined ceiling. The chancel has an aisle on the south from which it is divided by two Tudor arches with a light pier of lozenge form with four shafts. On the north of the chancel is a vestry and between the south transept and the south aisle of the chancel is an arch with paneled soffit. There are some Perpendicular windows of four (?) lights in the south chancel. The interior is rather crowded with pews, but there is a good organ.

**Westbury.** All Saints. [Oct., 1848.] A fine cruciform Church, with aisles to both nave and chancel, a central tower, and south and west porches. The whole is Third Pointed of a good character and of the kind generally found in the district. The material is capital stone which abounds at no great distance. The clerestory of the nave and the south aisle of the chancel

are embattled; the rest of the aisles and chancel have moulded parapets. The chancel has a high roof covered with stone flags. The tower is rather plain and is not square, the north and south sides being, as in Bath Abbey Church, smaller than the east and west, the transepts being much narrower than the other two arms of the cross. It is embattled and has three stages of two-light windows, there being on each side of the belfry window a single square-headed light trefoiled. The south porch is large and fine, with elegant stone groining and a niche over the inner [door]. The west front has a large window of seven lights, with rather peculiar tracery, a depressed arch, and a transom; the arch is paneled internally. Below it is a shallow porch with stone groining, a labeled outer door, and a paneled inner one, and stone benches on the sides. The buttresses of this front were intended to be finished by pinnacles. At the south corner is an octagonal stair turret, having well-finished gargoyles. The windows of the aisles of the nave are of three lights. The nave is very wide and has on each side an arcade of four Third-Pointed arches with large piers of four clustered shafts, which have each an octagonal capital. The clerestory windows are of three lights, trefoiled, and without tracery. The roof of the nave is plain and low-pitched, but has pierced tracery above the beams. The aisles are narrow and a stone arch is curiously thrown across in each bay from the piers of the nave, resting upon shafts. There is a chapel added on the west side of the north transept, having a fine groined ceiling, and opening by a good arch on shafts. The tower rises on four pointed arches at the crossings, the east and west ones are very wide and lofty, springing from shafts, the north and south are small and low, and above them on the wall are painted (sham?) windows. The transepts are low and not wide, having plain roofs. The organ, which was originally erected in 1816, has lately been placed on the floor in the north transept. There is a large stair turret on the north-east corner of the tower, projecting into the chancel aisle. The south transept has a wood screen, and in the south wall is a large sepulchral arch under a window, also a trefoiled niche with stone shelf and piscina. Between the transept and the aisle of the chancel is a paneled arch. The chancel has a coved ribbed roof without clerestory, with a flowered cornice and corbel heads below the ribs. On each side is an arcade of two pointed arches, lower than those of the nave; the pier on the north has four clustered shafts, with large half figures on the capitals, the southern pier has not the figures; the bases are stilted. The east window is of seven lights, with two transoms. Most of the aisle windows are of three lights; that on the east of north aisle is of five, of the south aisle of four lights. The aisles of the chancel have flat paneled roofs. Under the east window of the south aisle are traces of an altar, and on each side of the window a fine canopied niche, each in two divisions and flanked by two smaller shallow ones upon angel figures. In this aisle is also a modern Gothic monument, with fine canopy, to the memory of some of the family of Phipps. The chancel aisles are fitted with open benches. The sacarium is very large. The altar is on pace and has a rich covering. The east window has some fine modern stained glass, representing the Crucifixion and the Ascension, but not yet completed. The font has an octagonal bowl, with paneling, diminishing gradually to the stem, which

is also paneled. The west window and one on the south have floriated (?) quarries. The whole Church has lately been greatly improved and bears great indications of further embellishment being contemplated. The nave is still pewed, but the chancel is arranged in a very proper ecclesiastical manner. There is a late brass to — Bennett and wife.

**Whiteparish.** [Sept. 29th, 1824.] A Church consisting of a nave with side aisles and a chancel. The nave is divided from the side aisles by plain pointed arches springing from piers mostly circular and massive with round moulded capitals. There are, however, in the south aisle two octagonal piers. The north side of the nave has been cased with brick in a bad style and modern windows introduced. The windows in the south aisle are plain Perpendicular. The chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch, and is of Perpendicular character. The eastern gable of the nave is crowned by a stone cross. The west window consists of three trefoiled lights under a pointed arch, with a dripstone having heads at its extremities. At the west end is a wooden turret.

**Wilton.** The original Church consisted of a small west tower, a nave and chancel, each with side aisles. The exterior plain and ordinary, with tiled roofs, the windows chiefly square-headed and late, except one Decorated, of three lights, at the east of the south aisle. The body divided from each aisle by four pointed arches, apparently Perpendicular, the piers of lozenge form, with four shafts at intervals, those on the north having rich capitals with foliage and figures of angels. The capitals on the south plain. No clerestory. The chancel small and modernised, opening by a pointed arch. The roofs coved. There was an organ and rather a good carved pulpit bearing the date 1628. In the chancel a sumptuous monument by Westmacott to the Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1827. Opposite to which was a large white marble sarcophagus, with claw feet, to the memory of a former Earl of Pembroke.

A sumptuous new Church is now in course of erection in the Lombard style, at the sole expense of the Honble. Sidney Herbert.

**[Winterbourne Bassett.** Printed in Vol. xxxvii., p. 451, of *Wilts Arch. Mag.*]

**Woodborough.** [St. Mary. 14th May, 1859.] A small Church of not much interest, comprising chancel and nave only, south porch and wooden belfry over the west end. The Church is in good condition and well cared for. The sacrarium laid with tiles, the windows renovated, and partially filled with stained glass. The porch and the font are modern. The chancel has a high tiled roof. The chancel arch is pointed on octagonal shafts. North of the nave is a four-light square-headed window with label which has Decorated tracery. On the south are some square-headed ones, also labeled and Decorated, of three lights. The west window has three trefoiled lights.

**Woodford.** All Saints. This Church consists of a west tower, a nave with small south aisle and porch, and a chancel. The whole is principally



built of flints and stone. The tower embattled and of Perpendicular character, very plain. The south porch occupies the western portion of the aisle, which is small. Within it is a Norman doorway with arch-moulding exhibiting the chevron ornament, containing a kind of bead and some good shafts. The nave is divided from the aisle by two pointed arches with octagonal pier. The windows of the nave are Perpendicular, and square-headed. The chancel is Early English. The east window a triple lancet with mouldings contained within a general arch. On the south side are two lancets, one of which is set low and has a trefoil head. One window on the north of the nave is Norman and small. The font is an octagon with quatrefoil paneling.

**Wootton Bassett.** All Saints. This Church is rather singular in its plan, consisting of two long aisles equal in height and length and without any architectural distinction of chancel. At the west end of the southern aisle is a small low tower, and on the south side is a porch. The body is lofty and the parapets have good plain mouldings. The two aisles are contained under one roof and the east end presents an unusual appearance, two windows in one gable of equal size. The south porch has a parvise with two-light windows, having square heads, and an elegant stone-groined ceiling. The exterior is almost wholly Perpendicular except the east window of the north aisle which is Decorated of three lights. Another window south of the chancel is square-headed. The other windows are Perpendicular of three lights. The tower is low and embattled, with four crocketed pinnacles, and the belfry window has stone lattice work. The tower has within it five bells and very strong timber frame work. It opens to the Church by a small pointed doorway. The interior is lofty and long, and the division of the aisles formed by eight pointed arches. The three eastern are (—?) the others are tall and well formed. The columns are mostly circular, some have octagonal capitals, but most of the capitals in the western portion are circular and moulded. The roofs are boarded in panels with ribs and bosses, painted with stars. The chancel seems to include the three eastern arches, and is divided off by an ugly modern screen all across the Church, in which an organ was erected in 1838. There is also a western gallery. The altar is uncouthly placed in the centre of the east end, and is cut by the central line of columns. The chancel roof is whitewashed.

**Wraxall, North.** St. James. This Church has a nave, to which a modern north aisle is added, a chancel, and a western tower, which latter has a pack-saddle roof, and its lower portion is early, with plain lancet windows. The belfry window of two lights without foils, and the parapet has good plain mouldings. The south doorway is Norman, with the chevron and knob ornament in the mouldings. On the south side of the nave is a good Decorated window of three lights surmounted by a pointed gable. The chancel is Early English; the east window of three lancets, and some others on the north side. South of the chancel are square-headed windows of two and three lights, which seem to be of a transition form from Decorated to Perpendicular. The interior is neat and there is an organ. The north

aisle is divided from the nave by pointed arches upon light clustered piers. The northern windows are of bad design.

**Wraxall, South.** This Church has a western steeple, nave, south porch and chapel adjoining it, and chancel. The latter, with the whole of the north wall is modern Gothic of a very meagre kind. The steeple is rather a curious composition and probably of rather late date. It consists of a low square tower of three stages, divided by strings without buttresses, but there is a large projecting turret on the west side as high as the sill of the belfry window, and another turret on the north, terminating in a pointed pediment. The tower has a good moulded parapet and is surmounted by a high pitched saddleback roof, all of stone, rising higher and steeper than usual. The point of each gable is crowned by a pinnacle, and in the centre of the ridge of the roof is a vane (?). The west window of the tower is of three lights without foils; the belfry window similar of two lights. The south chapel and porch are adjacent to each other and form one member externally. The outer doorway of the porch has good mouldings and the dripstone on lozenge corbels. Near to it is a small labeled door opening to the chapel, over which is the date 1566, perhaps the date of the whole of the chapel, which has a square-headed window of three lights. It opens to the nave by a wide and late arch with mouldings and shafts with spiral (?) capitals. Within the arch are fragments of a wood screen, and there are monuments to the Longs. On the south of the nave, west of the porch is a three-light square-headed window varying from Decorated to Perpendicular, with label. The interior is neat, but too much modernised. The font has an octagonal bowl, paneled with quatrefoils and roses on an octagon shaft.

**Yatton Keynell.** St. Margaret. [May 25th, 1867.] This Church when visited was undergoing a thorough restoration by no means finished, under G. E. Street; the nave denuded and unroofed. It is wholly Perpendicular, of good stone masonry, and consists of nave with south aisle, chancel, north porch, and small western tower. The latter is unusually slender, is divided into unequal stages, by three strings, has paneled battlement and four crocketed pinnacles, but no buttresses. The belfry storey is richly paneled in three divisions, the centre pierced for windows. In the stages below are small double windows with lattice work. The south aisle is carried along part of the chancel. In the nave the arcade is of three bays with four-centred arches, of which the eastern has fine paneling in the soffits continued down the octagonal pillar. The arch to the tower is very low. The chancel arch is pointed and across it is a low stone screen having on each side three compartments, each enriched with a quatrefoiled circle with shield blazoned in the centre. There are also paneled (finials?) and a band of foliage. The chancel has been taken down to be rebuilt. There is one Tudor-shaped arch south of the chancel.

The windows mostly of three lights, with flat arch. The porch good Perpendicular, with paneled gable. The outer doorway continuous, and over it a two-light window. Within the porch the doorway has trefoils in the spandrels. The font is small—an octagonal bowl with quatrefoil paneling on a stem.

THE SOCIETY'S MSS. INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF  
SIR CHARLES RALEIGH, OF DOWNTON. 1698.

[The original of the Inventory, here printed verbatim, except that the constantly recurring "Item" at the beginning of each entry is omitted, together with certain later scribbled notes, often illegible, in the margin, as to the sale of various articles, is very clearly written on four strips of parchment sewn together into one roll, measuring 9ft. 5in. in length. It was purchased for the Society in 1922.—ED. H. GODDARD.]

A True and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods and Chattles of S<sup>r</sup>. Charles Raleigh late of Downton in ye County of Wiltes Kn<sup>t</sup>. deceas'd taken and apprais'd by us whose names are underwritten the tenth day of May in the year of our Lord (1698).

	£	s.	d.
His Wearing Apparrell	20	0	0
Ready Money	10	5	0
Books in the Studdy ( <i>interlined afterwards</i> )	05	0	0
One Rumplett Jewell one Ruby Ring one pearle necklace one Diamond Buckle one pair of Diamond Earings one pair of Diamond Taggs	100	00	0
Plate			( <i>erased</i> )
Linnen	045	00	0
Pictures in the howse	082	03	0
<b>In the Lady Raleigh's Chamber</b> , one bedd and bed- steed three pillows five blanketts one white Rugg four Chairs one Stool one table and Carpett four Window Curtaines and Rodds hangings of the Room one Great Glass one dressing Glass one plate case one chest of drawers two pair of andirons fire pann Tongs and Bellows	26	08	0
<b>In the Anti Room to that Chamb<sup>r</sup></b> . Two glasses and and four sconces	01	14	0
<b>In the Green Chamber</b> . One feather bedd and bolster two pillows five blanketts one Quilt one bedd and bed- steed Matt and Cord one sett of Green curtains hangings and two stooles	06	19	7
<b>In the wrought Nursery</b> . One feather bedd and bolster two pillows, one white Rugg three blanketts one bedd- steed matt and cord one sett of wrought curtaines two white window curtaines one curtaine Rodd one Glass six Dutch chairs one table board two pair of andirons one firepann one pair of tongs and one pair of bellows	13	10	0
<b>In the great Parler</b> . Eight white window Curtaines and Valence and Rodds twelve cane chairs one great arm'd cane Chair twelve silk cushions one pair of wrought			

andirons one pair of Iron doggs with brass heads one brass firepan and tongs one p <sup>r</sup> . of bellows one clock and case and one East India chest	28 1 0
<b>In the drawing Roome.</b> Six cane chairs one arm'd cane chair one table two stands one large Glass one fountaine two window Curtains and valence and Rodd and GUILT leather hangings with severall peeces of China ware of all sorts	39 02 0
<b>In the little Parlour.</b> Four tables two carpitts two window curtains and Rodds one fire pann and tongs one fender one fork	01 13 0
<b>In the dry Larder.</b> Two chairs earthen plates and Basons one marble mortar and pestle	03 05 8
<b>In the Hall.</b> four tables two carpetts twenty six Leather chairs one pair of andirons one pair of Iron Doggs one great chair one great table one Matt two sconces and one bird Cage	07 14 0
<b>In the Redd Chamber.</b> One feather bedd and bolster one pillow one bedsteed Matt and cord one sett of redd cloth curtains and Counterpain one white Rugg two Blanketts the tapestry hangings six Dutch chairs one table one pair of andirons one fire pan and tongs and one pair of bellows	14 17 6
<b>In the porch Chamber.</b> One feather bedd and bolster one old white Rugg one blankett and the bedsteed	02 02 0
<b>In the Chamber over y<sup>e</sup> Porch.</b> One feather Bedd bedsteed Matt and cord	01 06
<b>In the Matted roome.</b> One feather bedd one old Rugg one sett of curtains head peece and testar one bedsteed matt and cord and rodts two Dutch chairs one Great Chair two Stools two window curtains and rodts one pair of Iron doggs with brass heads and a pair of tongs	03 10 4
<b>In the purple Roome.</b> One feather bedd and bolster two pillows one sett of purple curtaines Valence head peece & testar one silk Quilt two blanketts one old white rugg seven chaires two stools one bedsteed matt and cord a sett of hangings one pair of Iron doggs brass heads one fire pann one p <sup>r</sup> of tongs one pair of Bellows one table board and one glass	12 09 0
<b>In the Passage Chamber.</b> Nine cane chairs and one table.	01 10 0
<b>In the Garrett.</b> One feather bedd and bolster one old redd rugg two old blanketts & a bedsteed	01 08 0
<b>In the Nursery.</b> One feather bedd one bolster two blanketts two old Ruggs one bedsteed Matt and cord two setts of curtains one other Rugg four blanketts one other feather bedd bolster and pillows.	05 07 4
<b>In the Kitchen Chamber.</b> One feather bedd and bolster	

one Green Rugg one blankett one bedsteed with sack cloth bottome one sett of curtaines and Valence head-peece and testar & four wrought Chairs and the hangings	07 02 8
<b>In the Chamber over y<sup>e</sup> Passage.</b> One feather bed and bolster one Redd Rugg two old blanketts one bedsteed matt and cord	03 05 7
<b>In the Chamber over the dry Larder.</b> One feather bedd and bolster one old white Rugg two old blanketts one bedsteed matt and cord	03 09 0
<b>In the Store Roome.</b> Eight Dozen Candles	02 04 0
Six Dozen Soap	01 04 0
One close stoole one box twelve patty panns four pudding dishes and one sweetmeat strainer	00 08 0
<b>In the little hall.</b> One table board two forms & four chairs.	00 12 0
<b>In the Wett Larder.</b> four powdring tubbs four forms one side board one tub with salt and Earthenware	01 13 0
<b>In the Kitchen.</b> Two dripping panns one payl one tubb one mortar and pestle one chopping board and stewpann one Earthenware pann one fish kettle one flesh fork two scimers one basting Ladle one cover one platerack one Collender two Sawcepanns two treys one wooden platter one ladle one Iron fork one grater one baskett two stools one Settle one Clever one Chopping Knife six Candlesticks three wooden dishes one Rolling Pin a pair of Bellows one salt Box two frying panns one Jack and weights	04 03 0
<b>In the Bakehowse.</b> One Meale Benn one Cupboard one Cover one range two tubbs two searches <sup>1</sup> one grey bagg one tubb and salt	04 1 6
<b>In the Small bear Cellar.</b> Twelve hoggsheads	04 16 0
Stands	00 12 0
<b>In the Pantry.</b> Glasses and Muggs two basketts one table board three chairs one Napkin press one dozen of Silver handle Knifes one buckett one dozen of other Knifes six forks one cupboard two pair of brass Candlesticks two pairs of Snuffers and one Snuf dish	05 09 0
<b>In the little Cellar.</b> Nine hoggsheads	03 12 0
Three stands and one Box	00 04 0
<b>In the Inner Cellar.</b> Eleven hoggsheads and two pipes	06 00 0
four Stands	00 10 0
two drappers a screw stoooper and one p <sup>r</sup> of funnels	00 08 0
five small empty barrells	00 10 0
Nine humberkins and one halfe hoggshead	02 06 0
<b>In the Vault.</b> One hundred forty dozen of Glass bottles	14 00 6
two hoggsheads	00 16 0

<sup>1</sup> Halliwell gives "Searcher, a fine sieve ; a strainer."

two half hoggsheads	00 08 0
two Stands	00 01 0
<b>Upon the Stair Case.</b> One Clock	01 00 0
<b>In the Brewhowse.</b> One Large Mashing fatt three Keever's one payl one coull one coale Rake one trough one fire-fork and two stools	04 00 0
<b>In the landrey.</b> Ten Smoothing Irons one hair line two Screens two forms one table board three chruches one pair of tongs & one gause frame	01 02 6
<b>Over the Landrey.</b> Hopps one cheese Rack and four bottle willows	01 05 0 00 02 6
<b>In the Wash howse.</b> Three washing stands five tubbs one dresser board one stand two forms and one pair of Brand Irons	01 04 6
<b>In the dairy howse.</b> Eight Earthenware potts twenty- two Milk panns Six trendles <sup>1</sup> two butter barrells one butter chern two payls one Kettle two Milk tankards nine Cheese fatts one bole one Cheese tubb one pair of Butter Scales Cheese Tongs two Cream dishes two Skim̄ers thirteen other Earthen potts & two tressells	03 15 0
<b>In the Roome over the Washhowse.</b> Two feather beds two bolsters and one pillow	03 05 8
<b>In the Stable.</b> two bedds bolsters and bedd cloths	00 10 0
<b>Cattle.</b> Eight Cowes	30 00 0
one Bull	02 10 0
Two Barren Cowes	08 00 0
Ten heifers	25 00 0
five two yearling heifers and two Bulls	09 07 6
five yearling Calves	08 12 6
Twelve White Pigg's	15 00 0
A Black Sow and Pigg's	01 15 0
four Weanling Calves	03 12 0
Seaven horse beasts	51 10 0
<b>Corne on Ground.</b> Twelve Acres and an halfe of Wheate	30 00 0
Twelve acres of Barley	24 00 0
Tenn acres of Oates	18 00 0
Cart harnesse	03 10 0
Two Oate bens a prong and Shovel	00 05 0
Two Saddles and one Bridle	02 15 0
One Coach one Calash and harnesse for four horses	13 00 0
<b>In the Backside.</b> Wheelbarrowes and one handbarrow	00 12 0
Three Waggon's & ye Wheells & two Cart lines	23 15 0
Two Dungpotts	08 00 0
four harrowes and one plow	01 00 0
One Roller and frame	01 05 0

<sup>1</sup> Halliwell, "Trendle, (1) a Brewer's cooler, (2) the turning beam of a spindle."

Three Rick Stavells and Wood	08	00	0
fifteen Cribbs	01	15	0
Two piggs troughs	00	04	0
Dung	08	00	0
four thousand five hundred Sparrs and Plow Tymber	01	04	8
A heap of Dung in Nine acres	05	00	0
Wood	05	00	0
Tymber and boards	03	00	0
hurles	00	06	0
Lime and Sand	01	00	0
Hay in Reek	17	00	0
Oates in Reek	24	00	0
Barley in Reek	02	10	0
Hopp-poles in the upper hoppyard	04	01	0
hopps on the Ground there	08	00	0
Wheat in Reek	72	00	0
Hopp-poles in the Lower hoppyard	07	00	0
hopps on the ground there	12	00	0
Faggotts there	03	00	0
Pitt Coale	03	04	0
Peate and Turff	00	08	0
<b>In the Pond Garden.</b> Wood and timber	01	10	0
Charcole	00	01	6
<b>In the Barne.</b> Wheat winnow'd	10	08	0
Wheat in Straw	07	10	0
Barley in Straw	01	10	0
Two Barne Shovels ten Seeves one fann one pair of stoks			
one wheel one heaver and one screen	02	00	0
One hair Cloth two Prongs and one Willow	01	00	0
<b>In the Granary.</b> Sacks	01	10	0
Oates	01	16	0
Hopps	02	00	0
One Iron barr one halfe bushell one saw one Cutting			
knife two pair of fetters Old Iron and one pair of Garden			
Sheers	00	08	0
Bricks	01	10	0
Hen Coops	00	2	0
three Hopp Willows	00	06	0
<b>In the Roome over the Dairy</b> four boards	00	06	6
<b>In the Garden.</b> One Garden Roller one spade one water			
pott three hows one garden Rake one pair of garden			
Sheers Sixteen Mellon Glasses seaventy flower potts			
one Scyth	01	17	8
Beans pease Bacon and Neats Tongues	06	10	0
Small beer in thirteen hoggsheads	07	16	0
Strong beer in eight hoggsheads	12	00	0
March beer in five hoggsheads	11	15	0
Strong beer more in eight hoggsheads	12	00	0

Cyder in two hoggesheads	05 00 0
Ale in two half hoggsheads	02 05 0
March beer in five dozen bottles	01 00 0
Small beer in bottles	01 04 0
Canary in two dozen bottles	02 08 0
Clarett in eight dozen bottles	07 04 0
White wine in five dozen bottles	04 10 0
Muskadine in Eighteen bottles	01 16 0
Redd Malaga in six bottles	00 12 0
Redd Port in six bottles	00 09 0
Due on Tallies for the Exchequer	145 05 0
Debts due for Rent and on Contracts	107 07 6
Desperate Debts	177 00 0
Stock in the Bank of England	2000 00 0
Annuities in Excheq <sup>r</sup> . on the 14 p. cent p. ann <sup>'</sup>	1000 00 0
The best pewter	0009 08 0
Other pewter	0008 01 3
Kettle brass	0003 03 0
Bell brasse	0000 05 0
Iron in the Kitchen	0001 18 8
five Pewter Stands	0000 05 0
Ninteen quarters (?) and an halfe of mault	0026 00 0
Two cheses (?)	0000 12 6

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Tot. 4687 8 —

(Signed) James Horner, Richard Jencks,  
William Nobbs (?) John Bampton.

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## WILTSHIRE NEWSPAPERS—PAST AND PRESENT

*(Continued.)*<sup>1</sup>

## PART V. NEWSPAPERS OF NORTH WILTS. "THE NORTH WILTS HERALD."

By J. J. SLADE, F.J.I.

In the early days of the nineteenth century, when Swindon was little more than a village, with a population well under two thousand, there would not be any idea of publishing a newspaper there. The building of the Great Western Railway, with Swindon as one of its important provincial centres, and the consequent growth of the new town at the bottom of the hill, led to its development between 1840 and 1860; but even so it was content to be served, for its news, by papers printed and published in neighbouring towns, until the era of the cheap press.

As already described (in Part II. of these articles), the *Swindon Advertiser* was founded by Mr. William Morris at the beginning of 1854. In June, 1861, appeared the second paper, the *North Wilts Herald*. It was started by a small company—in these days perhaps we should say syndicate—consisting mainly of members of the Conservative party. The *Advertiser* was a strong Liberal paper, and the other party no doubt felt it was necessary to be represented by a journal of a more definitely local character than those which were published in more or less distant towns. The *Herald*, however, claimed to be "independent" Conservative, even (as appears in the address quoted below) "Liberally-Conservative or Conservatively-Liberal," and when it later established its agency at Cirencester, where the Conservative cause was already ably represented in journalism, it justified its entry on the ground that it was "independent." So long as it retained a distinct political complexion it was of Conservative hue, but for many years now it has been neutral. Apart from political expediency there was an immediate cause for its appearance, which it is of interest to place on record. There was an occasion when Coate Reservoir was covered with ice to a thickness of five or six inches, for weeks on end, and sheep were roasted whole upon the ice. The *Advertiser* vigorously attacked the practice, and the promoters of the pastime, and referred to men and women devouring raw meat like cannibals. It is not likely that this by itself would bring about the starting of a rival newspaper, but the resentment it caused in quarters which were already restive under the undisputed regime of the *Advertiser* no doubt helped to crystallize and to bring to the stage of definite action the desire which was existing in a diffused form, to have a journal with a different outlook.

<sup>1</sup> For previous Parts see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xl., pp. 37—74, 129—141, 318—351; xli., pp. 53—69, 479—501; xlii., 231—241.

The first number of the *North Wilts Herald* was issued dated Saturday, June 22nd, 1861, and its introductory address, or prospectus, stated its object thus:—

“The object of the North Wilts Herald is to supply a desideratum long felt in the district—an efficient advertising medium and a full and impartial chronicle of local news. To fulfil this object no pains or expense will be spared, and the constant aim of the directors will be to make their journal in all respects a first-class county newspaper.

“In order to this, while the general and political affairs of the day will not be neglected, a full and compendious summary being given each week, especial care will be devoted to news of the district. . . . Circulating as it will in an important agricultural district, the North Wilts Herald will pay particular attention to all matters of interest to the farmer. The local markets and agricultural meetings of all kinds will be fully and accurately reported. In politics the North Wilts Herald will advocate those principles which have raised our country to her present glorious position among the nations of the earth—the admired and ardent freedom which is the best guarantee for the rights and privileges of the Crown, the nobility, and the people. Believing, as they do, that the safety and well-being of England are inseparably connected with the progress of civilisation, religion, and freedom in the world, the directors will advocate the strenuous maintenance of our national defences by sea and land as the first duty of every loyal Englishman. The great movement of the present time, the armament of the nation, has their warmest sympathies, and whatever is calculated to interest our gallant volunteers or to promote their patriotic purposes will have at all times their earnest attention.

“Firmly attached to the Protestant faith as it was settled in this country in the sixteenth century, the North Wilts Herald will give prominence to records of all those movements which have for their object the dissemination of its truths either at home or abroad. Meetings of religious and philanthropic societies, efforts in the way of church building or church restoration, the extension of popular education, etc., will be fully supported and their objects earnestly advocated.

“Correspondence of local or general interest will be freely admitted, with the proviso that *all anonymous communications will be destroyed* and on the distinct understanding that all personalities are avoided. Writers in the North Wilts Herald are requested to bear in mind—and it is hoped that readers of its leading articles will always find them written in accordance with the principle—that the firmest adherence to our opinions is quite compatible with deferential courtesy towards those who differ from us.”

The article went on to promise that offensive details of police proceedings and indelicate medical announcements should be excluded. It concluded:—

“With this brief exposition of its aims and principles the Directors of the North Wilts Herald submit it to the criticism of the public. Mindful that it is not in mortals to command success, they will ever be assiduous in their endeavour to do what is even better—to deserve it.”

The leading article claimed that the paper was independent, free from trammels of party, but yet not ashamed or afraid to take a decided tone upon great public questions. It was "Conservatively-Liberal and Liberally-Conservative." "We trust to represent the views of that large portion of Middle-Class English society which dreads extremes and pursues practical rather than sentimental objects."

The imprint stated that the paper was "printed for the North Wilts Herald, or Swindon, Cricklade, Highworth, and Wotton Bassett Courier Company, Limited, by Alfred Bull, of Victoria Road, Swindon, at the printing office of the said Company in Devizes Road, Swindon, aforesaid."

It was an 8-page paper; six columns to the page; columns 22in. in length. The contents of its inside pages show that it was not wholly "composed" in the office. As explained in previous articles, this was the case with most of the papers founded in the fifties and sixties of the nineteenth century. In course of time, however, the local matter demanded, and obtained, more and more of the space. There is nothing particular to say of the contents or "make-up" of the paper, but it may be remarked that the advertisements, which at first were somewhat "shy," showed a steady increase.

The *Herald* did not remain in the hands of the original proprietors for long. On May 20th, 1865, readers and correspondents were notified in its columns that it had been transferred to Mr. J. H. Piper, and a prompt settlement of outstanding accounts was asked for, payment to be made either to him or to Mr. William Frampton. This notice was continued weekly until July 15th, when the imprint for the first time was altered to:—"Printed by the proprietor, Joshua Henry Piper, at his steam printing establishment in Devizes Street, Swindon, and published by the same Joshua Henry Piper at his office in Wood Street, Swindon, aforesaid."

It will be seen that there was an interval of nearly two months before, apparently, the transfer was completed. During this interval was fought a Parliamentary election which is somewhat historic in the political history of North Wilts, when the candidates were Lord Charles Bruce, Sir George Jenkinson, and Mr. R. P. Long. It may be that the original proprietors of the *Herald* wished to continue the control of their "organ" at so critical a time for party reasons, or it may be that they did not wish to lose the handsome revenue which accrued to newspapers in those days from Parliamentary election contests; or both reasons may have operated. This is all assumption, but the coincidence of a two months' apparent transition stage with the political campaigning is significant, and it seems to justify an attempt at explanation.

Mr. Joshua Piper, the new proprietor of the *Herald*, was a young journalist—he was then under thirty years of age—who came from the West. He was on the literary staff of the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, and had, we believe, previously purchased a small paper at Newton Abbott. He had a brother, Walter James Piper, also a journalist, who was trained on the *Western Morning News*, at Plymouth, and (long surviving Joshua) died a few years ago after nearly forty years' editorship of the *Derby Daily Telegraph*.

Mr. Joshua Piper's advent to the *Herald* marked the beginning of a series

of developments of the paper, some of which are indicated in the numerous changes made in its titles in the course of the next ten or twelve years. As these changes followed each other with short intervals, the least perplexing method is to transcribe the successive titles categorically in order of date:—

“North Wilts Herald, or Swindon, Cricklade, Highworth, and Wootton Bassett Courier.”—June 22nd, 1861.

“North Wilts Herald, East Gloucestershire Reporter, and Vale of White Horse Gazette.”—January 4th, 1862.

“North Wilts Herald, East Gloucestershire and Vale of White Horse Reporter.”—March 22nd, 1862.

“North Wilts Herald, East Gloucestershire, Vale of White Horse and Cotswold Reporter, Swindon and Cirencester Mercury, Chippenham Chronicle, Malmesbury Gazette, and West of England Advertiser.”—October 14th, 1865. This was a month or two after Mr. Piper had assumed control.

“North Wilts Herald, East Gloucestershire, Vale of White Horse and Cotswold Reporter, Swindon and Cirencester Mercury, Chippenham Chronicle, Malmesbury Gazette, Cricklade Courier, and West of England Advertiser.”—December 30th, 1865.

On December 8th, 1866, the titles were supplemented by the statement that the *Berkshire Times and Faringdon Free Press*, which was established in 1860, was amalgamated with the *Herald*.

“North Wilts Herald, East Gloucestershire, Berkshire, and West of England Advertiser, Swindon and Cirencester Mercury” (with the statement as to the amalgamation of the *Berkshire Times*).—April 17th, 1869.

On October 2nd, 1875, another amalgamation was announced, that of the *Cirencester Times*, which was established in 1856, and that statement joined the Berkshire one as part of the heading of the paper.

“North Wilts Herald, Cirencester Times, East Gloucestershire and Berkshire Advertiser” (with the two amalgamated papers).—October 11th, 1875.

On July 6th, 1878, it was announced that the *Calne Chronicle and Chippenham Times* had disposed of its copyright to the *Herald*, and this also was added to the heading. Subsequently the names of the amalgamated journals were omitted, and the paper settled down to “North Wilts Herald, Cirencester Times, East Gloucestershire and Berkshire Advertiser,” until its recent transfer to other proprietorship, when coincidentally with sundry changes in its format, etc., it reverted to something like its former style—“North Wilts Herald, Cirencester Times, East Gloucestershire and Berkshire Advertiser, Marlborough Mercury, Berkshire Times, Chippenham Times, Malmesbury Gazette.”

It will be seen that in the course of twelve years (1866—1878) the *Herald* absorbed three small local papers, which had been started in that period when favourable circumstances led to much activity in such ventures: one of these was in the county of Wilts, and the others were over the Berkshire and Gloucestershire borders, near to which Swindon is situated. The absorption of the *Cirencester Times* in 1875 had been preceded immediately Mr. Piper took over the paper, by local publication in the town. The *Herald* “made its bow,” as it termed it, to the public of Cirencester and East Gloucestershire when the title was enlarged in October, 1865, and it

announced its intention of appearing in that neighbourhood "hebdomanally"—or in more ordinary language, weekly. "The want of an independent Conservative journal [said the proprietor] has long been felt in the Cirencester district, and at the suggestion and invitation of many friends we come forward to supply the want. We disclaim anything like opposition to others; we simply adopt the legitimate practice of honourable competition."

The imprint was enlarged by the statement that the paper was "simultaneously published by Edwin Bailey at his residence situated and being in the Market Place in the parish and borough of Cirencester in the county of Gloucester." This was only a branch or district office, and its history may be completed at once. The local publisher was soon changed to Charles Henry Savory, of St. John's Street. Reference to the Cirencester office dropped out at the end of 1874, but it re appeared in the following October, with the amalgamation of the local *Times*, when the *Times* office became the Cirencester office of the *Herald*, with Henry George Keyworth and Edward Everard as local publishers and agents.

In the course of time the *Herald* imprint had several changes, but they were not of much significance. The name of the Cirencester office was presently again omitted. The printing office was transferred from Devizes Street to Bath Terrace (Bath Road), and to Bath Road also was transferred the publishing office from Wood Street, these two changes being in the early seventies and early eighties respectively. What happened was, that the printing works fronting Devizes Road were connected with premises fronting on Bath Road and presently the publishing was brought from Wood Street, which which is a continuation of Bath Road, to the Bath Road office, adjoining the residence of the proprietor. It was a process of concentration rather than of alteration.

The *Herald* did not long continue at the price of 3*d.* It was a hazardous price for a new newspaper to start at, seeing that the *Advertiser* had been published at a penny since 1854. The originators no doubt relied upon the larger size of the *Herald* (eight pages against the *Advertiser's* four); also, perhaps, on the fact that they looked for the support of the well-to-do classes. But at the beginning of the year 1864, while the original proprietors were still owning the paper, it was announced:—

"The success which the North Wilts Herald has achieved has stimulated its directors to make fresh efforts to render it worthy of the high place of being the leading paper of the fertile and extensive district in which it is published. With this view many new and we hope interesting features have already been introduced, and in the course of the year just commenced we hope to be able to carry out the plan of a classification we have laid down which will enable the *North Wilts Herald* favourably to compare with the highest class provincial papers in the United Kingdom. This week the *Herald* is published at the reduced price of 2*d.* unstamped and 3*d.* stamped. This will enable us to meet the views of many friends who reside in out-of-the-way localities."

The price of 2*d.* continued for six years, and then the *Herald* was reduced to the popular level—a penny. "We need hardly say [said the management

in announcing it on the 1st January, 1870] this course will involve the sacrifice of revenue for the time, but we feel confident the public appreciation of the course we have taken will eventually recoup whatever pecuniary outlay we may incur." When the new price had been in operation for twelve months it was announced that the circulation was six thousand weekly. It was found necessary to partly meet the increased cost of production due to the war by increasing the price. In March, 1917, it was raised to 1½*d.*, and later there was a further advance to 2*d.*, at which figure it remains.

Like all newspapers, the *Herald* adapted itself to changing conditions by increasing size as well as by reducing price. On January 3rd, 1881, "to enable it to do more justice to the news of its enlarged area," a column was added to each page, making 7-column pages instead of 6-column. The circulation, it was claimed, had now entered upon its tenth thousand. The story of enlargements may be completed at once, by stating that on Sept. 9th, 1892, the pages were made 8-columned, and on May 12th, 1922, the number of pages was increased to twelve. In the course of years the length of the columns was increased from time to time, and until lately they were nearly 25 inches. But under the new proprietary (*see below*) there has been further change. The *Herald* now consists of sixteen pages; the page is of seven columns instead of eight, and the length of the column is reduced to 22½ inches. (This review of the alterations in size does not take account of the "war size"; shortage of paper supplies compelled the *Herald*, like most other newspapers, to reduce, temporarily, to six pages.)

Without going into minute details of production, it should be said that under the management of Mr. H. D. Piper the *Herald* office was always well equipped. The paper was printed on a flat bed machine until comparatively recent years, when a rotary machine was installed. The establishment was also provided with electric light before that illuminant came into general use.

The history of the paper may be brought to a close with a record of the later changes in proprietorship. On June 16th, 1885, Mr. Joshua Piper died suddenly at the age of 48. Thenceforward the *Herald* was declared to be "printed and published for the proprietor by Henry D. Piper at the North Wilts Herald steam printing works, Swindon"—this until October 30th of the same year, when "Annie Piper" was named as the proprietor. In later years Mrs. Piper's (widow of Mr. Joshua Piper) name has been omitted, and Mr. Henry Drew Piper's (the son) alone given. On November 1st, 1922, the property passed from the Piper family, after being with them for nearly fifty-eight years, the transference being to The Swindon Press, Ltd. This is a company, or syndicate, of which Sir Charles Starmer, who has other newspapers under his control in London and the provinces, is the head. Two or three years earlier it had purchased the *Swindon Advertiser*, and both the Swindon papers are under the one control.

The *North Wilts Herald* had two off-shoots. At the end of 1865 it began publication of a Market Edition—four pages, at the price of a penny. This was made up chiefly of a selection from the news in the paper of the preceding week, with late market news added, and was published for the market on Monday. In 1881 it was reduced to the size of a small supplement

confined to the latest news, and after a few months in this form it was discontinued altogether.

The *Evening North Wilts Herald* appeared on October 2nd, 1882, as a four-page paper priced at a half-penny. The size of the pages varied from time to time, but the number never exceeded four and the price never exceeded a half-penny, even in the war years. On the business passing to the new ownership in November, 1922, it was decided to confine the daily edition to the *Advertiser*, and the *Evening Herald* was last published on November 23rd of that year.

#### OTHER SWINDON PAPERS.

Two other Swindon papers may be briefly noted—the *New Swindon Express* and the *Borough Press*.

The *New Swindon Express—Chronicle for the Borough and Hundred of Cricklade* began publication on May 13th, 1876. It was printed and published by Edward Charles Morgan for the New Swindon Express Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., at 30, Bridge Street, New Swindon. It had eight pages, six columns to the page, length of columns 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; price 1d. At the beginning of 1880 it was printed and published by Thomas Melbourne at his printing works, 57, Bridge Street, and a couple of months later it ceased to appear, the last number being for February 28th, 1880.

The *Borough Press* was a Saturday evening sheet, published in the interests of football, in the football season. It first appeared in 1904, consisting of eight pages of four columns, 13in. in length. It was printed and published by T. C. Newman at Eastcott Hill, Swindon, and sold for a half-penny. It changed its form in course of time, being issued with fewer but larger pages. The relinquishment of football in the war period led to the suspension of the *Borough Press* in the spring of 1915, but with the resumption of the sport it re-appeared and is still published.

#### OTHER DEVIZES NEWSPAPERS.

The *Independent*, as already recorded, first appeared on November 24th, 1836, the avowed object of its promoters being to provide an organ of Liberal opinion in that part of the county. But there was already being published a paper which professed to be this. In August, 1835, a prospectus was issued informing the Inhabitants of North Wilts, and the public generally, that "the first number of the *Bath and Devizes Guardian*, a newspaper uniting the interests of the counties of Somerset and Wilts, and devoted to the support of Liberal principles will appear on Saturday next, and every succeeding week. Men of Business, Farmers, and others, will find the *Bath and Devizes Guardian* a most convenient vehicle for advertisements, having attained a circulation beyond that of many of the older papers." The proclamation of principles and ideals which followed under the heading "To the Reformers of Wiltshire," was verbose, and it is sufficient to quote the beginning and the end:—"Many friends of reform in Wilts, particularly in the northern part of the county, have lamented that it possesses no newspaper devoted to the support of Liberal principles.

The removal of the Assize to Devizes, for the first time this week, at the distance of only 19 miles from Bath, and the additional importance attached to the town by this measure have induced some friends of the *Bath Guardian* in Wiltshire to suggest to the Proprietors of that paper the attaching to it a second local interest, so that it shall become a vehicle for the doctrines of Reform in two counties instead of ONE. . . . It is with these imperfect and loosely expressed ideas that the *Bath and Devizes Guardian* takes its place in Wilts. The paper is not a new one in the city of its birth, and may be referred to without fear for its past political conduct, and the promise given that, as the past has been so shall be the future."

The *Guardian* was printed and published by Thomas Corbould, at No. 13, Northgate Street, Bath, his place of residence being 28, Walcot Street, in that city. It was a 4-page paper, 6 columns to a page, length of column 23 inches. (As the *Bath Herald* is now published from the same, or about the same, address in Bath, it is well to mention that there is no connection between the two papers.) The Devizes agent was stated to be Mr. Randell [should be Randle], and as to price: "Publicans and Innkeepers are only charged Sixpence for this Paper, when ordered by post;" but the price to other people was 7d. The preferential rate for publicans no doubt was to induce them to lay the paper on their tables for the benefit of their customers, and so help to make it known. On September 17th, 1836, the price dropped to 4d.

The first issue of the *Guardian* in its two-county form was on August 22nd, 1835, the number being No. 82 of the paper. It may therefore be assumed that the *Bath Guardian* (only) first appeared about the beginning of 1834. It did not long survive (at all events as a professed Wiltshire newspaper) the vigorous competition of the locally produced *Independent*, dropping out after some eighty-seven issues, five months after the appearance of its rival. It would seem that the withdrawal coincided with a change of ownership, for at that date (April 29th, 1837) the *Guardian*, although it continued to be published at 13, Northgate Street, showed its printer and publisher to be William Henry Millard, whose place of residence was 10, Albion Place, Walcot (Bath).

In 1869-70 another Devizes newspaper, the *Devizes Herald and North Wilts Intelligencer*, was in the field for a few months. It was quite a local production, the proprietor-publisher being Stephen Thomas Brampton, a printer carrying on business at No. 36, Market Place, Devizes, whence from 1839 to 1862, the *Independent* had been published (see Part IV.). It was a penny paper; four pages; seven columns to a page; length of column 22½ in. It was Conservative in politics, and the editorial introduction began:—"In laying before the public of Devizes and North Wiltshire generally, our plans for future operations, it is necessary for the proper appreciation of our views and motives that we should clearly and distinctly mark out our line of conduct both politically and socially. In the first place our political views may be broadly stated as Conservative; and while according to that party the support which is due from its organs of every class, we do not consider it consistent either with our dignity or prosperity to uphold crude or ill-advised measures solely on party grounds," &c., &c.



The first number of the *Herald* was dated September 2nd, 1869, so that there were for a time four newspapers appearing in Devizes—the *Gazette*, the *Independent*, the *Advertiser*, the *Herald*. Brampton no doubt thought that there was room for a cheaper Conservative paper than the *Gazette*, which was then priced at 3d. and so continued for another ten years. He was disappointed; his enterprise was financially a failure; after thirty numbers publication ceased—on March 24th, 1870. In the following rhyme, composed by himself, he wrote what may be described as an epitaph for the *Herald*:—

“Of all the fools that ever lived  
 ’Twixt ’Vize and Etchilhampton,  
 The biggest fool of all the lot  
 Was Stephen Thomas Brampton.”

The survey of Devizes publications concludes with a mention of *The Magpie*, which had so brief an existence as to be almost a phantom. It appeared on Saturday, April 11th, 1885, and the following Saturday; then it died—practically still-born. It was an 8-page production, 8½ in. by 7 in., and was of the very “personal” style which characterised other *Magpies* appearing about that time. It was the feeling caused by some of its personal paragraphs which (at least, so it was understood) caused its sudden demise. The printer was A. J. Offer, 107, New Park Street.

#### OTHER TROWBRIDGE NEWSPAPERS.

*The Wiltshire Times* (originally *The Trowbridge and North Wilts Advertiser*) and some other Trowbridge newspapers were dealt with in Part I., and Mr. George Lansdown has enabled the writer to complete the record for that town by contributing the following notes on two ephemeral publications:—

“*The Trowbridge Times*, a local paper for Trowbridge, Melksham, Bradford, and Westbury, and Charles Knight’s Town and Country Newspaper” is the title of a newspaper the first number of which was published on Saturday, June 9th, 1855, price 2d., by J. Diplock at his printing office in the Congre and at his residence in Fore Street, Trowbridge. It consists of 16 pages about foolscap folio, the front page containing a few local advertisements and markets, and the last page a railway time table (Wilts and Somerset Branch) and a few paragraphs of local intelligence. All the other matter is general. How many issues were published I cannot tell; but I do not think there were many weekly issues, and the copy I have is the only one I have ever seen.

*The Trowbridge Gazette and Bradford Miscellany*, price 1d., was printed and published by Samuel Wilkins, of the Market Place, Trowbridge. The only copy I have is dated November 1st, 1856, and on the title is “No. 24 (and last).” It consisted of eight pages, foolscap folio; the first, seventh, and eighth pages contain local advertisements, and the other pages are full of general matter. With the exception of the local time table there is absolutely no local news in it, but the following paragraph is of interest:—

“Died at Trowbridge November 1st, 1856, aged 24 months, and deeply

regretted by a large circle of subscribers, *The Trowbridge Gazette and Bradford Miscellany*, which during a period of great prosperity had won for itself a welcome in the homes of all classes."

### CALNE AND CHIPPENHAM.

Chippenham has never had a newspaper of its own. Reasons for this can be only suggested, seeing that in size and population Chippenham is well in line with other Wiltshire towns. It may be because Chippenham has not at any time been in any way the county headquarters. The other towns where newspapers have been maintained are, or have been, used for the transaction of county business—quarter sessions, county council, or assize. The coincidence may be a coincidence merely, or it may be that official status in the publishing headquarters is an asset which a newspaper needs. Another possible reason is, that Chippenham is too well served by newspapers published in neighbouring places to leave room for an indigenous production.

On the other hand Calne, considerably smaller than Chippenham in size and population, and similar to Chippenham in the other respects just noted, has seen two attempts at newspaper enterprise. Neither was successful. The two newspapers locally produced were the *Calne Chronicle and Chippenham Times*, and the *Calne and Chippenham Express*.

The *Times* was started on March 29th, 1876, and ceased to be issued on April 4th, 1878, its copyright being absorbed in the *North Wilts Herald*. It was printed and published by Mr. Alfred Heath, at his printing office, Market Place, Calne, and claimed to circulate in Avebury, Beckhampton, Bremhill, Blackland, Badminton, Calstone, Cherhill, Compton Bassett, Corsham, Castle Combe, Derry Hill, Heddington, Hilmarton, Hullavington, Kington St. Michael, Lyneham, Lacock, Quemerford, Sandy Lane, Studley, Stanley, Sutton Benger, Yatton Keynell, Yatesbury, "etc." It was an 8-page sheet, five columns to the page, length of column 18 inches. It was mostly filled with general news supplied from London. The price was a penny.

The *Express* first appeared on Thursday, December 13th, 1906. It was larger than its predecessor, there being six columns to the page (eight in number) and the column 20 inches in length. The price was a penny. It was, in news and advertisements, more of a local production than the *Times*; but it, also, depended to a considerable extent on matter supplied from London, either in the printed sheet (probably) or stereotype. The printer and publisher was William George Dobson, of 6, The Square. We have not the exact date of its demise, but it lasted only a few months.

Another issue with the name of Calne embodied in its title was the *Calne Graphic*—that is the title on the number before us (No. 7, published November 11th, 1910, price 1d.); but as other Wiltshire towns figure under separate headings in the 16 pages (14½ inches by 9½ inches) it is possible that the *Graphic* appeared in other places also. It was printed at Bristol for a Southampton proprietor, and the few illustrations (implied in the name) were of Bristol, except for a couple of Wiltshire of an advertising

character. The news was scrappy. It could not have had more than a brief existence.

Although Chippenham has not attempted a newspaper of its own there have been localised editions of papers published elsewhere with adaptations of title to give them local colour. The *North Wilts Guardian* was first published in Chippenham on November 29th, 1873. It was a Wiltshire edition of the *Bath Herald*; and its form and general appearance coincided with that paper's, and some of the matter was common to both, but it contained a good proportion of news of Chippenham and the district adjacent. It continued until March 22nd, 1918, when the famine in paper due to the war necessitated its abandonment; its office in High Street was given up and it has not been resumed.

The *Bath Chronicle* also published a localised edition, the *Chippenham Chronicle*. Its birth about coincided with the decease of the *Calne Chronicle and Chippenham Times*, and it ran for two or three years only.

There was, further, a local production—one can hardly term it a newspaper—issued circa 1895-98, entitled *The Chippenham Spice Box*. It was a monthly publication with a gratis distribution of 5000 copies; demy size, eleven pages of news, tales, sketches, etc., and five pages of advertisements. Mr. J. R. Singer, a Chippenham tradesman, was responsible for its appearance.

It will be seen that all these Calne or Chippenham papers were ephemeral, with the exception of the *Guardian*, and none of them developed into a newspaper of the type of those which have been hitherto described in the articles referring to North Wilts, although in Mrs. Richardson's narrative relating to South Wilts there are one or two ventures resembling them in some ways. The papers which serve the two towns and the adjacent districts are published at Devizes, Trowbridge, and Swindon, and circulate under their general titles.

[Addendum:—Since the above has been in type there has come to hand a leaflet issued by "R. C. Ferris, Singer Sewing Machine Depôt, 30 Market Place, Chippenham," announcing the forthcoming issue of *The Chippenham Herald and Calne and Malmesbury and West Wilts Express*. He wrote that the publication was intended to remove the anomaly of Chippenham being without "a paper of its own." No date appears on the leaflet and whether the paper ever made its appearance I do not know—nor is there time to ascertain, as this article is on the point of going to press. But in any case it was of no consequence.—J. J. S.]

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head may be placed a number of publications which were no newspapers yet were not magazines, being like newspapers in that they were records.

Priority should be given to four well-conducted and useful ecclesiastical chronicles. The oldest of these is the *North Wilts Church Magazine*, which dates from January, 1868; it covers a large area of the Wiltshire portion of the diocese of Salisbury. Next in order of date is the *Salisbury*

*Diocesan Gazette*, which was established, by resolution of the Salisbury Diocesan Synod, in March, 1888. Third, the *Bristol Diocesan Magazine* (1898—1921), enlarged in 1922 under the title of the *Bristol Diocesan Review*. Fourth, the *South Wilts Church Magazine*, which is much younger than the similar publication for North Wilts, the number of its issue at the time this article is written (August, 1923) being 296. Assuming there has been no break of continuity this makes the date of its commencement January, 1899. These are all being published to-day, and with them may be coupled the two Diocesan Almanacks or Directories. The *Sarum Almanack and Diocesan Kalendar* is now in its 67th year. The *Bristol Diocesan Directory*, like the *Magazine*, was first published in 1898.

The other publications include:—*The Nines*, the regimental journal of the 2nd Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment (old 99th Regiment of the Line); we have not the date of its institution, but it expired after the battalion left for South Africa in the South African War and was not revived. No. 22 was published in 1892, and No. 39 on Feb. 15th, 1894. *The Moonraker*, another military record, a few numbers of which were got out by the 7th (Service) Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment in the Great European War, while it was with the forces based upon Salonika. Two or three localized magazines (for want of a better word) were circulated by the Liberal Party for propaganda purposes, chiefly at general elections, under such titles as *Liberal Monthly*, *Wiltshire Leader*, and *Elector*. It is not necessary to describe these in detail.

Mr. W. A. Webb, who makes a study of old newspapers, has drawn the attention of the writer to the sources of information for Wiltshire news in other than Wiltshire newspapers. Particularly he refers to the *Gloucester Journal*, which last year commenced the third century of its existence; it contained not only news from North Wilts but also advertisements from that district. (*Read's Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer*, the *London Journal*, the *British Journal*, and *Keene's Bath Journal* are also in his list, which probably could be extended by the inclusion of such papers as the *Reading Mercury* and the early Bristol newspapers, also the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The Wiltshire news in these papers grew less and less after the first half of the 18th century, some explanation of which may be found in the establishment of the *Salisbury Journal* in 1738. It is well to have these facts noted as supplementary to the articles on Wiltshire Newspapers; but it would be going beyond our scope to enlarge upon them. The papers named gave Wiltshire news but were not Wiltshire newspapers.

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## THE SOURCE OF THE FOREIGN STONES OF STONEHENGE.<sup>1</sup>

By HERBERT H. THOMAS, M.A., ScD.,  
Petrographer to H.M. Geological Survey.

[By kind permission of the author and of the Society of Antiquaries I am enabled to reprint here the greater portion of the paper which appeared in the *Antiquaries' Journal*, July, 1923, vol. iii., pp. 239—260, with the illustrations that accompanied it.—EDITOR].

In considering the so-called "Blue Stones" or Foreign Stones of Stonehenge we find ourselves confronted with a copious and somewhat conflicting literature. This literature divides itself into two categories; one more or less exact, being descriptive of the stones themselves, the other speculative and dealing with the sources of the stones and their manner of transport to the Plain.

The igneous character of the stones other than the "altar-stone" was claimed early in the nineteenth century, and macroscopic descriptions of a general nature were published from time to time. As petrology became a more exact science, owing to the precision added to the identification of rock-structures and minerals by the use of the microscope, descriptions more detailed and of more value for comparative purposes began to appear.

We have in the writings of Professor Story Maskelyne, Sir Jethro Teall, and Professor Judd adequate descriptions of the microscopic characters of the stones themselves, as also of abundant fragments found in the soil. The first really scientific descriptions with correct naming were given by Maskelyne in 1878;<sup>2</sup> followed by Mr. Thomas Davies and Sir Jethro Teall, who described fragments collected by the late William Cunnington; and still later by Professor Judd, writing in conjunction with the late William Gowland.<sup>3</sup>

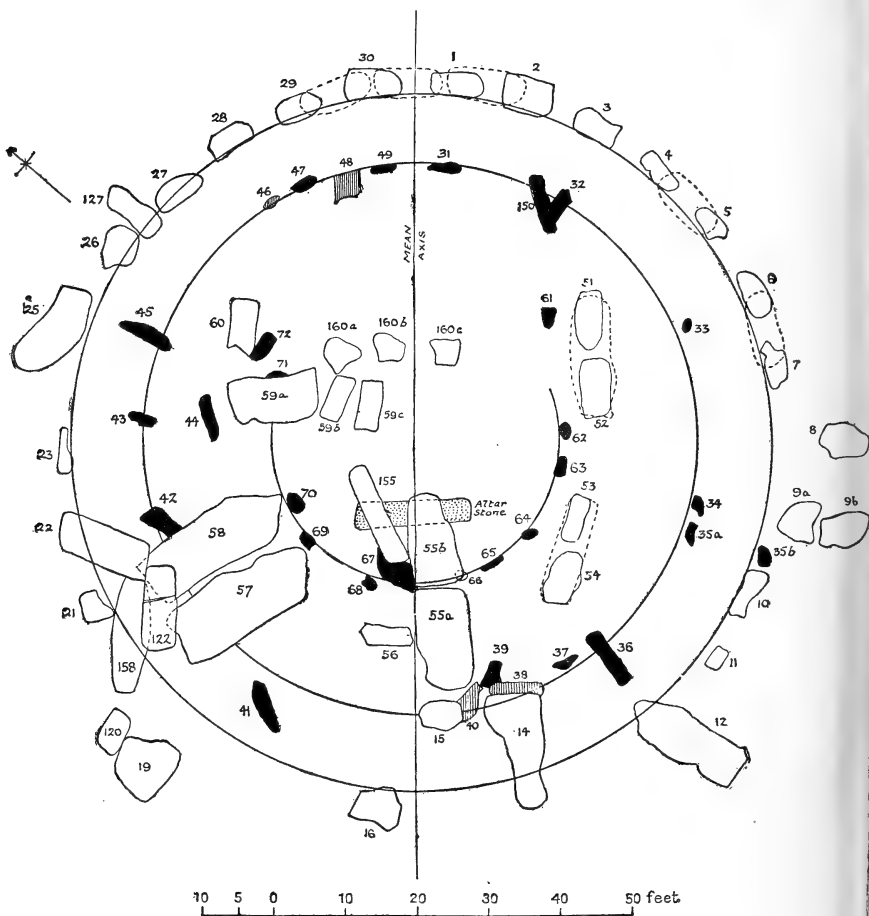
The Foreign Stones remaining within the area of Stonehenge are thirty-four in number, and may be grouped as follows:—dolerites 29, rhyolites

<sup>1</sup> In the *Antiquaries' Journal* the title of the paper is "The Source of the Stones of Stonehenge," and three introductory pages, not here reprinted, describe the structure and deal with the Sarsens.

<sup>2</sup> Stonehenge, "The Petrology of the Stones," *Wilts Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.*, vol. xvii., p. 147; W. Cunnington, Stonehenge Notes:—"The Fragments," *Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.*, vol. xxi., p. 141; "Notes on Sections of Stonehenge Rocks belonging to Mr. W. Cunnington," *Wilts Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.*, vol. xxvii., p. 60.

<sup>3</sup> J. W. Judd, "Note on the Nature and Origin of the Rock-fragments found in the excavations made at Stonehenge by Mr. Gowland in 1901," *Archæologia*, vol. lviii., p. 70.

4, and sandstone 1 (altar-stone). These are respectively shown on the accompanying plan (fig. 1) as full-black, lined, and stippled. It is only



Plan of Stonehenge showing the "Foreign Stones" or "Blue Stones" black or shaded.

necessary here to refer to characters that are of specific importance and to amplify or correct previous descriptions where needed.

The *Dolerites* or *Diabases* are compact moderately coarsely crystalline igneous rocks of blue-green to greenish-grey colour in the hand-specimen. Descriptions given by Maskelyne, and based upon the microscopic examination of small chips taken directly from the stones, might convey to the reader the impression that several distinct varieties of rock, and possibly a multiplicity of source, are indicated. Some slight variation in texture

and in the relative proportions of constituent minerals is certainly met with, but such variation is no more than occurs normally in many single rock-masses of doleritic nature. There are, however, two unifying characters that link all these doleritic rocks together and point to a single source of origin. The first is the albitized condition of the dominant feldspar, and the second is the occurrence in all the stones of white or pinkish feldspathic spots of all sizes from that of a pea to that of a walnut. These spots are composed of irregular crystals and crystal-groups of oligoclase-albite feldspar, and are often so widely spaced in the rock that there is every possibility of their being unrepresented in a micro-section. This common and most valuable characteristic of the Stonehenge dolerites appears to have escaped the notice of previous observers or, if noticed, was deemed of no specific value for determinative or comparative purposes.

*The Rhyolites* (38, 40, 46, and 48 of Plan), known to earlier writers as "Hornstone" (Sowerby), "Compact Feldspar" of Mac Culloch (Phillips), Felsite, and Felstone, are obviously masses of siliceous volcanic rock (lava), and, as pointed out by Maskelyne, present the characteristic fluxion-structure as well as the fragmental and brecciated character of rocks of this class. The rocks are flinty and dark grey, with a delicate fluxion-banding in the form of narrow frequent parallel lines. On a freshly broken surface they exhibit a microcrystalline appearance, and the fluxion-banding is less easy to observe.

In these rocks also the feldspars when present are of the kind rich in soda (albite and albite-oligoclase). An excellent description of these stones was given by Judd<sup>1</sup> in 1903.

*The altar-stone* (micaceous sandstone) is a fine-grained, pale sage-green, micaceous sandstone with a partly calcareous and partly siliceous cement. In the hand-specimen, the mica shows as bright spangles on the divisional planes along which the rock will split. In thin sections the rock is seen to be composed of finely angular chips of quartz, flakes of muscovite, abundant greenish chlorite, and a green mineral that suggests glauconite, in a fine-textured calcareo-siliceous matrix.

As the rock is unique, in so far as it differs from all the other large Foreign Stones of Stonehenge, it may be well to discuss its origin apart from the others. Various sources of origin have been proposed, but there is little doubt that it belongs to one of the Palaeozoic Systems. It was suggested by Maskelyne that it came from the Old Red Sandstone of the Mendips, but lithologically it matches most closely certain green micaceous beds in the Old Red Sandstone of South Wales which have the additional and somewhat rare character of being distinctly calcareous. Old Red Sandstone deposits of this type occur in the Senni Beds<sup>2</sup> that reach a thickness of about 1,000ft., and outcrop in an east and west direction throughout Glamorganshire; also, as a higher group, known as the Cosheston Group,

<sup>1</sup> Note on the Nature and Origin of the Rock Fragments found in the excavations made at Stonehenge by Mr. Gowland in 1901," *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxiii., p. 47.

<sup>2</sup> Geology of Merthyr Tydfil" (*Mem. Geol. Surv.*), 1904, pp. 8, 9; also "Geology of Ammanford" (*Mem. Geol. Surv.*), 1907, pp. 58, 59.

which occurs in Pembrokeshire and forms the northern shores of Milford Haven, near Langwm, on the estuary of the River Cleddau.

In the hand-specimen it would be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between certain members of the Senni Beds and those of the Cosheston Group; and both are equally like the altar-stone. Microscopically the structure and composition are similar.

It was found, however, that the Cosheston Beds<sup>1</sup> were extremely rich in minute grains of garnet, most of which had crystal-form; and in this respect the beds differed from all other Palaeozoic sediments which had been examined up to that time.

The heavy detrital residue obtained from the altar-stone is also exceedingly rich in garnet of small dimensions, which occurs with the usual detrital minerals, zircon, rutile, tourmaline, anatase. Garnet is the most abundant of these accessory minerals, and occurs for the most part as angular pink or colourless grains devoid of crystalline form. There are, however, frequent instances to be noted of grains that show idiomorphic outline, and although this feature is not so general as in the majority of specimens from the Cosheston Beds hitherto examined, it is a likeness that cannot be disregarded.

Without a more complete knowledge of the petrography of the Old Red Sandstone, and particularly of heavy residues furnished by the Senni Beds, it would be unsafe to state dogmatically that the altar-stone was derived from one or the other of the Old Red Sandstone divisions mentioned above. From general considerations, however, the type of heavy residue and the lithology of the rock as a whole are sufficient to make the identification of the altar-stone with the Old Red Sandstone of South Wales almost a matter of certainty.

The bearing of the proper identification of the source of the altar-stone on the route taken by the transporters of the Stonehenge Foreign Stones is considerable. If the source is in the Senni Beds the inference would be that the stone was collected during an overland route through Glamorgan-shire. If, on the other hand, the stones were derived from the Cosheston Beds, on the shores of Milford Haven, it would tend to suggest that the route of transport of the Prescelly stones to Stonehenge (p. 336) was by way of Milford Haven and, therefore, probably in part by sea.

#### *Sources of the Stonehenge Foreign Stones.*

*Previous Suggestions.* The suggested sources of the Stonehenge Foreign Stones have been numerous and widely spaced. Conybeare,<sup>2</sup> in 1833, correctly styled the majority as "Greenstone," which he stated must have been brought from a distance, probably from Ireland. Sir Andrew Ramsay, in 1858, was convinced that they did not resemble the igneous rocks of the Charnwood Forest, and without asserting that they came from either Wales or Shropshire, he expressed the opinion that they were of the same nature

<sup>1</sup> "Geology of Haverfordwest" (*Mem. Geol. Surv.*), 1914, p. 122.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. W. D. Conybeare, "Stonehenge illustrated by Geology," *Gentlemen's Magazine*, vol. ciii., pt. 2, 1833, p. 452.



as the igneous rocks of part of the Lower Silurian region of North Pembrokeshire, of Carnarvonshire, and of the Llandeilo Flag district of Montgomeryshire, etc., West of the Stiper Stones.<sup>1</sup> Charles Moore (1865) suggested Wales, Shropshire, and the Mendips. Story Maskelyne, in 1878, clearly states that his enquiry as to the source from which the stones were derived was limited by the fact that at his time of writing there nowhere existed an even approximately complete public collection of the rocks of Great Britain. He therefore confined his attention primarily to the proper designation of the stones; and although he mentioned certain districts where somewhat similar rocks had been noted, he undoubtedly never intended these localities to be regarded seriously as actual sources. Like other observers that followed him, but to a greater extent, his comparative work was naturally limited to those rocks which had come under his personal observation in the field, and to the necessarily incomplete collections of the British Museum and Geological Survey of that date. Such general comparisons as he made were with rocks from the Silurian and Cambrian regions of North Wales and Cumberland. His comparison of one of the Stonehenge dolerites with a rock from Costorphine near Edinburgh is unfortunate, as the Costorphine igneous rocks are of an entirely different character.

Sir Jethro Teall, in 1894, from an examination of a series of sections of Stonehenge stones collected as fragments, was inclined to suggest a derivation from Devon and Cornwall; but, like Professor Maskelyne, he in no case claimed identity, merely expressing a general opinion that the ophitic diabases, rhyolitic felsites and calcareous chlorite-schists belong to types which are undoubtedly represented in the West of England. Our knowledge of the West of England rock-types was then far in advance of that of the minor igneous masses of the rest of England and Wales; and the albitic character of the Stonehenge stones undoubtedly influenced Sir Jethro in his comparisons with the rocks of the West of England. At that time it was not realized that this character was not confined to the West of England but extended over a wide Petrographical Province that included Wales and the South of Ireland.<sup>2</sup>

The last important contribution to the petrology of Stonehenge was made by Judd in 1903. He reviewed the sources suggested, and comparisons made, by previous writers, but favoured no one in particular, and advanced no alternatives.

During the last twenty years the work of the Geological Survey, as well as of numerous investigators, has vastly increased our knowledge of British rocks, especially those of Wales and Scotland.

About the year 1906, when engaged on the Geological Survey of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, I was introduced to the subject of the Stonehenge Foreign Stones by the late Mr. Edgar Barclay, who consulted

<sup>1</sup> Andrew Ramsey, "Geology of Parts of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire," (Sheet 34), *Mem. Geol. Surv.* (1858), p. 41—44.

<sup>2</sup> See A. Harker, Presidential Address to the Geological Society on "Some Aspects of Igneous Action in Britain," *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. lxxiii. (1917), p. lxxvii.

me as to the nature of several chips in his possession. At that time my knowledge of the South Welsh igneous rocks was very incomplete, but I was convinced from general considerations of a petrological nature, that the actual source of many of the Stonehenge stones would be located in that region. My tentative conclusions were incorporated in a brief account of Stonehenge published by Mr. Barclay<sup>1</sup> about the year 1908. It must be remembered, however, that until my visit to Stonehenge in 1920, I had not seen the stones themselves, and thus, like other observers who had only studied small fragments, was unaware of the unusual spotted character of the doleritic rocks there represented.

Taking the various comparisons that have been made up to this time we see that, although writers have pointed to similarities existing between the Stonehenge stones and the rocks of diverse localities, in no case is identity even hinted at. We are now in a position to state with more or less insistence that no such identity is forthcoming with regard to the rocks of Devon, Cornwall, the Welsh Borderland, North Wales, Cumberland, or Scotland; and concerning possibly similar rocks in Ireland I may quote a letter from Mr. J. Hallisay, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, in which he says, "I have been through our collection of rocks from the south-east of Ireland, but have not been able to match your Stonehenge specimen. Our diabases appear to be less coarse, and none of them have the large albite crystals. I think it is safe to assume that the rock is not represented here, since such a remarkable type could not well have been missed."

Sir Jethro Teall pointed out that we should seek some locality in which the various types that form the Foreign Stones of Stonehenge occur in close association. This condition is fulfilled in a remarkable manner by a region in Northern Pembrokeshire where associated rock-types are met with identical in the minutest detail with those of Stonehenge.

#### *The Pembrokeshire Source of the Foreign Stones.*

The Prescelly Mountains form a linear elevated tract of country, with an east-and-west extension of about seven miles. They lie near the northern coast of Pembrokeshire and form a most striking feature of the topography on account of their barren character, their graceful outline, and their somewhat abrupt emergence from the low plateau that occupies the major part of the county. They range, in their more elevated portions, from Crymmych Arms on the east to Rosebush on the west, and along their crests runs that most ancient of western ways now known as the Ffordd Fflemming. The general plateau of the county, mainly well wooded, rises gradually from about 200 feet at the coast to 500 feet at the foot of the hills, while Prescelly Top, the highest crest of the range, reaches an altitude of 1,750 feet above sea level. The reason for their relative elevation is that they mark the outcrop of a series of igneous rocks (dolerite, rhyolite, etc.,) that are of a much more durable nature than the soft palaeozoic sedimentary rocks that

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<sup>1</sup> Edgar Barclay, *Stonehenge*, 8vo. (undated), published by the St. Catherine Press, London (*circ.* 1908).

compose the surrounding regions, and have thus resisted to a greater extent the action of denudation.

The outcrops of these igneous rocks conform to the general trend of the range, and form, amongst others, the rocky prominences of Bedd Arthur, Cerrig Marchogion, Carn Meini, Foel Trigarn, and Carn Alw.

The most notable and characteristic rock-masses of this region are of two classes, namely, the dolerites or diabases of Cerrig Marchogion and Carn Meini; and the flinty rhyolites and felsites of Foel Trigarn and Carn Alw.

The former are certainly intrusive in character, while the rhyolitic rocks, outcropping in an adjacent parallel, but slightly more northerly, ridge, are of volcanic nature.

The dolerites (diabases) of the Prescelly Mountains all belong to the same period of intrusion and exhibit in general certain petrographical characters in common with many of the igneous rocks of the West British Province—a province that includes Devon and Cornwall, North and South Wales, and the South of Ireland.

But we have in certain structural features of a macroscopic nature characters that cause the diabases of Prescelly to be distinct specifically from all similar rocks of Great Britain and Ireland, and thus readily identifiable when removed from their source by natural or artificial agencies. Their specific distinction is given to them by the occurrence throughout their mass of irregularly bounded circular or ovoid opaque white or pinkish patches that consist of imperfectly formed crystals and crystal-groups of albite-oligoclase felspar. These white patches are by no means evenly distributed; sometimes they are so frequent that a finger-tip cannot be placed between them, at other times, even in the same rock-mass, they occur but sparingly. It is their general presence, rather than their relative frequency, that can be relied upon as the distinguishing feature. As pointed out by Mr. J. Parkinson,<sup>1</sup> these dolerites, with their white or pink spots in a finely-meshed crystalline greenish matrix, furnish a handsome variety of rock not to be forgotten when once encountered.

It was this spotted character that led the author and his colleagues on the Geological Survey, while working in the more southerly regions of Pembrokeshire, to locate on their maps the individual occurrences of glacially transported boulders exhibiting this feature. The region immediately to the east and north of Narberth contained many examples, and when an envelope was drawn round the occurrences it was found that the axis of the envelope pointed directly to the Prescelly Mountains. We were at that time unaware of the source of the rock in question, but it was clear that if in Pembrokeshire at all it must be in the mountains to the north-west, beyond the limits of the region it was then our duty to survey. Subsequently on visiting the Prescelly Mountains, it was satisfactory to find the rock *in situ*, thus proving that our conjecture as to the source of the boulders was correct. I merely quote this to emphasize the fact that the highly characteristic aspect of the rock enabled the Geological Surveyors

<sup>1</sup> J. Parkinson, "Some Igneous Rocks in North Pembrokeshire," *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. liii. (1897), p. 465.

to identify it as isolated boulders over a wide but limited area, and subsequently to locate the original centre of dispersal.<sup>1</sup>

Turning now to the Rhyolites and Felsites of Carn Alw and the ridge that extends westwards therefrom, we again meet with a series of rocks that have a fairly extensive outcrop, and which present characters of specific importance. A considerable variation is exhibited by different portions of the mass, and we have examples of rocks showing a fine banding due to flow in the molten state, spherulitic growths due to incipient crystallization, or a fragmental structure due to the disruption of a partially consolidated mass. The first two varieties, either independent or in conjunction, are those most frequently encountered. Excellent descriptions of the rocks of Foel Trigarn and Carn Alw have been published by Mr. J. Parkinson.

He describes the Foel Trigarn rhyolite as "a compact, somewhat light blue-grey rock, often conspicuously banded." With reference to Carn Alw he lays stress on the beautiful development of flow-structure in the rocks of this locality and says "In a typical specimen the bands are very regular, about 0·1 inch across on an average, but commonly exist as mere lines." An allied type is a light blue-grey rock that weathers white and is traversed with some regularity by innumerable lighter bands and lines, which vary from about 0·005 to nearly 0·1 inch in breadth. Many examples showing spherulitic or axiolic growths are encountered, but attention may be directed to a rock, containing flattened and deformed immature spherulites, which occurs on Carn Alw and is figured by Mr. Parkinson in his paper. This figure is reproduced in Pl. IV., fig. 4.

#### *The Identity of the Stonehenge Stones with those of Prescelly.*

We are in a position safely to affirm that the 29 doleritic masses occurring as a constructive part of Stonehenge are all of the same nature; and, while showing slight variation, all are linked together by common characters. They are to be matched in all their macroscopic and microscopic details with the dolerites that outcrop along the Prescelly Range, especially in the outcrops of Carn Meini and Cerrig Marchogion. Their identity can be judged by a comparison of the figures given in Pl. I. and Pl. II., figs. 1 and 2, of specimens taken respectively from Stonehenge and the Prescelly Mountains. When we remember that the Prescelly type of dolerite is so striking and so unlike any other that has been met with in Great Britain and Ireland, we have, in this alone, evidence that should place the source of these 29 stones beyond doubt.<sup>2</sup> But, if further support for such derivation be required, conclusive evidence is furnished by the fact that the remaining four igneous masses of Stonehenge, the rhyolites, are identical in colour, mode of weathering, and all structural and mineralogical details with the rhyolites that occur at Carn Alw in the Prescelly Mountains. We

<sup>1</sup> For the distribution of these boulders see "The Country around Haverford West," *Mem. Geol. Surv.* (1914), pp. 216—218 and Fig. 20.

<sup>2</sup> On the authority of Prof. A. H. Cox, of the University of Wales, Cardiff, an insignificant outcrop of a similar rock occurs in the Cader Idris district, but this locality may be disregarded as a possible source.

have represented at Stonehenge the finest fluxional type, and also the spherulitic and fragmental types of rhyolite, making the proof of identity more perfect than if one type had been encountered. Thus, it is incontrovertible that *all* the 33 masses of igneous rock now forming part of Stonehenge have been derived from the eastern end of the Prescelly Mountains.

Great numbers of fragments of foreign rocks have been found in the soil of Stonehenge during excavations carried out from time to time, and for the most part these are referable to the larger stones now visible. A few, however, of different varieties occur in sufficient quantity to suggest that they represent chippings of stones now removed by natural or artificial means from the area of Stonehenge. We must of course, place greater confidence in the evidence afforded by the large stones that we can see for ourselves at the present time than in small fragments that do not occur in great numbers. Nevertheless, the plan of Stonehenge clearly shows that other foreign stones, possibly bringing the number up to 45, existed at the time of its erection, and thus we might reasonably expect to find traces of them in the soil. Amongst the fragments collected by the late William Cunnington we may note both the banded (E. 1997)<sup>1</sup> and axiolitic types of rhyolite, both being identical with corresponding types from Carn Alw (Pl. IV., figs. 1—4). The axiolitic type (E. 1997) with its flattened spherulites is highly characteristic, and in the figures given below its identity with the rock from Carn Alw is made clear. We thus find in these fragments additional evidence connecting the stones of Stonehenge with Prescelly. Amongst the Gowland fragments we meet also with rhyolitic rocks of a brecciated nature which are identical with the brecciated felsites of Carn Alw.

A variety of stone, occurring as fragments, is a dark grey compact calcareous rock that has been called by Sir Jethro Teall and other writers a "calcareous chlorite-schist," and the stump of such a stone was detected by Mr. H. Cunnington (1881) beneath the soil, during excavations within the area of Stonehenge.

This rock, of which there appears to have been at least one representative, is of igneous origin but of pyroclastic nature. It is composed of small fragments of much altered vesicular lava of moderately basic composition. The vesicles are filled variously with calcite or chlorite, and the whole rock has been subjected to considerable shearing stresses that have impressed upon it a semi-schistose structure. This calcareous ash or tuff, is a North Pembrokeshire type, and occurs interbedded with the lower Palaeozoic sediments on the north side of the Prescelly Range. I am indebted to Mr. Gerald Part for a specimen and section of a rock from an outcrop a little north of Foel Trigarn and the photograph of this (Pl. III., fig. 2) shows that the Stonehenge examples (Pl. III, fig. 1) are of identical character.

Not only are all the existing stones of Stonehenge identifiable with Prescelly sources; but in the case of the most characteristic fragments that differ from these, we can identify other Prescelly types, removing all doubt as to the Pembrokeshire origin of the group as a whole.

<sup>1</sup> Registered specimen in the Geological Survey collection of sliced rocks.

The assemblage of Stonehenge Foreign Stones presents the significant feature of derivation from a comparatively small area, where all the various rock-types occur together. Such an area may be limited by the actual outcrops of the rocks in question; or, as will be discussed later, the stones may have been taken from the boulder-strewn slopes on the immediate south and south-east of the Prescellys between Carn Meini and Cil-maenllyd where all the types have been collected together by glacial action.

#### MODE OF TRANSPORT.

Having in a great measure solved the problem of the source of the Foreign Stones, we must consider carefully the possible and probable modes of transport of the stones from Pembrokeshire to Salisbury Plain. Two modes of transport have been suggested: one natural, by ice during the great Ice Age; the other, by human agency at, of course, a later period.

*The Hypothesis of Ice-transport.* Professor Judd, in 1901, put forward the hypothesis that the Foreign Stones of Stonehenge had been transported to the Plain by ice during the Pleistocene Glacial Period, and this view seems to have found favour and acceptance in many quarters.

We have, of late years, considerably advanced our knowledge of the distribution and extent of the British Ice-fields, and also accumulated much information concerning the directions and limits of dispersal of erratic boulders. The geological evidence is such that the idea of a glacial origin for the Foreign Stones will not bear investigation.

Let us consider critically this hypothesis of glacial transport as suggested by Professor Judd. First, there is no evidence of glacial drift on Salisbury Plain such as would of necessity have been left by any ice-sheet capable of transporting the masses of rock in question. Isolated masses of rocks foreign to the district, other than those used in the fabric of Stonehenge are entirely wanting, as also are small pebbles of such rocks from the gravels of the neighbourhood. It has been claimed, without producing any evidence in support of the statement, that such masses did exist but that they have all been collected to make walls, gateposts, millstones, etc.<sup>1</sup> But as Mr. Stevens, of Salisbury, has cogently stated, no one can point to a single rock mass like any of those used at Stonehenge having been put to any such purpose. Mr. Stevens<sup>2</sup> says "There are many millstones and gateposts in Wiltshire, but where is there one which corresponds in any way to the upright Foreign Stones of Stonehenge? Unhappily this tangible evidence is wanting; so, alluring as the Glacial Drift Theory may appear, it must reluctantly be set aside for want of convincing evidence.

To transport glacially a series of igneous boulders of great size from Pembrokeshire to Wiltshire postulates the existence of an ice-sheet of

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<sup>1</sup> A few fragments of similar rocks were found in the Round Barrows of Stonehenge; and a small fragment of "spotted" diabase worked into a celt-like implement was lately sent me by Mr. Cunnington, of Devizes, from Beckhampton not far from West Kennet Long-Barrow. These are probably chips from the actual Stonehenge stones.

<sup>2</sup> F. Stevens, "Stonehenge, To-day and Yesterday," 8vo., 1919, London.

unbroken character occupying the whole of the intervening country ; and with the ice moving in a direction a little south of east. We have, fortunately, good evidence of the extent of glaciation of Pembrokeshire, and we find that this county was crossed in a south-easterly direction by an ice-sheet that moved down the Irish Sea. This ice-sheet carrying Scottish boulders,<sup>1</sup> crossed the low plateau of Anglesey and Carnarvon, gathering fresh material as it went, but was kept from passing far inland by the local Welsh ice-sheet that had its centre of dispersal in the highlands of Snowdon, the Arenigs and Cader Idris, and was pressing outwards towards the coast. On reaching the latitude of Pembrokeshire, far removed from the main centre of Welsh glaciation, the Irish Sea ice-sheet was allowed to spread fanwise and to override the plateau-regions of Pembrokeshire and Southern Ireland which offered relatively little opposition. In spite of this there is the clearest evidence, from the distribution of Pembrokeshire and Scottish boulders that the ice-front lay only just south of the present coast-line of Pembrokeshire, and that the ice as a solid mass neither crossed the Bristol Channel to Devon and Cornwall, nor passed in an easterly direction beyond the coastal regions of Pembrokeshire. No boulders of Pembrokeshire rocks, such as would of necessity be carried by any extension of this ice-sheet, have ever been found either on the north coast of Devon, Cornwall, or Somerset, or on the south coast of Wales east of the estuary of the River Towy. Scottish boulders, however, occur on the north coast of Devon and on the coast of Glamorganshire where their presence, unmixed with Pembrokeshire boulders, indicates that they were not carried by that portion of the ice-sheet which had crossed Pembrokeshire but had been borne by the portion that came down the central region of the Irish Sea. The ice-sheet would probably have a crescentic front and the medial portion would have the furthest southerly extension. It is to be noticed that all the occurrences of Scottish boulders outside Pembrokeshire and its adjacent islands lie at raised-beach level, as at Croyde Bay<sup>2</sup> and in Glamorganshire. There is no evidence of the erratic material mounting the cliffs or extending inland. The inference is, therefore, that these Scottish boulders were deposited from icebergs that had broken away from the central portion of the main ice-front and were stranded on relatively distant shores. The geological evidence proves conclusively that although Pembrokeshire was crossed in a south-easterly direction by a lobe of the Irish Sea ice-sheet, the front of this ice-sheet never reached across or far up the Bristol Channel.

Passing to the country intervening between Pembrokeshire and Wiltshire, we find nowhere along the line that an ice-sheet would have to traverse in order to transport Pembrokeshire boulders to Salisbury Plain, any evidence of glaciation of an intense character. There are no trains of far-travelled boulders, no ice scratching and polishing of outstanding rocks, and no thick

<sup>1</sup> The rocks of the Western Isles, Ailsa Craig, and Galloway are fairly common as erratics. They occur on the Cardigan coast, on the plateau region of Pembrokeshire and its outlying islands (Skomer, Skokholm, etc.), and on the Glamorganshire coastal regions of the Bristol Channel.

<sup>2</sup> T. McK. Hughes, "The Ancient Beach and Boulders near Braunton and Croyde in N. Devon," *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xliii. (1887), p. 687.

accumulation of boulder-clay. As has been pointed out in a previous communication<sup>1</sup> such a hypothetical ice-sheet, in order to account for the Foreign Stones of Stonehenge would have to gather from Pembrokeshire blocks all of about the same size and mainly of two rock-types. It would have to carry them all that distance without dropping any by the way. Further, it would have to pass over all kinds of rocky obstacles without gathering to itself any of the various materials over which it was forced to ride. Such in itself, without the additional positive evidence that is forthcoming as to the extent of the glaciation of Pembrokeshire and adjoining counties, permanently disposes of the idea of glacial transport for the Foreign Stones of Stonehenge.

*Human Transport necessary.*

The only alternative is transport by human agency, and in this connexion two methods of conveyance are possible—either by sea or by land.

By those who all along have favoured the idea of human transport passage by sea has found some advocates. Amongst these we may mention the late Edgar Barclay,<sup>2</sup> who perhaps was the most devoted supporter.

Now that we can be certain of the original site of the bulk of the Stonehenge Foreign Stones we are in a position to consider more critically the probable manner of human transport. The area from which the rocks were derived is probably a small one (p. 334) and does not occupy a position on, or even near, the coast. To a possible port on the north coast it would mean a rough overland journey of 8 or 10 miles, while to a navigable portion of the River Cleddau, to the south, would be some 10 or 15 miles. Thus, in any case to reach the coast a land-transport of about 10 miles must have been undertaken. The sea journey with such primitive vessels as were in existence at that time would be fraught with great difficulty and danger. The navigation between the tide-swept islands of West Wales and the Land's End is in itself a thing not likely to be attempted under such conditions and with such a burden. Further, we must remember that, even if the Wiltshire Avon was navigable for part of its course, a fairly long overland route would have had to be followed in order to reach Stonehenge. Taking all things into consideration, the necessary land-transport at both ends of the sea voyage and the perilous nature of the sea-route, I think that an overland transport presents greater probability.

The weight of the Foreign Stones is in no case excessive, probably, as far as can be calculated, lying in the neighbourhood of two to two and a half tons.

The total distance from Prescelly to Stonehenge overland, allowing for the detour necessitated by the River Severn,<sup>3</sup> is about 170 or 180 miles. We know that even if carried part of the way by sea, the ancient people

<sup>1</sup> H. H. Thomas, in "Summary of Progress for 1921," *Mem. Geol. Surv.*, 1922, pp. 56—57.

<sup>2</sup> Stonehenge, *op. supra cit.*, p. 11.

<sup>3</sup> The Severn is assumed to have been fordable between Gloucester and Worcester.



could, and did, transport these stones overland. Thus, their capability to carry large masses of stone over rough country is demonstrated. I feel that as time and labour are the only controlling factors, other than the desirability of the material carried, there is no reason why the stones should not have been taken the whole way overland. For, if it be possible to carry a block of stone across bad country a distance of 10 miles, it is equally possible to convey it 100 miles, given the requisite labour, time, and motive. Primitive but effective methods of transporting megaliths have been discussed in this connexion by Gowland.<sup>1</sup>

*Reasons for the Transport.* We have in Stonehenge, whether brought by sea or by land, such a collection of Foreign Stones as is not met with, to my knowledge, in any other region of megalithic remains. Isolated instances of transport of a stone from a remote source are, of course, to be met with both at home and abroad, but in general it is not hard to find an explanation for this preferential utilization. For example, an inspection of the megalithic remains in the neighbourhood of Carnac shows that all the stones of the great avenues of the Fields of Menec and Kernario, as well as of the neighbouring dolmens, are of the granitic rocks of the immediate neighbourhood. Thus, they bear the same relation to their district as do the Sarsens of Stonehenge to Salisbury Plain. The famous carved stone, however, that forms the end of the great dolmen at Locmariaquer, known as *Lá Table des Marchands*,<sup>2</sup> is of granulitic quartzite, presumably derived from a greater distance than the associated granite-masses. The reason for its selection was probably its close texture and flaggy nature, features that rendered it more suitable to receive the somewhat elaborate device carved upon it. I am informed by Monsieur le Rouzic that similar instances are furnished by inscribed stones on the island of Gavrinis (Morbihan), and that the utilization of rocks other than the granite of the neighbourhood is exemplified by megalithic remains in the *Presqu'île de Quiberon*.

When we endeavour to seek a reason for the importation into Wiltshire of rocks from so remote a district as Pembrokeshire, we naturally first enquire whether these rocks possess any inherent material properties that rendered them particularly desirable. We are met at once by the facts that they are neither more durable, more ornamental, nor more suited for constructional purposes, than a host of other rocks much nearer at hand,<sup>3</sup> the outcrops of which would be crossed in a journey from Pembrokeshire.

This neglect of all other potential sources of material seemingly suitable

<sup>1</sup> "Recent Excavations at Stonehenge," *Archæologia*, vol. lviii., pp. 37—39.

<sup>2</sup> *Locmariaquer, Table des Marchands*, par. Z. le Rouzic et Charles Keller. Nancy, 1910.

<sup>3</sup> Many igneous boulders, quite unlike the Stonehenge type, but equally suitable, occur stranded on the Hampshire flats between Selsey and Bournemouth. Igneous rocks occur in the Mendips, while durable and ornamental rocks belonging to the Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, and later systems occur all through South Wales, Somerset, and Gloucestershire.

for constructional or ornamental purposes is a point on which much stress must be laid, for it means that some very special reason unconnected with their physical properties must have governed the removal from Pembrokeshire. William Long<sup>1</sup> puts the case very clearly. He says "We are in perplexity about these primitive stones from Wales or Cornwall," but he dismisses the idea that they could have been brought in ignorance of the Sarsen stones, or that they were selected for their decorative character. Their structural value, he points out, is in no way superior to that of the Sarsens, and he concludes "We are forced to believe that some special religious value was attached to stones of this particular kind and that no other stones could have supplied their place." Further, that "these smaller stones were held in such regard as to make the trouble of bringing them a great distance a matter of no concern in comparison with the importance of having them" in their present resting-place.

Sir William Boyd Dawkins<sup>2</sup> in 1880 expressed similar views, holding that the rocks of the neighbourhood would have satisfied all the purposes of a monument.

It has been suggested in an earlier part of this paper that the area in Pembrokeshire from which the stones were transported was small, and lay to the immediate south and south-east of Carn Meini and Carn Alw, in the Prescelly Mountains. On the slopes are strewn numberless boulders torn by ice from the crags above—boulders of dolerite, rhyolite, and other local rocks occurring together. On going further away, however, from the outcrops of these rocks, other boulders of more distant origin make their appearance; and thus, except in the quite limited area mentioned, the selection of a suite of boulders so consistently of Prescelly origin would have been difficult to accomplish and unlikely to be attempted.

It is probably more than a coincidence that this area, clearly indicated by geological evidence as the source of the Stonehenge Foreign Stones, should contain one of the richest collections of megalithic remains in Britain.

The importance of the megalithic remains of the eastern portion of the Prescelly Mountains has been brought to our notice by the writings of the late Rev. W. Done Bushell.<sup>3</sup> He described Prescelly as unique in this respect, and referred to it as a "prehistoric Westminster." Dolmens and the remains of stone-circles are extremely numerous—dolmens more particularly on the northern side of the range, and circles to the south and south-east. Bushell described the southern slopes as "a land of circles," and points out that in this limited area there were eight at least of which traces still exist. At Cil-maen-llwyd, to the south of Foel Trigarn, noted for its prehistoric remains, lies the remnant of a circle that was described in 1738 as "a circle of mighty stones very much like Stonehenge in Wiltshire."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> William Long, "Stonehenge and its Barrows," *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xvi., Addenda and Notes, p. 223.

<sup>2</sup> Boyd Dawkins, *Early Man in Britain*, 1880.

<sup>3</sup> Done Bushell, "Amongst the Prescelly Circles," *Arch. Camb.*, ser. vi., vol. xi., p. 287.

<sup>4</sup> *Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain*, 1738, p. 285.

We have before us three important points, namely—the limited area from which the stones were obtained, the absence of any assignable reason for their selection other than that they were held in some veneration, and lastly the abundance of megalithic remains, mainly formed of the same rock-types, now visible in the Prescelly region.

It is my settled opinion that the facts and motives can only be explained by postulating the removal of a venerated stone-circle from the eastern end of the Prescelly Mountains to Salisbury Plain.

To deal with a rather different aspect of the subject, it has been suggested that the transport of rough stones to Stonehenge, only to be dressed and reduced in bulk on their arrival, argued lack of intelligence on the part of the builders. But, surely, it does not follow that the two operations were carried out by the same people, or even the same generation. Many have expressed the view that the Foreign Stones are older than the Sarsens and were the first to be erected on the site of Stonehenge. This suggestion was first made by Bowles in 1828, it met with support from Allen in 1840, and in later years was adopted by Professor Bonney and Lord Avebury. Possibly the same idea is implied in the legendary derivation of the stones from Ireland. I do not think that recently gleaned facts militate against the greater antiquity of the Foreign Stones, but rather the reverse. The drastic dressing these stones received at Stonehenge points, in my opinion, to their having been already erected on the site and that they were transformed by the builders of Stonehenge from their rough and inelegant state into monoliths more in harmony with the finished and elaborate structure of a somewhat later period. Their inclusion in the plan of the completed Stonehenge clearly points to the veneration in which they were held.

A word may be said with respect to the legendary derivation of the Foreign Stones from Ireland as recorded in the writings of Geoffrey of Monmouth and Giraldus Cambrensis in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This legend was regarded by Conybeare (1833) and others as likely to contain an element of truth. We now realize that a derivation from the west is the only tenable view to take with regard to the Foreign Stones, and it certainly seems probable that little discrimination would be exercised in early times, in any legendary story, between the extreme west of Wales and the south of Ireland. Again, there is the possibility of the same race occupying both regions, and thus the name Ireland might have been applied later, to indicate a racial character rather than a definite locality.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

From the foregoing facts and arguments it may be stated with assurance that

- (1) All the Foreign Stones of Stonehenge, with the exception of the "altar stone," are identifiable with, and furnished by, rocks that outcrop at the eastern end of the Prescelly Mountains in Pembrokeshire.

- (2) With the exception noted above they are derivatives from one source of a strictly limited area.
- (3) The idea of natural transport from Pembrokeshire to Salisbury Plain by ice during the Pleistocene Glacial Period is untenable, and
- (4) They were transported by human agency, in all probability by an overland route.

It may also be safely argued that, as all potential sources of constructionally suitable material within easier access of Stonehenge were disregarded, some special non-natural reason governed the removal of these stones from Pembrokeshire to their present site.

Such a reason would be furnished if the stones existed close to their source in the form of a sacred circle or other construction of undressed megaliths which was removed in its entirety with due care to Stonehenge. The remains of eight stone circles can still be traced, according to Bushell, within the area from which the stones were derived.

It is probable that the Foreign Stones were the first to be erected upon the site of Stonehenge, and that their subsequent dressing and reduction in size were in conformity with a more advanced type of megalithic work, carried out at a later date by the builders of Stonehenge as we now know it.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Dr. W. M. Tapp for the interest he has shown and the assistance he has given to this investigation. To him and to Col. Hawley I owe the granting of facilities for visiting Stonehenge and inspecting not only the stones themselves but the abundance of fragments found during the recent excavations. My thanks are due to Mr. Cunnington, of Devizes, for giving me access to the microscopic sections made from fragments of Stonehenge rocks collected by the late William Cunnington and described by Mr. Davies and Sir Jethro Teall; to the Keeper of the Mineral Department of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, for allowing me to study those specimens and sections of Stonehenge stones described by Professor Maskelyne and Professor Judd; to Mr. J. Parkinson for the loan of his described specimens of rocks from Prescelly; to Mr. D. C. Evans, of St. Clears; and to Dr. Howells, of Tenby; also to Mr. J. Rhodes for the preparation of the photographs that illustrate this paper

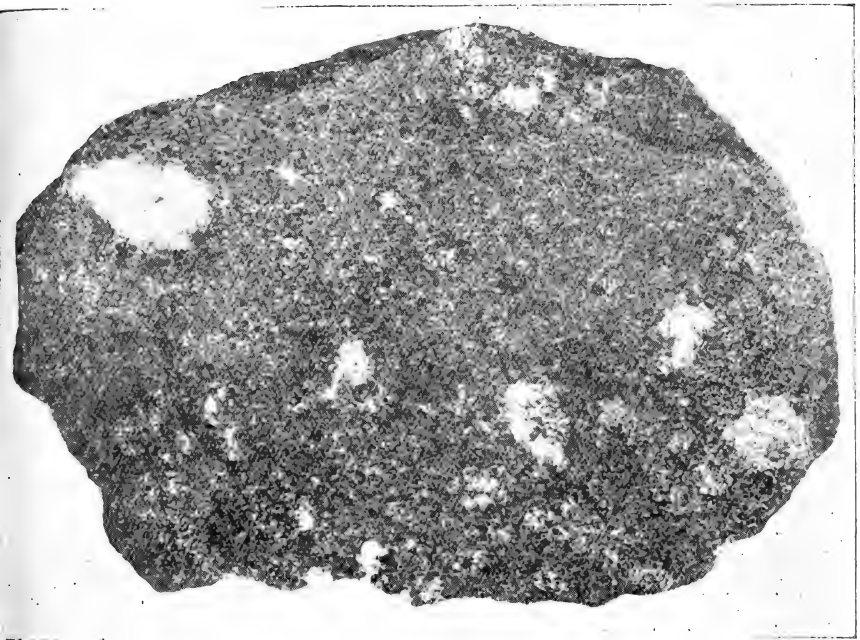


Fig. 1.—Spotted Ophitic Dolerite, Stonehenge. Natural size.

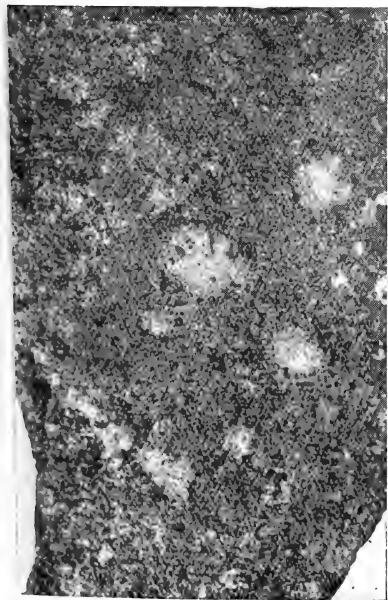
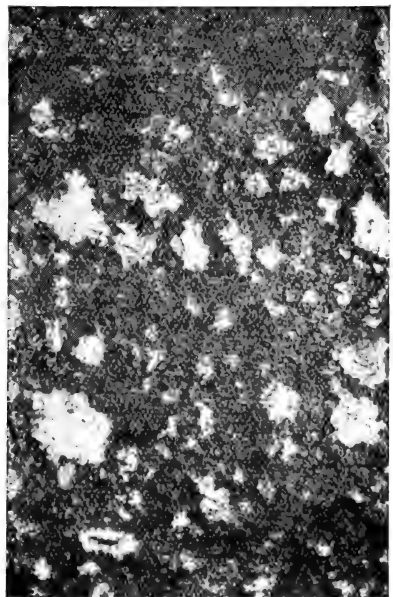


Fig. 2.—Spotted Ophitic Dolerite Stonehenge, Slightly reduced.



Spotted Ophitic Dolerite, Prescelly. Slightly reduced.

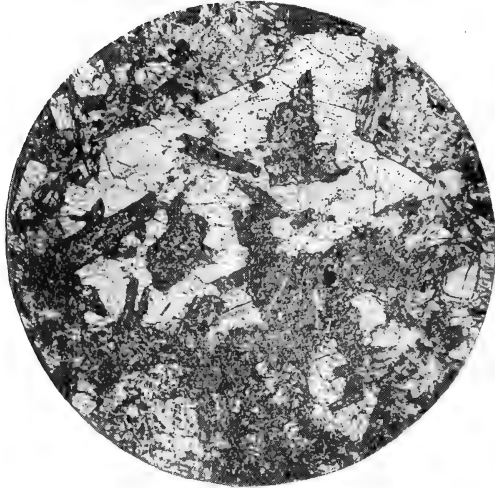


Fig. 1.—Microphotograph of thin section of Dolerite from Stonehenge.  
X 15 diameters. Specimen in B.M., No. 349. 17.



Fig. 2.—Microphotograph of thin section of Dolerite from Carn Meini,  
Pembrokeshire, showing minerals and structure identical with  
those of Fig. 1. X 15 diameters.

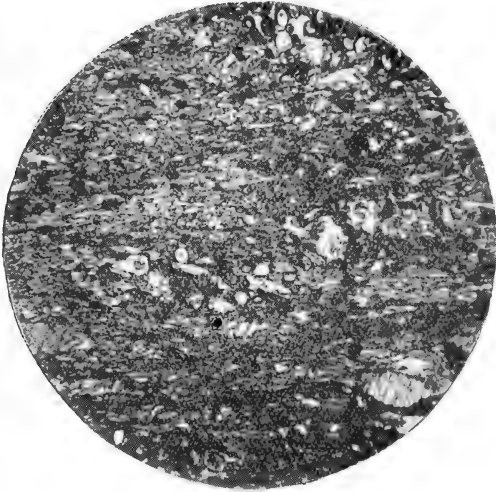


Fig. 1.—Microphotograph of thin section of Volcanic Ash (Calcareous chlorite-schist) from Stonehenge. Shows a parallel schistose structure, fragments of pumiceous lava, and patches of clear calcite.  
X 30 diameters.



Fig. 2.—Microphotograph of Schistose Volcanic Ash. Microscopically identical with that of Fig. 1. From outcrop north of Foel Trigan, Prescelly Mountains, Pembrokeshire. X 30 diameter.

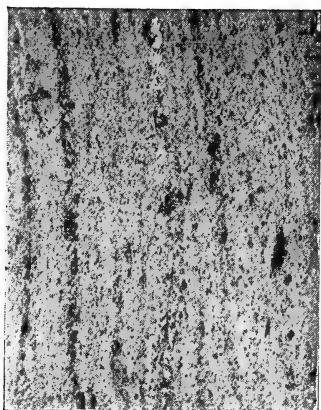


Fig. 1.—Microphotograph of banded Rhyolite showing parallel lines due to flow. Stonehenge. B.M. X 30 diam.



Fig. 2.—Banded Rhyolite similar to Fig. 1 from Carn Alw, Prescelly Mountains, Pembrokeshire.

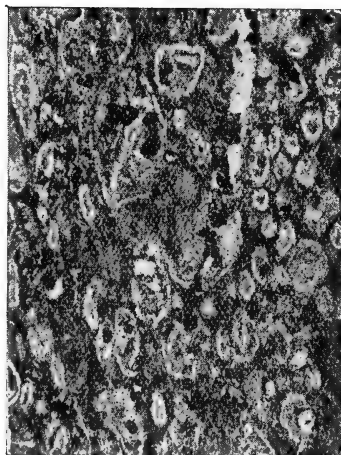


Fig. 3.—Microphotograph of Spherulitic Rhyolite with flattened Spherulites, from Stonehenge. X 26 diameter.



Fig. 4.—Microphotograph of Spherulitic Rhyolite with flattened Spherulites from Carn Alw, Pembrokeshire.



THE SEVENTIETH GENERAL MEETING  
OF  
THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL  
HISTORY SOCIETY,

HELD AT MARLBOROUGH,<sup>1</sup>

*July 30th and 31st, and August 1st, 1923.*

*President of the Society:—*

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

MONDAY, JULY 30th.

For the third time the Society held its Annual Meeting at Marlborough, its previous visits having been in 1879 and 1905. The Business Meeting took place at 2.30, at the Town Hall, which the Mayor and Corporation had most kindly placed at the Society's disposal free of charge. Forty-two Members were present, with the President of the Society in the chair. After the reading of the minutes the President called on the Hon. Secretary to read the

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922—23.

*Members.*—The total number of members on the Society's list, including those to be elected at the present meeting, is 422<sup>2</sup> (12 life members and 410 annual subscribers), against 397 at the time of the last annual meeting, an

<sup>1</sup> A good account of the proceedings during the meeting, with illustrations of The West Door, St. Mary's, Marlborough; The High Street; St. Peter's Church; and The West End and Interior of the College Chapel, appeared in *The Wilts, Berks, and Hants County Paper and Marlborough Times*, Aug. 3rd, 1923.

The *Wiltshire Gazette* printed the Report, and some account of the opening meeting, together with Mr. Stone's lecture on Stonehenge with illustrations, on August 2nd. A good account of "Four Fine Houses in East Wilts," Ramsbury, Littlecote, Upham, Tottenham, followed on August 9th. "Odds and Ends of Antiquarian Tours," Froxfield, Henry VIII. at Wolfhall, and Marlborough College, appeared on August 16th; and "Wansdyke, the newly-discovered fragment," a fuller report of Mr. Albany Major's address, on August 30th.

<sup>2</sup> It is to be noted that from 1860 to 1907 the numbers given in the annual reports include the 20—22 Societies with which we exchange publications. These are in no sense "members," and since 1907 have not been counted in. Allowing for this the Society from 1860 to 1907 appears never to have numbered more than 371 (1860), 372 (1880), 378 (1892), 376 (1893), and 375 (1906). It seems to have reached its lowest point in 1868, when its actual members numbered only 291.

increase of 25, in spite of the fact that the Society lost 7 members by death and 22 by resignation during the year. Thus, for the first time in its history, the Society's numbers are well above 400—a satisfactory condition, which yet allows of much further improvement. [Only once before, in 1908, has it ever reached 400, and in 1917 it fell to 313.]

*Finance.*—The General Fund began the year 1922 with a balance of £78 13s., and ended with one of £35 15s. 5d. The Museum Maintenance Fund began with a balance of £19 19s. 2d., and ended with one of £46 14s. 6d.; of the income £29 11s. 9d. was from subscriptions, and £15 5s. 4d. from admission fees and donations in the box. On the Museum Purchase Fund the balance of £78 10s. on January 1st increased to £100 8s. on December 31st owing to the sale of ethnological objects, and that of the Museum Enlargement Fund from £67 0s. 4d. to £80 0s. 4d. The total balances on the Society's funds, excluding the Bradford Barn Fund, amounted at the end of the year to £337 17s. 6d.—an increase of £13 13s. 3d.

*The Magazine.*—Two numbers of the *Magazine* were issued during 1922 at a total cost of £221 17s. 8d., and contained 305 pages. This cost includes postage and illustrations, and works out at 14s 6d. per page, a reduction on the rate of the previous year. The total cost was largely increased by the fact that the index for Vol. XLI. was included in the number for December, 1922. The committee this year sent out invitations for tenders for the printing of the *Magazine* to Wiltshire firms, from three of whom tenders were received. They accepted Mr. Woodward's tender at a considerable reduction, and the printing will remain in his hands accordingly.

*The Museum.*—The past year has seen the most important addition to the archaeological collections since the acquisition of the Brooke collection. Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington have given the whole of the objects found in their excavation of the All Cannings Cross village site, and as was foreshadowed at the last annual meeting, a special appeal was issued for £100 in order to provide sufficient cases for the exhibition of the collection. The appeal brought in almost exactly the amount asked for, with the result that the five original cases down the centre of the Stourhead room have been altered so as to contain double the number of objects they contained before, and to exhibit them to greater advantage, and space has been found for an additional case to match, which has been provided partly from the Appeal Fund and partly from the Museum Maintenance Fund. In addition a good second-hand wall case has been purchased, which will provide further space for exhibition in the entrance lobby. In these new cases the pottery of the Stourhead collection and the other Bronze Age pottery in the Society's possession has been re-arranged, whilst two of the cases are entirely taken up with the All Cannings Cross objects, of the Hallstatt age, admirably arranged by Mrs. Cunnington, whose skill and patience in the reconstruction of the remarkable series of pottery vessels now so well exhibited, has given us a collection which is unique in English museums. The sale of the ethnological objects having no connection with the county, sanctioned three years ago, has been completed by the transfer of the Egyptian mummy and the plaster bust of a Tasmanian native to the new museum at Swindon. The gold ornaments from the Barrows of Wiltshire in the Stourhead collection, together with the gold bracelet given by Mrs. Cunnington, which it was

felt it was unsafe to exhibit at Devizes, have now, in accordance with the resolution passed at last year's general meeting, been deposited on loan indefinitely at the British Museum, where they are exhibited and labelled as the property of our Society. Electrotypes are exhibited in their place at Devizes. The British Museum authorities have very kindly allowed our Society to have facsimiles made of the gold bracelets of the Bronze Age found at Tisbury, and a bronze mould for celts, now in the National collection, and we have also to thank Lord Ilchester and Dr. Blackmore for similar facilities in regard to the gold torque found at Allington and the little piece of ring money from Bishopstone, in their possession respectively.

*The Library.*—The many hundreds of portraits (largely from newspapers) of Wiltshire men and women which have been collected by the librarian since 1913 have been mounted in a large folio scrap book and catalogued. This is the fourth volume of Wiltshire portraits. The photographs and picture postcards of Wiltshire buildings, scenes, and objects accumulated for many years past, have also been mounted in three additional scrap books and fully catalogued. The librarian would be grateful if members, instead of destroying old photographs and picture postcards of Wiltshire subjects, of any kind whatever, would kindly send them to him instead. Many such photographs, which may appear to be of no general interest, may nevertheless fill a gap in the Society's collection and preserve a record of buildings which since the photographs were taken have been altered or have disappeared. A considerable number of old deeds connected with the estate of Little Park, Wootton Bassett, have been given to the Library by Major G. J. Buxton, and Mr. W. Gough, of Wootton Bassett, has very kindly undertaken to catalogue them. The Misses Grant-Meek have given Justice Kent's ledger book, an important MS. volume of 1628, connected with Devizes. For gifts of recently published books, pamphlets, and articles, we have as usual to thank a large number of Wiltshire authors.

The annual meeting of 1922, held at Swindon, was a great success, and resulted in the welcome balance of £15 14s. 6d. being added to the general account.

*Excavations.* The work on the Iron Age village at All Cannings Cross Farm was completed in the autumn by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington. Mr. R. S. Newall has carried on diggings not yet complete at Hanging Langford Camp, and a section of the ditch round Windmill Hill at Avebury has been excavated by the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall with interesting results, which make it very desirable that this work should be carried further. Dr. R. C. Clay, of Fovant Manor, is engaged in the excavation of 100 pits perhaps of the Late Celtic period, in that neighbourhood, which promise interesting results. Colonel Hawley has steadily continued his unwearied labour at Stonehenge, in which he happily again has the help of Mr. Newall, with the result that a new circle of stone holes has been found, together with many other unexpected and puzzling discoveries.

*South-Western Naturalists' Union.*—The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has become associated with this newly-formed body, and in consequence any member of our Society is allowed to join the Union for a subscription of 5s. a year (instead of 15s. a year, and enjoy the

privileges of membership, including the receipt of all free publications. Further information may be obtained of the hon. secretary, H. Womersley, Esq., 17, Devonshire Road, Westbury Park, Bristol.

*Advisory Committees.* It will be good news to all who care for the preservation of the ancient architecture and furniture of our Parish Churches to learn that an "Advisory Committee" has been set up, and has now been working satisfactorily for more than six months, in the Diocese of Bristol, which comprises some eighty parishes in the North of Wiltshire. The necessity of obtaining faculties for any schemes involving alterations or additions to the fabric or the furniture of Churches will be strongly insisted on in future, but before the matter comes before the Chancellor of the Diocese for his decision, the clergy and churchwardens and others concerned will be asked to submit full particulars to the Advisory Committee, who will be prepared to advise upon and criticise the proposed scheme. Within the last week the Bishop of Salisbury has appointed a committee which it is hoped may work on similar lines for that part of the county which lies within the Diocese of Sarum.

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On the motion of the President, seconded by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, a vote of condolence on the death of Sir Henry Howarth, President of the Royal Archæological Institute, and well known to many of the members of the Wiltshire Society, was passed.

Canon Knubley then spoke on the question of forming a special Natural History Branch of the Society, which might cooperate with the work of the newly-established South-Western Naturalists' Union, with which the Wiltshire Society was affiliated. Canon Knubley himself had been appointed chairman of the Zoological section. Canon Knubley did not move any resolution but put forward the matter as a tentative suggestion, and expressed the opinion that the establishment of such a branch would result in a considerable increase in the number of the Society's members, as it had done already in the case of the Somerset Society. The matter would have to be discussed and threshed out by the Committee. Canon Knubley mentioned that Miss Selman, of Kington Langley, Chippenham, was investigating the food of birds, and would be glad to receive the contents of birds' crops provided they reached her in a fresh condition.

The officers of the Society were then re-elected *en bloc* with the addition of Mr. C. W. Pugh to the Committee.

After eighteen new members of the Society had been elected, the Rev. H. E. Ketchley, as Local Secretary, called attention to the question of the repair of the base of the wayside cross at Upper Wraxall, which had been before the Committee of the Society. He had obtained an estimate for the work of replacing the stones and securing them in their proper positions for £24, towards which he had about £5 in hand. The remainder would have to be raised somehow, and he appealed to members present at the meeting to give a small donation each to this object. The Rev. E. H. Goddard said that the matter arose from the action of the local authorities in threatening to remove the cross base altogether if it was not put in better repair. The Society itself had no funds to devote to such objects as this, but he suggested that a contribution of half-a-crown each from members would help on the

work greatly. At a later stage of the meeting, after tea in Mr. Farmer's garden, the Rev. E. H. Goddard referred to the matter again, and announced that his cap would be placed near the exit to receive any contributions, with the result that altogether a sum of £4 2s. was handed over to Mr. Ketchley, who had undertaken to ask for further contributions from people in the Wraxall neighbourhood.

Capt. B. H. Cunnington then drew attention to the fact that under the present rules the Committee had no power to remove a member's name from the list of the Society should such a course become desirable, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Clay, and after some discussion carried *nem. con.*:—"That a rule is hereby made empowering the committee to request a member to resign his or her membership, and in the event of such member refusing to resign, the Committee be empowered to remove his or her name from the roll of members. The request for resignation or the removal from the roll of members shall take effect only by the unanimous vote of the members of the Committee present and voting at the meeting. This rule shall come into force at the end of the present year, 1923, and members in renewing their subscriptions shall be deemed to accept the rule as a condition of membership. Such member shall be advised of the action of the Committee and shall have the right of appeal to the next General Meeting, the appeal to be decided by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting."

It was suggested that in future it would be useful to have a list of the members attending posted up at the headquarters of the meeting.

Another business matter which was omitted in the afternoon was attended to at the evening meeting, when the Rev. E. H. Goddard, whose term of office as the Society's representative on the Town Trust of Wootton Bassett had run out, was duly re-elected.

At the conclusion of the meeting St. Mary's Church was first visited, the Rev. E. H. Goddard acting as guide. From here the party returned to the Town Hall, where they were most kindly entertained at tea by the Mayoress (Mrs. Vincent Head). After tea the College was visited, the Museum being the first point of interest, where Mr. L. G. Pierson conducted the members round. Much good work of re-arrangement has been done in the Museum since the war. Next to the Museum came the Chapel, where again Mr. Pierson said a few words, and from here the party passed down the fine new flight of steps to the site of the War Memorial Hall, just beginning to rise from its foundations, and so round to the base of the Castle Mound, where Mr. H. C. Brentnall gave an address, claiming that the mound was of the same date and nature as Silbury, though he assigned no date to Silbury. The Grotto, at the entrance of which he stood, was the work of Lady Hertford in 1744. In front of this some excavations had recently been undertaken by the College Archæological Society, but though some indications of walls had been found nothing definite had been discovered.

From this point the party passed on to St. Peter's Church, which was shortly described by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, after which a certain number of members, by kind permission of Mr. Pope, viewed the existing remains of the Chantry, where extensive alterations were in progress.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Castle and Ball Hotel, the headquarters of the meeting, at which 50 members and visitors were present. The evening meeting at the Town Hall, at which about 60 were present, was held at 8 o'clock, and began with the official reception of the members by the Mayor, Mr. Vincent Head, in state, in his robes, with the beautiful maces, the Beadle with his staff of office, the Town Clerk, and seven members of the Corporation. The Mayor most warmly welcomed the members of the Society, and the President suitably replied, thanking the Mayor and Corporation for their reception, for the use of the Town Hall, and for the tea given by the Mayoress. A lecture, illustrated by a series of lantern slides, on "Marborough in the 18th and 19th Centuries," was given by Dr. W. B. Maurice, coffee being provided by the kindness of Dr. and Mrs. Maurice.

TUESDAY, JULY 31st.

Three char-a-bancs started from the Castle and Ball at 9.30 on the first day's excursion, preceded by a line of private cars, which by the time Ramsbury was reached numbered thirty-one. The first stop was at Mildenhall Church, where Mr. Goddard pointed out the very interesting fittings of the Early Gothic Revival of 1816, as good examples of their kind as can be found, which make Mildenhall unique among the Churches of the county. From this the long line of cars went on to Ramsbury Church, where Mr. Goddard again acted as guide, calling attention particularly to the remarkable series of Pre-Norman sculptured stones found during the restoration of the Church, built up in the walls and now collected together at the west end of the north aisle, forming the most important examples of work of the 10th century yet found in the South of England. From the Church the party returned to Ramsbury Manor, a house never before visited by the Society. Sir Francis and Lady Burdett were not at home, but they had with most generous kindness left orders that the house was to be thrown open, upstairs and down, to the visitors, and the butler most courteously carried out their instructions. Everyone indeed was allowed to wander wherever they pleased, and to see whatever interested them most; and that in a house such as this, filled to overflowing with good things, Adam mantel-pieces and ceilings, and furniture, Chippendale mirrors, Chinese wall papers, Oriental china, to say nothing of the beauty of the house itself, "one of the best preserved Charles II. houses in England," as the latest authoritative description of it claims it to be, is no small kindness towards a party numbering 120. Certainly Ramsbury Manor was one of the great attractions of the meeting, and it more than came up to the expectations of those privileged to see it. The next point on the programme was Littlecote, where, by the great kindness of Sir Ernest Wills, the luncheon tables were laid out in the long conservatory. Here, again, the house, in the absence of Sir E. Wills, was unreservedly thrown open to the members, but, on the conclusion of luncheon, as it was obviously impossible that the whole party could go round the house at once, a party of 50 were first admitted with the President, Mr. W. Heward Bell, as leader, to point out the most interesting things in the hall, the chapel, the bedroom of the legend, &c., whilst the rest of the party were supposed to spend their time in the gardens

until the first party had gone through the house. Unfortunately this arrangement was not enforced with sufficient severity, with the result that the assembly became congested, and many members never succeeded in getting into some of the rooms at all. It is indeed difficult to provide for the circulation of so large a party in any house in which any of the rooms to be visited are small, and it may be necessary possibly to limit the number of visitors introduced by members to the meetings in future. The attractions, however, of Littlecote are by no means confined to the house. The great herbaceous borders, especially the long border at the bottom of the lawn beyond the stream, were a revelation to those of the party who were gardeners of what such a border on the largest scale may be. It was generally compared with that at Hampton Court, to the disadvantage of the latter. This alone was well worth the journey to Littlecote to see. Unfortunately, before the time for leaving came, the rain—which had been threatening for some time—came down in a heavy shower, the precursor of others for the rest of the afternoon. Aldbourne Church was the next item on the programme, and after that Baydon Church, a small building which had never before been visited by the Society. In both Churches Mr. Goddard pointed out the chief features of the architecture. Leaving Baydon the cars returned to Aldbourne and thence to Upper Upham House, where Lady Currie received the party and entertained them at a sumptuous tea in the hall. By this time the rain had set in steadily, a great disappointment to hostess and guests alike, for the unrivalled view of the Berks and Wiltshire downland which Upham, the highest house south of the Trent, affords on a fine evening was invisible; and had to be taken on trust by those who had never seen it. Members could not even satisfactorily view the front of the old house, which now forms the most prominent portion of the south front of the present mansion. Lady Currie was kindness itself in showing the members the interesting points of the interior of the house. From Upham, nearly 900ft. up, the cars descended again to the Aldbourne—Swindon Road and so home to Marlborough *via* Aldbourne and Ramsbury. As Marlborough was approached the cavalcade ran into a rain storm of quite phenomenal violence, which fortunately lasted only a few minutes and most people reached home without getting seriously wet.

At the evening meeting at 8 o'clock, in the Town Hall, where coffee was provided by the kindness of Mr. H. Leaf, Mr. E. H. Stone, F.S.A., gave an address, illustrated by working models, on the methods by which the stones of Stonehenge were erected. Fifty-two members and visitors were present, and followed Mr. Stone's demonstration, from raised seats all round, with the closest interest, the setting up of the uprights in their holes and the final stages of the placing of the lintels upon them being greeted with loud applause. The whole apparatus had been worked out by the lecturer minutely to scale, and the weights and strains carefully calculated so that it was obvious to everybody that, given the one directing intelligence at the head, it was quite possible, indeed easy, for people of the Stone Age to have done the work in this way with raw hide ropes, levers, and manual labour. The Society has never had a lecture, or rather a demonstration, of the kind given at any of its meetings before, and it was clear that it was greatly

enjoyed by everyone present, especially as it was given in such a way that nobody could fail to understand each step of the process. The lecture has appeared, with illustrations, in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 2nd, 1923, and will appear later in the *Magazine*.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st.

The number taking part in the second day's excursion was considerably less than that on the previous day, only eighteen private cars preceding the char-a-bancs, the company numbering seventy at Tottenham. Leaving the High Street at 9.30, the cars made for the Column in the Forest. As the weather throughout the day was perfect, the Forest, after the rain of the day before, was looking its very best. Arrived in front of the Column, Mr. H. C. Brentnall, of Marlborough College, gave an interesting talk on the Forest generally and on the history of the Column in particular. As to the derivation of the name Savernake, he rejected Aubrey's "Sweet Fern" derivation, and suggested that it may be derived from a personal name, "Savern's Oak." From this point the party drove round and up the straight approach to Tottenham House, where the Marquis of Ailesbury received them in the hall and very kindly showed them through the house and the extensive grounds, with their many fine specimen trees. Both house and grounds were open for members to wander over as they pleased. For some members the most interesting thing the house contains is the Esturmy Horn, perhaps of the 14th century, by possession of which, traditionally, the Savernake estates are held. This had been specially taken down from the wall and placed so that the translucent enamels, and engraving on its bands and mountings could be closely examined. Two old pictures in the hall, showing the old brick house before its remodelling and facing with stone after the destruction of Savernake Lodge ("The Ruins,") in the Seventies of the 19th century were also examined with much interest. From the house many of the members walked by a short cut across to Wolfhall, whilst the cars drove round. Arrived at Wolfhall, they inspected, by kind permission of Mr. F. Gent, the tenant, the outside of the building formerly known as the "Laundry," now used as the farm residence, the former farmhouse, a larger building, largely modern, being now the residence of Dr. and the Hon. Mrs. A. B. Howitt, who most kindly allowed the use of their house to the members. The interior of the Laundry has recently been modernised, and the oak staircase removed to Tottenham House, but outside, with the exception of a new porch and chimney stack, it remains much as it was in Tudor days, a fragment, or adjunct, of the great house which once apparently extended between this building and the present residence above. Of this nothing whatever besides the Laundry and perhaps a fragment of the kitchen incorporated in the modern residence now remains. The Laundry is a beautiful little building, looking as if it belonged rather to East Anglia than Wiltshire, built of the characteristic small Tudor bricks with stone window mullions, and a wonderful stack of twisted and moulded chimney shafts not to be matched elsewhere in the county. Walking up to the farmyard with its picturesque archway over the road, the squalid and tumble-down remains of the barn in which were



held the wedding festivities for the marriage of Hen. VIII. with Jane Seymour were visited. Two-thirds or more of the barn have already entirely disappeared, and the remaining fragment is beyond repair or preservation. Both at the Laundry and at the Barn Mr. H. C. Brentnall said what was necessary in explanation. In a neighbouring barn, kindly placed at the disposal of the Society by Mr. Gent, an excellent lunch was laid out. After this had been disposed of the party went on to Great Bedwyn Church, where the Rev. E. H. Goddard acted as guide. He pointed out the chief points of interest, and mentioned the screen, removed first of all from the chancel to the west end of the south aisle, and later turned out of the Church altogether without a faculty, preserved for a time at Tottenham House, and recently given to the Victoria and Albert Museum, where it now occupies an honoured place. He also mentioned a remarkable 13th century chest, illustrated and described in *Early English Furniture and Woodwork*, by Cescinsky & Gribble, 1922, as once belonging to this Church. Nothing, however, was known of it by the present Vicar. Starting again for Chisbury, the cars stopped at the entrance of the road leading up to the Camp, where on the mound of Wansdyke, which runs up on the right side of the road, Mr. Albany Major said a few words on the Dyke, to which he has devoted so much time and study. Passing on up the hill to the Camp itself, the members assembled on the side of the rampart, whilst the same speaker, standing under a magnificent old oak growing on the bank, finished his discourse on the Wansdyke, tracing its course, as he believes, through Savernake Forest and beyond to Merrill Down, where it branches, one branch going south past Bedwyn Brails, the other eastwards to end under Inkpen Beacon. Mr. Major regards it as a line of defence from the Avon to the Thames Valley, and urged that the Wilts Archæological Society should take up the thorough exploration of this end of the Dyke, and by means of trial sections at intervals settle its real course. He believes, too, that if looked for, stations and entrenchments along its line would be found in Wiltshire as they had recently been found in Somerset. Mr. H. C. Brentnall thought it showed no signs of Roman origin, it had been proved to be either Roman or post Roman, and he thought it looked like an unintelligent copy of the Roman Wall erected by the Romano-British after the Romans had left, and intended as a defence against the Saxon attack coming from the Thames Valley. The attack, however, came from the south, and the work was turned and never attacked, hence it was never mentioned in the Saxon Chronicles. The chapel standing in the farmyard within the camp was then visited, and the refined beauty of its architecture, still in good condition on the whole, was pointed out by Mr. Goddard. It was one of the five chapels formerly existing in the parish of Great Bedwyn, and its date is the last quarter of the 13th century, the transition from the Early English to the Decorated style.

Little Bedwyn Church was next visited, where Mr. Goddard again acted as guide. This is one of the very few Churches in Wiltshire possessing a spire. After seeing the Church the party crossed the footbridge over the railway and canal to Mr. Farmer's garden, where he had kindly allowed the tables to be arranged for tea. At this point the Rev. H. E. Ketchley moved a vote of thanks to Mr. B. H. Cunnington and the Rev. E. H.

Goddard for their services in the arrangement of the meeting and excursions. The next place to stop at was Froxfield, where the Somerset Hospital or Almshouse founded by Sarah Duchess of Somerset in 1686, and enlarged in 1775, for fifty widows (thirty lay and twenty clergy widows) was first visited. Here Mr. E. Ll. Gwillim, the Steward, gave some account of the Trust and of its present condition. The trustees took advantage of the high price of land a short time ago to sell the five farms from which the income was derived, with the result that the available income was quadrupled and the number of widows in residence has been considerably increased and will probably be increased still further. Each widow has a separate little house of two rooms, one downstairs and one upstairs, with the services of doctor and chaplain free, and £1 a week to live upon. The long brick quadrangle with its air of quiet calm, has a considerable charm of its own, and much interested the members of the party, many of whom visited both occupied and unoccupied houses. Froxfield Church, to which the next move was made, is a small building which was described by Mr. Goddard, its chief point of interest being the east end, where are two lancet windows with a blank space of wall between them, a very unusual feature. The beautiful German cup, now used as a chalice, of the early years of the 17th century, was exhibited. There is nothing else like it in the county. This was the last item on the programme of a very successful and largely-attended meeting, and everybody made the best of their way back to Marlborough, time having been kept almost to the minute throughout both days' excursions.

The balance on the meeting amounted to £23 15s. 9d., a welcome addition to the General Fund.

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LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN ANSWER TO  
THE APPEAL BY THE HON. CURATOR FOR £100  
FOR NEW CASES FOR THE MUSEUM, 1923.

- £5. Mrs. E. Cook, Marquis of Lansdowne, J. Sadler.  
 £3 3s. Bertram Phillips.  
 £3. Sir Prior Goldney, Bart.  
 £2 13s. 6d. Dr. R. C. Clay.  
 £2 2s. Sir Reginald Butler, Bart., Lord Fitzmaurice, R. F. Fuller,  
 Basil Hankey, Earl of Kerry, H. C. Lott, R. S. Newall,  
 H. S. Walker, G. S. A. Waylen.  
 £2. Marquis of Bath, Miss A. Bouverie, Major-Gen. T. C. P. Calley,  
 E. Coward, Mrs. E. H. Goddard, W. S. Klein, Field-Marshal  
 Lord Methuen.  
 £1 1s. Col. W. Heward Bell, M.P., D. W. Butler, G. J. Churchward,  
 A. Cook, Rev. G. H. Engleheart, R. C. Gundry, Canon E. P.  
 Knubley, Viscount Long of Wraxall, J. U. Powell, E. C.  
 Skurray, Capt. J. E. P. Spicer, P. Williams.  
 £1. Commander C. A. Codrington, O. G. S. Crawford, B. H. Cunnington,  
 Rev. H. E. Ketchley, G. Kidston, Canon F. H. Manley,  
 J. Moulton, A. D. Passmore, C. E. Ponting, A. Schomberg,  
 H. Viney, W. J. E. Warry Stone, Chancellor Wordsworth.  
 11s. 6d. Capt. G. Penruddocke.  
 10s. 6d. Lt.-Commander H. Cary, C. T. Flower, Rev. E. Glanfield,  
 W. Gough, L. O. Hammond, Rev. A. H. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison,  
 C. W. Henegage, Mrs. G. Hudson, J. T. Jackson, R. Lake, Rev.  
 H. C. B. Lethbridge, Dr. H. J. Mackay, C. F. McNiven, Geo.  
 Simpson and Co., M. K. Sloper, C. Tytherleigh, W. A. Webb,  
 Rev. R. L. A. Westlake, A. Whitehead.  
 10s. F. G. H. Armin, W. H. Barrett, H. G. W. d'Almaine, J. A. Fraser,  
 Mrs. Grant-Meek, J. R. Neate, H. Sainsbury, Rev. C. Sladen,  
 E. H. Stone, W. R. Sudweeks, Mrs. Webb, Lt.-Col. R. S. Weston.  
 5s. T. S. Bush, Col. A. Canning, Rev. J. L. Redfern, Mrs. Stratton, Miss  
 E. Weston.  
 2s. Anon.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Total subscriptions	100 15 0	Printing appeal, postages, receipts, &c.	6 7 9
		Altering and fitting up old cases, and making new ones	94 7 3
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> £100 15 0		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> £100 15 0

## NOTES.

**Survey of the lands of Ferdinand Hughes, of Bromham, 1652.**

[A small 4to MS. presented to the Society by Mr. W. H. Barrett, 1923.]  
 A Booke of the S<sup>r</sup>vey and Admeasurement of all the Landes of Fardinande Hughes of Bromham in the Countey of Wiltes gent. Meassured by the pole of sixteene foot & a halfe to the perch or Statute Measure. And in this Booke the Letter A standes for Acres the Letter R for Roodes or quarters of an acre & the Letter P standeth for perches poles or Luggs, as followeth in the booke. Memd. that where you find any Letter in the Mergent<sup>1</sup> of this Booke that Letter is placed against the thing spoken of And is alsoe placed in the Mapp for yo<sup>r</sup> Direction to the place there. By me Edward May the 31th Day of off (*sic*) May Anno Domn 1652.

The (—?) Liveing<sup>2</sup>

	R.	R.	P.
Imprimis one Dwelling howse fayrly built and other houses thereunto belonging together w <sup>th</sup> one Garden one Court & one orchard thereunto Adioyning Conteyning by Measure	0	3	16
One Barne & stable With the Backsid or barken thereunto belonging Conteyneing	0	2	30
One Kitching garden that (?) adioyning w <sup>th</sup> a fish Pond in him the garden & pond Conteyneth	0	3	15
The ground Called the Somer ground is	9	0	20
One ground of Meaddowe next adioyning East called Slades Mead Conteyneinge	2	0	12
One Coppice Called the Redd moore conteyning	11	0	00
The Long Mead next Adioyning West is	5	2	31
One Little Meadow next adioyning East called Brownes Meade conteyneing	2	0	00
One other Meaddowe next adioyning East Called Brownes Meade Conteyneing	3	2	00
One ground of Errable Called the stoneing stile Leaze conteyneing	9	0	05
One other ground of Errable next adioyning south-east called the Leaze next the stone stile Leaze conteyneing	3	0	05
One ground of Errable called the whome ground conteyneing	5	0	34
One ground of pasture lying in the west side of the highway called the Lower Broomy ground Conteyneing	3	0	16
One ground next Adioyning north called the Upper Broomy ground Conteyneing	5	3	11
One ground of Errable & Meaddowe next adioyning West called the upp <sup>r</sup> wearne(?) ground conteyning	4	1	28
The other werneyground Errable next adioyning South-west is	3	2	28
The Meaddowe called thicketts meade conteyneth	1	0	10

<sup>1</sup> The letters in the margin are here omitted.

<sup>2</sup> This was written "The Whome Liveing," but "Whome" has been erased and another word which looks like "Ford" written in.

The Little Drove at the south End is	0	0	30
One Meaddowe next adioyneing south called Blunt's Ley Meade Conteyneth	3	0	28
One ground of pasture next adioyneing West Called Blunts Ley Conteyneing	8	1	30
Two Meaddowes next adioyneing north called Landes Meades Conteyneing	7	3	00
One ground of pasture next adioyneing west Called the hether Clingehill (?) conteyneing	9	1	29
One other pasture ground next adioyning south west called (— ?) Clingehill cont.	8	0	00
One other ground of Errable next adioyning westward called the Clingehills next Durllett Conteyneing	10	1	10
The whole Content of the Whom Liueing besides the Tenem <sup>t</sup> is one hundred & Eighteene Akers one yeard And Eight & Twenty Luggs			
	A.	R.	P.
	118	1	28

## The Mill Liveing.

Imprimis one Dwelling house fayrely built together with the backsids & Garden thereunto belonging Conteyneing	0	2	20
One Mill thereunto belonging and standing at the south-west end of the Mill ham. The Mill ham thereunto adioyneing it	3	1	36
One other ham Called the little ham lying east of the Dwelling-house Conteyneing	3	0	26
The Pond Mead next adioyneing in the north side of the Dwelling-house is	2	2	05
One ground of Errable next adioyneing west called Upp <sup>r</sup> Waseleys Conteyneing	8	0	11
One other ground of Errable next adioyneing south Called Lower Waseleys Cont.	8	1	22
Alsoe one Tennement or Cottage in the possession of Walter Blanchett with A garden thereunto Adioyneing cont	0	0	34
Thomas Shull houldeth one Cottage or tennem <sup>t</sup> w <sup>th</sup> a garden & wast ground thereunto adioyneing Conteyneing	0	0	16
Soe the Quantetey of the Mill Liveing is twenty fower Acres & A halfe & Ten Luggs			
	A.	R.	P.
	24	2	10

The Tenem<sup>t</sup> belonging to the Whome Liveing.

Richard Parsons houldeth one Tenem <sup>t</sup> house And one Barne together w <sup>th</sup> one Garden and Backside thereunto belonging Conteyneing	0	2	00
Robert Akerman houldeth one Tenem <sup>t</sup> house and one Garden And one close of pasture thereunto Adioyneing Conteyneing	2	1	32
John Bernard houldeth one Tennem <sup>t</sup> house with one garden & orchard & one Little Close of meadow thereunto belonging Conteyneing	0	2	31

Edward Aland houldeth one Tenem <sup>te</sup> house or Cottage with one Little Garden thereunto belonging Conteyneing	0	0	15
The whole Some of the Ground belonging to the tenem <sup>te</sup> is Three Acres & a halfe and thirtey Eight Luggs	3	2	38

## The Contents.

The whole Content of all the ground belonging to the whome Liveinge beside the Tennem <sup>te</sup> is	118	1	28
The Content of the ground that is to the Tennemen <sup>te</sup> that belongs to the whome Liveinge is	3	2	38
The Content of all the Ground that belongs to the Mill Liveing is w <sup>th</sup> the Tenem <sup>te</sup>	24	2	10
So the whole Content of all is	146	2	36

One tennement lying in the Tything off Netherstreet and in the possession of Theophiles Peat for terme of two lyues Theophiles the elder And Theophiles the younger. One Dwelling howse Conteyneing two (— ?) of building & one other out house thereunto belonging together with one Orchard & one Garden & backside Conteyneing by meassure	A.	R.	P.
	0	1	20
Alsoe one close of Meadowe thereunto Adioyneing East Conteyneing	0	3	18
Alsoe one other Close of Errable called gunes lying in the west side of the house ouer athrwrt the lane Conteyneing	2	0	00
Soe the sume of this Tennem <sup>te</sup> is	3	0	38

**Sarsen Stones in the vale off the Chalk.** As a rule Sarsens are confined to the surface of the chalk, where they were left when the softer part of the sands in which they were formed as nodules were denuded away. Occasionally, however, they occur in the vale at some little distance from the present line of the chalk escarpment. Thus at the Westbury Ironworks a large sarsen was found just below the surface of the ground in 1896, of which there is a photograph in the Society's Library. Another lay in the farmyard at Woodlands, Mere, when the Society visited the house in 1921. A third exists at Stanton Fitzwarren as a "Standing stone." And quite recently (May, 1923) my attention was called by Mr. Cholmeley, the owner of Rodwell Farm, in Hilmarton parish, to a number of sarsens lying in the flat fields, perhaps half a mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment, between the house and the hill. Two at least of these appeared to be of large size, with their tops showing just above the ground, and several others 3—5ft. across had been found resting on the clay some 2—3ft. under the surface, in the course of deepening ditches or digging drains. Presumably these are the sole remains of the former northern extension of the chalk beyond the present escarpment.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**Danvers Precepts for Wiltes.** This is a MS. volume measuring 10 × 8 inches, bound in old brown calf, beautifully written in a small hand of the latter part of the 16th century, with some ornamental initial letters. The greater part of the book is in Latin, but some portion is in English. Its contents appear to consist entirely of the various legal forms which the Sheriff of the county during his tenure of office might find necessary, or which his under sheriff or clerk might find necessary, in the conduct of the many matters of legal business, which in those days were transacted under the authority of the Sheriff. There does not appear to be anything of strictly local interest connected with the County of Wilts in the volume. Sir John Danvers, for whose use this book was compiled, was twice Sheriff of Wilts, in 1573 and 1584, and was the fourth of that name who held the office during the 16th century. He was the son of Silvester Danvers, of Dauntsey, (Sheriff in 1547, who died 1552). He married Elizabeth Nevill, daughter of Lord Latimer. He died 1593 and was buried at Dauntsey. Of his ten children, Sir Charles Danvers, b. 1572, was beheaded 1600-1; Sir Henry Danvers, b. 1573, created Baron of Dauntsey, 1602, and Earl of Danby, 1628, died 1643, and was buried at Dauntsey. He founded the Botanic Gardens at Oxford. These two brothers were the murderers of Henry Long, at Corsham, in 1594. The third son was Sir John Danvers, the Regicide.

The book has lately (1923) come into the possession of Capt. B. H. Cunnington.

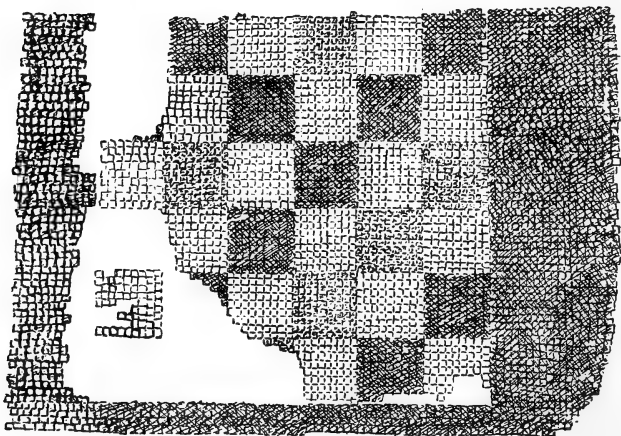
**Roman Pavement near Avebury.** In May, 1922, two labouring men, the Rogers Brothers, of Avebury, whilst ploughing a small arable field near Avebury Truslowe, came on a patch of tessellated pavement and told the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, of Winterbourne Bassett, who passed on the information to myself. The field, called Little Whyr, is a small one in the occupation of Mr. Farley, of Avebury. It abuts on the roadway from Avebury Truslowe to Yatesbury, and is the second field on the Windmill Hill side of that road, after passing the junction of the roadway leading up to Windmill Hill as you go towards Yatesbury from Avebury, exactly 1634 yards west of Avebury Church. It seems that tesserae have been ploughed up in this field for years but no notice seems to have been taken of them until now. On the matter coming to my notice I wrote to Mr. Farley asking if we might investigate further and see what the remains consisted of, and he very kindly allowed us to do so. Mr. Kendall then arranged to have the patch of pavement which had come to light cleared, and other trial holes dug round about it. The spot is 38 paces from the edge of the ditch of the hedge at the further side of the field, parallel with the roadway, and 34 paces from the wire fence of the next field towards Avebury. The existing pavement is only 6½ inches under the surface, so that it is a wonder that it has so long escaped the plough. The patch uncovered, which does not seem to extend further, measures 9ft. by 6ft. 10in., and is obviously only part of a larger pavement, the rest of which has perished. The centre of the patch is occupied by a rectangular area ornamented with squares of three different colours

arranged diagonally, measuring now 3ft. 5in. by 2ft. 2in. This is surrounded by a plain groundwork of purplish Keynsham (?) stone, of the same material as the usual Roman stone roof tiles. The squares measure  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches each way, and are nine tesserae (or sometimes ten) square. About 30 squares remain, some very imperfect. The materials used for the different colours are those usually found in Roman pavements in Wiltshire; tile for the red, a very fine grained hard white lias ? for the white, perhaps from the Bath neighbourhood, and the Keynsham (?) grit used for roofing tiles for the dull reddish purple.

A few large flints, and lumps of chalk, and one or two coral rag stones and other oolites, probably from the Calne neighbourhood, were found, no doubt the remnants of the footing of the walls of the dwelling, long since grubbed out on account of their value in a country destitute of building stone other than sarsen. There were a couple of complete, or nearly complete, hexagonal roof tiles of the usual Keynsham (?) stone with the nail holes still in them, a fragment or two of pottery roof tile, a few oyster shells and bones, a few fragments of pottery, including the base of a red-painted vessel of imitation Samian and a fragment from the neck of a vessel of black ware, both probably of late date. The only thing of any interest known to have been found on the site is the bronze object here illustrated, which



Bronze object, ? Bridle ornament from site of Roman Dwelling,  
Avebury Truslowe  $\frac{1}{1}$



Tessellated pavement from Roman House near Avebury Truslowe, 1923.



seems to be a later derivative of the bronzes with a ring at each end and boss in the centre (probably in this case represented by a bronze-headed rivet through the existing centre hole), which Mr. Reginald Smith illustrates and describes in his paper in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd ser., vol. xxix., p. 24. If this is so, it was doubtless the ornament rivetted to a strap of a horse's bridle. It is in Mr. Passmore's collection.

It was not possible to take a photograph of the pavement; the illustration here given is from a rough sketch and notes taken on the spot by myself. The surround and the darkest squares are of the purplish Keynsham (?) stone, the lighter shaded squares of red tile tesseræ. With regard to the material of the dark purplish tesseræ, a specimen was very kindly submitted by Miss M. C. Tuck to two geological authorities at Bristol University, Prof. S. H. Reynolds, who thought it might be either Old Red Sandstone, or from the Carboniferous Strata in the Keynsham neighbourhood—and Dr. F. S. Wallis, who thought it Old Red Sandstone from the neighbourhood of Hereford. This latter locality seems a long distance to bring the ordinary material for stone tiles to Wiltshire.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**Sarsen Mill Stone (?).** Just on the N. side of the Marlborough road, about 500 yards on the Marlborough side of Silbury Hill, Mr. A. D. Passmore found in July, 1923, a large circular sarsen, which apparently had been partly worked into shape as a mill stone but never completed. He thought from the presence of oyster shells that it may of been of Roman age. It was left in the hedge near the spot where it was found, on account of its bulk and weight. He describes it thus:—"The stone is not worked on the face. One side is chipped roughly like the top of a flattish bun, or perhaps a better description of the whole thing is that it is exactly like a big tabloid, flat edge, rounded sides. On one face it seems that the workman starting from the edge, commenced to finish off the job by flattening it, but after doing about 6 inches square he gave up." A photo of the stone has been given by Mr. Passmore to the society's collection.

**Lord Audley's Wiltshire Estates.** A bound folio volume containing the MS. accounts of the rentals of Lord Audley's estates in Melksham and Groveley from 1793 to 1818; Particulars of the property at Melksham and Chippenham in 1815; an abstract of the will of the Earl of Castlehaven, 1744; and a number of letters, &c., connected with these properties; being apparently No. 20010 in the Phillipps' MSS., and subsequently in the Morrison collection, has recently been purchased for the Society's Library.

**Cross Shaft at Upper Widhill.** My attention was called in August, 1923, by the Rev. H. E. Robeson, Rector of Blunsdon, to a Cross shaft which he thought might belong to the base and lower portion of the shaft of a cross in the churchyard at Broad Blunsdon. This latter consists of the base or socket stone, and about 2ft. of the octagonal shaft fixed on it. On examining the piece of shaft about 3ft. out of the ground now standing in the garden of Upper Widhill Farm, in the parish of Cricklade St. Sampson, from which it is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, but only a little way from Broad

Blunsdon, it became evident that this piece of plain octagonal shaft must have belonged to another cross doubtless standing at Upper Widhill itself, as a careful measurement of its circumference showed that it was too large to fit on to the existing Blunsdon Cross. There is in the garden of the Rectory at Broad Blunsdon the broken base stone with socket for the gable cross of the fifteenth century, obviously removed from the Church at the Restoration when the present new cross was set up. ED. H. GODDARD.

**Old Chest, Great Bedwyn Church.** "The earliest chests of which we have any knowledge date from the middle 13th century. The tops nearly always open on pin hinges, that is, on two pins fixed at the ends of the back under-clamp of the top and socketed into the uprights of the sides. These are rarely, if ever, found in the 14th century, heavy iron clamp-hinges being substituted. Fig. 1 (Vol. II., p. 2. *Early English Furniture and Woodwork*, by Herbert Cescinsky and Ernest Gribble, 1922, 4to) is the 13th century type of chest, from Great Bedwyn Church, Wiltshire. It is roughly constructed, yet in a characteristically 13th century manner. The front is a solid board of oak of great width, roughly finished with the saw marks left on its surface, tenoned into heavy uprights. These project over the ends and are united from front to back by two heavy cross pieces, the tenons of which are carried through to the front. The lower one supports the bottom of the chest, which is made from stout wood to carry heavy weights. The ends are housed into the heavy styles, and are fixed to the cross pieces. There is no attempt at ornamentation, although originally, the bottom of the upright styles may have been carved with simple cusping. The ironwork at present on the chest is all of a much later date."

Extract from Cescinsky's *Hist. of Woodwork and Furniture*, 1922.

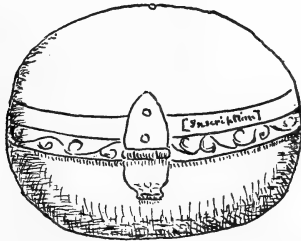
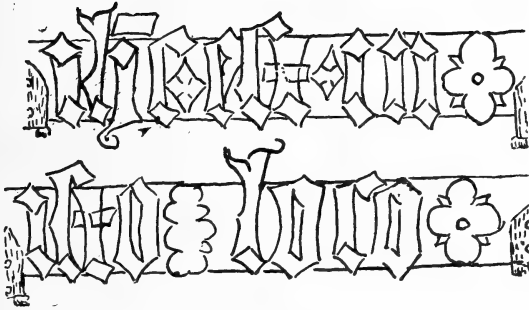
This chest is no longer in Great Bedwyn Church, and nothing is known by the present Vicar as to its disappearance. It is now, however, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, having been "acquired by the museum in 1920." It is also described and illustrated in the Catalogue of the Gothic and Early Tudor furniture in the museum which has recently been published.

ED. H. GODDARD.

### **Latten Pyx from Cottage at Codford St. Peter.**

Canon Douglas Maclean, Rector of Codford St. Peter, 1884—1914, in answer to an enquiry, wrote on June 5th, 1923 :—"You asked me the other day about a pyx found by me in a cottage (not an ancient one) at Codford St. Peter, as long ago, I find, as 1891. I have not been able to get a photograph of it, but enclose a pen-and-ink sketch by the present chaplain, Mr. Malden, at Ashdown Park. The inscription is 'IHS est in isto loco.' The pyx is in two halves with a hinge, and is, if I remember rightly, of brass or latten. It bore traces of gilding, and has since been re-gilded and repaired by Barkentin & Krall. It is used for the wafers in the Countess of Craven's private chapel at Ashdown Park. The old lady from whom I bought it (for £1) was named Smith, an old inhabitant of Codford St. Peter. I should fancy it may have been used as a tobacco box."

The pyx itself is here reproduced from Mr. Malden's sketch about half-size. Its measurements are 2½in. high, 3in. in diameter.



Latten Pyx from Codford St. Peter, with inscription on the same enlarged.

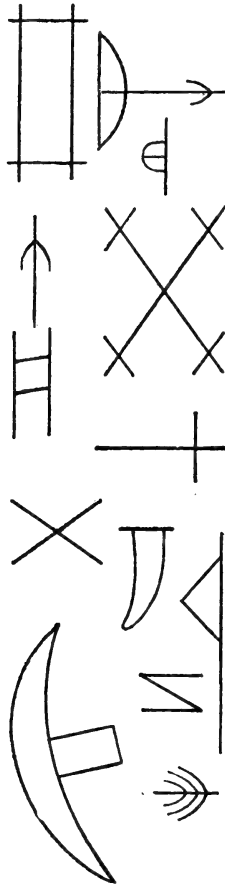
**Masons' Marks on the Barton Barn at Bradford-on-Avon,**<sup>1</sup> So far I have not been able to discover more than 13 of these marks, and two of those are rather doubtful although they cannot be omitted. The marks are probably hasty representations of familiar and perhaps favoured forms including the bow with arrow, the heraldic cross-crosslet, the cross, letter N with diagonal line drawn generally from the base of the front upright to the top of the hinder upright, oblong with ends of bounding lines produced (Oxford frame), the saltire or S. Andrew's cross, and another form which may be a mason's pick (this last with the crosslet are generally drawn of a very large size, extending sometimes right over the stone and about 18 inches long). The plain arrowhead and hunting horn concludes the list of all I can name. N and the figure just below the bow and arrow are the most frequent and it may, I think, be concluded that they are the marks of the men who did most of the work.

There is one noticeable difference between these ancient forms and the more recent examples, inasmuch as the older marks are less mechanical in regard to drawing. In recent masons' marks the curve is carefully avoided, while the ancient workmen freely employed it, the recent mason rules all his straight lines, so far as I can judge, but the older man was not at all particular about either ruling or about similarity of angles.

<sup>1</sup> The Society is indebted to Mr. Dotesio, of Bradford-on-Avon, for the loan of the block illustrating this note.

These marks were intended simply for identification; in the case of bad workmanship the foreman would look at the mark and understand to whom the blame for faulty work was due.

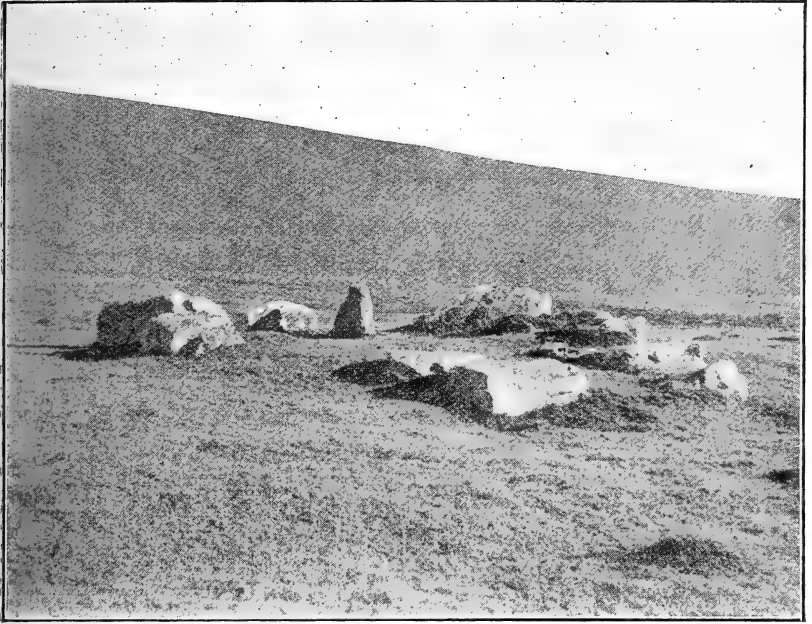
W. G. COLLINS.



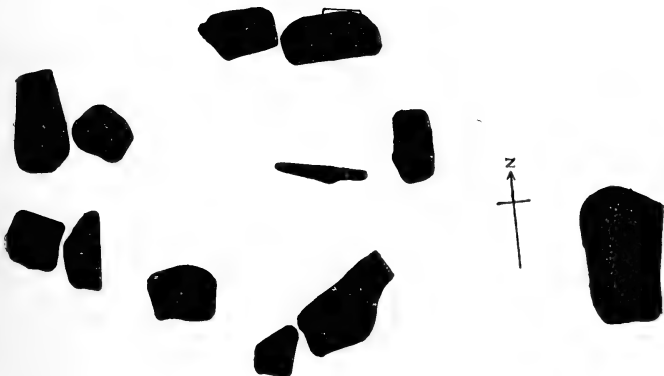
Masons' Marks on the Barton Barn at Bradford-on-Avon.

**Langdean Stone Circle.** In the valley due south of the village of East Kennett stands an unrecorded stone circle, to which I have given the above name, which Mr. Crawford tells me was the title of the valley in the 17th century.

South of the village and immediately east of the great long barrow (E. Kennett, I.) are several curious lines of upright closely set sarsens bordering the old Ridgeway. They have apparently been cleared off the land to facilitate ploughing; the regularity of the work gives them an



Langdean Circle, E. Kennett.



Plan of Langdean Circle, E. Kennett.

ancient appearance. Twelve hundred yards almost due south of the long barrow, at the junction of two grass valleys, stands a curious collection of stones quite unlike anything in the county. Unfortunately the whole valley has been dug for flints in modern times, resulting in the fall of many stones which formerly stood upright, and as some have fallen outwards and some inwards the regularity of the ancient plan has been somewhat obscured. Where the valleys join there is a level space confined by sharply rising hills. On the west side of this runs an irregular north and south line of stones, the first three of which (to the north) are upright and in their original position. The third one has been worked up to a smooth face, in front of which lie three stones set like a small pavement. The worked stone stands 3ft. above ground, 4ft. wide, and 1½ft. thick. Beyond this the stones are now so irregularly placed that nothing definite can be said of them.

A short distance east of this line stands a small circle consisting of eight stones which once stood upright. At the west side are two large stones, forming an entrance facing slightly north of west. Between the eastern edge and the centre of the circle stands a thin upright slab 3ft. high, its longest axis being almost in the centre line. Outside the circle and in the same line formerly stood a large stone 6ft. high, which has fallen to the south. The stones vary from 3ft. to 6ft. long. The whole stands on slightly raised ground, which may be the remains of a barrow.

Due south of the circle is a curious oblong enclosure confined by fallen and standing stones; it is 14ft. long and 42ft. wide, the longer axis being east and west. The east end is bounded by a bank excavated into the hillside, while the west end is open, but at a distance of 60ft. there is a large stone lying in the centre line. There are eighteen stones on the north side and seven remain on the south: they vary from 2ft. to 6ft. in length.

This small circle, together with one on Avebury Down and one other which formerly existed at Monkton, form a small group of a class that are common in Scotland but rare in this part of England, these three being all that have been recorded from Wiltshire: the western entrance to the Langdean Circle is also a very rare feature in England, although it is common in Ireland and Germany.

It is satisfactory to state that this interesting group has been taken under the protection of H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

A. D. PASSMORE.

### **Chambered Long Barrow in West Woods. O.M.**

XXXV. N.E. Six Inch, contains the large West Woods. To the south of these is Barrow Copse, just south of Wansdyke, and in the parish of Overton (West). In this copse is Barrow 12, Overton (Goddard), (Smith, XVI, K. VII.), recorded as a large bowl-shaped barrow, unopened. While recently there I found it to be a true long barrow, lying east and west. Length 120ft., width 66ft., and 10ft. high: the side ditches, which are not continued round the ends, are now 4ft. deep and 18ft. wide.

Half-way along the crest are marks of a former opening, otherwise it is in fine condition. It stands in thick wood. Mr. S. Hilliard, the chief woodman, states that about 1880 the late Sir Henry Meux employed six

men (of whom he was one) to open the mound. A trench was cut from the north side into what was thought to be the centre of the tumulus. At this point a small cairn of small sarsen stones was reached. In the centre of this was a dolmen consisting of four upright stones (the spaces between which were packed with large flints) and a capstone covering them, all of sarsen. The large top stone was levered off, as much as the six men could do, and the inside was found to contain certain black matter, my informant was unable to say of what nature. He did not see any bones or pottery. The inside of the dolmen was about 6ft. by 3ft., its longer axis coinciding with that of the barrow. As it contained no relics it was left undisturbed, the capstone replaced in its old position, and the excavation filled in. Although exhibiting features which proclaim it to be a long barrow, this mound may, perhaps, more truly be called an oval mound of a transitional period, the stone chamber in the middle being unusual.

A. D. PASSMORE.

**Discovery of the Commonplace Book of the Mayor of Wilton, *circa*. 1306.** The writers wish to report the discovery of an interesting early fourteenth century Collection or Commonplace book among the archives of the Wilton Corporation.

They were asked, early this year (1923) to examine the corporation's unclassified documents and MSS., and to report on anything they might find. The Collection in question was discovered by the Rev. P. R. B. Brown, and proves of great interest. It is an incomplete MSS. on fine vellum, in several different thirteenth century hands, measuring  $8\frac{5}{8}$  inches by  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches, and containing thirteen leaves (of which two are blank) and two strips attached. The contents, with the exception of four lines of English verse, are in Latin or Norman-French, and comprise:—an elaborate list of matters and circumstances profitable or harmful to most of the organs of the body; prayers and meditations (many of these metrical); charms; lists of lucky and unlucky days; a long metrical version and exposition of the Lord's Prayer; weather forecasts based on the incidence of Christmas and the occurrence of wind at that time; copies of documents concerning the affairs of the Corporation of Wilton; and various prescriptions, ranging from the cure of glanders to the assurance of success in love.

The MS. is clearly dated as 1306 *circa*. by the legal documents included.

The writers deduce from the signatures attached to the copies of Corporation documents, and from the personal application of some of the prayers, that the collection belonged to Robertus de Brudecomb, Mayor of Wilton, and was in fact his Commonplace book.

Although some of the contents are paralleled by those in existing Collections, the MS. is of importance as containing material entirely new, notably the long metrical version, with exposition, of the Lord's Prayer in Norman-French, hitherto unknown, and the English quatrain mentioned, which considerably antedates an existing poem in the Harleian MSS.

The writers hope later to publish a transcription and translation.

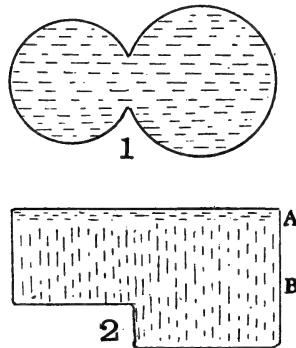
NORAH RICHARDSON.

PERCY R. BARRINGTON BROWN.

**Pits in Battlesbury Camp.** By Mrs. M. E. Cunnington. In the spring of 1922 a brick and cement tank was made on the highest point in Battlesbury Camp, near Warminster, and a trench was dug from the cistern across the camp and out through the north-western entrance in which to lay the pipes supplying the tank with water.

The trench was dug in the chalk and intersected at several places patches of dark soil in which were fragments of pottery, bones, etc., and it appeared probable that these were pits similar to those commonly met with on sites inhabited in prehistoric times. With the kind permission of Mr. Bazley, Boreham Farm, Warminster, the owner of the land, we dug out these patches of dark soil and found them to be pits of the usual type. They were all roughly circular, with practically vertical sides, and filled in to the top with black humus mixed with chalk rubble in which were occasional sherds of pottery, broken and sometimes charred bones of animals, burnt flints, and other relics, as described below.

At a depth of 4ft. Pit 2 was found to contain a level flooring of what appeared to be puddled chalk and ashes; this "flooring" was a foot thick and beneath it was another foot of very damp black earthy soil. Pits Nos. 4 and 8 were remarkable as being double pits, *i.e.*, they appeared as two separate circular pits but placed so close together that a portion of their circumferences intersected each other. In both No. 4 and No. 8 the communicating pits were of different depths (*see* Fig. 2).



1.—Plan of double pit in Battlesbury Camp, 1922.

2.—Section of the same pit. A, surface soil; B, filling in.

Scale  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. = 1 ft.

#### THE DATE OF THE OCCUPATION REPRESENTED BY THE PITS.

From the general character of the pottery, together with the fact that iron was found in several of the pits, there can be no doubt that the relics belong to a period after the use of iron was well established in Britain. The association of sling bullets, an iron sickle-shaped key, a saddle quern, a rotary quern, and flint hammerstones, points unmistakably to the pre-Roman Iron Age. The evidence, as far as it goes, suggests a date at the earliest not more than a century or two before the Roman conquest, lasting perhaps to, but not appreciably beyond that event.



This suggested date for the period of occupation represented by these pits is based chiefly on the absence of any pottery of the All Cannings Cross type, and the rarity of bowls of the inbent or bead rim type.

The evidence is strongly in favour of the site at All Cannings Cross having ceased to be inhabited about 300 B.C. Rotary querns do not seem to have been used there, and even the rudest pottery was ornamented with finger-tip impressions. At Battlesbury not a single fragment of pottery thus ornamented was found, and rotary querns were in use. It seems, therefore, that between the abandonment of the one, and the settlement of the other site, that the fashion in pottery had undergone a very considerable change, implying a considerable lapse of time. It is, however, perhaps not improbable that this change in the type of domestic pottery was partly due to later waves of immigration from the Continent.

That the pits at Battlesbury were filled up before the period of the Roman occupation appears to be proved by the absence from them of any Roman pottery, and of the hard-baked wheel-turned bead rim bowls that in the first century of our era seem to have supplanted all the earlier and ruder forms of cooking pots in this part of the country. Bowls of this type were found in great abundance with first century remains at Casterley Camp, Knap Hill Camp, and at Oare. (*W.A.M.*, xxxviii, 53; xxxvii, 42; xxxvi, 125.)

From the number of pits cut through by a single trench, 312 yards in length, it is probable that there are a large number in the area enclosed by the ramparts, and if more were opened it is possible that other evidence might be found to show that the site was occupied for a longer period than that suggested by the pits here described.

All the objects found have been placed in the Society's Museum, by kind permission of Mr. Bazley.

The following list gives the size of the various pits, and their position on the line of the trench, measured from the inner edge of the rampart on the western side of the north-western entrance, through which the trench was dug up to the reservoir. Nine pits were found, counting the two double pits (Nos. 4 and 8) each as one.

Pit No.	Depth.	Diameter.	Distance from edge of rampart.
1	5ft. 6in.	4ft. 4in.	78ft.
2	6ft. 3in.	5ft.	114ft.
3	6ft. 8in.	5ft. 6in.	194ft.
4	{ 6ft.	{ 6ft. 4in.	226ft.
	{ 3ft. 9in.	{ 5ft.	
5	6ft.	5ft.	251ft.
6	4ft. 4in.	4ft.	301ft.
7	4ft. 6in.	3ft. 9in.	439ft.
8	{ 3ft. 3in.	{ 4ft. 9in.	532ft.
	{ 2ft.	{ 4ft. 9in.	
9	6ft.	6ft. 6in.	649ft.

#### THE POTTERY.

The pottery consists of fragments of hand-made vessels of cooking pot

<sup>1</sup> Double, or intercommunicating pits.

type, and devoid of any sort of ornament. One sherd only, of a finer buff-coloured ware, apparently part of a "butt-shaped" vase, has an indefinite ornament of two rows of straight parallel lines impressed on the ware before baking. There are several fragments of hollow foot bases, and several of the flat bases are perforated with one or more holes.

No fragment of Roman pottery, or any showing Roman influence, was found. The pottery as a whole is rather coarse and characterless. The ware, especially that of the larger vessels, is freely mixed with fossil shell, pounded flint, and vegetable matter in the form of chopped straw or grass stems.

The pottery seems to have been thrown, or more probably silted, into the pits in broken pieces with the other rubbish as chance dictated, and only in two cases were enough pieces of the same vessel found to make it possible to restore their original size and shape.

As a whole the pottery is fairly well baked. A few pieces show distinct polishing, but the surface of most of the vessels was only roughly tooled.

The only vessels the shape of which could be restored were a large hand-made bowl, with an incipient bead rim, a prototype of the wheel-turned bowls so numerous about the beginning of the Roman era, and a flat open dish of the type known as grain dishes, similar to those from the Glastonbury lake-village, but without a grooved rim. (*Glastonbury*, Vol. II., p. 521.)

#### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE OF OBJECTS FOUND IN PITS IN BATTLESBURY CAMP.

1.—Iron sickle shaped key, point slightly flattened; handle end turned back to form loop; length in straight line from tip to loop  $11\frac{3}{4}$  in. Pit 4.

This type of key is sometimes called the "Celtic" key, and is found with Late-Celtic and Romano-British remains. The way in which it was used is a matter of some difference of opinion. For references, etc., see *The Glastonbury Lake-Village*, II., 375.

2.—Iron knife blade, with rivet; length 5 in. Pit 1.

3.—Iron ring, diam.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. Two other similar rings were found with this one at the bottom of Pit 8; one is of the same diam., the other  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. less. With these were found Figs. 4, 5, and a flat iron blade,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, with midrib down the centre, possibly the handle end of a sword; and a thin strip of iron,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.  $\times$  1 in., with a long rivet at each end.

4.—Iron cleat such as may have been used for clamping wood or leather (see above, Fig 3). Similar cleats were found by Pitt-Rivers, see *Excavations*, II., 132, 190; III., 102, etc.

5.—Iron rivet of square section with square bolts, or washers, at each end (see above, Fig. 3).

6.—Thin sickle-shaped blade of iron, the end of the tang bent over into a hook; there are traces of wood on the tang, so that it seems to have been attached to a wooden handle of some kind; the cutting edge seems to have been on the inner side of the blade. Pit 9.

7.—Iron saw with two rivets; the saw appears to be complete; it averages about 1 in. in width, and is  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in. long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. of this forming the handle, or tang, for insertion into a wooden handle. Like modern Oriental saws, and

most, if not all, prehistoric ones, the teeth slope towards the handle, so that the sawing was done when the blade was drawn back towards the operator, and just the opposite way to that of modern saws. The teeth are set in twos, alternately from side to side; being thus in pairs it is comparatively easy to count them even in their present rusted condition; they number sixty-six. Pit 9.

This interesting object may be compared with an iron saw found complete with its wooden handle at the Glastonbury Lake-Village (Vol. II., 371; I., 53; here, also, will be found references to the discovery of other ancient saws). This example is very nearly the same size as the Battlesbury one, it has two rivets, and the same number of teeth, but they appear to be set singly and not in pairs.

8.—A small metacarpal bone (of sheep?), with one hole bored through both surfaces of the bone, and another hole through one surface only, but opposite it a prick mark, as if the intention had been to bore this through too; the bone is not bored longitudinally. Pit 9.

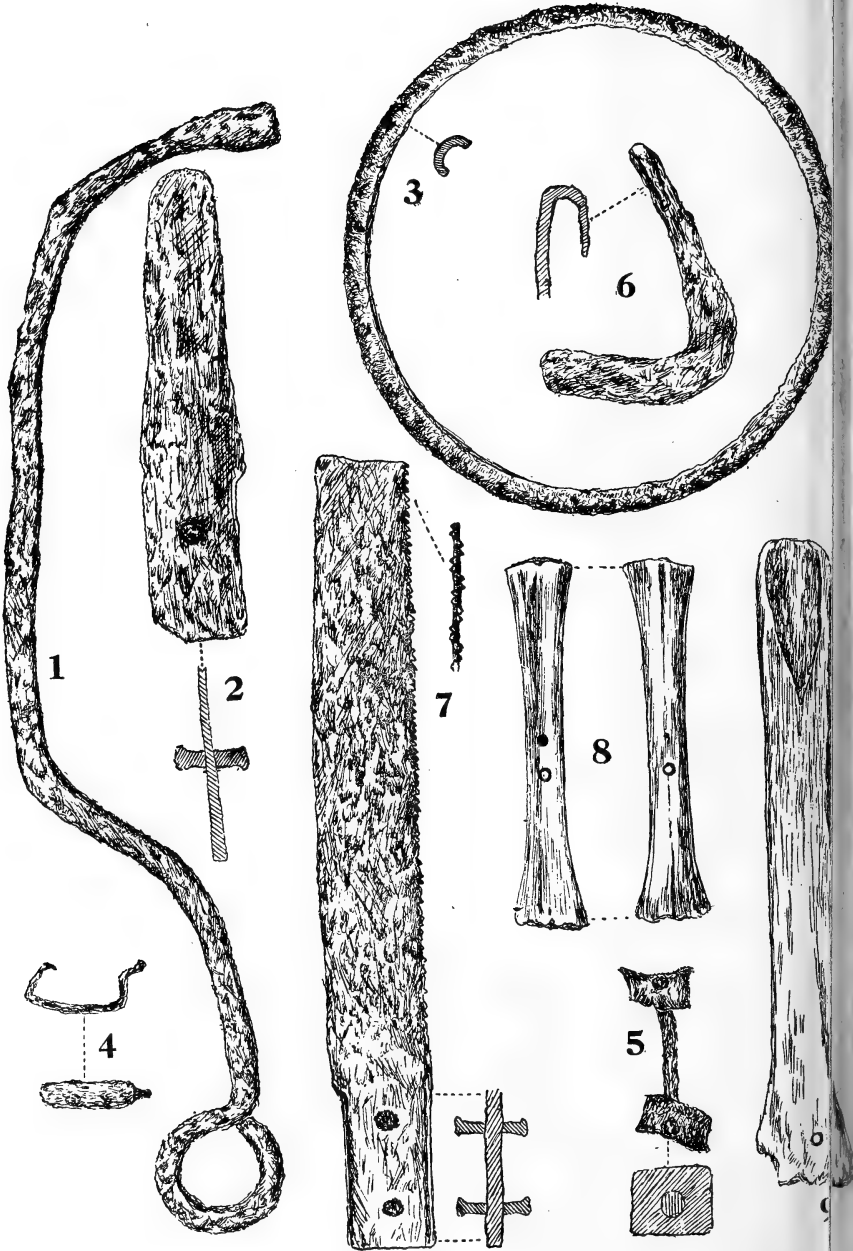
A worked bone identical with this, except that the two holes are completed, was found at the Glastonbury Lake-Village, and the writer of the report stated that no parallel was then known to him (Vol. II., 423, B168). One of the holes is midway down the shaft, the other being 4mm. nearer the distal end, exactly as in the Battlesbury example.

9.—Scoop-like bone implement, with rivet hole at the butt end; butt partially trimmed and bone hollowed out longitudinally. Length 6½in. Pit 4.

10.—Large heavy hand-made bowl of grey to black ware with tooled surface. This seems to be a prototype of the well-formed wheel-turned bowls that are so commonly found in this part of the country associated with remains dating from about the beginning of the Roman occupation. The form of this bowl may be compared with one from the Glastonbury Lake-Village (Vol. II. Pl. LXXV., v.) Height, 12in.; rim diam., 10¼in.; base, 6in. Pit 4.



Vessel from Pit in Battlesbury Camp, 1922.



Objects of Iron and Bone from Pits in Battlesbury Camp, 1922. 1/2.

Other objects found but not illustrated include the following:—

Piece of a turned ring of Kimmeridge shale, probably part of a bracelet.  
Pit 2.

Twenty-four or twenty-five sling bullets of clay, found together in Pit 4; these are exceptionally roughly made and badly baked; some are partly blackened, the others are of a yellowish clay colour. Two or three are in fragments; hence the uncertainty as to the exact number.

A much better modelled and baked sling bullet was found in Pit 8.

Piece of the upper stone of a rotary quern. Pit 1.

A much-worn saddle quern. Pit 2.

Four flint hammerstones. Pits 1, 2, 6.

Pieces of fine sandstone used as whetstones. Pits 4, 6.

The few bones found were fragmentary and appear to be the remains of animals used for food. The following animals were represented:—a small ox (*bos longifrons?*), pony or small horse, sheep, goats, pig, red deer, roe deer. The only human bone was part of a radius in Pit 6.

Fragments of pottery were found in all the pits, these are described separately on page 370.

The only piece of bronze found was a small pin that may have belonged to a penannular brooch, picked up in the rubble thrown out from the trench.

It seems well to take this opportunity to put on record the fact that a considerable number of human skeletons have from time to time been unearthed in the course of quarrying chalk from the pit close to, and just outside the north-west entrance of Battlesbury Camp. From information obtained locally it seems that these burials were, at least some of them, made in the contracted position, and about 1½ft. to 2ft. below the turf. Mention was made of a mother and child (*i.e.*, a child and an adult) found together; sometimes as many as five or six skulls seem to have been found close to one another. One skull was described as having a complete double set of teeth. Another skull was taken away by a medical student and is now in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. All the others seem to have been destroyed. We could not hear of any associated objects being found with the skeletons.

**The Caley Collection of MSS.** There have recently been purchased for the Society's Library two bound folio volumes of MSS. papers with printed title-page, "A Feudal History of Wiltshire Being collections of Cases on Manorial Rights and Boundaries, Copies of Deeds, Researches on Endowments, Improvements, Tithes, Ecclesiastical and Corporation Rights and Immunities, Franchises, Tolls, Fairs, Markets, Bridges, Titles of many Estates, Extracts from Records from the XI. to XVIII. Centuries, arranged under their several parishes. By John Caley, Keeper of Records in the Augmentation Office and Secretary to the Record Commission." This title is more grandiose than the contents of the volumes warrant, which consist largely of letters from Mr. Caley himself giving the result of searches in records as to tithes and enquiries on other matters, but the collection is well known, and it will make a desirable addition to the Library. The volumes dealing with other counties are now for the most part in libraries connected with the localities with which they deal. Reference to these papers is easy, as they are bound up under parishes arranged in alphabetical order.

## WILTS OBITUARY.

**Maurice Henry Hewlett**, died June 15th, 1923, aged 62. Cremated at Woking, the ashes being buried at Chislebury Rings. B. Jan. 22nd, 1861, eldest son of Henry Gay Hewlett, himself a scholar, educated at the London International College at Spring Grove, Isleworth. Called to the Bar 1891. Keeper of the Land Revenue Records, 1896—1900. Married 1888, Hilda Beatrice, d. of the Rev. G. W. Herbert, and had a son and daughter (Mrs. Robin Richards). His son, Wing Commander F.E.T. Hewlett, D.S.O., O.B.E., took part in the Cuxhaven Raid on Christmas Day, 1914, and served at Dunkirk and in the East. Mrs. Hewlett was one of the earliest women motorists, and later took to flying, being the first woman to gain the Aero Club's certificate. She started a flying school at Brooklands, and afterwards entered into partnership with M. Blondeau in constructing aeroplanes, building many for the Government during the war.

Mr. Hewlett went to Broad Chalke more than twenty years ago, and had lived there—except for a few years—ever since. For many years he lived at the Old Rectory, where he made a beautiful garden. Latterly he had lived in a smaller house in the village, where he died. He was a District Councillor and since 1921 an Alderman of the County Council, and was Chairman of the Housing Committee, as well as a member of the Education Committee. He was a J.P. for Wilts. He took a particularly keen interest in the housing question, and was one of the three promoters of the "S. Wilts Housing Society," intended to assist people to purchase houses for themselves. In politics he was an advanced Liberal. He was a keen gardener and of late had written many gardening articles in *Country Life*. During his later years he threw himself with eagerness into country life, and came to understand the Wiltshire labourer, and what is more to appreciate him, as very few literary men have ever done, as he showed to the world in "Our First and Last," where he boldly affirmed that the Wiltshire Labouring Man is by blood predominantly Neolithic still, and neither Saxon nor Norman nor Dane, and that that blood is, taken all round, some of the best blood to be found in England to-day. To him the labouring man was not merely "Hodge," as he is to ninety-nine out of every hundred literary men. The people of Broad Chalke and the neighbourhood knew this and reciprocated his respect.

The *Times* of June 16th, 1923, had an appreciative article on his work as a writer, headed "A great creative Imagination. Colour and Romance," tracing the very varied stages of his talent from the time when he first found himself famous as the author of "The Forest Lovers," a book which went all over the world, to the time when "Towards the end of his life in his country home at Broad Chalke . . . he began to write new prose 'In a Green Shade,' 'Wiltshire Essays,' and many delightful articles, critical, appreciative, philosophical, or simply descriptive . . . writing with an economy and distinctness rare in English prose." The *Salisbury Times* of June 22nd, 1923, in a long obituary article, quotes this, as well as an appreciation by Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the *Tribune*. The *Wiltshire*

*Times* of June 23rd gives a good portrait and reprints Mr. J. C. Squire's excellent article from the *Observer* of June 17th. He observes that after he came to Broad Chalke "His interest shifted back to the soil and the life of the country; simultaneously his language, though always full of flavour, grew simpler, less mannered and jewelled than it had been." *Country Life* of June 23rd, too, with an appreciative notice in much the same sense, contains also a letter from "A villager who knew him well," ending: "the world will mourn a great man. But we mourn a friend, one of the kindest men who ever lived," not a bad epitaph even for one so widely known as an essayist, a novelist, and a poet. The *Illustrated London News* of June 23rd had an excellent photo portrait of him, and the *Wiltshire Times* had another.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF HIS WRITINGS.

[This list is by no means complete.]

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- "**A Masque of Dead Florentines, wherein some of Death's Choicest Pieces and the Great Game that he played therewith are fruitfully set forth,**" Pictured by J. D. Batten. 1895. Thin sm. 4to. Buckram. 1st edition.
- "**Earthwork out of Tuscany.**" 1895. Another ed., 1901. Post 8vo.
- "**Songs and Meditations.**" 1896. 1st edit. Cloth. Post 8vo. 2nd edit. (?) 1897.
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- "**Madonna of the Peach Tree.**" Special double number of *Blackwood's Mag.*, No. 1000. 1899. Thick 8vo. Wrappers. Not reprinted.
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- "**For England's Sake.**" 1900.
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- "**Quattrocentisteria (How Sandro Botticelli saw Simonetta in the Spring).**" T. B. Mosher. Portland, Maine. 1904. 18mo.
- "**The Fool Errant: being the Memoirs of Francis-Antony Strelley, Citizen of Lucca.**" 1905. Post 8vo. 1st edit. Cloth.
- "**Fond Adventures, Tales of the Youth of the World.**" 1905. Cr. 8vo. 1st edit.
- "**The Road in Tuscany, a Commentary.**" 1904. Large cr. 8vo. Two vols., 200 photogravures and illustrations by Joseph Pennell. Another edit. 1906. Post 8vo.
- "**The Stooping Lady.**" Macmillan & Co. 1907. Cloth. Post 8vo, pp. xi. + 100.

- "**The Spanish Jade.**" Cassell & Co. 1908. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. Col<sup>d</sup>. illust. by W. Hyde, pp. xii. + 320. 1st edit.
- "**Halfway House. A Comedy of Degrees.**" Chapman & Hall. 1908. Cr. 8vo, pp. viii. + 387. [Published first in weekly edition of *The Times*.]
- "**Beckwith's Fairy.**" *Scribner's Mag.*, Aug., 1909, Vol. XLVI., pp. pp. 129—140.
- "**Letters to Sanchia.**" Begun in *Fortnightly Review*, July, 1909. Pub. 1910. Parchment.
- "**Artemision: Idylls and Songs.**" 1909. Cr. 8vo. Buckram. 1st edit.
- "**Open Country: a Comedy with a Sting.**" 1909. Post 8vo. 1st edit.
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- "**Tolstoy**" (poem). *Fortnightly Rev.*, Dec., 1910.
- "**On Fairies.**" *English Rev.*, March, 1911.
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- "**Brazenhead the Great.**" Smith Elder & Co. 1911.
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- "**Bendish, a Study in Prodigality.**" 1913. cr. 8vo. 1st edit.
- "**Lore of Proserpine.**" Macmillan. 1913. cr. 8vo. pp. xiii. + 288. (Stories of Fairies, &c.). Reviewed *Times Literary Supplement*, May, 8th, 1913.
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- "**A Lover's Tale.**" Illustrated by M. Greiffenhagen. 1915.
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- "**Love and Lucy.**" 1916. 1st edit.
- "**The Song of the Plow, being the English Chronicle.**" 1916. 1st edit. Cloth.
- "**Gai Saber: Tales and Songs.**" Elkin Matthews. 1916. 1st edit.
- "**The Loving History of Peridore and Paravail.**" Collins. 1917. 1st edit. Reviewed *Times Literary Supplement*, Nov. 22nd, 1917.
- "**Gudrid the Fair.**" Constable. 1918. cr. 8vo. pp. xiv. + 264. Poem reviewed *Times Literary Supplement*, Sept. 26th, 1918.
- "**The Village Wife's Lament.**" Martin Secker. 1918. cr. 8vo. pp. 63. Reviewed *Times Literary Supplement*, Sept. 12th, 1918.
- "**Bessy Moore.**" *Cornhill Mag.*, July 1919, pp. 36—42. (Tom Moore and his wife at Sloperton).
- "**The English Hesiod.**" *Cornhill Mag.*, Dec., 1919, pp. 121—128. (Article on Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.")
- "**The Outlaw.**" 1919. Reviewed *Times Literary Supplement*, Nov. 13th, 1919.
- "**Flowers in the Grass.**" Constable. 1920. [Collection of poems. Reviewed *Times Literary Supplement*, April 15th, 1920].



- "**The Light Heart.**" Chapman & Hall. 1920. [The Saga of Thor-mod. Reviewed *Times Literary Supplement*, April 22nd, 1920.]
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- "**Clare's Derivations.**" *Cornhill Mag.*, March 1921, pp. 274—281.
- "**Wiltshire Essays.**" Humphry Milford, Oxford Univ. Press. 1921. 6½in. × 4½in. pp. 234. [Written at Broad Chalke.] Noticed *Times*, Feb. 8th, 1922.
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- "**Tenfeldsdröckh in Hexameters.**" *The Nineteenth Century*, Jan. 1922, pp. 68—75.
- "**Fair Weather.**" *Times*, March 16th, 1922.
- "**Wind in the Downs. The Gipsies' Life. A Siren and her victim.**" (On the Avon and Chalke Valleys and the Gipsies). *Times*, April 8th, 1922.
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- "**Alter Egos: Sterne's Yorick.**" *Times*, April 27th, 1922.
- "**Happiness in the Village**" *Times*, May 11th, 1922.
- "**All's well that ends well.**" *Nineteenth Century*, June, 1922.
- "**The Tempest, a Mystery Play?**" *Times*, June 1st, 1922.
- "**The Iberians, Racial Strains. Sir Thomas Browne's Skull.**" *Times*, June 15th, 1922.
- "**Ethics and Ethnics.**" *The Outlook*, July 22nd, 1922.
- "**The Iberians' House, its descendant of to-day.**" *Times*, July 27th, 1922.
- "**Noses in the Air.**" *Times*, August 10th, 1922.
- "**Crocuses and Primroses.**" (An article on his garden at Broad Chalke). *Country Life*, Feb. 24th, 1923, pp. 238, 239, 3 illusts.
- "**Windflowers.**" *Country Life*, April 21st, 1923, pp. 542, 543, 2 illusts.
- "**A Discourse on Pæonies.**" *Country Life*, June 23rd, 1923, pp. 894, 895, 1 illust.
- "**The Cardinal de Retz.**" *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1923.

**Col. Charles Edward Lang**, died Aug. 24th, 1923, aged 75.

He came to West Stowell (in Wilcot) about 27 years ago from Wimborne, and resided there until his death. He served 24 years in the Devon Regt., part of the time in India and South Africa, and for the last seven years of his service commanded the Royal Fusiliers at Shorncliffe, Dover, and The Tower. He married Ada Bickersteth, d. of J. E. Woodroffe, who survives him with three sons, Capt. Conyers Lang, Lt.-Commander Douglas Lang, R.N., and Capt. Norman Lang. As a J.P. for Wilts he sat regularly on the bench at Pewsey, as a very useful Magistrate.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 30th, 1923.

**Anna Maria Lady Hobhouse**, died May 13th, 1923, aged 74. Buried at Monkton Farleigh. Daughter of Alex. Sawers, of Calcutta,

married, as his second wife, Sir Charles Parry Hobhouse, 3rd Baronet, 1868. Much interested in public and social questions. President for a while of the W. Wiltshire Liberal Association. An active member of the Bradford Board of Guardians; she worked also for the Wilts School of Domestic Cookery, and the Wilts Musical Festival Association. Of late years she had lived at Bath. She leaves four children, Mrs. James Thornton, Mrs. Mac Tier, Miss I. Hobhouse, and Mr. R. A. Hobhouse, of Oakhill.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 17th, 1923.

**Canon Thomas Joseph Weight**, died Dec. 1st, 1922.

Buried at Newnham on Severn. Hertford College, Oxon, B.A. and M.A. 1874. Deacon and Priest 1875 (Gloucester and Bristol); Curate of Blakeney, 1875; Newnham on Severn 1875—81; Vicar of Newnham on Severn, 1881—90; Vicar of St. Barnabas, Bristol, 1890—1912; Vicar of Christian Malford 1912—19, when he retired. He never married.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette* Dec. 7th, 1922.

**Dr. Charles Alcock**, died Nov. 3rd, 1922, aged 88. Buried at Warminster. Came to Warminster in 1864, and was for 31 years headmaster of Lord Weymouth's Grammar School. J.P. 1909. He took an active part in the public affairs of the town on the old Local Board, and the Urban Council from 1855 to 1906. He sat regularly on the Warminster Bench. Seven children survive him; his eldest son, the Rev. J. C. Alcock, is the Rector of Wootton Rivers.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 9th, 1922.

**Rev. Reginald Walter Angel Angel-Smith**, d. Oct., 1922, buried at Winsley. Sedgewick Exhibitioner, Queen's College, Camb., B.A. 1874. Deacon 1874, Priest 1875 (Worc.). Curate of St. James', Dudley, 1874—76; All Saints, S. Acton (Middx.), 1876—78; St. Aug., Queen's Gate, S.W., 1878—80; Basingstoke, 1880—86; Minor Canon of Bristol, 1886—92. Vicar of Winsley with Limpley Stoke 1892 until his death.

**Rev. Vincent Frederic Ransome**. Died Oct. 30th, 1922. Aged 88. Buried at Pendomer. Deacon (Exeter), Priest (London), 1859; Curate of All Hallows on the Walls, Exeter, 1859; Chetnole (Dors.), 1864—67; Holy Trin., Weymouth, 1867—78; Rector of Compton Bassett, 1878—1915, when he resigned. Obit. notice, *Guardian*, Nov. 10th, 1922.

**Henry Ludlow Lopes**, 2nd Baron Ludlow, of Heywood. Died Nov. 8th, 1922, aged 57, following on a hunting accident. Buried at Westbury. Born Sept. 30th, 1865, succeeded his father, Lord Justice Lopes, in the title when 34. Educated at Eton and Ball. Coll., Oxford. Called to the Bar. Capt. in Wilts Yeomanry, and served on G.H.Q. Staff in France during the war. J.P. for Wilts and Northants. Lived many years in Marylebone, representing East Marylebone on the County Council. Took a keen interest in hospital work, being chairman and President of the Cancer Hospital, and for a while treasurer of St. Bartholomew's. Well-known at the coaching meets in Hyde Park. He succeeded Lord Cavan as

master of the Hertfordshire Hounds. He married, first, in 1903, Blanche, widow of the 7th Ld. Howard de Walden, who died 1911. He married secondly, 1919, Lady Wernher, widow of Sir Julius Wernher, of Luton Hoo, Beds. He leaves no children and his peerage dies with him.

Obit. notice, *Wilts Gazette*, Nov. 2nd; *Wilts Times*, Nov. 18th; *Times*, Nov. 9th; Portrait, *Daily Sketch*, Nov. 9th, 1922.

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### WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views in any way connected with the county, to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

#### **Folk-Songs of the Upper Thames. With an Essay on Folk-Song Activity in the Upper Thames neighbourhood. Collected and Edited by Alfred Williams.**

London: Duckworth & Co., 3, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. [1923.] Cloth, 8vo. pp. 306. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Mr. Williams, in the Preface, tell us that he did most of the work of collecting these songs in the villages on both sides of the Thames between Oxford and Malmesbury, in N. Wilts, Berks, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire before the war. Then he went to India, in the R.F.A., and his work has only now been completed. He disclaims any special knowledge of Folk Literature and says: "I had no time to obtain tunes, my chief concern being to save the words before they had completely disappeared by reason of the death of the singers—chiefly the most aged of the villagers, male and female." "My intention never was merely to gather folk-songs for the purpose of adding to the more or less undigested mass of materials in the collections already existing . . . what I wanted to do was, as nearly as I could, to complete the work I have undertaken in my prose volumes and to leave a permanent record of the language and activities of the district in which I find myself." A large number of these songs, some of which appeared in the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard* in 1916, have no special connection with Wiltshire or the neighbouring counties and were doubtless known over a wide area in England, but they were sung in the earlier part of the 19th century in the Upper Thames district, and they have all been obtained from their actual singers, or those who knew the singers, and their value is increased by the fact that in every case the villages where they were sung and the names of the singers from whom the words were gleaned are carefully

given. There are in all 261 songs, and of some more than one version is given. The titles of several of the songs, such as John Peel, Barbara Allen, The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington, Come Landlord fill the flowing bowl, &c., are, of course, generally known, but the versions here given often differ from those commonly accepted.

"In Rockley Firs" is one of the very few which have any direct connection in words with the County of Wilts, but a large number have been collected from N. Wilts singers, especially "Wassail" Harvey, of Cricklade, David Sawyer of Ogborne, and Elijah Iles of Inglesham. Other villages from which songs have been obtained are:—Blunsdon, Castle Eaton, Crudwell, Brinkworth, Bishopstone, Highworth, Sevenhampton, Kemble, Somerford Keynes, Lydiard, Oaksey, Manton, Wanborough, Stratton St. Margaret, Stanton Fitzwarren, South Marston, Purton, and Minety. The collecting of this great mass of songs must have taken an enormous amount of time and labour, and Mr. Williams deserves the thanks of all who care for the past for the good work he has done. The form of the book, too, is worthy of its contents.

**The Ancient Temple at Avebury and its Gods, by Fleet Surgeon Christopher Harvey, R.N.** With original illustrations. London: Watts & Co., Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 1923. 8vo, paper covers, pp. 45. 2s. 6d. net.

The illustrations are: "A Diagrammatic Plan of the Temple at Avebury as restored by Fleet Surgeon Christopher Harvey, R.N.," "Silbury Hill and the Temple," (plan), "South-West View of the Two Stones of the Outer Circle near the Causeway," "Remains of the Inner Southern Circle, the site of the Obelisk of Baal," "North-West View of the Remains of the Grove Shrine of Ashtoreth in the Northern Inner Circle," "North-East View of ditto," "Silbury Hill from the North," "The Twisted Stone," "An Axe Head." These are all from the author's somewhat rough sketches.

This is a book which seems to have been written a hundred years too late. The author is obviously not a trained or well-read archæologist, but in the first 28 pages he gives a fair summary account of the structure and of the various excavations connected with it. Then he starts on the real object of his book, the setting forth of certain theories which he has formed and the finding of evidence to support them. The value of this evidence seems to trouble him not at all. He adopts with enthusiasm the theory often propounded by the older writers that the circles were a Temple of Baal, that the great monolith formerly in the centre of the Southern Circle was a Phallus, representing Baal, and the existing "Cove," in the centre of the Northern Circle, a "Grove," or "Shrine," representing Ashtoreth. But he feels that there must have been also a "Fire Temple" for Moloch, and the statement of Stukeley that when, at the end of the 17th century, the vallum on the site of the Manor Farm yard, near the Church, was levelled, "A black stratum of mould, large quantities of bucks' horns, many burnt bones, oyster shells, and wood coals" were found on the original surface of the ground, supplies him with a proof "that the vallum and ditch were built later than the Great Temple itself," and settles the site of the "Fire Temple," a separate smaller circle, joined by a short avenue to the main circle, which he shows

accordingly in his restored plan, standing no doubt on the present site of the Church, which is of course its lineal successor. The exact site, indeed, is fixed by the existence of "a large circular horse pond, fifty-five feet in diameter. It is bordered by a dwarf wall formed of fragments three feet long, derived from larger sarsen stones. This rough circle of stones I claim as about the central area of the old Fire Temple; also that the stones now there are the remains of the sarsens used in its erection." This Fire Temple was abolished, he suggests, at the time when the vallum and fosse were constructed and Silbury Hill was erected in lieu thereof, "and for the future became the shrine of the Sacred Fire." He finds confirmation of his theory of a separate Fire Temple in the fact that one of the two stones of the outer circle still standing on the east side of the barn instead of having its longest side in alignment with the circle, as others have, is (as he contends) *intentionally turned on its axis* so as to form a portal to the Temple of the Sacred Fire.

The ditches round Avebury and Silbury were designed as water reservoirs when the population increased so largely that they could no longer find enough to drink in the Kennet and the marshes which originally surrounded the site. This idea he finds unmistakably confirmed by the fact that certain notched steps were found by Mr. Gray in the recent excavations leading down from the crown of the entrance causeway to the edge of the precipitous end of the ditch, and similar notches in the base of Silbury, which were noticed by Mr. Pass.

In support of the Baal theory he claims that the design of Avebury and of the great Temple of Baalbec are identical, and again he regards the fact that "Flints and stones, associated with Neolithic tools, resembling the human face, the heads of animals, and other objects—'figure stones' as they are now called, are not uncommon. Natural stones with strongly marked phallic attributes have been found in the district" as strongly confirmative of his theory. As to this it is safe to say that if you want to collect "figure stones" or "natural phalli" you can certainly find them wherever flint heaps exist. There are many mistakes as to the facts of Neolithic and Bronze Age archaeology, and it is a pity that theories without a shred of foundation, such as the writer sets forth, should be published for the confusion of the ordinary enquirer who wants to know something of Avebury.

One really useful item, however, is contained in the book, a description of the Fair formerly held on Silbury Hill on Palm Sunday, which the writer obtained from the oldest surviving inhabitants, who had themselves attended the Fair in their younger days. "The roads for some little distance at the foot of the hill were occupied with stalls, on which were for sale such articles as toys, sweets, nuts, ginger beer, and more particularly flat round gingerbread cakes not gilded nor of human shape, of which it was customary to take home samples, and of Lent figs, these figs were thought much of, but why none of my informants could tell me; they were clearly dried French figs, and were sold loosely or in packets. Hundreds of people dressed in their best clothes, from the villages round, attended the festival. There seems to have been much merry-making and drinking. The principal amusement consisted of a rude kind of toboganing. The young lads and lasses dragged planks of wood to the top of the hill, and

then slid upon them to the bottom, much to the detriment of their nether garments. The festival always took place on Palm Sunday in every year, it gradually died out until some fifty years ago, when it became extinct."

A long adverse review by A. D. Passmore appeared in *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 5th, 1923.

**A History of Marlborough College. By A. G. Bradley, A. S. Champneys, and J. W. Baines, now revised and continued by J. R. Taylor, H. C. Brentnall, and G. C. Turner, with illustrations and a ground plan.** London: John Murray, Albemarle St., W. 1923.

Cloth 8vo., pp. xii. + 331. The illustrations are:—"Air photograph of the College"; "Motte Castles from the Bayeux tapestry"; "Lord Hartford's House, 1723" (Stukeley); "The Castle Inn, S. view, 1772" (from water colour); "The Mound in 1788" (from drawing in B.M.); "College 1843" from drawing); "A Fight in the Forties at Fleuss's Arch"; "Old Chapel 1848"; "Squirrel Hunters"; "College 1865"; "North Class Rooms"; "N.E. Corner of Court before 1893"; "New Buildings on the same site"; "New Chapel and War Memorial site 1923"; "View from Playing Fields in the Eighties" (photo); "Old Fives Court 1849" (drawing); "First Offices of M.C.R.V.C." (drawing); "Officers of M.C.R.V.C., 1902"; "Ground Plan of College" (end paper).

The mound is dealt with at some length, the general conclusion come to being that it is of the same type and age as Silbury, both being possibly of the Bronze Age. In 1912 six pieces of Red Deer antler were found half-way up the mound in cutting a trench for a flue, one piece having been found at the foot of the mound before this. Marlborough is first mentioned in the 11th century, the various spellings of the name from 1070 to the 17th century are given, the earliest being Meorlesberge, or Mearlesbeorge, in 1070, whilst in the charter of Hen. I. it is mentioned as "apud Marlberiam." The meaning of the name is discussed at length, and the authors reject Ekblom's theory of the first syllable being a proper name, and suggest instead that the most obvious derivation is in this case the true one, "Marl-barrow" *i.e.*, the mound made of chalk.

As to the Alfred of Marlborough mentioned in Domesday, who held lands in six counties, and in twenty-five places in Wilts, with his chief seat at Ewyas Harold in Herefordshire, whence the name of two of his Wiltshire manors Teffont Ewyas and Somerford Ewyas, he was the nephew of Osbern Pentecost, probably the builder of Ewyas Castle, one of the band of Frenchmen who had established themselves in Herefordshire before 1051, and were then banished from the realm. It is suggested that Alfred was one of those who escaped banishment, and became possessed of the manor of Marlborough (whence his name), which he had to yield to the Crown in 1066, but received in exchange his uncle's old castle of Ewyas, for Marlborough was in the king's hands in 1086, when Alfred's nearest estates were at Rockley and Kennett. The extent of the castle enclosure is discussed and the wet moat is traced all round, but it is not possible to locate the various buildings mentioned in the 13th century records. From the 11th to the

late 15th century the Castle, Barton, and Borough remained in the hands of the Crown. The grant of a penny a day by John to Eva, the recluse of Preschet, and another recluse of St. Mary's, is recorded in the Patent Rolls. The position of the mills and fishponds of the 13th century, the building of St. Martin's Chapel at Coldharbour, its erection into a town parish, and its absorption in the parish of St. Mary's in post-Reformation days are noted. The history of the Castle is followed through the Middle Ages, and chapter and verse are commendably given in the footnotes for every statement. In 1264 the garrison apparently consisted of 74 men and 20 horses, but whether this was the entire force seems doubtful. Of the Priory of Carmelite (White) Friars, founded in 1316 by the merchants John Goodwin and William Remesbach, the remains of the buildings were pulled down in 1820 when the present house on the site was built.

As to the existing C. House, Lord Thomas Seymour built a house on the site, but not that now standing, which was re-built by the Duke of Somerset, and described in the diary of Celia Fiennes as just built when she visited it between 1702 and 1713. The eastern wing is the earliest part of the work as shown by the nature of the brick work. It is generally said that John Webb was the architect, and the building has many characteristics of his work, but he died in 1672, at least 30 years before the house was begun. Its appearance with the gardens, etc., in 1723 is shown by a plate from Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum* reproduced here. The interior has been refitted at least twice.

The Castle became the "Castle Inn" about 1751. It was purchased and opened as "Marlborough School" on August 20th, 1843. Two-thirds of the boys were to be sons of the clergy at 30 guineas a year, and one-third sons of laymen at 50 guineas. The school opened with 200 boys and the Rev. Mat. Wilkinson as the first head-master. The charter which converted it into "Marlborough College" was obtained in 1845. By 1848 the new buildings were complete and the numbers had reached 500, second only to those of Eton, but at first there was no real prefectorial system, the number of masters was quite inadequate, the boys were herded together, the hardships of the life led by the juniors were great, bullying was rampant, and the system of collective punishments followed by Mr. Wilkinson roused a feeling of injustice and insubordination that culminated in the great rebellion of 1851, which, after several days of pandemonium, ended in the head-master calling the school together and asking the boys to state their grievances. This they did, their demands were to some extent met, and peace was more or less restored, but a number of the rebels were removed at Christmas. But the system was an impossible one, the prefects had no powers or responsibilities, there was no respect for anything but physical strength. Bodies of boys armed with "squalers" roamed the country, ostensibly squirrel hunting, really poaching rabbits, hares, and even deer in the forest, and raising the whole countryside against them, until as it was said "if an old woman's cat died suddenly in Devizes, its fate was attributed to the diabolic machinations of the College Boys." In 1852, however, Mr. Wilkinson resigned and retired to West Lavington as Vicar. His successor, George Edward Lynch Cotton, a house master at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and the "grave young master" immortalised in *Tom*

*Brown's School Days* took his place. He set himself at once to work on Arnold's lines to make the Sixth the real leaders of the school as Prefects with almost unlimited powers, and loyalty and patriotism began to grow, whilst the introduction of organised games was another potent factor in the great reforms he carried out. In these he was enthusiastically supported by the staff of masters, most of them Rugbeians, whom he gathered round him, and in 1850, when he became Bishop of Calcutta, he had laid the foundations firmly of the great traditions that Marlborough has since built up. He was succeeded by Dr. Bradley, himself a Rugby master, who most ably built on the foundations laid by Mr. Cotton. In the next year Marlborough won both the Balliol Scholarships, an event celebrated with tremendous enthusiasm in the school, and began that reputation for scholarship which it held for many years at Oxford. Preshute House, the first of the large boarding houses, opened in 1861, the debt on the school was wiped out in 1867, and the new chapel opened in 1886, the north class room block following in 1899, and Field House and Bridge in 1911. Of the successors of Dr. Bradley a very much shorter account is given. Two chapters are devoted to the history of Marlborough cricket from its beginnings in the days of the "Purton match" down to 1916. Football, hockey, rackets and fives, the M.C.R.V.C. and O.T.C., the Natural History Society, and Music, all have chapters to themselves. The earlier portion of the history is naturally the most interesting and is dealt with more fully than that of the later years. The notabilities of those early times, "Webb of the grub shop," "Voss," "Surgery Bill," "Goaty," "Butler Pearce," are all preserved from oblivion, and future etymologists are spared the trouble of guessing learnedly at the derivation of "Treacle Bolly," which it appears arose from the miller's adjuration to his fat and speckled-bellied pony, "Git up old Treacle Bolly," a name which was naturally applied first to the miller himself and afterwards to the stream over which he presided. Altogether it is a book worthy of its subject, so sufficiently salted, too, with a dry and pleasing humour as to be highly readable even to those who have the misfortune not to be Marlburians themselves.

### **The Story of Lacock Abbey. By Aaron Watson.**

*Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 1st, 8th, 16th, 22nd; March 1st, 8th, 16th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 1923. This is a well written and well illustrated account of Lacock, taken, of course, chiefly from what has been already published, especially in the *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, but containing a good deal besides that is not readily to be found elsewhere. It is noted that the original market cross stood in the High Street, in front of the Red Lion, and that it was removed some time after Bowles wrote his *History of Lacock*. Some fragments were found by Mr. C. H. Talbot preserved in the Abbey grounds, and were re-erected on a new base. The author makes a point of the fact that Lacock is not a village, but as late as March 30th, 1747, was a market town of some importance, and quotes a notice in *The Bath Journal* of that date, to all "Farmers, Graziers, and others," that "whereas the Town of Lacock has a very flourishing Corn Market already . . . from the 3rd April will begin, and will be weekly continued, a market for the sale of fat or lean cattle, sheep, and swine (toll free)," &c.



The large barn attached to the Manor Farm often called "The Tithe Barn," is really the former Market Hall. The half-timbered house opposite this is commonly described and illustrated as the home of the Chamberlain Family, but the real Chamberlain house lies behind the triple building at the other end of the High Street. Two-thirds of the three-gabled group, the rest being modern, was the Chamberlain Malthouse. A curious Tudor or Caroline drawing of a boy on horseback is preserved above the fireplace of the central building. It is noted that, in addition to cloth weaving, chairmaking was an important industry which has now disappeared.

In the chapter on the Countess Ela, her supposed captivity in Normandy is interpreted as concealment by her friends for fear of her disposal in marriage by the King; the legend of the Knight Talbot seeking her as a troubadour is dismissed as a myth; and the accepted story that William Longespé was the natural son of Henry II. by Rosamund Clifford is disputed on the ground that Rosamund was too young to have a son of his age, though he was certainly the half-brother of Kings Richard and John. Ela, born at Amesbury 1188, was married to him when she was 10 years old. He died March 7th, 1226, and Ela remained a widow, with all her possessions, and Countess of Salisbury in her own right. The earldom did not descend to her son, William Longespé the younger, as it ordinarily would have done, and she did not cease to be Countess and Sheriff of Wilts even after she became Abbess. "The circumstances are inexplicable to this day. There is no parallel instance." Ela entered the monastery as a simple nun in 1238 and continued under the rule of Alicia Garinges as "First Canoness" (apparently Abbess practically, but without that title) until she (Ela) became the first Abbess in 1240. The charters establishing fairs and markets at Lacock, however, were granted to Wymarca, "The Prioress," who apparently controlled the business affairs of the monastery.

A good description of the life of the Canonesses is given, and it is noted that no accusations seem ever to have been brought against the Abbey.

Incidentally the author mentions that, in the days when monasticism was at its height, there were only 130 convents in England, and the total number of nuns was not more than 2000. The suppression is well dealt with.

Of Sir William Sharington he remarks that Canon Jackson was wrong in saying that he bought Lacock with the proceeds of clipped coinage, for he was not appointed Vice-Treasurer of the Bristol Mint until 1546, when he had been in possession of Lacock for six years. His real offence seems to have been his support of Lord Seymour of Sudeley, who was aiming at the succession to the throne. Of his architectural abilities and work a very just appreciation is given.

The building of the "Gothic" Hall by John Ivory Talbot, from the plans of Sanderson Miller, the construction of the sham window and buttresses on the Abbey Barn by the same Neo-Gothic enthusiasts (since removed by C. H. Talbot) and the terra cotta statuary by Victor Alexander Sederbach in the niches of the hall, are described at some length, and a series of letters which passed between Talbot and Miller on this subject is largely quoted from.

Mr. Watson deals with the discovery of Photography by Will. Henry Fox Talbot at considerable length and in much detail, and asserts with emphasis

that he was not merely "one of the inventors of Photography," but the actual "Father of Photography" as it is now practised; Talbot's process having been published to the world on January 25th, 1839, whilst Daguerre's process was not known in France until Feb 6th of the same year. In 1841 he discovered the Calotype or Talbotype process, and in 1851 a method of instantaneous photography. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 he was awarded the Great Gold Medal. Several examples of his early photographs are here well reproduced. The first photograph ever taken was that of Lacock Abbey in 1834. Fox Talbot apparently said nothing to anybody of his discoveries between 1834 and 1839, and he knew nothing of the experiments of Niepce and Daguerre in France. "He was an independent discoverer in a quite absolute sense, and to his discoveries, and not to those of Niepce and Daguerre, or to those of Wedgwood and Davy, the art of photography, as we know it to-day, owes its origin and development." Mr. Watson says that there exists at Lacock evidence that Talbot came very near indeed to important discoveries since made in other branches of science, of which nothing has ever been published. The whole "Story" is well worthy of preservation.

**The Early Years of Stage Coaching on the Bath Road told by the original Notices. Compiled by William A. Webb. 1922.** Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 4 + 53.

The first stage coaches between London and Bath probably began to run about 1650. Taylor's "Carriers Cosmography," 1637, gives a list of carriers to Bath and Devizes. The earliest newspaper advertisement referring to coaches is in "Perfect Occurrences" of Aug. 16th, 1649. Taylor, the Water Poet, refers to the Southampton Stage Coach in 1648. The first record of the Bath and Bristol Stage Coaches is in "The Public Adviser," No. I., May 19th, 1657. The coaches started every Monday and Thursday from the Coach and 4 Horses at the lower end of Queen Street. In the same paper a fortnight later Onesiphorus Tapp, of Marlborough, advertises a coach and 4 horses from the Red Lyon in Fleet Street to "Redding, Nubery, Marlbrogh, Bath or Bristol," upon any Thursday. The papers of 1657 announce stage coaches to Salisbury, &c.; and to Bath and Bristol, starting from the George Inn, Aldersgate St., and the George Inn, Holborn. The Bath and Bristol Coaches ran on Mondays and Thursdays, fare, 20s. The route at first was by Shepherds' Shore, Sandy Lane, and Lacock, as definitely stated in 1746. In 1667 "Flying Machines" were advertised which performed the whole journey, London to Bath in three days, fare 25s., 14lbs. weight of luggage being allowed to each passenger, all in excess to be charged three halfpence a pound. From this date onwards Mr. Webb gives extracts from books and advertisements dealing with the coaches, and carriers. In 1690 De Laune ("Present State of London") mentions Mr. Wiltshire's wagon for Chippenham, and Mr. Wants wagon for Devizes, from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate Street, weekly. In 1696 the fare of the three day Coach was £1, that of the two day Coach 25s. In 1700 "A Step to the Bath," by Ned Ward, tells of a two days' journey to Bath, sleeping at Newbury, breakfasting next morning at the Crown at Marlborough, and

dining at the Bear, Sandy Lane. The Flying Coach of 1709 "is drawn by 6 horses and will sometimes run 70 or 100 English miles in one day." "A Journey to Bath and Bristol—an heroi-comic—historic and geographical Poem" of 1717, gives an account of a stage coach journey past Bacon Hill (Beacon or Bagdon Hill). The road by Sandy Lane was turnpiked in 1713, that by Chippenham about thirty years later. In 1735 "a large commodious waggon which will conveniently hold 36 persons," is advertised from London to Bath. These stage waggons in 1727 took five days to reach Bristol, stopping the night at Maidenhead, Theale, Marlborough, Pickwick, and Bristol. In 1728 Princess Amelia was carried all the way to Bath in a Sedan chair. Lists of the coaches are given as they appear in successive publications, including those for Devizes, Calne, Trowbridge, and Chippenham. From 1740 to 1749 a two day service between Devizes and London was advertised, starting from the "Black Bear." The "Flying Coaches" did not run in the winter.

The Act for the turnpiking of the road *via* Beckhampton, Cherhill, Calne, Chippenham, and Pickwick was passed in 1743, and the new road was opened in 1745, but the old road down Bagdon Hill, Sandy Lane, and Bowden Hill was still used by some coaches until 1750, when it was finally abandoned as a coach road. A new Flying Chaise in one day between Devizes and London began in 1749, and similar vehicles from Bradford and Trowbridge in 1752. Writing of the Bear at Sandy Lane the "Narrative of the Journey of an Irish Gentleman through England in the year 1752" says "There is but one house here but good accommodation, and you commonly find at dinner a particular kind of pudding which is very good, well known over most parts of England by the name of Sandy Lane Pudding." Coaches with steel springs were first used in 1754. From this time to 1760 competition between different proprietors was keen, and the local advertisements are given here in full.

In 1761 Flying Machines from Bath to London in one day were advertised, fare £1 8s., and a day and a half in winter.

The new road through Box from Bath to Chippenham was completed and opened in 1707, saving  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. A list of fifteen Bath Road Highway Acts is given. In 1764 a Post Coach from Bath to London *via* Devizes and Andover was started. In 1784 the new Mail Coaches did the journey from Bath to London in thirteen hours. The whole pamphlet contains a great store of first-hand information as to the subject with which it deals, and is apparently most carefully and accurately compiled. A most useful work of reference.

**Wolhalla Memories.**<sup>1</sup> By W. Maurice Adams. A series of chapters which appeared in *The Marlborough Times* from Dec. 1920, to Sept., 1921.

In this useful and readable series of "Memories" the writer traces the history of Wolhalla as far as it is known and endeavours to recreate the life of the different periods of that history in a popular way, dwelling

<sup>1</sup> The author has given to the Society's Library the whole of these papers as printed, pasted into two crown 8vo note books.

especially, of course, on those events of the general History of England which are known to, or may be presumed to have, touched that life.

Wolfhall was Ulfela in Domesday, and it is noted that it was written "Ulfhall" up to the latter part of the 16th century, and was so pronounced in the district up to quite recent days. In Domesday Ulfela is stated to have been held T.R.E. by Tuoldus and Alwinus and was granted to Radulphus de Halville, who already owned lands near, but Richard Esturmy holding under R. de Halville, lived at Wolfhall as Chief Ranger of Savernake, and his family held it from 1066 to *cir.* 1426. The Rangership of Savernake became hereditary, a grant of the Royal Forest of Savernake having been made by Hen. II., and confirmed by King John to the Esturmys. Hence the Esturmy Horn still preserved at Tottenham House.

Sir Roger de Stokke, however, died possessed of the manor of Wolfhall in 1333, and the hereditary Earls Marshall were tenants in chief of the place from Hen. II. to Rich. III. and their exact relationship to the Esturmys seems doubtful. In 1426, on the death of Sir William Esturmy, Wolfhall passed through his heiress, Maud, to Sir Roger Seymour, of Hache Beauchamp, Somerset, and remained with that family until 1678, when, on the death of John 4th Duke of Somerset, his estates passed to Lady Elizabeth Seymour, wife of Thomas Bruce, afterwards 2nd Earl of Ailesbury. The Seymours had abandoned it, however, as a residence about 1582. Leland, writing of the house in 1542, calls it a "Villa Splendida." It probably occupied the brow of the slope extending from the present dwelling house down to the "Laundry," the beautiful little Tudor building of brick with twisted chimnies in the East Anglian fashion, now (1923) used as the farm house. The dwelling house adjoining the farmyard, incorporates, so Mr. Adams tells us, remains of the ancient kitchen, and he suggests that both this and the Laundry at the extreme ends were probably detached from the main building, which must have consisted of at least two courts (the Little Court is mentioned, which presupposes a larger one). Mr. Adams notes that foundations of outbuildings were found at the point where the road or drive to the Laundry leaves the road to the Forest. Mr. Adams gives imaginary accounts of what the house at different periods of its history may have been like. He collects the references to the gardens, &c., in existing surveys, the Hop garden, which was let for £3 in 1640, "Myn Old Lady's Gardyne," and "My Young Lady's Gardyne," &c.

The lives and characters of Sir John Seymour and of his daughter, Jane Seymour, are described at considerable length, and the whole reign of Henry VIII. is dealt with as a preliminary to the wedding festivities of the King and Jane Seymour. Mr. Adams, whilst he acknowledges that many authorities believe that the marriage itself took place in London, prefers himself to believe that it took place in the private chapel at Wolfhall, though apparently without any proof.

In dealing with the manor of Wolfhall, which comprised 1263 acres, of which *cir.* 1550 only 126 acres were arable land, with 14 acres of "mede," for haymaking, the rest being rough pasture, he mentions the four parks, Soden or Suddene Park, Topenhays (Tottenham) Park, Red Deer Park, and Horse Park. He also gives the names of the various "closes." His chapter on the Highways and Byways is valuable. He notes that the modern

"East Sands" is a corruption of the old "Horse Sands." The road from Bedwyn to Wolfhall he thinks followed in Tudor times a course by Crofton Freewarren, Freewarren Hill, and the Dark Lane, but the making of the Kennet and Avon Canal, and later of the railway, caused many alterations in the route which are here traced, and MS. plans of it are given. The "Dark Lane" ran along the top of the ridge from Kinwardstone to the top of Freewarren Hill, and was, the writer suggests, part of an ancient ridgeway, originally the main thoroughfare between Bedwyn and Burbage. Having acquired a bad name as the resort of gipsies and bad characters, it came to be shunned, and about 1840 a new piece of road was made to relieve the unemployed, and it ceased to be a thoroughfare. The further destruction of the lane is minutely described from the author's recollections. He notes the word "Hazzick," for a thick hazel double hedge, grubbed up about fifty years ago. "The Merry Lane," at Grafton, he derives from the singing of the milkmaids whilst they milked the cows which pastured on the hilly ground known as the "Severalls," now ploughed up. The "Werne," a field track, is a corruption of the Warren. His local notes of this kind are a really valuable portion of the work.

On the death of Sir John Seymour, Dec. 21st, 1536, his son, Sir Edward, successively Viscount Beauchamp of Hache, Earl of Hertford, and Duke of Somerset, succeeded to the property. He married, first, Katherine Fillol, who had a son Edward and died. This son seems to have been entirely ignored by his father. Secondly he married Anne Stanhope, whose son Edward succeeded to the estates and title. Her second son was also called Edward. Hertford became more and more concerned with affairs of State, and was appointed Lieutenant of the Realm under Q. Katherine Parr as Regent during Henry VIII.'s absence in France. He commanded the armies in Scotland and France 1544—1546. On the death of Hen. VIII. he succeeded in defeating the provisions of the King's will, and procuring the appointment of himself as "Protector" of the young King, his nephew. It is noted that at Henry's funeral, Jane Seymour's arms were quartered with his own as those of his "best beloved wife," and the directions left in his will for the erection of a splendid tomb at Windsor bearing the effigies of himself and Queen Jane, a tomb which was never completed, and disappeared in the Civil War, are given.

The four visits which Henry paid to Wolfhall in 1535, 1536, 1539, and 1543, are described. In 1539 the house was given up entirely to the King, and the Earl and his household took up their abode in the great barn for three days. "King Harry's Walk" still remains, and K. Harry's Summer House, at the west end of the avenue from Tottenham to Durley, seems to have been in existence within living memory.

The growth of the Protector's powers under Ed. VI., and the opposition to them from his brother, Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, is described at some length, and the career of the latter is traced. He married Q. Katherine Parr soon after Henry's death, as her fourth husband, she having already lost two husbands by death (Lord De Burgh and Lord Latimer) before she was twenty years old, and having been attached to Sir Thomas Seymour before her third and royal marriage.

The consequent quarrel between the brothers and the various intrigues on the one side and the other, to gain paramount influence over the young King, down to the final impeachment of the Admiral and his execution in 1549 are traced at considerable length. Meanwhile Wolfhall had been committed to the care of Sir John Thynne as steward, and the accounts that he kept, still preserved at Longleat, tell us all that is known of the place during this period. The Protector had a grandiose project of building a great palace on the site of the present Dods Down Brick Works in Bedwyn Brails, two miles from Wolfhall, but got no further than the digging of the conduit to convey water to the site, which can be traced to-day for 1600ft. As to Wolfhall itself, after 1569 it grew more and more dilapidated, and parts of it were pulled down by degrees, whilst the Lodge at Tottenham was enlarged into a residence to take its place, and there after 1582 Lord Hertford lived. The further events of the reign of Ed. VI., the fall and execution of the Protector, the progress of the Reformation and pillage of the Churches, the triumph and fall of the Duke of Northumberland, are most readably followed. The unhappy fortunes of the Earl of Hertford and the Lady Katherine Grey, their imprisonment by Elizabeth, the birth of their children in the Tower, the death of Lady Katharine, and the subsequent removal of her remains by her grandson, William Seymour, to be placed in Salisbury Cathedral in the same grave with her husband, who had subsequently married two wives, both called Lady Frances Howard, all these matters are recited with much fulness. The elder son of Hertford and Lady Katherine Grey, commemorated at Great Bedwyn Church in the inscription "Bello campus eram, graia genetrice Semerus," &c., was by Hen. VIII.'s will the rightful successor to the Crown on Elizabeth's death, but he preferred a quiet life at Wick, near Martinsell. The story of the second son, William Seymour, and his marriage to the Lady Arabella Stuart, and all that followed, is set forth. "Memories of Wolfhall" is, in short, an interesting and very readable epitome of the events of the Tudor reigns, in which the family of Seymour of Wolfhall played so large a part.

### **"Our Village." Notes on Potterne, 1850—1900.**

(By Tom Smith, of Coate). A series of chapters written in praise and love of Potterne, by a "Potterne Lamb," not originally intended for publication, in *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 8th to May 31st, 1923. The writer notes that the proper title of what is now known as the "One Tree" was, and should be "The Little Tree." In the woods between Nine Hills and the Asylum site was a spring called "Pitchers and Pans," the water from which was often used for christenings, especially by the Wesleyans. The closing and alteration of various paths when Blount's Court was built is noted. Many old cottages were built in recesses cut in the sandstone rock. Of wells, "Sugar Well" in Saddleback Lane, "Horse Well," in Duck Street, "Wick Well," "Grub Shrub," and "Bottomless Well" are noticed. And of lanes, "Broad Lane," "Limer's Lane," "Lye's Lane," "Folly Lane," "New Lane," "Coxhill Lane," "Kitmer Lane," "Pump Lane," "Rooks Lane," "Franklin's Lane," "Pounds Lane," and the "Five Lanes." "Shoots" (a steep approach) were named "Wayland's Shoot," "Barbone Shoot," and "Chilisbury Shoot,"; and "Shards," as "Clay Shard," were common. The origin of the name

"Potterne Lamb" is discussed and is assigned to the turbulent habits of the inhabitants. Fifty years ago there were six licensed houses in the village, the Bell, the Crown, the Upper Organ, the Middle Organ (now King's Arms), the George, and Coleman's. The custom of "Scrigging," knocking down the small apples left after the main crop of apples had been gathered, with "Squailers" (throwing sticks) is described. A curious "counting out" rhyme is recorded. In choosing sides for games one method was "A boy's cap was turned upside down; the two leaders (captains) took hold of the cap with the forefingers of the left hand and then the contestants to be chosen did the same, the cap being strained open as an inverted parachute might be. Then the incantation began; the first leader, touching the fingers round the cap, one at a time on the sound of each syllable, would repeat:—

'Eenee, veenee, vie ete vec, dee dum dumenee,  
Stick, stock, stony rock, hum, bum, squish:  
O. U. T. out spells mammy, daddy, dishclout.'

The boy whose finger was touched in unison with "clout" was to play on the side of the leader who touched it. This was repeated by the other leader and alternately until the sides were chosen."

The visit of Enford Jack, "an odd fellow, a crank, who did nothing but act in a silly manner, by which means he obtained a few coppers," was a periodical diversion.

As to the journeymen shoemakers, of whom there were a good many, the formula of their work was as follows:—"Monday let slip, Tuesday do a bit, Wednesday must begin, Thursday wire in, Friday life and death, Saturday hell upon ea'th." "Begging Day" (Dec. 21st), "Skimmingtons," "Guy Fawks Day," are mentioned with their appropriate observances. The National and private schools, especially that of Miss Wogan, the "Use Money" and "Use Bread" Charity, distributed one a year according to the needs of the recipients, the six old men's coats in fawn, and the six old women's cloaks in red also given annually, come in for mention.

Potterne Feast, on the Sunday after the 19th of September, is described at some length, but it is curious that the writer regards the origin of the village "feasts" as a mystery. It is, of course, perfectly well known that their date is governed by the dedication of the Parish Church, and he is in error in saying that the old rhyme, which he quotes:—

"Potterne, Worton, and Mas'on (Marston),  
Rowde, Cherhill, and Casson (Calstone),  
White Cleve, Pepper Cleve, Cleve and Clevancy,  
Lyneham and Lousy Clack, Cus Maford and Dancy,"

is a list of feasts falling on the same Sunday. It is not so. Clyffe Pypard Feast, for instance (White Cleeve, or Pepper Cleeve), falls on the Sunday after St. Peter's Day, June 29th, because the Parish Church is dedicated to St. Peter. The rhyme, which was formerly familiar in N. Wilts, appears to refer to "Feasts," but certainly not to "Feasts" celebrated on the same Sunday, or in any particular order.

The "Christmas Boys," or mummers, and their dress are described.

The Parish Church, the Vicars, the Chapels and the ministers are all

shortly described or referred to, and Mr. Catley's Nonconformist Sunday School is noted as "perhaps the most successful institution in the annals of the village up to the close of the 19th century." The clubs and friendly societies come in for full notice, the rules of the King's Arms Club, founded in 1793, being printed, and the Whit-Tuesday processions and festivities described at length.

**Some Old Houses of Devizes. By E. Kite. No. 18.**  
**The Old Park.** *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 31st, 1923.

Bishop Roger (1100—1139) built the Castle, and enclosed from his manors of Bishops Cannings and Potterne a park of 600 acres. On his downfall King Stephen seized it, and by a subsequent arrangement between King Hen. II. and Bp. Jocelyne, in 1157, the town, castle, and parks of Devizes were finally retained by the Crown, being separated from the manors of Bishops Cannings and Potterne. Of this original 600 acres some 230 acres represent the present Old Park estate. The boundaries of the ancient park are given, starting from the town, by the footway from St. John's Church to Hillworth Pond (formerly Gallows Ditch), by the "Vise Sand Way," behind the houses at Hartmoor, along the ancient highway to Furze Hill, where the old common is now occupied as allotments. Here the vallum with the ditch of the park boundary outside is clear, and is known as the "Deer's Leap." From Furze Hill the boundary crosses an open field to Marsh Lane, and to Lower Park Farm, whence in a nearly straight line it runs through fields to Sunnyhill Farm, where traces of vallum and ditch again appear. Passing the Prison it followed the old road by Park Dale to Northgate Street, the houses on the west side of which were bounded at the back by the park pale.

Mr. Kite tells us that "so far as appears from extant records, Fallow Deer were the principal occupants of Melksham and Chippenham Forests, and doubtless also the Old Park at Devizes. In Braden Forest were also Red deer, and in Savernake Red, Fallow, and Roe." Interesting notices of the Royal Greyhounds, Falcons, and Deer in various reigns are given. For 250 years, from 1399 to 1547, the castle, park, town, and adjacent forests formed part of the dower of successive Queens of England. A great mortality prevailed among the deer in Melksham and Chippenham Forests from 1485 to 1488, more than 500 having died. Hugh Preston, bailiff of Devizes Manor under the Crown, accounts in 1559 for £17 3s. 4d. worth of hay for the feeding of the deer in the park during the five preceding winters at 13s. 4d. the cartload. He is later described as "of the Devise Park, gentleman." The castle and parks became private property in 1611, when they were granted to Philip, Earl of Montgomery, who succeeded his brother William as 4th Earl of Pembroke in 1630. He sold the property to (Sir) Peter Vanlore for £5000, who settled it on his eldest daughter, Mary, wife of Sir Edward Powell. She died childless, and after certain legal disputes the property was divided between her three surviving sisters, Mary, widow of Henry Earl of Sterling, Susan, wife of Sir Robert Crook, of Checkers, and Jacoba, wife of Henry Tinzan, *alias* Alexander, of Tilehurst. The portion of the latter was the present Old Park estate, including the moated site of the Keeper's Lodge, on which a house stood within living memory.



The present Old Park house was built by Mr. John Eldridge, who died in 1807. Mr. A. H. Hardman, the Rev. Alfred Smith, and his son, the Rev. A. C. Smith, were subsequent owners. On the death of Mrs. A. C. Smith, in 1908, the late owner, (Sir) Reginald Butler, Bart., bought the estate.

**Agriculture in Ancient Wilts. Light thrown by Air Photography. Lynchets, Celtic and Saxon.** Under this title the *Wiltshire Gazette* of March 29th, 1923, printed "a careful abstract" of a lecture recently delivered by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., before the Royal Geographical Society. Speaking of "Lynchets" on the chalk downs of the South of England, he says there are two kinds, which are not contemporary and which belong to two radically distinct systems of agriculture. The first consists of low grass banks arranged in a chess board pattern of squares, rectangles, &c., generally on sloping ground. On ploughed ground these banks can sometimes be traced here and there by their more chalky colour, but it requires an air photo to bring out clearly the general plan. Mr. Crawford believes that all these chess board field systems date from the period of about 900 years, between the beginning of the Iron Age and the end of the Roman occupation. He thinks they are all of Celtic origin, and that there is no evidence of any of them being either earlier or later than this period. From the village site and often through the middle of it led a road or lane of a peculiar type. It consists of a slight depression about the necessary width for a cart, bounded on each side by a low bank. Excavation has proved that it was also bounded by a ditch on each side. These tracks thread their way between the rectangular enclosures or fields in such a way as to prove that they were contemporary with them. "One of the best instances of such a road is that which led from Windmill Hill, Avebury, to Totterdown. This road can be traced continuously over the down for two miles. It is best seen at the eastern end, where it climbs a gentle slope between ancient fields whose lynchets (set with rows of sarsens) cover the whole down." Very often these roads led to a pond, as at Totterdown, where there are several, now dry, strung along the bottom of a dry valley. "These roads are part and parcel of the cultivation system which obtained during the occupation of the upland villages. That they were not in existence before the fields were formed may be proved from the fact that occasionally they make short right-angle turns. This was to pass round a field which lay in the track . . . It is because these roads cannot be separated from the cultivation system that they are of such importance. For with their help it is possible to prove that the whole system was in existence before the Roman Conquest, and that it lasted with little or no modification throughout the Roman occupation." Mr. Crawford believes that this "Celtic" system of agriculture was introduced about the La Tene I. period. Of the boundary ditches, of which there are so many on Salisbury Plain, running often for miles, he remarks that "they suggest pastoral needs, and are the natural complement of extensive areas of cultivation." These ditches he claims are often interrupted by the ramparts of hill-top camps, and are therefore earlier than the camps, whilst

their deliberate avoidance of disc barrows in some instances, proves them to be later than the full Bronze Age. He believes this system to have been introduced by the arrival of a new race within a century or two of 500 B.C., and "that one and the same set of invaders, broadly speaking, were responsible for finger-tip pottery, for new types of bronze implements, for the first introduction of iron, for square camps, and for the Celtic system of lynchets, boundary ditches, and roads." Neither the Belgic nor the Roman invasion had much effect on this system, but it was destroyed by the Saxons, who introduced an entirely new system of agriculture. Mr. Crawford will not allow that any Roman system survived into Saxon times, and he goes so far as to say that not a single one of the upland down villages was inhabited after the Saxon Conquest. New villages, with new Saxon names, sprang up along the valleys, and the "open field" system, which lasted until the end of the 18th century, was introduced with its parallel strips of cultivation. To this system belong the parallel lynchets so conspicuous on many hillsides of the down country. Mr. Crawford instances those on Middle Hill, near Warminster, between Battlesbury and Scratchbury Camps, "which are clearly much later than the camps." Seebohm has proved that this Saxon system of strip cultivation was in existence in the 6th century, A.D., and Mr. Crawford maintains that none of these strip lynchets on the hillsides have a pre-Saxon origin. The Calstone lynchets are actually shown on old estate maps as a part of the system still in force at the end of the 18th century. A very important paper, in which Mr. Crawford ends up with an enthusiastic description of the endless possibilities of discovery opened up by the new aerial photography.

**Stonehenge.** By C. Schuchhardt. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift*<sup>1</sup> (Berlin) Band II. 1911. Pages 292—340.

The writer appears to have visited Stonehenge, Avebury, Arbor Low, and Chriechie, in Aberdeenshire, and to have made a plan of Stonehenge himself in 1903. He gives some account of the monument and of the chief authorities on Stonehenge and of their several theories. He dismisses the orientation theory of Lockyer somewhat curtly, as fantastic. As to the position of the two "barrows" and two stones within the earth circle, he regards their symmetrical arrangement as accidental, and the mounds are barrows and the stones stelæ, marking the site of burials. As for the "Slaughter Stone," he thinks that the line of holes across one corner shows that it was intended to have a gable top and to stand upright facing the Hele Stone, the two faces of these stones which would thus be opposite to each other being, he contends, worked to a flat face, whilst their opposite side is not worked. From this, taken in conjunction with the fact that the faces of the sarsens forming the outer circle of Stonehenge show their flat worked faces on the *inside* of the circle, he suggests that these two stones are the only remains of a circle, perhaps older than Stonehenge itself, either existing with it, or pulled down when the present structure was erected. Its diameter would be much that of the existing circle.

<sup>1</sup> The Editor is indebted to Mr. O. G. S. Crawford for the loan of an English summary or condensed translation of the original German article.

As to the Altar Stone he notes that its long shape seems to prove that it was never intended to lie flat as an altar, but to stand erect as a Stela in front of the Great Trilithon, and he believes that it was so standing until it was knocked over by the fall of the trilithon. He is much impressed by the similarity of the plan of Stonehenge to that of a disc barrow, and he regards their purpose as the same, that is to say, that Stonehenge was not a temple but a tomb—the chief burial being in a cist at the foot of the “Altar Stone” Stela in front of the Great Trilithon. The cursus he regards as certainly a racecourse for horses or chariots, and the avenue is the “Festival Way” leading from the monument to the racecourse, and also to the settlement, and its orientation has no significance beyond, perhaps, the intention that the person buried should face the rising sun.

The article of course was written years before the present series of excavations was undertaken, with their unexpected and singular results, but the writer's suggestions as to the Hele Stone, the Slaughter Stone, and the Altar Stone may be worth considering as bearing on the purpose and position of these most perplexing stones. In the short description of Avebury which he also gives, he suggests that the Longstones at Beckhampton are the remnant of a separate circle.

**“The Bicentenary of Sir Christopher Wren.”** By Prof. C. H. Reilly. *Country Life*, Feb. 24th, 1923, pp. 244—253. Portrait (“The Kneller portrait” when Wren was 81, but still engaged in his vast practice) and twelve fine photographs of St. Paul's and others of Wren's buildings. A good sketch of Wren's career and appreciation of his genius.

*The Illustrated London News* of March 3rd, 1923, also gave a double-page “Perspective Conspectus of Sir Chr. Wren's chief works,” with a key, his portrait by Kneller, illustrations of drawings and plans by him, his flowered waistcoat, and photos of the Old Court House, at Hampton Court, where he lived and died.

**Slaughterford Church.** Built in the latter half of the 12th century, this Church became unroofed and ruined in 1623, remained so for 200 years, and was restored in 1823, and again in 1883. The centenary of its restoration was observed on Aug. 17th, 1923, with a sermon by Archdeacon Talbot, reported, with two photographs of the building, in *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 25th, and *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 23rd, 1923.

**Annual Report of the Salisbury, South Wilts, and Blackmore Museum for 1921—1922.** Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 16.

A record of Mr. Stevens' admirable educational work and lectures in Salisbury, and of much progress in the re-organisation and fitting out of the Museum. A new heating system, with boiler house and offices, and electric light, have been installed, and the “Round Room” has been re-decorated and fitted with new cases containing the Wilkes Collection of pottery and porcelain, together with recent gifts by Dr. Blackmore. It is hoped that a lecture theatre—a great desideratum in present circumstances, may be built during the coming year.

**Ditto for 1922—1923.** pp. 17. Shows the further progress of the work of enlarging the Museum, re-organising it and providing fresh cases, on which a total of £2131 has been spent during the last three years, the greater portion of which has come from the Wilkes bequest. The house next to the Museum has also been purchased and a site for the future lecture room provided.

**Report of the 79th Congress, 1922, at Bath, of the British Archæological Association.** Reprinted from the *Journal of the Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Oct., 1922. Pages 32 to 36 and 41 to 48 contain the account of the excursions in Wilts, during which Chapel Plaister; S. Wraxall; Bradford-on-Avon (view of Kingston House); Monks Park Quarry, Corsham; Lacock Abbey; Devizes (St. John's Church, W. View); Potterne; Edington; and Castle Combe (View of Market Cross) were visited, and are here shortly described. The account of the Museum at Devizes is not in all points accurate.

**The Earl of Bath's Bears at Fisherton.** *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 30th, 1922, prints a curious complaint (*temp.* Hen. VIII.) of Harry Sutton, the keeper of five bears for Sir John Bowchier, Earl of Bath, "Within the late Priory wall of the Black Friars within the town of Fisherton," that John Davy and Agnes his wife, Innkeeper of Salisbury, accompanied by many naughty and evil disposed persons, had broken into a close of the late Priory, and Agnes had laid poisoned bread there, whereof three of the bears and a poor man's cow died. John Davy, on the other hand, replied that when his wife Agnes did repair unto the grounds where the bears were, as she of right ought to do," Henry Sutton had let loose on her "the greatest and most terrible bear," and that she in her haste to escape "took a sore fall against a great piece of lead, called a sow of lead, with which fall she had so great and sore wound and strype" that she died; and he prayed that Henry Sutton might be worthily punished for his malicious and mischievous offence.

**Rowley Church.** Of the Church of St. Nicholas, which formerly stood on the Wiltshire side of Farleigh Hungerford, and of the houses around it, if there were any, no trace now remains, but on the left of the Farleigh to Trowbridge Road is Rowley Lane, which, narrow at first, comes out into an open space, still known as Holy Green. Here, probably, the Church stood. An obit was to be observed in the Church on the anniversary of the death of Sir Thomas Hungerford, Dec. 3rd, 1398. *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 30th, 1922.

**Menservants in 1780.** A list of the masters liable to pay tax for menservants in 1780 in the Trowbridge neighbourhood is printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 30th, 1922.

**Salisbury Cathedral and Close.** An article by Stuart Robertson in the *Glasgow Herald*, reprinted in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept.

28th, 1922. Sue Bridehead, at the Training College at "Melchester" (Salisbury), in Thomas Hardy's "*Jude the Obscure*," is one of the points chiefly dwelt on.

**Incidents of Devizes Prison History.** An article in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 28th, 1922, describing the first execution at the prison, that of Amor and Goodman, for assaulting and robbing Mr. Thomas Alexander, of All Cannings, in 1824, when 20,000 or 30,000 people assembled to see the spectacle, which apparently the rest of the prisoners were also permitted to enjoy, and on the preceding Sunday the culprits had attended service in the prison chapel with their coffins placed immediately in front of them. The last public execution was that of the Spaniard, Serafin Manzano, 1860. It is noted that the account of the execution and "last dying speech" of Thomas Dean, of Worton, was hawked about and sold, in spite of the fact that the prisoner was reprieved.

**"An order for the election of the Beedle or Comon Crier,"** extracted from the MS. "Booke of Constitutions of the Borough of Devizes," compiled by Thomas Kent, Town Clerk in 1628, recently given by the Misses Grant-Meek to the Library of the Society, is printed, together with "the Othe of the Bedell of this Bourouge," in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 19th, 1923.

**Borough of Devizes. Scheme for the Administration of the Legacy given for the benefit of the Poor of the Borough of Devizes by the will of the late Frank Simpson, Esq.**

Pamphlet. 1923. 8vo, pp. 4.

**Corsham Quarries, Mushroom growing.** A short article in *Wiltshire Times*, March 31st, 1923, describes the extensive industry of mushroom growing carried on throughout the year in the disused Pockeridge Quarries, in which, 100ft. beneath the surface the temperature does not vary with the seasons. Started in 1914 the "Agaric Company" has now an area of 13 acres far underground, under mushroom culture, from which over 3000lbs. are often picked in a week.

**A Mid-Nineteenth Century Funeral.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 28th, 1923, prints a detailed account of the expenses of the funeral of a Wiltshire country gentleman (no names are mentioned) in the middle of the 19th century. The 67 hatbands, the 82 pairs of kid gloves, the escutcheons, the feathers and velvets, and the "feather man," and the 13 coaches and pairs seem incredible to us nowadays, yet they were considered necessary within living memory. The total expense of this particular funeral was £217 1s. 6d., and was probably nothing out of the common.

**Salisbury Plain.** A pleasant essay, pp. 19—25, in "*Shepherd's Crowns. A volume of Essays by Pamela Grey.* Oxford. Blackwell, 1923. The mud walls which occur in the "Plain" country of S. Wilts, where there are no sarsens, and the method of their construction are described.

**Wiltshire Regiment (62nd) at Halifax in 1815.** A long note on the state of the regiment, the number of men flogged, mostly for drunkenness, and the conditions of life in Nova Scotia at the time is printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 25th, 1923.

**Mr. W. Taylor.** A sketch of the life's work of Mr. W. Taylor, now living in Bath, at the age of 83, appeared in the *Bath Chronicle* and was epitomised in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 25th, 1923. He began life at the age of 14 in the gardens of Shrubland Park, Suffolk. In 1868 he became gardener at Longleat, devoting himself, with great success, to the cultivation of grapes, his experiments and successes being published in the *Journal of Horticulture* and afterwards collected in book form in 1882 as "*Vines at Longleat.*"

**"Reuben and I." By W. Davidson.** 1922. Swindon. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 15, with portrait. An appreciation of the life and work of Alderman Reuben George, of Swindon, Labour Candidate for the Chippenham Division, 1918, Mayor of Swindon 1922.

**Bromham Registers.** A Transcript of Bromham Registers from 1560 to 1700, by the Rev. C. W. Shickle, and from 1701 to 1800, by Mr. W. A. Webb, has been placed in the British Museum.

**Colerne.** "An Isolated Parish." Art. by Rev. H. H. Stephens, Rector, in *Bristol Diocesan Review*, Nov., 1922, p. 262. A few notes on the parish.

**The "Blue Dragon" in Martin Chuzzlewit.** In "*Dickensian Inns and Taverns,*" by B. W. Matz. 1922. The author decides, after elaborate study of both localities, that the "Blue Dragon" was not the "Green Dragon" at Alderbury, but the "George" at Amesbury, where he finds that the topography exactly fits the requirements of the story. He also connects the "Old George" and the "White Hart" at Salisbury with the inns mentioned by Dickens. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 7th, 1922.

**Some Malmesbury Worthies. The enclosure of the Common.** By Mr. Fraser. *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 22nd, 1923. Joseph Pitt, of a Brokenborough family—Pitt's Farm exists there still—bought Eastcourt House from the Earle family, who were Bristol merchants, enlarged the house, made a new garden, and built the first Greenhouses in that part of Wilts. He developed Cheltenham and built Pittville Spa, laying out the gardens and park. He was one of the ablest lawyers in England, and controlled the elections of Malmesbury, Cricklade, and Wootton Bassett. He was chiefly instrumental in procuring the passing

of the Act for enclosing the Common in 1821, which gained him great popularity. He died Feb. 6th, 1842, aged 84, and was buried at Crudwell. He was High Steward of Malmesbury and sat as M.P. for Cricklade in five Parliaments.

About 1760—80 there was a scheme to make a canal from the Thames at Cricklade to Bristol, *via* Bradon Pond, which was to be the reservoir, by Lea, Corston, and Hullavington, following nearly the route of the present railway to Filton, but nothing came of it. About the same time a shaft was sunk on the Common in the hope of finding coal, and legend has it that, when the shaft had nearly reached the coal measures, the Sodbury people bribed a workman to cut the struts supporting the timbering of the shaft, the sides of which collapsed, and the project was abandoned. With regard to the Common Mr. Fraser mentions the curious tradition that it was formerly cultivated in K. John's reign, during the Interdict 1208—1214, when all cultivated land was under a curse. As this land had never then been cultivated the Malmesbury people argued that it could not be included under the curse, and promptly ploughed and sowed it. These and other interesting matters are mentioned in this useful article.

**Catalogue of the Story-Maskelyne Collection of Ancient Gems, the property of W. E. Arnold Forster, Esq.,** of Tregarthen, Zennor, St. Ives, Cornwall . . . sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge . . . 4th July, 1921, and following day. Royal 8vo, pp. 47; 4 plates, illustrating 71 gems. 309 lots of engraved gems, including Mesopotamian, Syrian, Greco-Phœnician, Egyptian, Mycenaean, Greek, Italic, Hellenistic and Greco-Roman, Roman and Gnostic, Sassanian, and a few modern of the 16th to 19th century. Ten of the early Greek and Etruscan gems were bought by the British Museum. Mr. N. Story Maskelyne, of Bassett Down, Keeper of the Mineral Department of the British Museum from 1857 to 1879, and Professor of Mineralogy at Oxford from 1856 to 1895, formed the collection between 1860 and 1899. It was a singularly representative collection; a selection of the gems were exhibited in 1903 at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and many have been figured in various works on gems, more than 50 appearing in the great work of Prof. Adolf Furtwängler, *Antike Gemmen*. At Mr. Maskelyne's death the collection passed to his grandson, Mr. W. E. Arnold Forster.

**Catalogue of Armour from Wilton House, . . . including Gauntlets, Helmets, and Body Armour, worn by the Pembroke Retainers; Part of an engraved and gilded Suit signed by Pompeo della Chiesa; a very fine Blue-and-Gold Italian Suit; a Splinted Breast and Backplate of Bright Steel; and a large Bright Steel Suit by the Greenwich Armourers, probably made for Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke . . . Sotheby . . . 14th**

**June, 1923.** Sm. 4to, pp. 27, with 4 excellent photo plates, price 5s.

This catalogue contains all the armour at Wilton which had not hitherto been offered for sale. The important suits are fully described, especially that by the Greenwich Armourers, the only suit of the kind left in private hands in this country.

**Bradenstoke Abbey.** In connection with the forthcoming sale of the estate, the *Wiltshire Times*, March 3rd, 1923, had a short but quite good article on the history of the Priory, its foundation, and the existing remains of its buildings, with two views, poorly printed. It is mentioned that in excavations in 1851 some of the tiles from a pavement then discovered were taken to pave the floor of Dauntsey Rectory. The legend of the subterranean passage from the Pilgrims' Well, within the grounds, to Malmesbury Abbey, and the story of the finding of a gold image of a monk in the attitude of prayer, weighing two ounces, by a carpenter digging a hole, are recalled, but only as examples of the credulity of the public in general.

**An Erlestoke Picture.** The *Times* of Jan. 23, 1923, published an illustration of "The Fishmarket," by Emanuel de Witte, recently bought for the National Gallery, and in the next issue of Jan. 24th gave a history of the picture, which had passed as a work of Pieter de Hooch. It was in the collection of M. Henry and was sold at his death, in 1836, in Paris, for £36. It is included in Smith's "*Catalogue Raisonne*," revised edition, No. 284. The *Times* said the picture had been lost sight of for nearly a century. The editor of the *Wiltshire Gazette*, however, recognised it as a picture from Erlestoke Park attributed to Jan Steen and sold at the sale in Nov., 1919, for 1600 guineas; and by subsequent enquiries established its identity as having been bought by the late Mr. Simon Watson Taylor about 1863. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 25th and Feb. 1st, 1923.

**David Saunders, "The Pious Shepherd of Salisbury Plain."** Some particulars as to his life are given in an abstract of a lecture by Mr. W. Kyte, in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 21st, 1922. B. 1717 at Lavington, he died, aged 70, in 1796, and was buried at West Lavington, where his tombstone still exists. His followers met first at Cornbury Mill, Littleton, afterwards at Parsonage Lane, Market Lavington. Later on a division occurred, some attending the Ebenezer Chapel at Littleton, others formed a sect of Strict Baptists at Market Lavington. An iron chapel was afterwards built at the cross roads, Littleton. When this site was bought by the Governors of the Dauntsey School they agreed to rebuild the iron chapel on the site now occupied by the Wesleyan Chapel built by the Holloway family.

**Thomas Beaven, of Melksham, Clothier.** A further letter and a long petition to the Home Secretary in 1750 on behalf of Thomas Beaven, who had carried the secrets of the clothing trade into Spain, are printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Nov. 18th, 1922.



### **Machinery in the Wiltshire Cloth Trade in 1802.**

An interesting report to the Home Secretary (Ld. Pelham) from a lawyer, Mr. J. Read, whom he had sent to investigate the causes of the labour troubles in the Wiltshire cloth trade, written from Bradford-on-Avon, is printed in *Wiltshire Times*, March 31st, 1923. The report states that at that time only five or six "Gigg Mills" had been introduced in the county of Wilts, for the dressing of cloth, and that the generality of manufacturers continued to dress by hand. "The effect upon the labour of the sheermen is that 4 are required to dress a piece of cloth in the old way and one man by attending the gig does what is called the roughing part, but then I understand that as the gig works quicker there is more cutting after the gig and the labour of sheermen is not very considerably reduced by it, but such is the prevailing prejudice that no sheerman in Wiltshire will sheer cloth that has been dressed by gig mills," and in consequence sheering frames worked by machinery were employed to do the work of the sheermen. "The introduction of scribbling machines about 10 or 12 years ago drove many educated as scribblers into other branches."

**Bromham Weavers.** The *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 25th, 1923, prints a petition to the Lords of the Privy Council, *cir.* 1620, appealing to them to "take notice of the lamentable estate and distressed condition of the miserable poore weavers of Bromham, Chippenham, Calne, and generally of all of the same trade throughout the County of Wilts." It states that many hundreds of looms in the county are standing idle, each loom "Requiring about the employment thereof fifteene persons at the least," so that in Bromham alone "twelve hundred that have had till of late time their liveinge and maintenance by cardinge, spinninge, weeveinge, and tucking" are many of them at present for lack of work at their witts' end." the cause of this lack of work the petitioners cannot say. Of the twenty-seven who sign the petition sixteen make their marks only.

**Knighton. By Guy Rawlence.** Author of "The Three Trees," etc. London, Duckworth & Co., 3, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Cloth, cr. 8vo, pp. 320. A novel, the scene of which is laid at Knighton, an old manor house actually existing in Broad Chalke (? Bishopstone) parish. The down country of the S.W. corner of Wilts is well described, and many places in the neighbourhood appear under slightly altered names. Chiselbury Rings and Knighton Down are the scenes of many of the incidents.

**Record of the Speke Family (Jordans, Somerset),** with extracts from Sir William Garstin's G.C.M.G. speech on Captain John Hanning Speke's "Discovery of the source of the Nile." Compiled by his sister, Sophia Murdoch.

Quarto, paper cover, 27 pp. printed one side only, 2 portraits. The writer is the sister of Capt. Speke, whose death from a gunshot wound at Neston Park was the subject of a letter from Mr. G. P. Fuller to the *Times*, March 22nd, 1921, here quoted, maintaining that it was certainly accidental. There

are a few fragmentary notices of the Spekes of Hazelbury (in Box) and Ditcheridge, the Wiltshire branch of the family, but the mass of the somewhat disconnected notes and entries concern the Somerset and Devon branches.

**Haselbury** [in Box]. The *Wiltshire Times*, July 14th, 1923, has a long and useful note on Haselbury, its destroyed Church, its Rectors, and its parish, originally independent, but merged in Box by the 17th century. Apparently there was a considerable population in the reign of Hen. V., for nine men were fined for leaving the tything then, but by the beginning of the 17th century it seems to have been practically deserted. No tax-payers in Haselbury, as distinct from Box, are mentioned in 1628, 1641, or 1667. Abstracts of the wills of John Borham, 1503, and of Hugh Speke, 1624, both of Haselbury, are given, and a number of references to the history of the place from 1316, when Reginald Croke was Lord of Haselbury, down to the 18th century.

**Land and Freshwater Mollusca of Winsley in N. Wilts.** By Douglas Bacchus. *Journal of Conchology*, vol. xvi., No. 10. 1922. pp. 320—323. The writer says "Having to spend three months this spring at Winsley Sanatorium, and not being able to walk very far, it has amused me to see how many species of Land and Freshwater Mollusca I could find within a ten minutes' walk of the place." This valuable list shows what may be done in adverse circumstances to advance our knowledge of the Natural History of the County. It comprises 68 species and about 33 named varieties in addition. Of the species three had not been previously recorded from North Wilts; *Testacella maugei*, of which one specimen was found in the Sanatorium garden feeding on *H. aspersa*; *Milax sowerbyi* of which two specimens were found; and *Pupilla cylindracea*, which was fairly common on the Bradford road. In addition many *Paludestrina jenkinsi* occurred in a small stream between the Kennet and Avon Canal and the river, just on the South Wilts division.

**Salisbury Godolphin School.** *The Graphic*, July 15th, 1922, pp. 85—87. Description of the school with 11 illusts. Portrait of Head Mistress; School from Playing Fields; Head Mistress outside her Cottage; Entrance to School; Sketching from Life in Studio; At Work in Science Laboratory; Girls' Gardening; In the Playing Fields, La Crosse; Art Class Sketching; Kindergarten Class; Practising Cricket.

**The case concerning the election and return of the Burgesses for the Borough of Chippenham.**

[Jan. 21st & 23rd. 21 James I., 1624.] The *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 18th, 1923, prints the account of this election from a state paper of James 1st's reign headed "Certain Cases of Election of Burgesses to the Parliament collected by Mr. Sergeant Glanvill." It appears that the Bailiff and 11 out of the 12 burgesses met in an upper room and elected John Maynard as M.P., none of the "Freemen" who were assembled downstairs offering to

vote. For the second M.P. the bailiff and five burgesses voted for Sir Francis Popham, and the other six burgesses for Mr. Pym. In consequence the election was adjourned until January 23rd, when all the 32 Freemen voted for Sir F. Popham, who with Mr John Maynard was declared elected.

**Chippenham Roads.** The *Wiltshire Times*, July 14th, 1923, contains a long note on the various Road Acts affecting Chippenham and the entries in the Commons Journals concerning them. The considerable amount of information it contains is, however, largely spoiled by an unreasonable number of obvious misprints in the dates, &c.

**Chippenham Inns, ancient and modern.** Mr. G. A. H. White gives, in *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 21st, 1923, a very useful list of some eighty inns which have existed in Chippenham, with such notes added as he has been able to collect from the borough records and other sources, together with verses by Mr. Jonathan Brinkworth, in 1835, on the passing of the Chippenham Improvement Act, when the signs of the inns were removed from the streets and footways.

**Wyatt's Work in S. Wilts.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 21st, 1923, reprints from the *Morning Post* extracts from "The Farington Diary," criticising the work of Wyatt recently finished in the Cathedral, and that which was still going on at Wilton House.

**Bentley's School, Calne.** This free school, founded by John Bentley, of Richmond, in 1660, was the subject of two petitions from the inhabitants of Calne relative to the loose life and conversation of James Webb, the schoolmaster, in consequence of which the trustees had appointed Mr. Avery Thompson to be master in his place, printed in *Wiltshire Times*, June 16th, 1923.

**Savernake, Tottenham, and Brimslade Parks.** Edmond Earl of Hertford, as the owner of these three parks, complained to K. James in 1609 that several men of Alton and Axford, and Giles Hedd of Shercott had at divers times riotously entered his parks and killed his deer, one of which they had carried to the house of Sir William Button at Alton. *Wiltshire Times*, June 16th, 1923.

**The first Bishop of Barking, being a short account of the Life and Labours in Essex of the Right Rev. Thomas Stevens, D.D., F.S.A., (1841—1920).** By S. Gordon Wilson. Benham & Co., Colchester, 1921. Price 2s. 6d.

Cr. 8vo. Paper covers. pp. ix + 80. 15 illusts. Portrait, the Birth-place of Bp. Stevens, Pitt's House, Stratford-sub-Castro; Bp. Stevens as a youth; Portrait (in Bp.'s Robes); The Bishop (and friends) on holiday in the Alps; and others connected with Barking, &c.

Thomas Stevens, son of Thomas Ogden Stevens, Mayor of Salisbury in 1828, and his wife Harriet (Wansborough), was born at what is now the

Vicarage, the old house of the Pitts at Stratford-sub-Castle, Sept. 19th, 1842. He was educated at "Old Hatcher's School," in Castle St., Salisbury, Sherborne, and Shrewsbury, and then became a scholar of Magdalene College, Cambridge. He took his degree 1863, and became a master at Charterhouse the same year, 1863—65. Afterwards he acted as examiner for the Cambridge Local Examinations Board and represented the University on the Endowed Schools Committee of Essex, and held many other positions on various educational bodies. He was "a life-long educationalist." Ordained deacon 1865, priest 1866. He served as curate at Woodford, Northants; St. Mark's, Victoria Docks; Holy Trinity, Brompton; as Vicar of St. Luke's, Victoria Docks, for ten years; Saffron Walden, and St. John's, Stratford. In 1894 he became Archdeacon of Essex and Suffragan Bishop of Barking 1901, resigning in 1919, but retaining the archdeaconry until his death. His work in London over the border was largely in the docks, and he was long Chairman of "St. Andrew's Waterside Mission." He married, 1866, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of G. Bertram, of Jersey, who died 1918. One daughter survives him. He died suddenly Aug. 22nd, 1920, aged 78. He was the life and soul of the Essex Archæological Society for thirty years, and its president from 1912—1917. It was largely due to him that Eastbury House was saved and acquired by the National Trust. He was the chief founder and supporter of "The Essex Review." "What Essex owes to him can never be fully realised." "Few men were better known throughout Essex, and no man was more cordially liked and respected by all classes and conditions." "By his death Essex loses an outstanding personality." So said the *Essex Times* and the *Essex County Standard*, on his death.

**Stonehenge.** Letters appeared in the *Times* of July 30th and Aug. 2nd, 1923, from Mr. R. S. Newall, and the Rev. G. Engleheart, calling attention to the extreme archæological importance of the Downs immediately round Stonehenge, the gradual destruction by ploughing and otherwise of their ancient remains, and the desirability of protecting them against further destruction, if not of securing them as public property.

On July 10th a letter from the Rev. E. H. Goddard appeared in the *Times* contending that the formation of a Ha-Ha or ditch round the monument as suggested by a correspondent in the issue of July 7th, would really be a good deal more conspicuous, and therefore offensive, than the existing wire fence, and suggesting that better ways of employing the surplus money in hand from the entrance fees would be to re-erect the stones which fell in 1900, and, if possible, to do something to expedite the removal of the derelict hangars, &c., in the neighbourhood.

**Stonehenge, Right of Access.** It was announced in the *Times* of July 7th, 1923, that an arrangement had been come to between the Office of Works and the Amesbury Rural District and Parish Councils by which free admission tickets to Stonehenge can be procured by the inhabitants of the twenty-four surrounding parishes. On Aug. 3rd a letter from Lord Eversley appeared in the *Salisbury Times*, and was reprinted in the *Wiltshire Times* of Aug. 11th, 1923, congratulating the

Amesbury Councils on the agreement, and going on to discuss the question of the free access of the general public. He does not object, apparently, to a charge being made in the case of visitors coming in motor cars from a distance, but suggests that the principle of right of access should be honoured by the place being thrown open free of charge on Bank Holidays. He then recapitulates the story of the right of access case in 1904 and the purchase of the monument in 1915 by Mr., now Sir Cecil, Chubb, for £6,600, and his subsequent generous gift of it to the nation. He states that in 1922 38,000 persons paid for admission, that the surplus of receipts over expenditure was £800, and suggests that "a sunken fence should be substituted for the present unsightly barbed wire fence."

**Stonehenge.** The Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., in his presidential address to the Somerset Archæological Society, reported in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 12th, 1923, gave a resumé of Dr. H. H. Thomas's paper on the Pembrokeshire (Prescelly Mountains) origin of the Blue Stones, and suggested that the Wiltshire people had defeated the Welshmen in war and carried off their sacred stones as trophies.

### **Stonehenge from the Air. Course of the Avenue.**

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, writing in the *Observer*, July 22nd, 1923, describes what he claims to be a startling discovery from an air photo of the neighbourhood of Stonehenge. The Avenue of Stonehenge at a distance of 726 yards from the centre of the monument divides; one branch runs due north to the Cursus; the other, whose course was visible 100 years ago, was mapped by Hoare in 1811 and the Ordnance Survey in 1817. It ran due east for 860 yards to the top of the hill, where it was lost in ploughed land between the two groups of barrows called by Stukeley the Old and the New King Barrows. Stukeley thought it continued straight on to Ratfyn ford, but no trace of it was visible. "Its real course is plainly visible on air photos taken in July, 1921, a most favourable time because so dry. The avenue appears as a pair of thin parallel white lines; it bends sharply south-westward, and then after a straight run of just over half a mile terminates abruptly (in the hamlet of West Amesbury), on the banks of the Avon. All this is absolutely new, and there can be no reasonable doubt that it is correct." Mr. Crawford believes that this branch of the avenue, which does not take the most direct course to the river but follows the easiest gradient, was the ceremonial way along which the Blue Stones of Stonehenge, which it is now proved came from the Prescelly Mountains in Wales, were transported, after they were landed from their voyage up the Avon and their passage by sea from Milford Haven. The only objection he sees is the possible shallowness of the river, which might prevent this. He contends that the discovery of Dr. Thomas that the Blue Stones came from West Wales constitutes a remarkable confirmation of the tradition that Merlin brought the stones from Ireland and set them up at Stonehenge. West Wales might well be confused with Ireland. Probably they stood as a sacred circle in Pembrokeshire, before their removal to Stonehenge. The Cursus he regards as a race course. He proposes, later on, to test the newly-discovered avenue by digging sections along its course.

In the *Observer* of July 29th, 1923, Dr. C. Moor, commenting on this, suggests that it would be more natural to bring the stones by the Bristol Channel and up the Bristol Avon to Bradford or Melksham, and thence by land to Stonehenge. In the issue of Aug. 5th the Rev. G. H. Engleheart writes, arguing that the whole evidence at present points to the Neolithic period as the date of the monument, that the existence of British ships at that date capable of a voyage to the mouth of the Salisbury Avon from Pembrokeshire, or even to the mouth of the Bristol Avon, seemed improbable, and that the stones were probably brought overland. The altar stone was doubtless a fallen upright.

In the *Observer* of Sept. 23rd, reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 27th, and *Wiltshire Times*, Sept 29th, 1923, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford describes the results of the digging by himself and Mr. A. D. Passmore on the site of the parallel lines shown in the air photo. The work began on Sept. 5th and was continued for several days. Cuts were made across the line of the avenue as shown in the air photo at three different points. At the first point, in a stubble field, near a clump of trees, where there was not the faintest sign of the ditches visible on the surface, either in the colour of the soil or in any other way, they were found as V-shaped cuttings in the chalk filled with earthy soil 84ft. apart. The next spot chosen was immediately north of the Amesbury to Stonehenge Road, near some new cottages. Here the ditches were found to be 113ft. apart. The third site was at the gap between the two copses containing the "Old" and "New King Barrows," to which point it had been traced by Stukeley. Using Stukeley's measurements, which were found to be *correct to a foot*, the southern ditch of the avenue was struck at a point 257ft. north of the ditch of the northernmost "King Barrow." The width of the avenue here was 68ft. On the strength of these diggings the avenue will be inserted on the revised Ordnance Maps. A few chipped flints were the only things found on the bottom of the ditch, apparently of the same age as the flints found at Stonehenge.

Five Barrows, or rather the sites of them, disclosed by the air photo in the same field as the avenue were also excavated. Of three of these no trace whatever appeared on the surface, but their ditches were shewn as perfect circles on the photograph.

The diameter of the first barrow was (perhaps a disc barrow) 60ft., the ditch was located in three places, and the centre dug over, but no sign of burial or grave was found. In another case the central burial pit was found, but it was empty. No objects were found in either of the sites opened.

The *Illustrated London News*, Aug. 18th, 1923, contained an excellent double-page reproduction of the air photo, showing the parallel lines of the avenue ditches quite clearly, and smaller photos of the "Avenue as traced by Dr. Will. Stukeley 200 years ago," "The faint double track of part of the Lost Avenue," "Key Plan showing course of newly-discovered Avenue," "Stonehenge from the Air," "Beginning of the Avenue, by Will. Stukeley, Aug. 6, 1723."

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES BY WILTSHIRE  
AUTHORS.

**Viscount Long of Wraxall.** "The Secret Service and Communism." *Nineteenth Century*, Feb., 1922.

"Why we should concentrate on the Empire." *Ibid*, Oct., 1922.

"The Conservative Party." *Ibid*, Feb., 1923.

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**"John Ayscough"** (Monsignor Count F. Bickerstaffe-Drew).

"First Impressions of America." John Long. London. 1921. 8vo, pp. 318. Portrait. 16s. net.

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**Brig.-Gen. F. G. Stone, C.M.G.** "The Asiatic Invasion of South Africa." *Nineteenth Century*, July, 1921, pp. 118—130.

"Reduction of Armaments, our Military Position." *Ibid.*, Feb., 1922.

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"The Kenya Decision." *Ibid.*, Sept., 1923.

**Rev. A. H. T. Clarke** (Devizes). "Rome and the Coming of the Barbarians." *Fortnightly Review*, Aug., 1923.

**Ven. Archdeacon Bodington.** "Lay Help for the Church." Charge delivered at Marlborough and Devizes. Printed in full in *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 1st, 1922.

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**Ven. R. T. Talbot** (Archdeacon of Swindon). Articles in *Bristol Diocesan Review*, 1922 :—"Bishop Percival," Feb., p. 4 ; "The Sorrows of a Monastery," Feb. and March, pp. 10, 58 ; "Wiltshire," May (reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 4th, 1922) ; "Canon Roger Edgeworth," June, p. 132 ; "Richard Hakluyt," July, p. 154 ; "Our Diocesan Training College," July, p. 164 ; "Sydney Smith," Aug., p. 178 ; "Wroughton," Sept., p. 205.

**Canon A. G. G. Ross** (Swindon). "Two Religions." *Bristol Dioc. Review*, March, 1922, p. 57.

**Rev. C. E. Paterson** (Vicar of Malmesbury). "The Child." *Bristol Dioc. Review*, Nov., 1922, p. 254.



**Rev. H. E. Ketchley** (Rector of Biddestone). "The Parson and his Paddy." "The Parson and his Tatters." *Bristol Dioc. Review*, Feb. and March, 1922, pp. 16, 64.

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- "The Operations of War explained and illustrated by General Sir Edward Hamley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., a new edition. Brought up to the latest requirements by Major-General Sir George Aston, K.C.B." Blackwood & Sons. 1923. Large 8vo, pp. 456. Maps and diagrams. (New matter contains lessons derived from the campaigns of Lissa, 1866; Chile, 1891; China-Japan War, 1894—5; Spanish-American War, 1898; Russo-Japanese War, 1904—5; and the Great War, 1914—18.)

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## WILTSHIRE ILLUSTRATIONS.

*Wiltshire Times*. [1919]. Photos. Bradford Memorial Fountain; Chippenham Town Football Team, Oct. 18th. Christian Malford War Memorial Cross; Melksham v. Spencer-Moulton's (football), Oct. 25th. Trowbridge v. Bath, football (2); Spencer-Moulton's Team; Warminster Peace Fair (3); Wilts Men in India, Nov. 1st. Ancient panelled room in house in Trowbridge, in which Jane Seymour is said to have lived; Avon Vale Hunt, Meet at Castle Lodge, Rood Ashton (2); Calne Town Football Club (2), Nov. 8th. Westbury Comrades Football Club, Nov. 15th. Returned Trowbridge Warriors, Dinner in Town Hall, Nov. 22nd. Calne and Warminster Football Clubs (2), Nov. 29th. Rood Ashton, Lord French's Visit to unveil memorial (4); Maiden Bradley Memorial Lectern to fallen choir boys, Dec. 6th. Hilperton, Fighting Men Fêted, Dec. 20th.

*Ibid.* [1920]. "Flogging" the Commoners at Malmesbury, Jan. 10th. Masonic Banquet in Council Chamber, Trowbridge; Westbury Housing Scheme; Wilts County Library, Trowbridge, Jan. 17th. Organ in Wesleyan Chapel, Hilperton, Jan. 24th. Warminster Christchurch Football Club; Group at presentation of mementos to ex-Soldiers at Warminster; Friesian

Cow belonging to Col. L. E. Morice, of Malmesbury, Jan 31st. Mr. Walter Long and his daughter, Mrs. Cooper, at Meet of Avon Vale Hunt at Rood Ashton, Feb. 5th. Tablet to 2/4th Wilts in Trowbridge Church; Chippenham War Memorial Design (drawing); N. Bradley welcome to Returned Soldiers, Feb. 7th. Sutton Veney War Memorial; Trowbridge Central Liberal Club Dinner, Feb. 21st. Chapmanslade Football Team; Trowbridge Welcome to Service Men, Feb. 28th. Avon Vale Hunt, new Joint-Masters, Wingfield Football Club, March 13th. Westbury Cinema opened; Large Girder erected at Trowbridge, April 10th. Holt War Memorial, Village Institute Reconstruction (proposed); Semington War Memorial (Cross), April 24th. Edington Football Club, May. Staverton War Memorial (Lectern), May 22nd. Bradford War Memorial; Corton War Memorial Unveiled; Hilperton War Memorial Unveiled; Chitterne Housing Scheme, Brick-laying Ceremony, June 5th. War Memorial Crosses at Bratton. Keevil, and Road, and War Monument at Westbury Leigh, July 3rd. Steeple Ashton and Holt War Memorials, July 10th. Winsley War Memorial; Westbury Co-operative Festival, Aug. 14th. Wilts Bowls Cup Winners, Sept. 11th. Chapmanslade War Memorial, Sept. 18th. Bradford Cubs' Band, Sept. 25th. Marlborough Memorial to 7th Wilts, Sept. 30th. Westbury Cinema, Dec. 25th.

*Ibid.* (1921). Bratton, "Shawlands" Residence, Jan. 15th. Corsham War Memorial (2), Feb. 5th. Dilton Marsh Co-op. Soc. Branch Store; Trowbridge War Memorial, Feb. 12th. German Gun at Melksham in the River, Feb. 26th. Malmesbury War Memorial Cross, March 26th. Trowbridge, Holy Trinity War Memorial Cross, April 9th. Bradford Service Men's Medal; Dilton Memorial Tablet, May 7th. Atworth War Memorial, May 21st. Warminster War Memorial Cross, June 4th. Holt Co-op. Stores; Trowbridge War Memorial, July 2nd. Trowbridge, Wilts United Dairies Sports Club (2), July 20th. Westbury War Memorial, July 23rd, August 6th. South Wraxall House, Gate House and Terrace, Garden Figure, Drawing Room Window, Drawing Room interior, Hall (6), July 30th. Bradford War Memorial Design, Aug. 13th. Lacock Village, Porch House, Church, 14th Cent. Houses (4); Trowbridge War Memorial (3), Aug. 20th. Lacock Abbey, S.W. and W. Views, Cloisters (3), Chapter House, Aug. 27. Bradford, Shambles, General View, Bullpit, Bridge and Chapel (4); Winsley Sanatorium (8), Sept. 3rd. Chippenham War Memorial (3), Sept. 10th. Bradford, Saxon Church, exterior and interior, the Hall, Tithe Barn (4), Sept. 17th. Avebury and Silbury Hill, Church, Font, Manor, Street (8), Sept. 24th. Corsham Court; Flemish Houses; Hungerford Almshouses, exterior, Chapel interior and Gallery (6), Oct. 1st. Trowbridge Fire-fighting, Usher's Brigade; Corsham Quarries (6), Oct. 8th. Longleat, Front, Hall, Drawing Room (3), Oct. 15th. Malmesbury, Abbey Church (4), Abbey Gate, St. John's Arch, Market Cross (2), Oct. 29th. Salisbury Plain, Derelict Camps on, Stonehenge Aerodrome (3), Trilithon, Military Kitchen at Larkhill, Woodhill, Nov. 5th. Chippenham, Armistice Day, Gathering in the Market Place,; Devizes War Memorial (fig.); Trowbridge War Memorial; Trowbridge, Wreath at the Memorial, Nov. 19th. Farleigh Castle under the Board of Works, Gateway as it was and as it is, Lady Tower as it was, and under restoration, &c. (6), Dec. 3rd.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Trowbridge, Steam Lorry in River Biss (3), Jan. 13th and 20th. Wardour Castle, Ruins (2), Jan. 27th. Littlecote, E. Front, Feb. 18th. Bradenstoke Abbey, "from an old print"; the Crypt, March 3rd. Trowbridge as seen from the Air, Ashton Mills and Town (2), March 11th and 18th. Wiltshires win the Cup, the Queen presents the Cup (2), April 22nd. Warminster Market inaugurated (2), June 3rd. Longleat from the Air, July 1st. Westbury Divisional Labour Demonstration, July 22nd. Land Drainage in Wiltshire, Derelict Canal near Swindon; Improving Small Watercourses (Wanborough); The Upper Reaches of the Biss (9), July 29th. Bradford-on-Avon Carnival; War Memorial, Aug. 5th. Bowood; Corsham Court; Lacock Abbey, Aug. 12th. Lacock Abbey (6); Queen's Visit to Lacock; Messrs. Osborne's Exhibit of Garden Stonework (Corsham), Aug. 19th. Easton Grey House, Front, Garden View; Church, Sept. 2nd. Salisbury Cathedral from the Air, Sept. 9th. Malmesbury Mare and Colt Show (3), Sept 23rd. Trowbridge Park, Extension, Oct. 14th. P. of Wales at Newton Lodge Meet, Oct. 21st. Westwood Mansion burnt by Suffragettes, Nov. 25th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. Inducting a New Commoner at Malmesbury, Jan. 6th. Trowbridge, New Town Football Ground Grand Stand, Jan. 20th. Notton, Equine Sagacity, Jan. 27th. Malmesbury Abbey, Ancient Manual (Fire) Engine; Trowbridge Fire Brigade at Seend House, April 28th. Devizes Musical Festival (2), May 5th. Castle Combe Village; Corsham Almshouses; Cottages at Bratton, May 19th. Wilts Regt. Chelsea Pensioners: Wreath placed on Cenotaph; Longleat Exterior, View from the Air, Drawing Room, Hall, July 21st. Grittleton House, July 26th. Memorial to Australians at Sutton Veney, July 28th. Devizes, Scene of Tragedy, Aug. 4th. Wilts Regt. 4th Batt. at Salisbury Plain; Semington Kennels, Puppy Show, Aug. 18th. Slaughterford Church, Exterior and Interior, Aug. 25th. Trowbridge, Helliker's Tomb; Shears used by Shearmen; Devizes Hospital Week Prizes, Sept. 8th. Savernake Forest, Grand Avenue, Sept. 22nd. Blount's Court, Potterne; Mrs. Booth at Melksham (2), Sept. 29th. Trowbridge New Football Club Ground; The Major Allen Palmer Cup; Chippenham, Buffaloes' Church Parade, Oct. 13th.

*Wiltshire Gazette.* [1919]. Peace Procession, Malmesbury, July 31st. Railway Strike Motor Lorries at Chippenham, Oct. 9th. Avebury Ploughing Match, Oct. 30th. Bromham War Memorial, Dec. 11th.

*Ibid.* [1920]. Devizes War Memorial (plan and elevation), Aug. 12th. Lacock War Memorial, Nov. 18th.

*Ibid.* [1921]. Memorial at Hitchin to Major C. S. Awdry; Malmesbury War Memorial, March 24th. Two Aerial Photographs of Devizes, April 28th. Calne War Memorial, May 26th. Malmesbury, Green Dragon Inn, Nov. 24th. Bromham War Memorial Tablet, Sept. 22nd. Old Town Hall (drawing *cir.* 1840, and as now), Dec. 22nd.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Salisbury War Memorial, Feb. 23rd. Southbroom Church, Wilts Regt. War Memorial, Window and Shrine for Roll of Honour (2), March 2nd. Malmesbury, Q. Mary leaving the Abbey, Aug. 17th. Bowood House, Aug. 17th. Manningford Bruce, Grant-Meek Memorial Hall, Sept. 14th. Devizes Prison, Exterior, Entrance Gateway

and part of wall ; Interior, Governor's House, and some of the Ranges of Cells (2), Sept. 21. Sherston Farmers' Dinner, Nov. 16th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. Devizes, Children going to the Pictures, Jan. 18th. Wiltshire Old Comrades (group), July 19th. Grittleton House ; Wilts Regt. in India (groups), July 28th. Wilts Regt. at Bangalore (group), Aug. 23rd.

*Salisbury Journal.* [1917]. The Corner House, Canal, and Queen Street, Salisbury, July 12th. Children's Peace Pageant at Salisbury, "Salisbury through the Ages," with letterpress description, 8 photos, Aug. 2nd. The Netheravon Institute, Aug. 30th.

*Ibid.* [1920]. Houses for Housing Scheme, Sept. 4th.

*Ibid.* [1921]. Salisbury War Memorial, June 24th. Cathedral and City from the Air, Dec. 23rd.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Stonehenge, Rev. H. N. Hutchinson's Model, June 30th. Bulford Garrison Church, drawing reproduced, July 28th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. Prince of Wales' visit to Wilton and Salisbury (6 views), June 1st.

*Wiltshire News.* [1919]. Trowbridge, Constitutional Fête (4), Aug. 1st. Peace Celebrations at Trowbridge, Children's Day, Gripping the Church (7) ; Peace Carnival at Southwick (6) ; Box Tunnel Mystery, Aug. 8th ; Produce Show and Fête at Melksham (2) ; War Memorial at Melksham unveiled, Aug. 29th.

*Ibid.* [1920]. Trowbridge Sewage Works (4) ; Comrades' Church Parade, Trowbridge (2) ; War Memorial Tablet, Emmanuel Ch., Trowbridge, Sept. 24th.

*Salisbury Times.* [1922]. War Memorial, Feb. 17th. Ancient City Mace Shield, Aug. 18th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. "Salisbury from the Meadows" (really Newark not Salisbury), Aug. 31.

*Country Life.* [1919]. Lavington Manor ; Malmesbury Lady's Wood (House and Grounds) ; Brick Granary on Staddles, "How our ancestors checkmated the rat," Oct. 4th. Erlestoke Park, distant view of House, Interior of Library, Oct. 18th. Erlestoke Park, House, Nov. 29th. Roche Court, Winterslow, House, Farmhouse, and View, Dec. 13th. Whetham House, Dec. 20th and 27th.

*Ibid.* [1920]. Elm Field House, Calne ; Roche Court House and Farmhouse, Jan. 10th. The Grange, Calne, Jan. 10th and 17th. Original design for Adam Candle Sconce at Ramsbury Manor, Jan. 31st. Scotland Lodge, House and Loose Boxes ; Sutton Veny, Old Manor House, Feb. 7th. Turley Mill, Bradford-on-Avon, March 6th. Erlestoke : The Mansion, View S.E., Drawing Room, The Lake, Swiss Cottage, March 6th and 13th. Gt. Cheverell Manor House, March 13th. Conkwell Grange, nr. Winsley, and Gardens, March 13th, April 24th. Bushton Manor, Clyffe Pypard, May 8th. Heywood House, Heywood Cottage, May 15th. Lavington Manor, May 29th. Proposed War Memorial, Salisbury, photo of wash drawing exhibited in Royal Academy, by Cyril A. Farey, June 12th. Devizes Castle ; Sutton Veny Old Manor House, June 19th. "Highbury," Warminster (3), May 20th, July 24th, 31st. Chiseldon House, (2) ; Ashton and

Somerford Keynes Farm View; Bromham, St. Edith's House, Chute Lodge, (2), Aug. 7th, 14th, 28th. Swallowclift House; Oct. 9th. Heywood House, Oct, 30th. Corsley House (2); Bradenstoke Abbey (2); Nov. 20th.

*Ibid.* [1921]. Bradenstoke Abbey, N. Front and Undercroft, March 10th. Malmesbury, Burton Hill House and Grounds (2); Trowbridge, The Grange, March 28th. Lavington Manor, April 8th. Hurdcott House (Baverstock), April 16th. Nunton House, April 23rd. Malmesbury, Burton Hill House, April 30th. Bradford-on-Avon, The Priory (3), June 18th. [Marlborough, Wye House]; Bewley Court (Lacock) (2), June 25th. Hurdcott House (Baverstock) (5); Calne, The Grange, July 2nd. Bewley Court, Lacock, July 9th. Malmesbury, Burton Hill House; Salisbury (House), July 16th. Southbroom House, Front, Billiard Room, Garden (3), Aug. 6th, Sept. 17th. Salisbury, Milford Hill House (2), Sept. 24th. Leighton, near Westbury (3), Oct. 15th, 29th, Nov. 19th. Christian Malford, Swallet House (2), Oct. 22nd, Nov. 5th, 12th. Hannington Hall, S. & W. Fronts, Morning Room, Glimpse from Dining Room Window, Staircase Hall (4), Oct. 22nd. Chute Lodge, Oct. 22nd. Devil's Den (during work of preservation), Nov, 19th. Farleigh Castle, Exterior of Gate Tower and Curtain Wall, restored and unrestored; Christian Malford, the Comedy (House), Nov. 5th. Bradford-on-Avon, The Priory; Bemerton Lodge, Dec. 3rd. Bradford, Belcombe Court; Corsham Court; Downton, House near, Dec. 31st.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Chute Lodge, Jan. 6th. Lake House, March 4th, 18th. Standen Manor, in Chute, April 1st. Malmesbury, Cowbridge House, May 6th. Elizabethan Mazer from Bromham, May 20th. Calne, The Grange, May 13th. Wilbury House, June 3rd. Brinkworth House, June 10th. Redlynch House; Bowden House, exterior and interior, June 24th. Whetham House, July 15th. Draycott House, July 22nd. Minety House and Gardens (3), Oct. 7th, 14th. Heale House, Dec. 2nd. Heddington Tankard (Flagon); Chippenham, Greenways, Dec. 9th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. Chute Lodge; Bradenstoke Abbey, entrance, Jan. 6th. Hurdcott (in Baverstock) House from Drive, Gardens, Drawing Room, Staircase, Hall; Earlstoke Park House, Jan. 20th. Bradenstoke Abbey in 1732, and the Crypt, Jan. 27th. Barrow House, Bishopstrow, Feb. 17th. Christian Malford, The Comedy, March 3rd. Heale House, Front, March 10th. Bradenstoke Abbey, N. Front, March 24th. Wroughton Hall, April 7th. Calne, The Grange, April 14th. Laverstock, The Hill House; Seagry, The Chestnuts, April 21st. Cowbridge House, Malmesbury (2 views), June 2nd and 9th. Armour sold from Wilton House, June 9th. Devizes, Hillworth House, (5 views), June 16th. Purton Stoke House, June 23rd. Chute Standen House, S. Front, Billiard Room, Inner Lawn, Manor Farm, Cottage (5 views), June 30th. Redlynch House, Aug, 18th and 25th. Devizes, Old Park House from Garden, Hall, Gardens (3 views), July 21st. Chippenham, Greenways House, July 28th. Monks Park, Aug. 11th. Marlborough, Wye House, Aug. 25th. Lucknam Park House, Sept. 8th. Chitterne, The Grange, Sept. 22nd. Bromham, St. Edith's, Sept. 29th.

*Times*. [1921]. Shurnhold House, Melksham, July 1st. Southbroom House, Aug. 5th. Hannington Hall, Sept.

*Ibid*. [1922]. Wylye, Out with the Otter Hounds (2), May 19th. Stonehenge, June 8th. Shurnhold House, Melksham, July 8th. Amesbury Military Fête, Aug. 12th. Salisbury, Funeral of Gen. Harper (2), Dec. 20th.

*Ibid*. [1923]. Chippenham, Flooded Fields, Jan. 1st. Meet of Avon Vale Hounds (2) Jan. 1st. Meet at Easton Grey House, Jan. 8th. Sir Christopher Wren's Birthplace, now demolished, March 6th. Purton Stoke House, March 25th. Upavon Central Flying School, R.A.F. Gliding Tests (3), March 28th. Cave Mushrooms in disused Quarry at Pockeridge near Corsham, April 5th. Cowbridge House, Malmesbury; The Chestnuts (House), Seagry, May 15th. Prince of Wales Inspecting Yeomanry at Wilton, May 25th.

*Daily Mirror*. [1916]. Devizes Navy Brigade Building new Roadway (4), Sept. 1st.

*Ibid*. [1921]. Avon Valley Coursing Club Meeting, Dec. 31st.

*Ibid*. [1922]. Melksham Agricultural Show (4), June 8th. Laundry Fire, Salisbury, June 13th. Blood Hound Trials, Savernake, Sept. 27th.

*Daily Sketch*. [1919]. Hunt Terrier in Saddle, at a Wiltshire Meet, Nov. 10th.

*Ibid*. [1920]. Duke of Beaufort's Hounds leaving Motor Kennel in Wiltshire, Jan. 21st. "Reconstruction of Stonehenge," three photos showing packing of the monoliths, and crane for lifting imposts, Jan. 22nd. Satirical cartoon (drawing), "Raising of our Prehistoric Monuments," Jan. 26th. Lady Cyclist at Stonehenge, Feb. 25th.

*Ibid*. [1921]. Funeral of Bishop Ridgway in Cloisters at Salisbury, April 11th. Funeral at Upavon of Flight-Lieut. A. W. Beauchamp Proctor, V.C., &c., June 27th. Chippenham War Memorial Unveiled, Sept 7th. Pewsey Feast, Sept. 17th.

*Ibid*. [1922]. Thiopval Day in Dublin (Wilts Regt.); House near Devizes Wrecked by Gale, Jan. 3rd. Scenes at Otter Hunt (2), May 9th. Wilsford Manor, Viscount Grey and his bride (2), June 7th. Easton Grey House (3), Aug. 31st.

*Ibid*. [1923]. Inducting New Commoner at Malmesbury, Jan. 3rd. Bishops Cannings Church, the Hand of Meditation, Jan. 11th. Alderton, Beaufort Hunt Races, P. of Wales, &c. (2), April 9th.

#### VARIOUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

[Stonehenge]. A miniature Stonehenge in the grounds of Trentham Vicarage, Stoke-on-Trent, erected by Archdeacon J. M. A. Graham, who was Vicar of Shrewton 1901 to 1908. Photo. *Strand Mag.*, March, 1920.

Proposed War Memorial, Salisbury, by Cyril A. Farey (River Walk and Memorial), Drawing. No. 1230 Royal Academy Exhibition, 1920.

Crudwell. Seven photos in Particulars of Sale, April 29th, 1920. West End Farm, The Dairy Herd, 3 Cottages Tetbury Road, Ridgeway House, The Stores, Cottages (2).



Roche Court Estate, Sale Particulars, Folio, 16th March, 1920. 4 photo plates. Roche Court Front, Roche Court Coverts, Roche Court Farm, Hill Farm.

Erlestoke Estate, Sale Particulars, May 6th, 1920. Folio. Three photo plates. Erlestoke (House) S. Front, Lake and Swiss Cottage, View looking S.E., Brounker's Court Farm, Manor Farm (Cheverell).

Draycot House. Catalogue of Contents of the Mansion. Sale 8th March, 1920. 4to. Twenty photo plates of Pictures and Furniture.

Kington House. [Kington St. Michael]. Two photos exterior. Sale Particulars. Aug. 8th, 1919.

Allcannings "Green House." Photo. Sale Particulars, Aug. 14th 1919.

Homington Farm. Two photos. Sale Particulars, Aug. 12th, 1919.

Farleigh Hungerford. Wiltshire Park Farm, Rowley Garden, Lodge Farm (Som.). Three photos. Sale Particulars, Aug. 13th. 1919.

Fyfield Manor, nr. Pewsey. S. Front, Garden Entrance facing East. Ancient Yew Hedge My Lady's Garden, Dovecot, 13th Century Window, The Wilderness and Small Lake, Fyfield Farm House. Seven photos. Sale Particulars, Sept. 23rd, 1919.

Clench Farm, Milton Lilbourne. Sale Particulars, Jan. 17th, 1921.

East Kennett Manor House. Sale Particulars, Oct. 21st, 1920.

Wilton House. Italian Garden, East Front, Palladian Bridge, School built by Inigo Jones. Photos. *Gentlewoman*, May 21st, 1921.

Amesbury Cottages [with descriptive letterpress]. *Country Life*, Nov. 27th, 1920. Cottage built of chalk and cement blocks in course of construction, and as completed (2), Pair of brick cottages, Walling of semi-rammed chalk and straw, Chalk Pisé walling in course of construction.

Braydon Hall (Minety). House, Entrance Lodge, Grounds, Cottages. Four process views in Particulars of Sale, Sept. 21st, 1920. Large 4to.

Bromham, "Saint Edith's" House. Two process views. Particulars of Sale, July 13th, 1920. 4to.

Chippenham. Rowden Hill House. Process view. Particulars of Sale, June 30th, 1920. 4to.

Heywood House. Facing South, and From the Park, Dairy Farm Buildings, Villas and Cottages in Village, Heywood Cottage, The Old Parsonage. Particulars of Sale, May 25th, 1920. Sm. folio.

Salterton Farm (Durnford). Process view. Particulars of Sale (Woodford, Durnford, &c.), July 13th, 1920. Folio.

Stockton House. House and Antique Furniture. Five plates. Catalogue of Sale, July 20th, 21st, 1920. Royal 8vo.

Stratford-sub-Castle. Parsonage House, Stratford Mill, Avonside House, Three process views. Particulars of Sale (Woodford, Durnford, Stratford, &c.), July 13th, 1920. Folio.

Sutton Veny. The Old Manor House. Two process views in Particulars of Sale, July 19th, 1920. 4to.

Tilshead Manor Farm. Process view. Particulars of Sale, June 24th, 1920. 4to.

Woodford. Court House, Court Farm House, Woodford Mill. Three process views. Particulars of Sale (Woodford, &c.), July 13th, 1920. Folio.

The Cathedral, Old Sarum. Postcard. Restoration, photo from pen drawing.

Great Somerford Manor House. View from Parkland, Entrance Front, Garden Front, Part of Hunting Stabling. Photos in Sale Particulars, Oct. 14th, 1919.

Lady's Wood, near Malmesbury. Entrance Front, Garden Front, The Rookery, Stabling and Home Farm, Pleasure Grounds, Tennis Lawn and Garden, Scots Farm (2). Photos in Sale Particulars, Nov. 4th, 1919.

Easton Grey House. Entrance Front and Drive, Terrace with Yew Walk, Looking N. towards Terrace, One of the beautiful views from the house (4), *Gentlewoman*, Sept. 9th, 1922.

Amesbury. *The World's Work* (Magazine), April, 1922, has an article on Chalk Houses by Gladys B. Crozier, with three illu., Group of old cottages at Amesbury built of Chalk Blocks, Workmen ramming Chalk . . . Experimental Cottage No. 10, The completed Government Experimental Chalk Cottage No. 10.

Swindon. Prize-winning carved oak Court Cupboard by A. J. Gilbert. *Furnishing Trades Organiser*, June, 1921.

"*A Guide to English Gothic Architecture*," by S. Gardner, 1922, contains the following Wiltshire illustrations:—Bradford-on-Avon Saxon Church; Salisbury Cathedral: Plan, W. Front, from N.E., Tower, Windows, Cloisters; Malmesbury Abbey Church: S. Porch (2), Capitals.

Calne. Chilvester House. View, Sale Particulars, Jan. 16th, 1922.

Hannington Hall. Exterior, Glimpse from Central Window of S. Front through the Avenue, Morning Room, Staircase Hall. Four photos. Sale Particulars, Nov. 14th, 1921.

Elcombe Hall, Wroughton. View. Sale Particulars, July 28th, 1921.

Fyfield House (modern), nr. Pewsey. Two photos. Sale Particulars, June 6th, 1921.

Pewsey. Thatched Residence of S. B. Dixon. Photo. Sale Particulars, May 23rd, 1921.

Huish. Farm House. Photo. Sale Particulars, June 6th, 1921.

Christian Malford. Swallet House. Photo. Sale Particulars, Nov. 23rd, 1921; The Comedy (House). Photo. Sale Particulars, Nov. 23rd, 1921.

Leighton House (Westbury), Home Farm, Lake and Boat House. Three Photos. Sale Particulars, Dec. 14th, 1921.

Wanborough. Moat Farm, Ermin House, Underdown Farm, Kitehill Farm, Pond Farm, Lynch Farm. Six photos. Sale Particulars, Wanborough Estate, July 24th, 1922.

Rushall Parsonage House, Marden Vicarage. Sale Particulars, Aug. 3rd, 1922.

Salisbury. Market Cross, Crane Bridge, The Wardrobe House. Illu., in *Vanishing England*, by P. H. Ditchfield. 1910.

Bradford-on-Avon. "Watch House on the Bridge"; Saxon Doorway of St. Lawrence Church. *Ibid.*

Hurdcott House, photo in *More Leaves from My Game Book*, by Augustus Grimble. [1917.]

Wilcot. Avondale Cottage, Potato Crop. Photo. *Wilts Advertiser*, Nov. 20th, 1919.

Ramsbury. Bodorgan House and Stable Yard ; House in High St. ; The Haven, High St. (4). Sale Particulars, Aug. 29th, 1922.

Holt. Stanbridge House and Garden (2). Sale Particulars, July 19th, 1922.

Westbury Church Tower. Appeal for Bells, 1920.

Devil's Den. *Observer*, Sept. 18th, 1921.

Stonehenge, *Punch*, July 3rd, 1922.

Leather Effigies, on View at H. H. Bates', Canal, Salisbury. 1921.

Stonehenge from the Air. *Children's Newspaper*, April 29th, 1922.

Larmer Tree Grounds. *The Bazaar*, Oct. 22nd, 1920.

Wilsford Manor ; Devizes War Memorial. *Sphere*, July 1st, 1922.

Lacock Abbey. Members of the Photographic Convention (group). *The Amateur Photographer*, July 20th, 1921.

Salisbury. Church Travelling Cinema (van). *Daily Mail*, Dec. 10th, 1920.

Sir Christopher Wren, "Bicentenary Relics of." A perspective conspectus of the principal works of Sir C. Wren, with key plan (double page). Wren's Quarry Mark, Brass Compasses, Flowered Waistcoat, Plans, &c., his house at Hampton Court and room in which he died (9). *Illust. Lond. News*, March 3rd, 1923.

"Wiltshire performed by John Speed." "Reprinted and published by Kelly & Co., and presented to subscribers to the Post Office Directory of Wiltshire." (Speed's map reduced. 12½in. × 16¾in.)

Wilton House, Sale of Armour. *Illust. Lond. News*, June 23rd (4 illusts.). *Country Life*, June 9th, 1923 (1 illust.).

## WILTSHIRE PORTRAITS.

*Wiltshire Times*. [1919]. Lieut. Dainton (Bradford), Oct. 18th.

*Ibid.* [1920]. A. G. Smith (Melksham), Aug. 14th. G. Ludlow (Tisbury), Dec. 25th.

*Ibid.* [1921]. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Knowles (Trowbridge), Jan. 1st. Mr. and Mrs. J. Chamberlain (Lacock), Jan. 8th. F. J. Blair (Trowbridge) ; G. T. Fletcher (Trowbridge), Feb. 5th. S. H. Sidwell, Feb. 12th. Bp. L. G. Mylne, Feb. 22nd. C. W. Darbishire (Liberal Candidate, W. Wilts) ; A. J.

Bonwick (Liberal Candidate, N.-W. Wilts), Feb. 26th. Housekeeper of Mr. Geo. Ruddle (Bourton, Bps. Cannings), March 12th. J. H. Blake (Melksham), April 16th. Archbishop Donaldson (Bp. of Salisbury), June 22nd. W. J. Dunning (Trowbridge) July 2nd. Rev. A. T. Richardson and Rev. W. H. M. Clarke (Bradford), July 9th. Mr. and Mrs. H. Watts, July 16th. W. R. Roberts (Candidate) July 23rd. Rev. A. G. Ambrose (Trowbridge), Aug. 6th. Miss M. K. McCall (Trowbridge), Sept. 2nd. Walter and Mrs. Yerbury (Westbury), Oct. 4th. Lady Emma Thynne (Marchioness of Northampton), Oct. 15th and 22nd. E. J. White (Trowbridge), ; George and Mrs. Gifford (Edington), Oct. 15th. Brig.-Gen. G. Ll. Palmer, M.P., Dec. 24th.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Sir Reginald Butler (Old Park, Devizes), Jan. 7th. Mark Crook (Melksham), Feb. 4th. Will. Walker (Trowbridge), March 25th. E. W. Spencer (Trowbridge), July 15th. Noel Perrett and Family (Patney), Aug. 5th. Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Sept. 16th. Elizabeth Arundel, Centenarian (Corsham), Sept. 23rd. C. E. Twine, Sept. 30th. John and Mrs. Bancroft (Bradford), Oct. 28th. John Austin (Lacock), Nov. 4th. Lady Currie (Upham), Nov. 11th. F. and Mrs. Wiltshire (Corsham), Dec. 23rd.

*Ibid.* [1923]. Will. Butcher (Trowbridge) Jan. 6th. C. R. Perrett (Marston), Jan. 13th. Mr. and Mrs. Freegard (Bremhill), Jan. 20th. G. K. McCall (Trowbridge), Feb. 2nd. John Hunt (Box); Eliz. Arundell (Corsham, Centenarian), Feb. 15th. Rev. John and Mrs. Rees (Dilton Marsh); Fred Hill (Trowbridge), Feb. 17th. Capt. Vict. Cazalet (Candidate); Miss Bethia Heath (Lacock), Feb. 24th. Frank Richmond (Trowbridge), Lady Margaret Pleydell Bouverie, March 3rd. Sidney Smith; Capt. W. Shaw; Lt.-Col. Hurley (Trowbridge), March 17th. T. Cole (Lacock), April 7th. Job and Mrs. Alford (Dilton Marsh), June 9th. T. C. Usher (Trowbridge), July 21st. Hon. Betty Holmes à Court (Heytesbury); T. K. Chapman (Potterne); Eden and Mrs. Townsend (Chippenham); Rev. A. W. S. Weatherhead (Trowbridge), Aug. 4th. Alfred and Mrs. Britton (Sutton Benger), Sept. 8th. Eliz. Arundel (Corsham), Sept. 15th. Shaw and Whitley Cricket Team, Sept. 22nd. Mr. and Mrs. Will. Stancomb (Potterne) Sept. 29th. Mr. and Mrs. Fulford (Trowbridge), Oct. 6th. Gen. Palmer; Lord and Lady Long; H. E. Woodward; C. Horton; Alan Young (Trowbridge), Oct. 13th.

*Wiltshire Gazette.* [1921]. Charles and Mrs. Phyllis (Seend), Nov. 10th.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Sir Reginald Butler (Old Park), Jan. 5th. Charles Garnet, High Sheriff, March 23rd. J. T. Gale (Brinkworth), Oct. 12th. George Terrell (Candidate), Nov. 9th. Mrs. Heath (Lacock), Nov. 30th. Gen. Sir John Hart Dunne (Wilts Regt.), Dec. 28th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. W. H. Fox Talbot; G. P. Abraham (Devizes), April 19th. Miss Parkinson (Corsham), June 14th. W. J. and Mrs. Kelson (Seagry), June 21st. Wilts Regt. Chelsea Pensioners (Group), July 19th. Sir Audley Dallas Neeld and Hon. Lady Neeld, July 26th. T. K. Chapman (Potterne), Aug. 2nd. Miss Sophie Maude Donner (Bowden Hill), Aug. 23rd. Shaw and Whitley Cricket Team, Sept. 20th. Mr. and Mrs. William Stancomb (Blount's Court, Potterne), Sept. 27th. Rector of Devizes' Bible Class, Oct. 4th.

*Wiltshire Advertiser* [1919]. Photo. A. Gilford, of Pewsey, Sept. 25th.

*Ibid.* [1990]. Sir James Currie, K. B. E., C. M. G. (Upham House), April 1st.

*Wiltshire News* [1920] Mr. and Mrs. F. Cheveril (Trowbridge); Capt. B. G. Murray Shireff (Melksham), Sept. 24th.

*Times* [1921]. Rt. Rev. St. Clair Donaldson, Bp. of Salisbury, Archdeacon H. W. Carpenter, Dean Burn, Dec. 22.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Lady Mary Thynne, Jan. 16th. Sir Christopher Wren, by H. Gascar, March 6th. Right Rev. Huyshe Yeatman Biggs, Bp. of Coventry, March 10th, April 17th. Countess of Pembroke and Lady Patricia Herbert, March 11th. F. M. Lord Methuen, March 15th, Aug. 12th. Maurice Hewlett, April 8th. Duke of Somerset, April 9th. Adm. Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe (Devizes), April 15th. Mrs. Matthew (Devizes), May 15th. Lord Ernest St. Maur, May 24th. Lord Grey and Lady Glenconner, June 6th. Maurice Hewlett, June 18th. Lord Lansdowne, July 12th. Countess of Suffolk, Aug. 5th. Miss C. C. Bevan (Littlecote); Lord Cardigan, Sept. 21st. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. M. Colston, Sept. 25th. Lord Folkestone and Miss Helen Adeane, Oct. 6th and 12th. Lady Patricia Herbert, Oct. 27th. Lady Currie; Lt.-Col. W. C. Heward Bell; G. Terrell; Brig.-Gen. G. Ll. Palmer, Nov. 4th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. W. S. Bambridge (Marlborough), Jan. 22nd. Lady Margaret Pleydell Bouverie, Jan. 26th. Duke of Somerset, April 9th. Lord Bath, May 2nd. Lady Folkestone; Lady Ursula Brudenell Bruce, June 1st. Lady Mary Thynne, July 14th. Hon. Betty Holmes à Court, Aug. 2nd.

*Daily Sketch.* [1920]. Lady Fuller (Widow of Sir John Fuller) and Lt.-Col. Roland Forestier Walker, D.S.O.; Earl Cowley; Marchioness of Bath, Nov. 17th. Sub.-Lt. the Hon. Ch. Tennant (Ld. Glenconner) Nov. 23rd.

*Ibid.* [1921]. Countess Cowley, Lord Dangan, Jan. 1st. Lady Fuller, Jan. 5th. Ld. Glenconner, Lady Glenconner, The New Ld. Glenconner (Ch. Tennant), Edward Wyndham Tennant, Col. Guy Wyndham, and Miss Olivia Wyndham (Clouds), Jan. 14th. Hon. Stephen Tennant, April 6th. Ld. and Lady Glanely, April 21st. Sam Darling, May 18th. Enid Marg., d. of Master of Marlborough College, May 20th. Ld. Glanely (Lackham), June 3rd. Duchess of Somerset, June 27th. Duke of Somerset, Aug. 1st. Miss Marcia Buddicombe (Mrs. Hugh Arnold Forster, (Basset Down), Aug. 24th. Capt. Dick Wyndham and Mrs. Wyndham (Clouds), Oct. 4th. Lord Islington (Hartham), Sept. 28th and Oct. 19th (caricature). Lady Emma Thynne (Marchioness of Northampton); Marquis and Marchioness of Bath; Lady Mary Thynne, Oct. 17th. Rt. Rev. Huyshe Yeatman Biggs, Bishop of Coventry (Stockton), Oct. 5th and 27th. Lord Lansdowne, Portrait by Lavery, Oct. 13th. Lord Long, Nov. 2nd. Lady Glenconner, Nov. 5th. Hon. Eric and Mrs. Long, Dec. 13th. Hon. Seymour Methuen, Dec. 16th. Rt. Rev. St. Clair Donaldson, Bp. of Salisbury, Dec. 22nd.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Joseph Watson, Jan. 2nd. Miss Amy Fairhurst, M.F.H., Jan. 3rd. Algernon St. Maur, Duke of Somerset (caricature), Jan. 5th. Rev. Vincent Ransome (Compton Bassett), Jan. 18th. Gerard Lee Bevan (Littlecote), Feb. 13th and Dec. 6th. Lord Pembroke, March 9th. Duke and Duchess of Somerset, March 10th. Lord and Lady Manton, March 15th. Lord Folkestone and Miss Helen Adeane, April 11th and Oct. 6th. Adm.

Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe (Devizes), April 15th. Lord St. Davids (caricature), May 11th. Lord and Lady Glanely (Lackham), May 31st. Lady Glenconner and Viscount Grey, June 6th. Lt. W. Ludford, V.C. (Wilts Regt.), June 26th. Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, June 26th. Sir Fred. Banbury (Warneford Place), (caricature), July 14th. Lord Lansdowne, July 20th, Sept. 11th. Countess of Suffolk, Aug. 5th. Hon. Betty Holmes à Court (Heytesbury), Aug. 11th. Gerard Lee Bevan (Littlecote), Sept. 15th. Clara C. Bevan, (Littlecote), Sept. 21st. Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. M. Colston, Sept. 21st. Lady Mary Thynne, Oct. 17th. Lady Muriel Jex Blake (Wilton), Oct. 20th. Lady Currie (Upham), Oct. 21st. Alec Taylor (Manton), Oct. 25th. Lady Goldney, O.B.E., Nov. 9th. Miss Cicely Troyte Bullock (Zeals), Nov. 10th and 27th. Hon. Mrs. Cooper (d. of Lord Long), Dec. 1st. Mrs. Bevan (Littlecote), Dec. 6th. Lord and Lady Kerry, Dec. 8th. Lady Margaret Pleydell Bouverie (Longford), Dec. 8th. Lady Jean Hamilton (Ferne), Dec. 19th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. Hon. Joan Dickson Poynder, Jan. 1st. Miss Patience Fuller, Jan. 8th. Lady Ursula Brudenell Bruce (Savernake), Jan. 12th. Lord Lansdowne; Lady Goldney; Alfred Ball (Swindon), Jan. 15th. Sir Owen Philipps (Lord Kysart) and Lady Philipps, Jan. 22nd, March 14th. Lady Kerry, Feb. 27th. Miss Olivia Wyndham, April 7th. Miss Desiree Welby (Bradford), Ap. 13th. Countess of Pembroke, May 1st. Marguerite Countess of Suffolk, May 8th. Miss Bridget Fuller, May 26th. Viscount Long, May 29th. Hon. Seymour Methuen, June 1st. Alec Taylor (Manton), June 6th.

*Daily Graphic.* [1923]. Sir Audley Dallas Neeld and Lady Neeld, July 2nd. Lord Methuen, July 27th. Countess of Suffolk; Hon. Betty Holmes à Court, Aug. 2nd. Lord Glanely, Sept. 10th. Lady Grey of Fallodon, Oct. 5th.

*Daily Mirror.* [1920]. Lady Muriel Herbert (Jex Blake), Aug 6th, Earl of Suffolk and Hon. Cecil J. A. Howard, Sept. 14th.

*Ibid.* [1921]. Bp. Donaldson, Archdeacon H. W. Carpenter, and Dean Burn, Dec. 22nd.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Lady Glenconner, June 7th. Reuben George (Swindon), June 23rd. Miss Cicely Troyte Bullock (Zeals), Nov. 27th.

*Country Life.* [1921]. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by Van Dyck, at Rockingham Castle, July 23rd. Lady Mary Thynne (full page) Oct. 8th.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Lady Mary Thynne, Feb. 28th. Hon. Joan Dickson Poynder (full page), Dec. 30th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. Lady Ursula Brudenell Bruce (full page) Jan. 13th. Lady Mary Thynne, April 21st. Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, June 23rd. Sir Chr. Wren, Bust by Ed. Pierce, Sept. 1st.

*Illustrated London News.* [1921]. Rt. Rev. F. E. Ridgeway, Bp. of Salisbury, May 14th.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Sir Hen. Newbolt (Netherhampton); Joseph Watson (Manton), Jan. 7th. Viscount Folkestone and Miss Helena Adeane, Jan. 19th. Lady Currie (Upham), Oct. 28th. Lord Ludlow, Nov. 18th. Lord Justice Warrington (Lavington), Nov. 25th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. Sir Owen Philipps, Feb. 17th. Sir Chr. Wren, March 3rd. Lady Mary Thynne, March 31st. Lord and Lady Pembroke, June 2nd.

*Gentlewoman.* [1920]. Duchess of Devonshire, Oct. 2nd.

*Ibid.* [1921]. Lady Sibil Phipps, Jan. 1st. Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Forestier Walker, Feb. 5th. Lady Islington, April 16th. Lady Glanely, Sept. 17th. Lady Mary Thynne, Sept. 14th. Lord and Lady Ludlow, Nov. 26th.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Lady Mary Thynne, Jan. 14th. Countess of Pembroke, Feb. 4th. Hon. Joan Dickson Poynder; Countess of Pembroke and Lady Patricia Herbert, March 18th. Miss Gwen Alcock (Salisbury), April 29th. Lady Glanely, June 17th. Marquis of Ailesbury, Oct. 7th. Lady Jean Hamilton (Ferne), Dec. 30th.

*Queen.* [1922]. The late Earl of Pembroke; Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham. May 13th.

*Ibid.* [1923]. Hon. Joan Dickson Poynder; Mrs. Guy Wyndham and her daughter Joan. Feb. 8th. Lady Ursula Brudenell Bruce. Feb. 22nd.

*Tatler.* [1920]. "Countess of Kingston seated in the doorway of a charming old 13th century house at Trowbridge" (full page). Sept. 8th.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Lord Folkestone and Miss Helen Adeane. Aug. 23rd.

*Ibid.* [1923]. Mrs. Edgar Brassey; Capt. and Lady Margaret Spicer. March 24th.

*Daily Mail.* [1920]. Lady Beatrix Wilkinson (Wilton). Dec. 10th.

*Ibid.* [1921]. Lady Glenconner and Lord Grey. Nov. 24th.

*Ibid.* [1922]. Mrs. Matthews (Devizes), May 15th. Mrs. Bevan (Littlecote), July 3rd. Gerard L. Bevan (Littlecote), Sept. 15th.

Commander and Mrs. Codrington (Wroughton); Col. W. F. Fuller.

*Sketch,* Aug. 30th, 1922.

Rev. W. H. M. Clarke (Westbury), appeal for bells, 1920.

Countess of Pembroke. *Eve, The Lady's Pictorial,* Jan. 4th, 1922.

Major F. G. Wright (Swindon). *N. Wilts Herald,* March 9th, 1923.

Sir Henry Newbolt (Netherhampton). *Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 2nd, 1922.

Mary, d. of Fay Inchfawn (Mrs. Atkinson Ward, of Bradford-on-Avon). *Girls' Own Paper,* Oct., 1921.

Lord and Lady Grey (Lady Glenconner). *Sphere,* July 1st, 1922.

Alec Taylor (cartoon). *Bystander,* May 26th, 1920.

George Terrell, Lt.-Col. W. C. Heward Bell, W. R. Roberts (candidates). Election addresses, Nov., 1922.

Bishop St. Clair Donaldson (Salisbury). *Salisbury Journal,* special supplement, Dec. 23rd, 1921.

William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke. A good reproduction of the engraved portrait by Robert Van Voerst after Daniel Mytens, with some account of the Earl, and his connection with the court of Elizabeth, and his supposed connection with Shakespeare is given as a plate in the *Connoisseur*, vol. lxvi., pp. 225, 226, Aug. 1923. The portrait by Mytens is at Wilton.

Portrait of Carlyle by James Waylen. In Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's Catalogue of Books to be sold on Nov. 17th, 1921, the last item is the following:—"303. Carlyle (Thomas) Portrait, head and shoulders, life size, painted by James Waylen, artist and author of the 'House of Cromwell,' his friend and neighbour for many years, 23in. by 32in., in gilt frame."

*The Times,* May 31st, 1922, contained an account of two oil portraits of

Lord Chancellor Westbury, discovered at Florence in the studio of a well-known Italian artist, Michele Gordigiani, who probably painted them in the sixties of the 19th century, when Lord Westbury (*cir.* 1865) purchased an estate called Celle, near Pistoja. One of the portraits has been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery, the other (of which a photo is reproduced) has been hung in the old Board Room of the Privy Council Office.

In "*The Catalogue of the . . . Collection of . . . Drawings and Miniatures, &c., &c., the property of Francis Wellesley, Esq.,*" sold at Sotheby's, June 28th to July 2nd, 1920, are:—

- Lot 112. Mrs. Delaney (Mary Granville) full length pencil drawing, by Richard Cosway.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.  $\times$  9in.  
 „ 209. Her Sketch Book, containing 89 drawings.  
 „ 301. Joseph Addison. Half length. Plumbago, by John Faber, Jun.  
 „ 318. Miss Hoare, of Wiltshire. Half length. Plumbago. 2in.  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by James Fergusson.  
 „ 450. The Protector Somerset. Half length. Plumbago, by Jacobus Howbraken.  
 „ 452. Mrs. Delaney (in old age). Half length. Pencil, by John Hoppner.  
 „ 499. Margaret Countess of Pembroke. Body colour by Sir Godfrey Kneller.  
 „ 595. William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, 1594—1648. On panel. Full length, by Peter Oliver.  
 „ 801. Joseph Addison. Pencil and Indian ink, by George Vertue.

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## ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

### **Museum.**

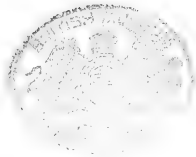
- Presented by DR. R. C. CLAY: Thirty-seven arrowheads and twelve flint fabricators from Windmill Hill, Avebury.  
 „ „ CAPT. AND MRS. CUNNINGTON: Incense cup from barrow near Amesbury. Portion of bronze celt. Flint implements, &c., from the collection of Mr. J. Soul, of Amesbury.  
 „ „ REV. C. V. GODDARD: Two lobed horseshoes from drainage excavations at Pembroke Arms, Wilton.



### The Library.

- Presented by **THE AUTHOR, E. H. STONE, F.S.A.** : "The Age of Stonehenge deduced from the Orientation of its Axis." *Antiquaries' Journal*, 1923.
- " " **MR. W. G. KLEIN** : Six Wilts photographs.
- " " **THE REV. E. H. GODDARD** : "The First Bishop of Barking, Thomas Stevens." 1921.
- " " **MR. HECTOR WAYLEN** : The late James Waylen's copy of Akerman's "Wiltshire Glossary," with many MS. additions.
- " " **MR. G. A. H. WHITE** : A large number of legal papers, deeds, &c., connected with Minety, Blunsdon, Cricklade, Purton, Poulton, &c., &c.
- " " **MR. J. D. CROSFIELD** : A series of back numbers of the *Magazine*.
- " " **THE AUTHOR, DR. G. B. GRUNDY** : "The Saxon Land Charters of Wiltshire. First Series." Reprint from *Archæological Journal*. 1923.
- " " **MR. W. HEWARD BELL** : "Geological Journal." Papers connected with Soldiers' Families' Association during the war.
- " " **CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON** : "A Description of two Ancient Horseshoes found near Silbury Hill." 4to. N.D.
- " " **MR. W. H. BARRETT** : Two vellum estate maps of the Manor of Asserton (in Berwick St. James), 1665, and of Shaw, in the parish of Melksham, 1724. Small folio MS. dated 1599, of the Customs of the Manor of Hurlavington, with lists of the holdings of the tenants, &c. Plan of the intended Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset Railway, 1844, &c. Small 4to MS. "Survey of the lands of Ferdinand Hughes, of Bromham," 1652.
- " " **MR. W. G. COLLINS** : Drawing of masons' marks on Bradford-on-Avon Barton Barn.
- " " **Messrs. Jackson** : Several old estate maps, and sale catalogues.
- " " **MR. C. W. CUNNINGTON** : MS. Book of Accounts for Building the New Bridewell at Devizes. 1810—1815.
- " " **MR. J. J. SLADE** : Nine Wiltshire Sale Catalogues.
- " " **LT.-COL. S. T. BANNING** : Five small 4to Note Books with MS. Notes by F. Carrington, on Ogbourne, Marlborough, &c.
- " " **THE AUTHOR, MR. W. A. WEBB** : "The early years of Stage Coaching on the Bath Road, told by the original notices."
- " " **REV. A. JOYCE WATSON** : Copy of No. 132 of the *Magazine*.
- " " **THE MISSES GRANT MEEK** : "Justice Kent's Ledger Book." A beautiful illuminated MS. volume containing the "Constitution of the Borough of Devizes," &c., &c., dated 1628. Statistics of Crime in Wilts. Picture of Devizes Market Place.

- Presented by **THE AUTHOR, MR. C. HASKINS**: *The History of Salisbury Infirmary.* 1922.
- „ „ **CANON KNUBLEY**: Reprint of “*Land and Freshwater Mollusca of Winsley,*” by D. Bacchus, from *Journal of Conchology.*
- „ „ **MR. A. D. PASSMORE**: Photograph of Roman? Sarsen Millstone found near Avebury Truslowe.
- „ „ **THE EDITORS, MESSRS. J. R. TAYLOR, H. C. BRETNALL, and G. C. Turner**: “*A History of Marlborough College* by A. G. Bradley, A. C. Champneys, and J. W. Baines, now revised and continued,” 1923.
- „ „ **THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY**: “*England's Riviera,*” by J. Harris Stone, 1913.



28 OCT 1938

## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS (*Continued*).

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long, Nos. 46-47 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7s. 6d. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

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No. CXL.

JUNE, 1924.

VOL. XLIII.

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THE

# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological & Natural History

# MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY.

A. D. 1853.

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EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological & Natural History

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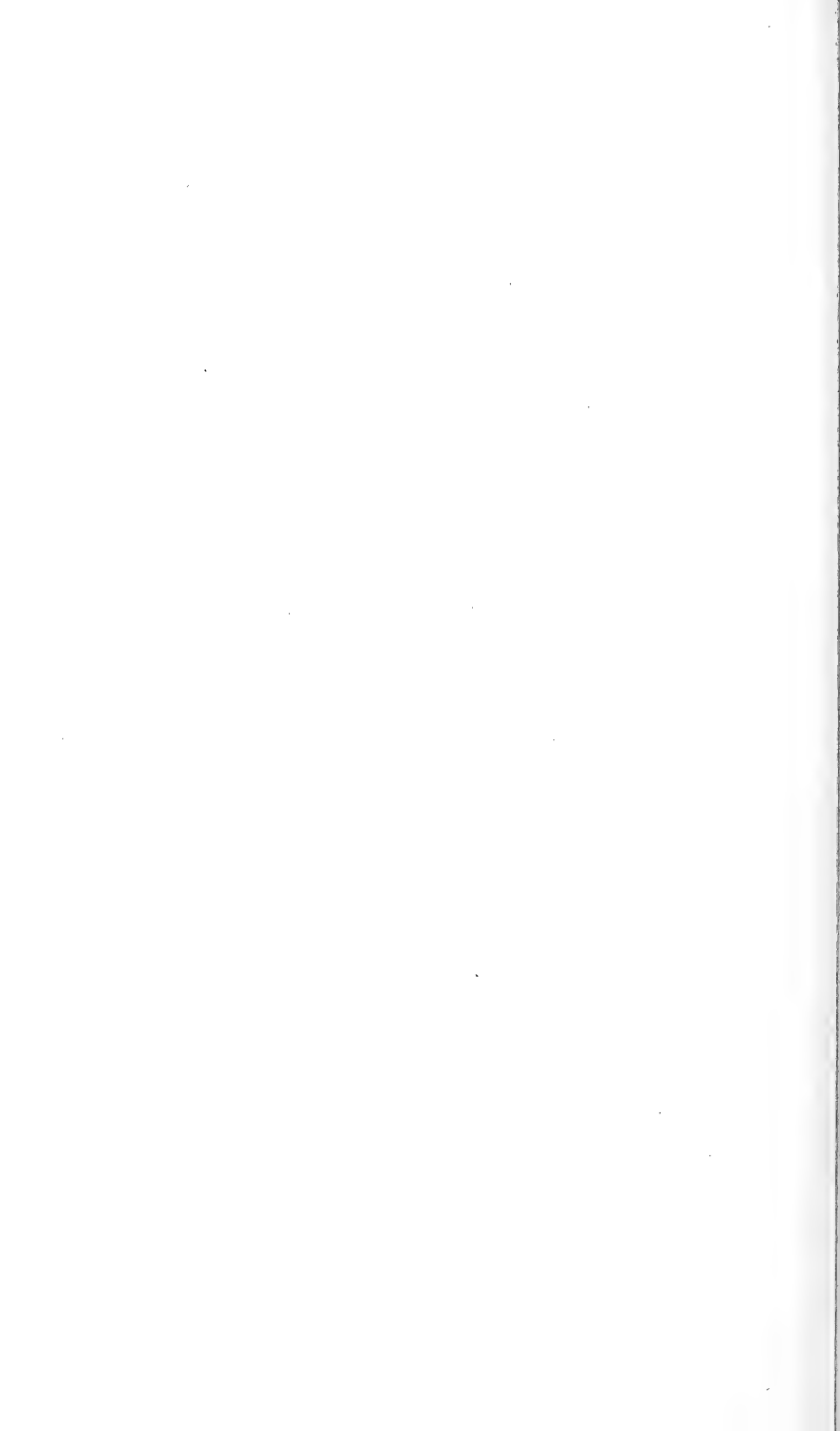
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BOTANY AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

By CECIL P. HURST.

The following catalogue of the Wiltshire lichens in the British Museum has kindly been sent me by Miss A Lorrain Smith, authoress of “*A Monograph of the British Lichens.*” The list, which includes forty-five species, is prefaced by some account of the lichenologists who collected them in the county. In recording the plants, the modern name of the lichen is given first, then follows the herbarium in which it occurs, and then the inscription on the label attached to the specimen with the name given to it when it was collected and the locality and date. The four lichens from Stonehenge—*Parmelia caperata*, gathered in the eighteenth century by Robert Nicholls and named by him “*Muscus crustaceus leprosus scutellaris cinereus*,” *P. scortea*, found by the Rev. R. G. Leathes, *Physcia fusca*, by Edward Forster, and *Haematomma coccineum*, a conspicuous plant with crimson apothecia contrasting strongly with the rough white or yellowish thallus, noticed by J. Dickson, who called it “*Lichen coccineus*,” and included it in his *Hortus siccus Britannicus*, issued 1793—1799—are interesting records; one would like to know if they still grow on Stonehenge. *Parmelia caperata* is common on trees in Wiltshire and also is found on boulders, and its occurrence on Stonehenge might be expected. *P. scortea* grows on a flattish tombstone in Great Bedwyn churchyard; it is a rare lichen with the very pale thallus covered towards the centre with the dark outgrowths known as isidia. *Physcia fusca*, a plant with chestnut-brown narrow thongs or laciniae, is found on sarsen stones in the “Valley of Rocks,” near Marlborough, a very inland station for this generally maritime species. *Haematomma coccineum* is not uncommon throughout the British Isles on rocks and boulders in upland and maritime districts and is a very noticeable species. Rare lichens are *Parmelia prolixa* var. *isidiascens*, from Sarsen stones at Fifield, *Candelariella vitellina* var. *xanthostigma*, from Bradford-on-Avon, *Physcia pulverulenta* var. *venusta* form *subvenusta* and *Rinodina sophodes* from Kemble, *Lecanora piniperda* var. *ochrostoma*, from a railing in Braydon Forest, and *Lecidea virescens* and *L. crustulata*, from Oaksey, while the only specimens

of *Lecidea cyclisca* in the British Museum were gathered at Bathampton, in Wiltshire. Five of the lichens are from Savernake Forest, still an interesting collecting ground, and six were observed in the area known as Braydon Forest. Some notice of the Marlborough and Savernake Forest plants is given in my paper, "*East Wiltshire Lichens*" (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xlii., p. 1). With regard to the localities:—Braydon Forest signifies the district between Minety, Ashton Keynes, Purton, Wootton Bassett, and Brinkworth; this Forest at one time was more extensive; Fifield is the village on the Marlborough—Calne road; Chelworth may be either in Cricklade or Crudwell parishes; and Somerford Keynes and Kemble were given to Gloucestershire at the last rectification of the county boundaries.

W. JOSHUA, of Cirencester. Born London, 1828: d. Cheltenham, 1898. His lichen herbarium, containing 1464 specimens, purchased by Mus. Brit. 1880, also his "*Microscopical Slides of British Lichens*"—48 specimens in one fascicle (1879) purchased by Mus. Brit. 1880.

EDWARD FORSTER, F.R.S. Born Walthamstow, 1765: d. Woodford, Essex, 1849. Herbarium purchd. by Robt. Brown and presd. by him to the British Museum 1849.

DR. H. B. HOLL. Born Worcester (?) 1820: d. Cheltenham, 1886. Collected 47 volumes Brit. Lichens, now in British Museum.

REV. Andrew BLOXAM. Born Rugby, 1801: d. Harborough Magna, Leicester, 1878. Visited South America as Naturalist to the "Blonde," 1824-5. Fungi and MSS. in Mus. Brit.

REV. JAMES MORRISON CROMBIE, F.L.S. Born Aberdeen, 1833: d. Ewhurst, Surrey, 1906. "*Lichenes Britannici 1871*": "*New British Lichens*," *Journ. Bot.*, 1869: "*Monograph of the Lichens found in Britain*," 1894. His herbarium in Mus. Brit.

ROBERT NICHOLLS (fl. 1745). Plants in Mus. Brit.

REV. R. G. LEATHES. (1778(?)—1836.) Died Shropham, Norfolk. Plants in Herb. Rev. T. Rogers, of Lackford.

BROOME, C. E. Born Berkhamstead, Herts, 1812: d. Holborn, 1886. Mycologist. Herbarium in Mus. Brit.

DICKSON, J. Born Traquhair, Peebles, 1738: d. Broad Green, Croydon, 1823. Published fascicles of British Cryptogams.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM. Born 1822: d. Canonbury, Shrewsbury, 1906. Herbarium in Mus. Brit., chiefly Fungi.

#### WILTSHIRE LICHENS. FROM MISS A. L. SMITH'S MONOGRAPH OF BRITISH LICHENS.

*Calicium sphaerocephalum* (Wahlenb.) Herb. W. Joshua. *C. trachelinum* f. *hemiphaeum* (Nyl.) On willow nr. Cricklade. W. J. 11/1876.

*Calicium curtum* (Turn. & Borr.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Calicium curtum* (Borr.) Braydon Forest, Wilts. W. J. 7.1876.

*Placynthium nigrum* (S. F. Gray). Ed. Forster's Herbarium.—1849.

*Lecidea nigra*. On a wall at Manton, near Marlborough, 1809.

*Collema pulposum* (Ach.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Collema pulposum*. Old wall nr. Purton, Wilts. W. J. 1.1875. (Not Preston, as quoted in Monograph.)

*Collema cheileum* (Ach.) Herb. George Davies.—Recd. 1892. *C. cheileum* typical form. Nr. Oaksey. W. J. 2.1874.

*Collema crispum* (Ach.) Herb. H. B. Holl. *Collema crispum* (Ach.) Bathampton Downs, Wilts. (No date.) Dr. H. B. Holl.

*Collema furvum* (Ach.) Ed. Forster's Herbarium.—1849. *Collema granulatum*. On a wall at Manton, nr. Marlborough. 1809.

*Leptogium turgidum* (Nyl.) Cromb. Herb. A. Bloxam.—1875. *Leptogium turgidum* (Ach.) Sevenhampton, Wilts. (No date.)

*Leptogium plicatile* (Nyl.) Herb. E. Forster. *Collema plicatilis*. 1, at Manton, near Marlborough 1809.

*Parmelia caperata* (Ach.) *Muscus crustaceus leprosus scutellaris cinereus*. From Stonehenge. Robert Nicholls, 1745. Ray Syn. page 322.

*Parmelia scortea* (Ach.) Stonehenge, Wilts. Rev. R. G. Leathes. (No date.)

*Parmelia saxatilis* f. *furfuracea* (S. Schaer). Ed. Forster's Herbarium. 1849. Beeches in Savernake Forest, Wilts, 1809.

*Parmelia acetabulum* (Dub.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Parmelia acetabulum* (Neck.) Somerford Keynes, Wilts. W. J. 2.74.

*Parmelia exasperata* (Nyl.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Parmelia olivacea* f. *exasperata* on old poplars. Cricklade, Wilts. W. J. 1874.

*Parmelia prolixa* subsp. *delisea* var. *isidiascens* (Nyl.) Lichen Exchange Club of the British Isles. *Parmelia prolixa, isidiascens*. Sarsen stones. Fifield, N. Wilts. H. F. Parsons. May 7th, 1908.

*Xanthoria Polycarpa* (Oliv.) Herb. W. Joshua. Diminutive form of *Physcia parietina*. On ash. Kemble, Wilts. W. J. 2.74.

*Physcia ciliaris* DC. *Ph. ciliaris* (L.) *spermogoniifera* = f. *verrucosa* (Ach.) On trunks of old elms. Near Swindon, Wiltshire. Coll. Crombie. Type specimen. legit. J. M. C. V/1864.

*Candellariella vitellina* var. *xanthostigma* (A. L. Smith). Herb. W. Joshua. (*Lecanora xanthostigma* (Ach.) legit. Crombie.) *L. vitellinus*? (Ach.) Bradford. S.H. (?)

*Physcia fusca* (A. L. Smith). Ed. Forster's Herbarium.—1849. *Parmelia aquila*. 1. On Stonehenge. (No date.)

*Physcia pulverulenta* var. *venusta* f. *subvenusta* (Oliv.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Parmelia pulverulenta* f. *venusta*. Kemble, Wilts. W. J. 3.73.

*Physcia erosa* (Leight.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Physcia erosa* (Hffm.) Old elm nr. Swindon (Wilts.) W. J. 1874.

*Rinodina sophodes* (Th. Fr.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Lecanora sophodes* f. *arctica* (Ach.) On ash. Kemble, Wilts. W. J. 274.

*Rinodina roboris* (Arn.) Ed. Forster's Herbarium.—1849. *Lecanora sophodes*. On Savernake Forest, Wilts. 1809.

*Lecanora umbrina* (Massal.) Herb. C. E. Broome.—Bequeathed 1886. *Parmelia hageni*? Bannerdown. Jan., 1856.

*Lecanora pallida* (Schaer). Ed. Forster's Herbarium.—1849. *Parmelia abella*. *L. melleum* E. B. On Savernake Forest 1809.

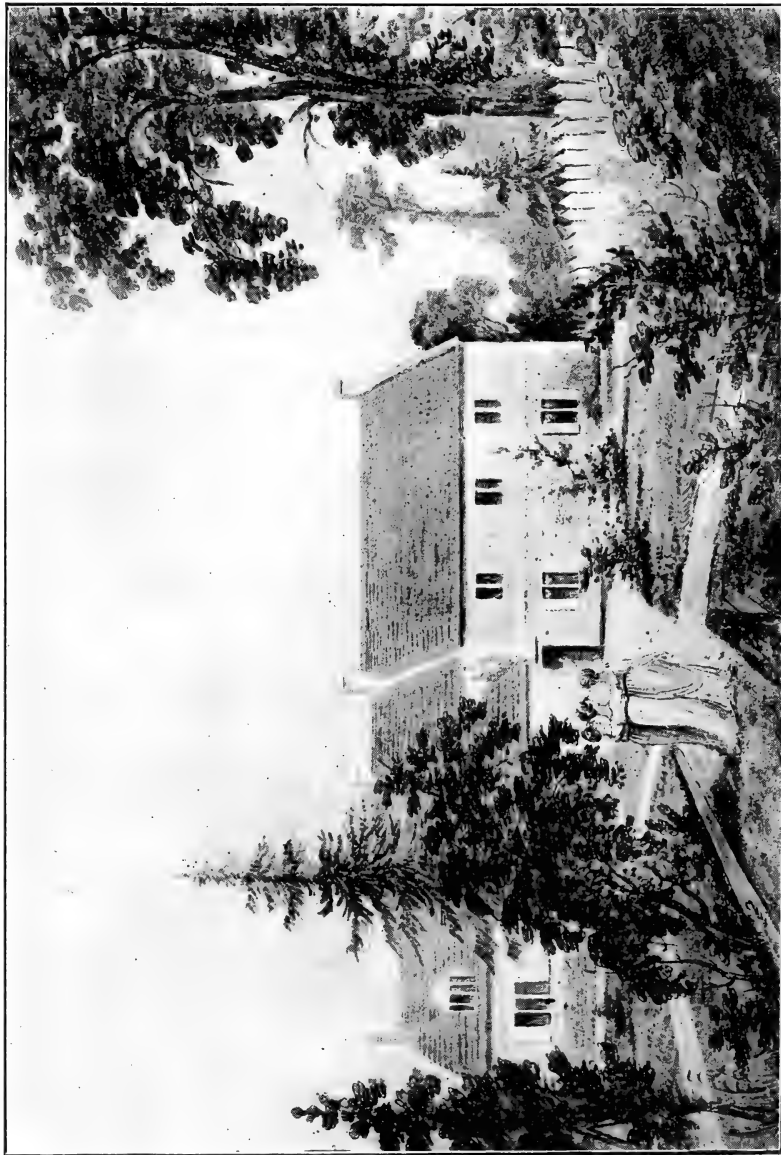
*Lecanora symmictera* (Nyl.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Lecidea spododes* (Nyl.) Rails nr. Minety. W. J. 1876. K—C—1 Blue.

*Lecanora piniperda* var. *ochrostoma* (Koerb.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Lecanora varia* f. *saepincola* (Ach.) Railing. Braydon Forest, Wilts. W. J. 3.1875.

- Lecanora parella* var. *Turneri* (Nyl.) Ed. Forster's Herbarium.—1849.  
*Lecanora Turneri*. 2. Savernake Forest, nr. Marlborough. 1809.
- Haematomma coccineum* (Koerb.) J. Dickson.—“Hortus siccus Britannicus.”—1793—1799. 24. *Lichen coccineus*. Rocks. Stonehenge. (No date.)
- Pertusaria faginea* (Leight.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Pertusaria amara* (Ach.) Nr. Minety, Wilts. W. J. 1874.
- Lecidea querneae* (Ach.) Herb. William Phillips.—Recd. 1906. *Lecidea querneae*. On oak. Downton. July, '76.
- Lecidea viridescens* (Ach.) Herb. J. H. Crombie.—Recd. 1906. *Lecidea viridescens*? On old pales. Nr. Oaksey. W. J. 9.1874.
- Lecidea cyclisca* (Mass.) *Lecidea cyclisca* (Mass. Syn. p. 40.) Bathampton Down, Wiltshire. H. B. Holl. leg. 1865.
- Lecidea crustulata* (Ach.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Lecidea crustulata*. Oaksey Wilts. W. J. 10/1876.
- Biatorina globulosa* (Koerb.) Herb. J. M. Crombie.—Recd. 1906. *Lecidea globulosa* (Flk.) On poplar. Chelworth. W. J. 5.1875.
- Biatorina synothesa* (Kerb.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Lecidea denigrata* (Nyl.) Oaksey Rd. W. J. 3.1876.
- Arthonia didyma* (Koerb.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Arthonia vinosa* (Leight.) Oaks. Braydon Forest, Wilts. W. J. 3.75.
- Arthonia pruinata* (Stuedel.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Arthonia impolita*. Old pollard oak. Nr. Oaksey. W. J. 9.1874.
- Arthonia radiata* var. *Swartziana* (Sydow.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Arthonia Swartziana* (Ach.) Braydon Forest. W. J. 3.1875.
- Melaspilea proximella* (Nyl.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Arthonia proximella* (Leight.) Braydon Forest. W. J. 8.1876.
- Opegrapha lyncea* (Borr.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Opegrapha lyncea* (Sm.) Old oaks. Purton. W. J. 5.1874.
- Phaeographis inusta* var. *macularis* (A. L. Smith.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Graphis inusta* f. *macularis* (Leight.) Braydon Forest, Wilts. W. J. 6.1876.
- Phaeographis dendritica* f. *obtusa* (Leight.) Herb. W. Joshua. *Graphis dendritica* f. *obtusa*. Kemble. W. J. 5/73.
- Arthopyrenia fallax* (Arn.) Herb. Edward Forster, presented by Robert Brown, 1849. *Verrucaria epidermididis* & *Stigmatella*? On Savernake Forest, Wilts. 1809.
- Phaeographis inusta*. Kemble, Wilts.



*Plate 1.*



House at Heytesbury, Wilts, where W. Cunningham, F.S.A., lived from 1775 to 1810. It is now known as No. 108, Heytesbury.

THE "BLUE STONE" FROM BOLES BARROW.<sup>1</sup>

By B. HOWARD CUNNINGTON, F.S.A., SCOT.

In the *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, Vol. xli., No. 133, pp. 172—4, is a note on the finding of a "Blue hard Stone ye same as at Stonehenge," in Boles Barrow by Wm. Cunnington, F.S.A., of Heytesbury. This note left many points undecided, but since it was written other important facts bearing on the subject have come to light.

In order that the subject may be complete, I venture, at the risk of repetition, to give a full account of what is known of the matter.

William Cunnington, F.S.A., of Heytesbury, who died December 31st, 1810, shortly after the publication of the first volume of "*Ancient Wilts*," left a number of letters, and copies of letters (now bound in six books), that had been sent, or received, by him during his archæological researches. These, a few years ago, came into my possession. Among them is a copy of a letter in the handwriting of his daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Wyndham, as follows:—

"to H. P. Wyndham, Esqre.

"Heytesbury,

"July 18th, 1801.

"Sir,

"A few days ago Farmer Fricker, of Imber, made an offer to assist me with two or three men to open Bolesbarrow. I therefore accepted his offer and as it proves an interesting barrow, and also another proof in support of your hypothesis that these very large oblong Barrows are Battle Barrows, I trouble you with the following detail.

"Bolesbarrow situated on the highest ground on Heytesbury Downs about midway between the above place and the Village of Imber, is a large oblong Barrow 150 feet long in the base, by 94 feet wide, elevation 10½ feet though it appears much higher. When upon this barrow it appears like an Egg cut in two lengthways, the convex side upwards.<sup>2</sup> This Barrow was probably erected to meet the four cardinal points, it now varies but a few points (allowing for the variations of the needle). We began by making a section of considerable width and length across the Barrow near the East end. After digging to the depth of 2 feet 9 inches we found a Human Skeleton lying S.W. to N.E., *but we found no Urn or Arms* or anything with it except a Brass Buckle and two thin bits of brass. This Skeleton must have been the remains of a stout man as the bones were large, the Thigh Bones measured in the extreme length 20 inches, extreme width from shoulder to shoulder 19 inches, the Bones were very sound and the teeth very perfect.

<sup>1</sup> The Society is indebted to Mr. Cunnington for the kind gift of the plates illustrating this paper.—EDITOR.

<sup>2</sup> The large end to the east.

Towards the centre of the Barrow at about 18 inches deep we found two more Skeletons, these were interred with their heads to the south, one of them lying on his side. On examining the interior parts of the Barrow we found it composed entirely of white Marl Stone till we came to the depth of four feet and a half, where was found a ridge of large stones<sup>1</sup> and flints which extended wider as we worked down.

"At the depth of 10½ feet, the base of the Barrow, we found a floor of Flints regularly laid. On these were the remains of a great many Human bodies, but placed in no regular order. As upon a Skull we found the Back bones and ribs of another Skeleton, and upon the neck of another two Thigh bones.

"It therefore appeared they were thrown together without order, and this great pile of Stones and Flints raised lengthways along the centre of the Barrow over them (I suppose it might extend two-thirds of the length of the Barrow). Afterwards this pile (in form like the ridge of a house) was covered with Marl excavated from the North and South sides of the Barrow the two ends being level with the Plain. Although we had *four men at work for three days*, yet we could not explore more of the base of the Barrow than a space of about six by ten feet (a very small part in proportion to the whole). Yet in this space we found Thirteen Skulls.

"A great many of the bones were very sound and the enamel of the teeth remarkably white. We found a piece of a Skull that appeared to have been cut off by a Sword. It is rather remarkable that we found no arms, urn, or any memorial that may throw light on the Antiquity of the Barrow. In most that I have opened there has been found broken pottery, Charred Wood, and oftentimes Ashes: but here we only found one small piece of Bone that had been burnt, but no other sign of Fire. The Stones that composed so large a part of this ridge over the Bodies are of the same species of Stone as the very large Stones at Stonehenge,<sup>2</sup> what the Country people call Sarsens, by which they understand a Stone that is not quarried. They are often found just under the turf in the vallies in our Downs. They have the appearance of very old Landmarks. I have brought away Ten to my house, one of them which appears to have been broken from the end of a larger Stone has some rude characters upon it, but whether formed by art or the sportings of nature I cannot say, the lines look *something like the lines in the palm* of the hand.

"It appears rather strange that the dead bodies (if of the Victorious Party) should have been interred with so little ceremony as in this Barrow, and if they were the Dead Bodies of an Enemy they should take the pains to pave the bottom of the Barrow and collect such large

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<sup>1</sup> The stones were from about 28lbs. to 200 lbs. weight [in Wm. Cunnington's handwriting].

<sup>2</sup> Since writing the above I discover among them the Blue hard Stone also, ye same to some of the upright Stones in ye inner Circle at Stonehenge [in Wm. Cunnington's handwriting].



Flints and Stones as composed the centre for this must have been a work of considerable labour.

"Since I wrote this letter I have opened the above Barrow at the East of the Skeletons, as also at the West of them, by which I find the Skeletons lay from the East End and much nearer to the centre of the Barrow. At the East End we found the heads and Horns of seven or more Oxen, also a large Cist close to the Skeletons, but owing to the great height of the Barrow the large Stones came rolling down so fast upon us that we were obliged to desist from exploring it further."<sup>1</sup>

In another letter addressed to John Britton and dated Heytesbury, Nov. 8th, 1802, he says:—

"I think I showed you a great variety of the stones found in a large oblong Barrow near this place that are of the same kind with several of those at Stonehenge."<sup>2</sup>

A third letter, bound up with the others, of which the following is an extract, is in the handwriting of Eliza Cunnington, a granddaughter of William Cunnington of Heytesbury. It was written in 1864 and describes the garden of the house at Heytesbury:—

"In front of the house at Heytesbury was a lawn with a very fine pear tree. At the end of the lawn was a large summer house. The walls were constructed of limbs of trees and covered outside with heather and inside with moss. Smaller houses were constructed on either side. On the floor of the largest (*i.e.*, the first-mentioned) was a plan of Avebury formed of large pebbles to represent the stones and the main circle, the two avenues branched off right and left, to the two smaller houses. In the centre of one of these was a circle of pebbles to represent the head of a serpent according to Stukeley, &c. A group of ancient elm trees almost surrounded the structure. A circle of blocks of stone from Boles barrow, near Imber, was placed round a weeping ash at the end of the lawn a few yards from the summer house. By the side of the gravel walk surrounding the lawn was a large block of granite from Dartmoor which formed a convenient seat. It was not, as has been supposed, a stone brought from Stonehenge, but was presented to Mr. Cunnington by Sir Richard Colt Hoare."

A note in pencil, by William Cunnington, F.G.S. (grandson), follows, viz.:—

"Canon Jackson was informed that this stone had been brought from Stonehenge! Anyone who *examined* it would have found that it never belonged to Stonehenge."

After reading these letters I made every enquiry at Heytesbury with the

<sup>1</sup> Extracts from this letter appear in *A. W.*, p. 87, but no reference to the Blue Stone or removal of the stones to Heytesbury. (B. H. C.)

<sup>2</sup> Boles Barrow is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. of Heytesbury and about 14 miles due west of Stonehenge. It is Heytesbury I. in list of Long Barrows of Wiltshire, *W.A.M.*, xxxviii., p. 392, which see for the subsequent history of the Barrow. (B. H. C.)

view of identifying the house and garden, but with no result. Even the oldest inhabitant did not know where William Cunnington had lived. A short time afterwards (1921) the last of his granddaughters died, and amongst her effects was a water colour sketch of an old house (see Plate I.), and on the back of it was written "The house where Grandpapa lived at Heytesbury." With the aid of this picture I was able to find the house and garden. It is now known as No. 108, Heytesbury, and is almost opposite to the entrance gate leading to Heytesbury House. It is now (1923) in the occupation of Mr. Bennett. The house to-day is just as it was in 1806 when Philip Crocker made the sketch and sent it to Wm. Cunnington with the following letter, which is bound up with the rest :—

"Dear Sir,

"I send you the drawing of what may truly be called your seat of domestic comfort and happiness, and where I still wish you many many years continuance. The young ladies must forgive me in introducing them in the subject for considering them as favourite with their good Grandmother I could not relinquish the wish of placing them in the foreground.

"Yours sincerely,

"PHIL. CROCKER."

It was Philip Crocker who made most of the sketches of the antiquities figured in *Ancient Wilts.*

The garden has been altered somewhat and the moss-house (or summer-house) removed, as well as several of the trees. A careful search on two occasions resulted in the discovery of three sarsen stones, and of the block of granite referred to in Eliza Cunnington's description of the garden, but no "Blue Stone."

Early this year (1923) I happened to mention the matter of the "Blue Stone" to Lord Heytesbury and he kindly promised to make enquiries amongst his relatives to find out if they knew anything about it. I was agreeably surprised not long afterwards to receive a letter from Lord Heytesbury saying that he thought he had found the Blue Stone, and if I could meet him he would show it to me. A visit to Heytesbury House resulted in the discovery of the Blue Stone standing upright under a large beech tree on the lawn immediately facing what is now the entrance to the house. (See Plate II.)

This stone stands 2ft. 6in. high, is 2ft. 8in. wide at the point of the broken corner, 2ft. 2in. wide at the top, and 1ft. 4in. thick. It is covered with lichen on the west (left) side. The back, front, and top are smooth. A large piece has apparently been broken off from both sides towards the bottom, otherwise the sides are smooth also. The base has one corner somewhat rounded off. (See Plate III.) It is quite possible that this stone is a part of a larger one and had been either intentionally or accidentally broken off, but it certainly has been dressed on its faces, and is not a rough block as quarried.

Shortly after our visit Lord Heytesbury kindly sent me the following account of the stone that he had received from his aunt, the Hon. Mrs. Hamersley, now living at Salisbury, but formerly at Heytesbury House :—



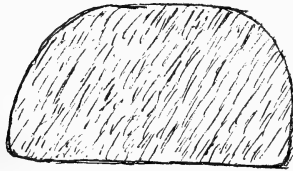
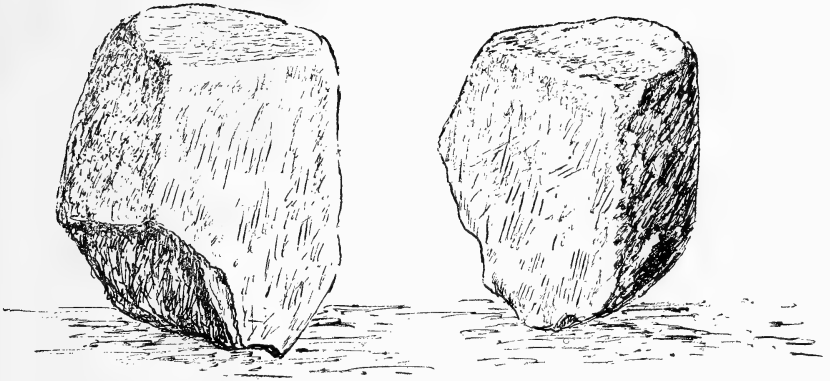
The Blue Stone in Heytesbury House Garden—West side.



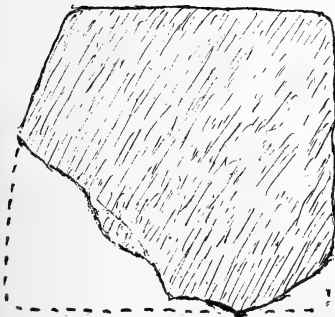
The Blue Stone in Heytesbury House Garden—East side.



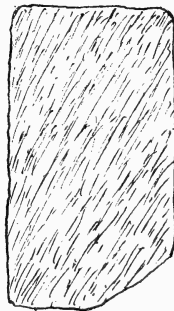
Plate 3.



Cross Section: Top of Stone .



Front Elevation .

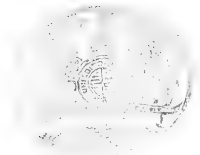


Side Elevation .

Scale:-



Sketch of the Blue Stone in Heytesbury House Garden.



"The stone was removed from the late Mr. Wm. Cunnington's garden at Heytesbury to its present site at Heytesbury House before 1860. It was called the 'Stonehenge Stone' and was placed under the beech tree where it now is."

The fact that it was called the "Stonehenge Stone" doubtless arose from its similarity to the Blue Stones as stated in the letter to Mr. Wyndham.

At the time of my visit a small piece on the left side had been flaked and cracked by the frost and readily came away by the insertion of the blade of a knife. This piece was sent to Dr. H. H. Thomas, of the Geological Survey, for identification, without any hint as to its origin, but merely stating that it was a piece of a block found in Wiltshire many miles from Stonehenge. Dr. Thomas kindly examined it and reported:—

"There is no doubt at all that the specimen you sent me is of the spotted Prescelly type and identical with the spotted Blue stones of Stonehenge. Is it possible it is one of the missing stones of Stonehenge, or do you think it is one that was kept '*en route*'?"

In view of this evidence there can be little doubt that the stone now standing in the grounds of Heytesbury House is the one found by William Cunnington in Boles Barrow.

Since the results of Dr. Thomas's researches have been made known (*see report to the Society of Antiquaries in The Antiquaries' Journal, July, 1923*), it is practically certain that the "foreign" stones of Stonehenge were brought from a distance, and, in all probability, from the Prescelly mountains in Pembrokeshire.

The discovery, therefore, of a Blue Stone in a long barrow has a different and more special significance than it had when my first note on the subject was written in 1920. It must be assumed that the bringing of the stones to Wiltshire was only undertaken on account of some very special value attached to them at the time, and that it is in the highest degree improbable that the undertaking was repeated at different periods, and their acquisition can only be regarded as one event.

The conclusion, therefore, is inevitable that the event of the arrival of Blue Stones in Wiltshire preceded the building of Boles Barrow. If, as is not seriously debated, Boles Barrow, in common with the other long barrows of the district, is of Neolithic age, it shows that the original construction of Stonehenge, from which the arrival of the Blue Stones cannot be separated, also falls within that period. But the original plan of Stonehenge need not, indeed probably did not, include the complicated structure with which we are familiar.

The question has been raised as to whether the stone found in Boles Barrow ever actually formed a part of Stonehenge, or was specially chosen for its funereal purpose and commandeered by the way. This is a question that is not likely ever to be answered with any certainty, and in any case it does not materially affect the real value of the discovery as to the date of the arrival of the Blue Stones.

It is proposed that the Blue Stone at Heytesbury House shall remain where it is and be scheduled under H.M. Office of Works (Ancient Monuments).

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Col. Lord Heytesbury for the valuable assistance he has given in finding the stone and the keen interest he has taken in the matter.

NOTE BY THE REV. G. H. ENGLEHEART, F.S.A.

Perhaps the first thought arising from Mr. Cunnington's paper is of the recompense to him and the gain to archæology from his careful preservation and investigation of the documents described. *O si sic omnes!* That care, aided by good fortune, has forged an unbroken chain of evidence to verify the finding of this stone within a Neolithic barrow, and, by an inference from which there seems no escape, to assign to Neolithic times at least the "foreign" or igneous stone rings of Stonehenge. This is, of course, a corroboration rather than a discovery. It has long been the settled conviction of the best Continental inquirers that the European megalithic monuments as a whole are of a pre-metallic or of the very earliest metallic period (*c.f.* for instance, Déchelette, *Manuel d' Archéologie*, Vol. I., pp. 374 *et seq.*). The evidence yielded so far by the recent excavations at Stonehenge has all gone to support this conclusion. Indeed no metal whatever has been found that can be proved contemporaneous with even the larger and perhaps later erection of the sarsens. The small and solitary stain of bronze found in 1901 may easily be accounted for by a burrowing animal smearing against a stone a decayed coin carried down from the surface. The Neolithic period was, no doubt, of immense duration, with room within itself for constructions and reconstructions widely separated in time.

Furthermore, the story of this stone as told by Mr. Cunnington, may serve to strengthen in an unsought and remarkable way the surmise of Dr. H. H. Thomas (*Antiquaries Journal*, July, 1923,) as to the conveyance of the foreign stones. His arguments for overland carriage (pp. 254, 255) seem overwhelming, and Boles Barrow is in the direct line of the shortest and most obvious route from the home of the stones in Pembrokeshire to Stonehenge. We may then imagine—we are here in the region of guesses—but legitimate guesses—that a stone was accidentally broken in transit somewhere near Boles Barrow, and that the piece or pieces were gathered up, together with sarsen boulders, and used for their central cairn by the raisers of of the barrow. It has been argued from the stone being smooth in part that it may be a dressed stone brought back from Stonehenge. We can conceive that a stone reckoned sacred might be brought from a distance if to serve some monumental purpose. But a heavy object would hardly be carried many miles only to be cast into a rough heap with other common and abundant stones. And it must be taken into account that the foreign stones were not quarried but were picked up as boulders, more or less worn and smoothed by the action of ice and exposure through ages to the weather. Fragments of the exterior or "skin" of the foreign stones thus smoothed occur in the surface soil of Stonehenge, and one at least shows unmistakable ice-striation.

The stone (which seems to have disappeared) of Wm. Cunnington's first letter "with some rude characters upon it . . ." is possibly comparable with the apparently carved sarsen on Chute Causeway, described and illustrated in Dr. Williams-Freeman's "*Field Archæology, &c.*," and both stones



bring to mind the Carnac carvings. This, and the chance of finding other foreign stones, or the rest of the broken one, make a thorough exploration of Boles Barrow very desirable.

NOTE.—The following letter, now in the possession of Mr. R. S. Newall, of Fisherton de la Mere, throws some additional light on this stone. It is a letter from Mr. Wyndham, written in 1802 to Sir R. Colt Hoare on the subject of Boles Barrow, and after describing the appearance of the barrow and the skeletons on much the same lines as in Wm. Cunnington's letter above, he goes on to say:—"The stones that composed so large a part of the ridge over the bodies, which are from 28lbs. to 200lbs. in weight, are similar in substance to many at Stonehenge and are often found peeping out from the turf or just under it, in the vallies of our downs like those near Abury, from whence the immense stones of that Temple and of Stonehenge were probably selected, and it is remarkable that the amazing quantity of large stones in the vicinity of Avebury are constantly found in such vallies where a succession of springs occasionally breaking had gradually carried off the mould and exposed the stones to sight."

"One of the large stones in this barrow and now in the possession of Mr. Cunnington, appeared to have been a part only of a larger stone and visibly broken from it; which, when entire, had a hollow smooth basin formed in it with some strait and deep lines engraved on the outside of the stone. The fragment itself plainly denotes it, tho' people may differ in opinion whether the above circumstances were natural or artificial, but for my own part I have no doubt of the latter."

From this it appears probable that Mr. Wyndham either had other letters from Mr. Cunnington on the subject or had had conversations with him concerning the stones, as the above letter contains information that does not appear in the "Cunnington to Wyndham" letter of July, 1801. It is clear from the context of this letter that the stone referred to is one of the sarsens, and in no way concerns the Blue Stone now at Heytesbury House.

(B. H. C.)

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## NOTES ON A PALIMPSEST BRASS FROM STEEPLE ASHTON CHURCH.

By CANON E. P. KNUBLEY.

The Palimpsest, which is the subject of these notes, is at the back of a copper plate measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.  $\times$   $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. On the face is a Memorial which bears the following inscription :—

On a scroll "Memento Mori," with figure of skull and cross-bones in centre  
 "To the Memory of / Deborah Marks / who Departed this Life / the 8th  
 day of March, 1730. / Aged, 99."

### AND THE DIVIL OVERBALENCED BY THE BIBLE



Who are all resolved to maintain our rights  
 Against the French Pope Divill and all these might  
 Therefore good subjects all with one accord  
 Honour and praise and magnify the Lord  
 Who hath preferred our grati Queen to be  
 From Popery a means to set us free  
 Sold by S. Starley. in Winestreet Brytall

A Palimpsest Brass from Steeple Ashton Church.

The reverse is only a portion of the original engraving, whose size would seem to have been 11in.  $\times$  8½in. What remains of the heading runs:—  
“AND THE DIVIL OVER-BALENCED BY THE BIBLE.” In the right foreground is a group of four persons, namely, a Queen in royal robes, crowned, with naked sword uplifted; to the extreme right, a male figure, wearing a four-pointed crown and ermine robes, and between them two mitred Bishops, the mitre of one being more elaborate than that of the other. In the right background is a primitively drawn building labelled “The Church of Eng. . .” In what was the centre of the original design is a pair of scales. The scale which remains is weighted to ground-level by “The Holy Bible.” Under the cross-beam at different elevations are three legends. What remains of them read:—

“ . . . . ge hell and fetch more weight  
 . . . . shall all be ruin'd quite.”

“If we do not hall  
Our Church will fall.”

And the third, attached to the figure of a monk, whose back is turned to the Bible:—

“burn y<sup>e</sup> heretick book.”

Between the first and second of the legends is a triple cross. Under the picture is the second half of what has been a double column of verses, devoid of all punctuation:—

“Who are all resolved to maintain our rights  
Against the French Pope Divill and all their mights  
Therefore good subjects all with one accord  
Honour and praise and magnifye the Lord  
Who hath preserved our grat . . . . Queen to be  
From Popery a means to set us free”

These lines were followed by the imprint,

“Sold by S Farley in Wine street Bristoll”

All the features that remain of the original design have been mentioned and we are now in the position to make a shrewd guess as to the occupants of the absent up-tilted scale. It no doubt contained a Frenchman, a Pope, and the Devil, and from the mouths of two of these worthies proceeded respectively the first and second of the legends. As the first is imperfect, we venture to suggest a possible reconstruction:—

[“Go imps and fora] ge hell and fetch more weight  
[Or we] shall all be ruin'd quite”

We feel justified in alluding to the Frenchman for three reasons. The Pope of the period, as we shall presently show, was an Italian; France was the enemy of England at that time; moreover, the subject of the first portion of the head-line seems to require more material than could well be

supplied by reference to the Pope alone. In the left foreground of the missing portion of the plate there would be another group, possibly of recalcitrant Roman Catholics, as a pendant to that on the right, and below it would be found the first portion of the lines of verse.

Now let us turn our attention to the imprint of the engraver and publisher, "S Farley in Wine street Bristoll," for here we have the clue to the date of the plate. Samuel Farley was a remarkable man, of whose history Mrs. Herbert Richardson has given many interesting details in the pages of this *Magazine*.<sup>1</sup> We will only mention one or two salient features which have to do with our enquiry. He was established as a printer at Exeter before the close of the seventeenth century and there he remained till 1713. In February of that year we find him at Bristol publishing a newspaper "at my house below the Dolphin in Wine Street" or "at my house near Newgate in Wine Street." But in 1715 he left Bristol for Salisbury, where he printed and published the first Wiltshire newspaper, "*The Salisbury Postman*." This evidence proves that the plate must have been engraved some time between February, 1713, and September, 1715. Now the occupant of the throne of England at the earlier of these dates was Queen Anne, who died 1st August, 1714. This fact reduces the date of the issue of the broadsheet to within a period of eighteen months, namely, between February, 1713, and 1st August, 1714. But the war with France came to an end with the Peace of Utrecht, which was signed 11th April, 1713. When this piece of evidence is taken into account, it will be seen that this work must have been engraved in the spring of 1713.

Having settled the date of production, let us return to the picture. Here we have Queen Anne, rightly portrayed as stout. Accompanying her is her consort, Prince George. The Archbishop is Thomas Tenison, of Canterbury, and the other ecclesiastic is probably Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. The Pope of this period was Clement XI. (Giovanni Francesco Albani.)

There is evidence that the prints from the fragment were taken off after the plate had been used as a memorial, for six holes have been punched out of the plate to receive screws, and two of these account for the mutilation of the phrases "The Church of England" and "our gracious Queen." But further, a Mr. Irvine made the definite statement that copies were taken in 1865.<sup>2</sup> In that year he called attention to this same palimpsest at a meeting of the British Archæological Association. Having fully described the contents of the plate, he said he was led to infer the figures represented to be those of William and Mary (1689—1694). One copy of the palimpsest has been in Steeple Ashton Vicarage since the year named by Mr. Irvine. It bears a pencil note in the handwriting of the Rev. Richard Crawley, a former Vicar, who died in December, 1869.

It only remains to give an account of the cause which led to the discovery of this palimpsest. In 1865 the gallery at the west end of the Church was taken down and a barrel-organ which stood there was removed to the Lady

<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, No. cxxx., Vol. xl., pp. 320, *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxi., pp. 162, 163 (1865). Also quoted in "A List of Palimpsest Brasses," compiled by Mill Stephenson, pp. 188, 189.

Chapel. But, before it was placed in position, the brass to the memory of Deborah Marks was lifted from the floor, and it was then that the subject of this article was found on the under surface of the plate. Mr. Crawley never had it replaced, nor has any subsequent Vicar had the heart to bury this most interesting palimpsest out of sight. Is their conduct worthy of praise or blame?

Steps are, however, now being taken to hang the brass by means of a hinge rivetted to the plate in such a way that both sides can be exposed to view. When ready, it will be placed on the north wall of the Lady Chapel near its original position.

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## NOTES ON WILTSHIRE CHURCHES.

By SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

*(Concluded from p. 306.)*<sup>1</sup>

**Aldbourne.** [26th April, 1858.] A fine large Church, much in need of improvement as regards the internal fittings. It consists of nave with N. and S. aisles and Clerestory, N. and S. Transeptal Chapels, Chancel with N. and S. chapels, Western Tower and South porch. The original work is Early English, but a large portion has been rebuilt in Perpendicular style, of which character is nearly the whole exterior. The north side is of plain flint, partially stuccoed,—the South chancel aisle is of mixed flint and stone, as also the S. Transept & the porch, and the Tower is chiefly of the finest stone masonry, & is remarkably lofty & grand.

The nave has dissimilar arcades,—that on the S. is semi-Norman, of four arches which are pointed with the chevron and billet ornaments, & hoods with hatched and bell ornaments. The northern arches are much plainer,—all the columns circular, with plain moulded capitals, except one indented. The 4th arch communicates with the Transeptal chapels,—the Southern of which has appended an aisle on the West side, ranging with the porch, & opening both to the Transept and aisle by a continuous paneled arch. The aisles are narrow, and there are semi-arches between each aisle & the Transept. The nave is lofty, but has a low pitched roof. The Clerestory is embattled, & has Perpendicular windows of three lights. In the aisles the windows are square headed and Perpendicular,—some of four lights. The walls are coarsely whitewashed within, & the whole area is encumbered with the most frightful irregular pews, &c. At the W. end is a gallery with an Organ erected in 1827. In the Transepts are good three-light Perpendicular windows. In the S. Transept is a mis-shapen (benitier?).

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<sup>1</sup> For the notes on the six Wiltshire Churches, here printed out of their proper order, I am indebted to the kindness of Canon J. M. J. Fletcher, who, whilst editing the Dorset portion of the notes for the Transactions of the Dorset Field Club, from the original note books lent to him from St. Deiniol's Library for that purpose, discovered that these six Wiltshire Churches had by accident been missed by the transcriber in 1909, and most kindly copied them himself and sent me the transcripts. He allows me also to give the following facts as to Sir Stephen Glynne, from his Introduction to the Notes on Dorset Churches. Sir Stephen Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Flint, ninth and last baronet, was born 1807, educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford, succeeded to the title in 1815, was M.P. for Flint Boroughs 1832—1837, and for the County of Flint 1837—1847. He died 1874. Between 1825 and 1874 he visited and made notes on 5530 English Churches, his notes being preserved at St. Deiniol's Library, at Hawarden. Upon his death the Hawarden estate passed to the Gladstone family, William Ewart Gladstone having married his elder sister Catherine.—ED. H. GODDARD.

The arches to the Chancel and Transepts are tall and good Perpendicular on shafts with octagonal caps, resting, on the E. side, on angel brackets bearing shields. Plain pointed arches open from the Transepts to the Chancel chapels. The windows in the Chancel Chapels are good Perpendicular. The Chancel has one lancet window on the S. side of the Sacrarium; but no other indications of early work,—the windows all Perpendicular. It has plain pointed arches opening to the N. and S. chapels; in the jamb of the Northern arch is an opening for an hagnoscope. On the N. side of the Sacrarium is a Perpendicular paneled altar-tomb, with incised figure & inscription of the 15th century. There is also an oblong recess on the S. of the altar. The Font is a poor one, of doubtful character. In the S. Transept is a monument, A. D. 1597, to Thomas Goddard & his wife, three sons & one daughter, the figures kneeling.

The doorway within the S. porch is Norman, having the cylindrical moulding, pellet & chevron ornament. The porch has an upper story & battlement of flint & stone; the outer door Perpendicular & labeled. The porch, chapel, & Transept all range in a line & have flint and stone in the battlement.

The Tower is remarkably fine, of beautiful stone masonry, wholly Perpendicular, three stages in height, with corner buttresses of large projection; on which are canopied niches. The parapet has a paneled battlement, but the pinnacles are incomplete,—the upper part of the buttresses is finely paneled. On the W. side is a four-light window, mutilated and set between niches with crocketed canopies. The belfry windows on each side are of three lights, with rich pierced stone work, the stage below having a similar window of smaller size. The W. doorway is labeled & has paneled spandrils. At the N.E. of the tower is a large turret with paneled parapet.

**Broad Hinton.** St. Peter. [29th April, 1850.] The Church has a nave & Chancel, without aisles, a W. Tower & S. porch. The Chancel is much narrower than the nave. The door within the porch is First Pointed, having a head with corbels of foliage & an impost moulding. There are several other First Pointed features: on the S. of the nave two single and one double lancet, the hoods externally having corbels of foliage. On the N. are the same. The Chancel arch also First Pointed on shafts with square abaci. The Chancel has at the East end a debased window; on the N. three First Pointed lancets; the Eastern double. On the N. is one of lynchnoscopic kind; at the S.W. a small obtuse lancet; on the S. a Priest's door which has an obtuse moulded arch of the same character. Against the N. Wall of the Chancel are some large monuments. In the nave is a trefoil-headed piscina at the S.E. corner near the reading desk, which faces N. The pulpit on the N. a low one of oak, also new. The roofs are plain. The Font has a plain octagonal bowl on a cylindrical stem. Near the S. door is a small arched recess, slightly trefoiled, & which appears to have opened to the outside. The Tower resembles that of Winterbourne Bassett & opens to the nave by a plain continuous open arch. It is of late Third Pointed character of three stages & embattled, having an octagonal turret on the S., also embattled corner buttresses; belfry window of two lights with some stone lattice-work; a W. window of three lights & door below it.

**Chilton Foliott.** [1858.] The Church consists of a nave with S. aisle & Chancel, S. Porch & Western Tower. The whole is in excellent order, &

seems to have undergone recent restoration. Much of the walls are of flint; the South aisle has a stone battlement. The N. side has not been restored, but is embattled & covered with stucco.

The Tower is Early English of early date, but corner buttresses have been added. It consists of three stages, the lowest has had a two-light Perpendicular window inserted; in the next stage is a single lancet; in the belfry story a double lancet, with hood of segmental form having billeted moulding, & somewhat semi-Norman in character. There is a late battlement & four crocketed pinnacles; below the parapet the early corbel table. The windows of the S. aisle are Perpendicular of two lights. On the N. are some of doubtful Decorated character, of three lights. The arcade is Early English of five plain pointed arches, springing from circular columns. The Chancel arch also pointed. The Chancel is embattled, has N. & S. windows, Decorated, of 2 lights; the E. window Perpendicular, of three. There is a good deal of new stained glass. The seats are all open. The Churchyard pretty and quiet, containing some nice headstones in shapes of crosses.

**Heytesbury.** S.S. Peter & Paul. [Oct. 4th, 1848.] A large Church, once Collegiate & still retaining a shadow of its former establishment. The plan is cruciform, with central Tower, the nave having aisles; the Chancel long and spacious. On the S. side of the nave is a porch. There are some good First Pointed portions & some of later date. The roof of the nave is in two divisions, one part higher pitched than the other. The walls are partly of flints, stuccoed; but the Tower is of stone. It is rather low, but divided into two stages, of which the upper is smaller in dimensions, & connected with the lower part by a sloped flagging. The parapet has a plain moulding & in the upper part has a Middle Pointed belfry window. The lower part seems First Pointed & has a lancet window. The West window of the nave is Third Pointed of five lights having a transom; below it a labeled door. The West windows of the aisles are bad & modern. In the N. aisle the windows are of three lights, deprived of tracery. The Clerestory of the nave has Third Pointed windows, square-headed & of two lights. The S. porch has its outer doorway deeply moulded. The North Transept has a very flat end with the window closed; & that of the S. Transept is debased. The nave has on each side an arcade of four pointed arches, lofty and handsome, with large octagonal pillars. The aisles are very narrow; the roof modernised. There is a frightful gallery pew at the East end of the nave which is used for the performance of divine service & cut off from the Chancel. The pulpit is near the W. end.

The four arches under the Tower are fine First Pointed ones, springing from clustered shafts which have fine mouldings. In the E. wall of the S. transept is a First Pointed door. In the N. arch opening to the Transept is an odd (?) stone screen with fan groining. Another screen, of wood, and rather ordinary Third Pointed work, is across the entrance to the Choir. The Choir is good First Pointed & has had aisles or chapels now destroyed. The E. window a triple lancet, with fine shafts having bands, but only the centre light is now open. The lateral windows are single lancets, & the arcades, seen built into the walls, are also First Pointed,—two arches on each side springing from a pier of shafts with corbel in the centre. In these arches debased windows have been inserted. On the S. of the Choir is a



square recess set low with a round piscina. The stalls which remain tolerably perfect are but mediocre.

The Font is a modern one in Third Pointed style & not bad. There are six bells.

**Homington.** S. Mary. [Feb. 20th, 1872.] The Church has nave with north and south aisles, chancel, & a small tower on the S. of the nave. The roof of the nave is of high pitch & tiled, & the tower rises but little above the roof. The whole has been lately renovated & is in good condition. The material chiefly flints with stone dressings & buttresses & partly chequered. The arcades on the N. & S. by no means correspond. The arcade of the nave on the N. has four low pointed arches on short octagonal pillars. The S. aisle appears to be new, & is divided from the nave by two higher pointed arches on octagonal pillars, & another pointed arch opens to the tower. The West window is Perpendicular of four lights; beneath which is a doorway in square frame with quatrefoiled spandrils. The windows of the nave are all Perpendicular, some square-headed of two lights, and new or renovated. The Chancel arch is pointed, rising from the wall. The Chancel has an Eastern triplet & single lancets N. & S.; those on the S. have trefoil heads. On the S. is a piscina with octagonal bowl under a pointed arch. The font is new; the seats open & the Chancel laid with tiles. All is in good order. The small tower has a battlement & is divided by one string. The belfry windows oblong, of two square-headed lights. Chancel 22 long, 11.4 wide; Nave 39 long, 36 wide.

**Ramsbury.** [21st April, 1858.] A large Church, without much elegance or interest, consisting of a nave with N. & S. aisles, chancel with North Chapel, South Porch, & large low Tower at the West end. The nave and aisles are very wide. The arcades are each of four pointed arches, of which the two western are sharper and taller than the others. The piers are large and massive, composed of four quasi pilasters with imposts; but one pier near the W. is octagonal. The Clerestory has square-headed Perpendicular windows of three lights. Most of the windows are Perpendicular with depressed arches, but one on the N. may be decorated. The Chancel arch resembles the others of the arcades. The southern windows are Decorated and segmental. The Chancel is very long and extends beyond the S. Chapel. The East window of five lights set rather high in the wall; the N. & S. windows are of three lights. On the N. side of the Chancel is a good Perpendicular tomb, with canopy of ogee form, and the sides of the tomb paneled. The North Chapel is in a neglected dirty state & is divided from the aisle of the nave by a pointed arch on half octagonal columns. The East window of this Chapel is large, of six lights, with transom, but closed & having a niche in its jamb. Between this Chapel and the chancel is a wall partition.

The external walls are stuccoed & there are no parapets except to the N. Chapel which is embattled. The South porch is plain. The Tower is large & low, embattled, & with a huge square turret at the S.E. & large heavy buttresses. The West window is of doubtful character and the doorway is continuous. There is a West gallery and organ. The roof has pierced spandrils. Over the East window in the gable is some sculpture, two shields, a head, and a cross.

## THE METHOD OF ERECTING THE STONES OF STONEHENGE.

By E. HERBERT STONE, F.S.A.

A consideration of the methods which might have been employed by the builders in setting out the work on the ground, raising the upright stones, and placing the lintels in position.<sup>1</sup>

### I.—GENERAL NOTES.

*Order of Erection.*—For the erection of the present structure of Stonehenge it is probable that the work was carried out in the following order:—

- (1) The five great sarsen trilithons.
- (2) The outer circle of sarsen stones.
- (3) The inner horseshoe of blue stones.
- (4) The inner circle of blue stones.

The present paper deals only with the methods which might have been employed for the erection of the outer circle of sarsen stones. The reader is asked to suppose that the great trilithons of the sarsen horseshoe had already been erected by similar means as far as applicable. The erection of the comparatively small blue stones would not have been a matter of any difficulty.

*The Illustrations.*—The photographs are taken from large working models, by means of which the operations as here described connected with the raising of the stones of Stonehenge have been rehearsed step by step in full detail. The models are correctly made to scale 1 inch to 1 foot (*i.e.*, one-twelfth of full size). A small figure is introduced in the different views to give an idea of scale. This figure represents (to scale) a Neolithic man 5ft. 6in. in height.

*Weights.*—The weights adopted for the purpose of this paper are calculated from the average dimensions of the actual stones at Stonehenge, taking the weight of sarsens at  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet to a ton. Based on these results the *average* weights of the sarsen stones of the outer circle at Stonehenge have been taken as: uprights, 26 tons each; lintels,  $6\frac{2}{3}$  tons each.

*Man-Power.*—The man-power of a Neolithic man is taken as follows:—Effective strength for a short vertical lift, 224 pounds (1/10th ton); effective weight on the end of a lever, 112 pounds (1/20th of a ton); effective pull in hauling a rope, 56 pounds (1/40th ton).

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<sup>1</sup> This paper contains the substance of an address to the Wiltshire Archæological Society, at the Marlborough Meeting, on July 31st, 1923, being illustrated by the models of which photographs are here given. It was printed in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 2nd, 1923, and also appeared translated into Danish in the Danish paper *Nationaltidende* (National Intelligence), Dec. 16th, 1923.—[EDITOR.]

*Ropes.* The pull on the ropes for each operation is calculated by the ordinary methods of diagrams of forces, and is checked in each case by actual experiment on the model with a spring balance having a scale graduated in the proper ratio. In the photographs only one or two ropes are shown for each operation. It will be understood, however, that several ropes would generally have been used in practice; the number of ropes required to take any particular load would of course depend on the size of rope employed. For the sort of rope that the Neolithic men might have been able to make and use, it is estimated that a rope of 1 inch in diameter might (as a *working* load) take the pull of a gang of about sixteen men (say 8 cwt.), and a rope of 1½ inch diameter might be suitable for a gang of about 36 men (say 18 cwt.).

*Labour and Superintendence.*—The paper describes simple methods by which the work of erecting the stones might have been accomplished, without difficulty, by a primitive people under the immediate guidance and supervision of an expert who possessed the requisite qualifications as an architect and engineer.

The engineer who designed Stonehenge, and devised the methods by which the work of erection might be carried out, must have been a man of extraordinary ability—the Archimedes of his time. He was perhaps the man from whom the legend of Merlin had a remote origin; but who he was, and whence he came, we shall never know. He was probably a foreigner—"a wise man from the East." But under such highly efficient superintendence there was nothing in the mere manual labour required for the work which could not have been done by the most primitive people in Neolithic (or even in Palæolithic) times.

## II.—PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

*General Conditions.*—For the erection of the sarsen stones of the outer circle of Stonehenge the builders could have had no hesitation in deciding that the work must be done from the outside. The area within the circle was to a great extent occupied by the five great trilithons already erected; and even if this had not been the case, the space was inconveniently confined for the extensive operations now to be undertaken. Moreover, as stone by stone the erection proceeded, the access to the interior of the circle would become more and more restricted.<sup>1</sup>

For the purpose of the following description it is therefore assumed that the stones, already roughly shaped at the quarries,<sup>2</sup> were on delivery deposited in convenient positions outside the circle, each stone being placed opposite the site it was intended to occupy when erected.

Here the stones were finally dressed and made ready for erection.

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<sup>1</sup> That the sarsen stones for the outer circle were, as a matter of fact, erected from the outside is clear from the report by Colonel Hawley, published in the *Antiquaries Journal*, January, 1921, page 22.

<sup>2</sup> Throughout this paper the term "quarry" is to be understood to mean the parent boulder or boulders from which the sarsen stones for Stonehenge were obtained.

Before the actual erection could be put in hand, we must, however, realise that a great deal of preliminary work had to be done in preparing the ground—marking out the sites for the stones—making experiments—rehearsing the various operations—and as far as practicable, foreseeing and providing for difficulties which would certainly occur in dealing with such a stupendous and novel an undertaking.

*Setting out the Sites.* The first operation was to prepare the ground by laying out a circular strip, about 12 or 15 feet in width, which would contain the sites for the erection of the uprights. This circular strip of ground was levelled as carefully as practicable and rammed hard and smooth.

The upright sarsen stones, as obtained from the quarry, generally had one face fairly smooth and flat, but the other sides were more or less rough and irregular. The stones, moreover, differed in thickness. It was therefore decided to erect the stones with their best flat sides facing inward (towards the centre), and to arrange that these inner faces of the stones should stand (as tangents) against the setting out circle.

The centre of the circle had already been fixed by a round stake driven into the ground. A cord was provided having a loop at one end for the centre stake, and at the other end a sharp-pointed peg by means of which (with the cord as radius) a circle could be scribed or scratched over the strip of ground already prepared for marking out the foundations. This setting out circle was of course marked while the ground was clear, before the trilithons were erected. The circle so described had a radius of  $48\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and thus indicated the positions of the inner faces of the stones. The axis, or main centre line, had already been determined.

The circle was then divided into 30 equal parts, and the space allotted to each stone was carefully marked out. The average width allowed for each stone was about 7 feet, but the stones varied in width. It was therefore decided to erect each stone with its centre in the *middle* of the space provided for it, so that any difference would be confined to the space on each side of that individual stone, and would not affect the final closing of the circle.

*Experiments and Rehearsals.*—Meantime we may suppose that gangs of selected workmen were employed in rehearsing as far as practicable the various operations incidental to the erection, and several methods were no doubt tried and abandoned.

The strength of ropes of sizes suitable for different operations had to be ascertained. For this purpose one end of the rope under experiment might be tied to a tree, and the number of men pulling at the free end increased until the rope broke. Thus the man-power to be used on the work with each size or sort of rope would be determined, after allowing a margin for safety.

These rehearsals would be continued until each gang was thoroughly efficient in its special department of the work, and it was felt that all contingencies had as far as possible been ascertained and provided for.

The undertaking was a bold departure from anything hitherto attempted; and the erection, with the appliances possible in those days, presented a series of problems of extraordinary difficulty, involving an amount o

forethought and mechanical ability of a very high order. The engineer must have had an extremely anxious time until the first pair of upright stones had been erected and the lintel safely placed thereon.

### III.—ERECTING THE UPRIGHT STONES.

The process of erecting the upright stones is illustrated by Figs. 1 to 4.

*Determination of Levels.*—The stones varied in length, but it had to be arranged that the tops of the stones (forming the seatings for the lintels) should, after erection, be as nearly as possible at a uniform level throughout. The foundations had therefore to be varied in depth according to the lengths of the stones. The average height from present ground level to top of upright stone is 13ft. 6in.

The uniform height (measured from the top) was marked on each stone after it had been dressed. The length of stone extending below this mark gave the depth required for the foundation pit below the ground level datum. The foundation pit was then dug in the chalk rock to the depth thus determined.

*Foundation Pits.*—The bottom of the foundation pit was carefully excavated as nearly as possible to the shape to correspond with the form of the bottom of the stone, and thus secure a stable foundation.

The inner side of the pit, (*i.e.*, the side towards the centre) was dug down with a vertical face tangent to the setting out circle already marked out on the ground. The opposite (outer) side of the pit was formed to a slope or ramp at an angle preferably about 1 to 1 (*i.e.*, 45 degrees). The width of the pit was made somewhat greater than that of the stone to allow sufficient clearance and space for packing.

*Placing the Stone in position.*—Extending outwards from the sloping side of each foundation pit the ground was brought to the proper level, rammed hard, and finished to an even flat surface to form a platform or floor to receive the stone. The stone, supported on rollers, with its best flat face upwards, was then traversed on to this floor, end on towards the foundation pit (*see* Fig. 1).

By rolling the stone backwards or forwards the point was ascertained at which the stone would just balance on a roller near its centre (*i.e.*, just below the centre of gravity). This balancing position for the roller was marked on the stone. The leading roller was then placed in a position (ahead of this mark) such, that when the stone was rolled forward it would just overbalance and tip itself into the foundation pit at the proper place (*see* Fig. 2). A stake was driven into the ground on each side to stop the roller at the right distance, and thus secure the most efficient tip.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This tip process may appear somewhat complex in description. By actual experiment, however, with the large scale model constructed by the author, the process is seen to be quite simple and automatic. The stone practically takes care of itself, and when the forward roller reaches the stop the stone tips itself into the pit.

It is important that the stone should *tip* on to the hard bottom of the foundation. If the stone were to *slide* down the ramp it would scrape some earth before it, which would prevent the stone resting solid on the hard chalk bottom, and would, moreover, improperly raise the level.

Should now any re-adjustment be required, or some modification of the foundation be found advisable, the stone can be readily recovered. Ropes would be attached to hold the stone back and keep it from slipping, and with the weight of a few men at the top end as a counter-balance, the stone (balanced on the forward roller) would be tipped backwards to a horizontal position and rolled back out of the way.

*Raising the Stone.*—A pair of shear legs is now placed in a position suitable for raising the stone, and temporarily secured by guy ropes. The feet are inserted in holes in the chalk rock to prevent slipping (*see* Fig. 3). The total weight of the shear legs, with cross-bars complete, is about  $21\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. When lying flat on the ground the force (vertical) required to raise the top end is about  $9\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

Before the stone is tipped a cross bar is lashed to its underside close to the top end (*see* Fig. 2). From each end of this cross-bar a rope sling is taken to a corresponding cross-bar near the top of the shear legs. The cross-bar of the shear-legs is placed at such height as will cause the slings to get the most effective pull on the stone—*i.e.*, the pull of the slings is at right angles to the plane of the tipped-up stone (*see* Fig. 3).

To prevent it slipping, the cross-bar is not only securely lashed to the shear-legs, but is also supported on each leg by the stump of a cut off branch.

The stone is now raised to a vertical position by ropes pulling from the top of the shear legs (*see* Fig. 4). While the stone is being raised it is guided and restrained by guy ropes. The pull on the stone being taken from the ends of its cross-bar also tends to keep it from getting askew.

For a stone of average weight of about 26 tons, the pull on the ropes from the top of the shear legs to raise the stone to its upright position is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tons, requiring a force of about 180 men.

*Proper closing secured.*—It will be observed that with the method of working as described above, the position of each stone, and the level of its top, are determined independently. Any error in the position or level of any individual stone is therefore not carried on, and the proper closing of the circle at the end of the operations is secured.

On this system, moreover, it is clear that the operations of founding and erecting the stones can, if desired, be carried out at different parts of the circle at the same time without any liability to error.

#### IV.—PUTTING THE LINTELS IN PLACE.

The process of raising a lintel stone and putting it in place on the tops of the uprights is illustrated by the photographs (figs. 5 to 8).

*The Mound and Ramp.*—An earth bank is thrown up around the pair of upright stones on which a lintel is to be placed. The top of the bank is dressed off evenly and well rammed to form a level working floor or platform a few inches below the tops of the upright stones. To avoid danger

of tilting the stones, the earth bank must completely surround them, so that the pressure against the stone may be the same on all sides.

The slopes of the earth bank may be as steep as the natural "angle of repose," say about 40 degrees, or 5 vertical to 6 horizontal. The outer slope is formed to an even ramp, brought to a smooth surface, and rammed hard, to make a track up which the lintel is to be hauled.

On the opposite side two vertical posts, made of the trunks of small trees, are inserted while the bank is being made up. The tops of these posts are to form "bollards" for attaching the ends of the hauling ropes.

*Forming the Mortises.*—The work of throwing up the earth bank and finishing the floor and the ramp would occupy a good many weeks. Meantime the mortise hollows would be made in the lintel stone, from careful measurement, to suit the pitch of the tenons already formed on the pair of upright stones erected.

*Conditions to be met.*—The process of placing the lintel on the tops of two adjacent uprights is complicated by the tenons and mortises by which the lintel is secured to the uprights, and further by the toggle joint at each end of the lintel, by which it is secured to its two neighbours.

*Arrangement of Timbers.*—The longitudinal bearer timbers rest on the levelled floor on the top of the bank. Across these bearers rest the two roller timbers, for which the bearer timbers provide an even and efficient track, and distribute the weight. An extra bearer timber is temporarily laid under the front ends of the rollers to take the additional pressure due to the delivery of the stone.

It will be seen that a lintel stone lying on the rollers can be readily traversed endways, clear of the tenons, to engage the toggle joint of the neighbouring lintel already in place. If now, when in this position, the rollers are removed, the lintel will fall on to its seat on the tops of the upright stones.

*Sequence of operations.*—The succession of operations for hauling the lintel stone up the bank and placing it in its position on the tops of the upright stones is illustrated by Figs. 5 to 8.

*Fig. 5.*—The mound complete, showing the levelled floor or platform at top, and the ramp up which the lintel stone is to be hauled. The lintel stone which had already been placed in position in the course of the previous series of operations is seen towards the left of the platform. The bearer timbers and rollers are in position on the platform.

*Fig. 6.*—The bearer timbers and the rollers are packed tight with earth, watered and rammed hard to prevent them from shifting when the lintel stone is delivered. This earth packing almost covers the rollers, leaving only about an inch of their upper surfaces exposed.

Above this earth packing two timber bolsters are placed temporarily to take the "rub" of the ropes. The bolster next the ramp is kept from shifting by a stake at each end, driven in to the earth of the mound. The hinder bolster rests against the bollards.

The lintel stone is shown in process of being "parbuckled" up the ramp. The fixed end of each hauling rope is secured to one of the bollards. Each hauling rope takes a double turn round the stone to give a grip for rolling. To facilitate rolling, a half tree trunk and other subsidiary packing is lashed on to each broad face of the stone.

The free end of each rope, from the upper side of the rolling stone, passes over the two timber bolsters at the top of the bank. The ropes are greased, and run over the bolsters with scarcely appreciable friction. The stone rolls freely up the ramp, and there is no tendency to drag or dig into the earth surface. It is purely a rolling action. The rolling lintel stone acts in effect as a sort of pulley.

It will be observed that only half the weight comes on the hauling end of the ropes—the other half being continually supported by the fixed ends of the ropes attached to the bollards.

The lintel stone weighs about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  tons, the timber packing about  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton; giving a total weight of about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  tons. The pull on the hauling ropes to roll this up the ramp is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons, requiring a force of about 100 men.

When the stone arrives near the top of the ramp the hauling ropes rise free above the bolster, which is then removed, and the stone, continuing its journey, is landed on the top of the rollers.

*Fig. 7.*—The lintel, delivered on the top of the bank, rests on the rollers. It is shifted with levers, if necessary, to get it into its proper position.

The earth packing is now removed from the rollers, leaving them free to operate. The lintel stone is then rolled endways to engage in the toggle joint of the neighbouring lintel already in place. The mortise hollows on the underside of the lintel stone are now exactly over the corresponding tenons on the tops of the upright stones.

*Fig. 8.*—On each side of the lintel stone a double lever is placed in position, using the bearer timber as a fulcrum. A slight downward pull on the tail of each lever takes the weight of the stone off the rollers, which are then withdrawn. The lintel stone is now entirely supported by the levers. The weight of four men at the end of each lever suffices to take the weight of the lintel stone.

The rollers having been withdrawn, the tail end of each lever is allowed to rise steadily, and the lintel is thus lowered on to its seat. The operation is then complete.

The levers and bearing timbers are now removed. The part of the earth bank no longer required is dug away, and the material shifted to the next place, leaving the pair of uprights with lintel in place standing free.

*Placing the last lintel.*—When the last lintel stone has to be put in position (to complete the circle), there will be a lintel already in place at each end of it. To meet this special case a suitable modification of the arrangements described above can be made without difficulty.



ERECTING THE UPRIGHT STONES.

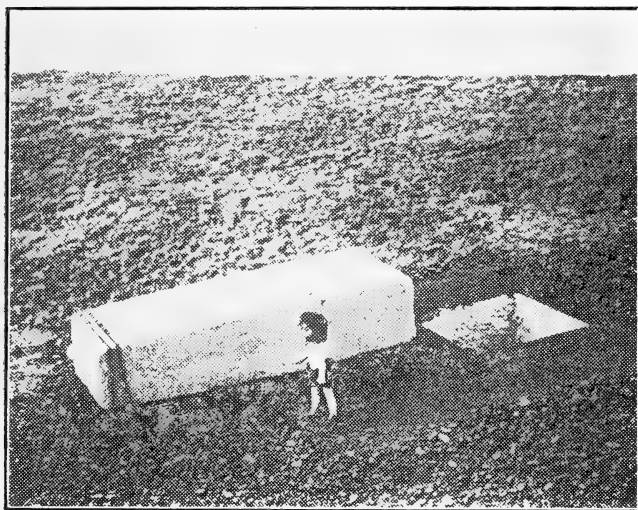


Fig. 1.—One of the uprights delivered ready for erection.



Fig. 2.—The upright tipped into the foundation pit.

ERECTING THE UPRIGHT STONES.

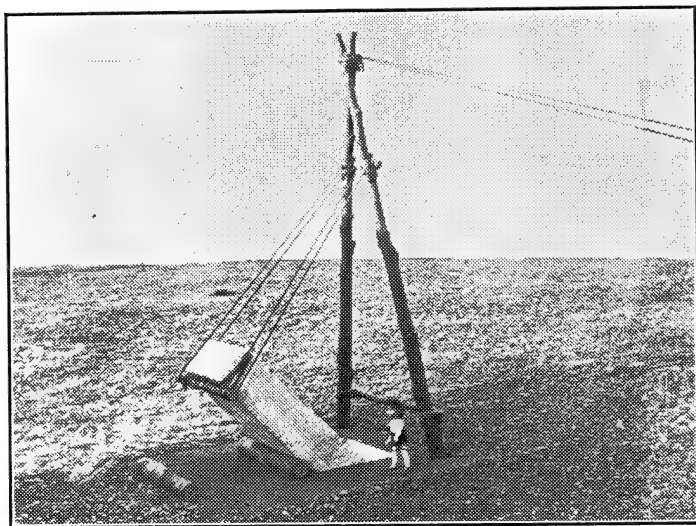


Fig. 3.—Shear legs ready for raising the upright.

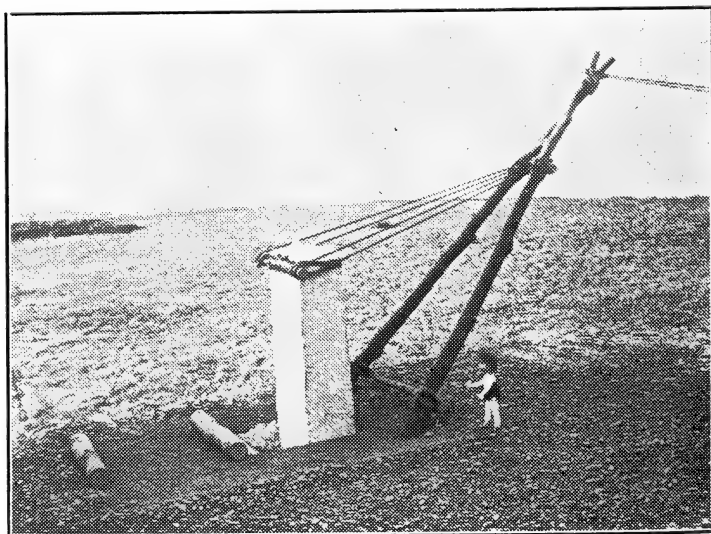


Fig. 4.—The upright raised to erect position.

PUTTING THE LINTELS IN PLACE.

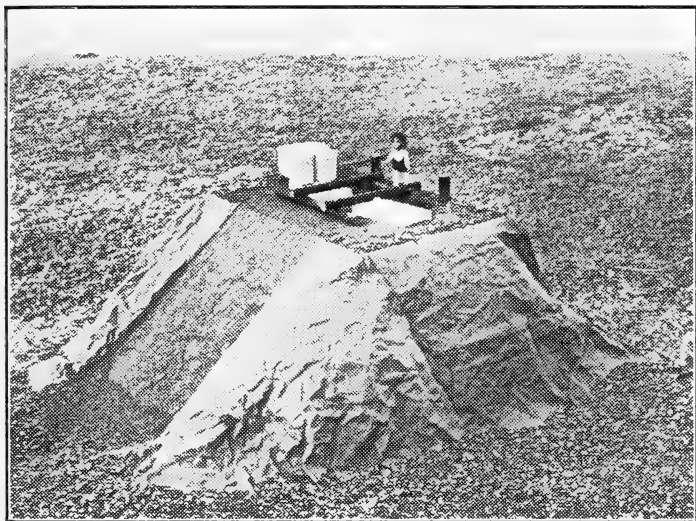


Fig. 5.—Bearer timbers and rollers in position.

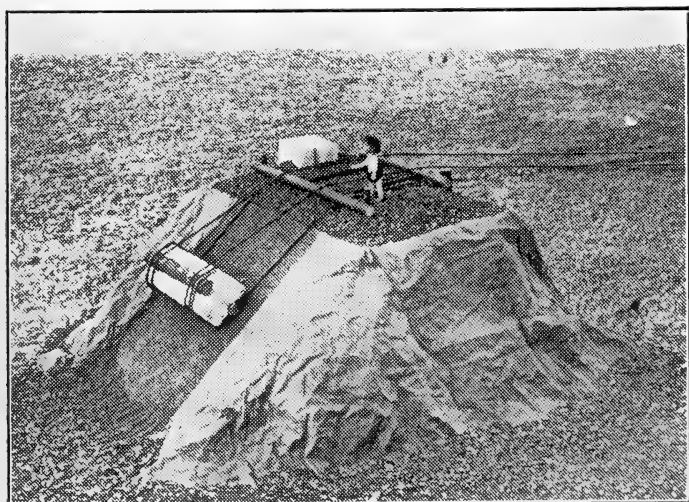


Fig. 6.—Hauling the lintel up the ramp.

## PUTTING THE LINTELS IN PLACE.

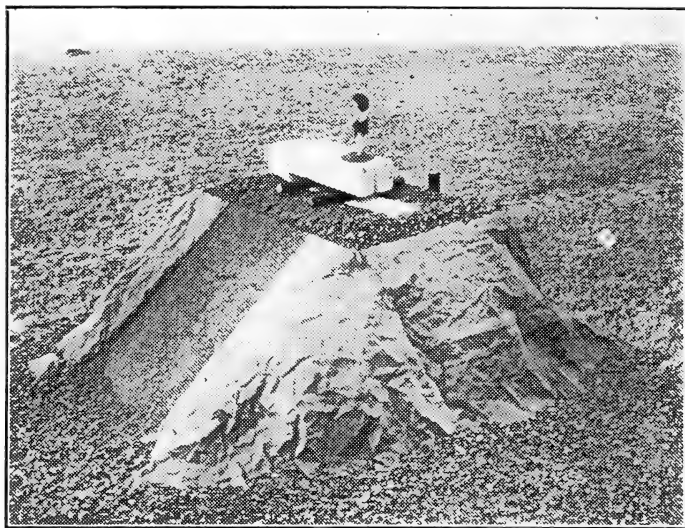


Fig. 7.—The lintel traversed on the rollers.

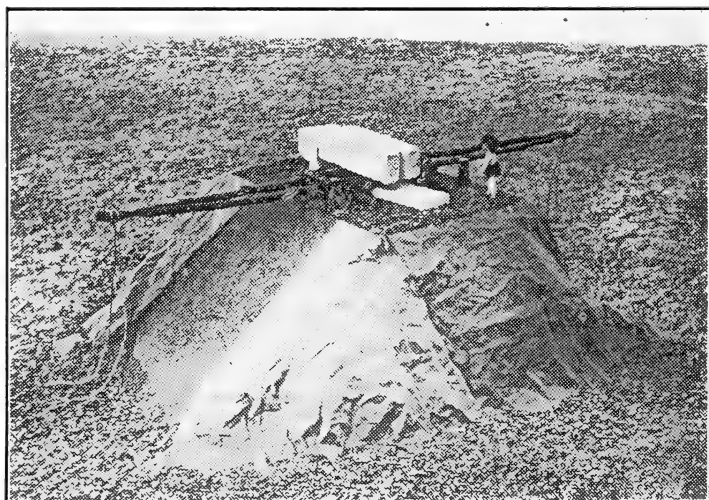
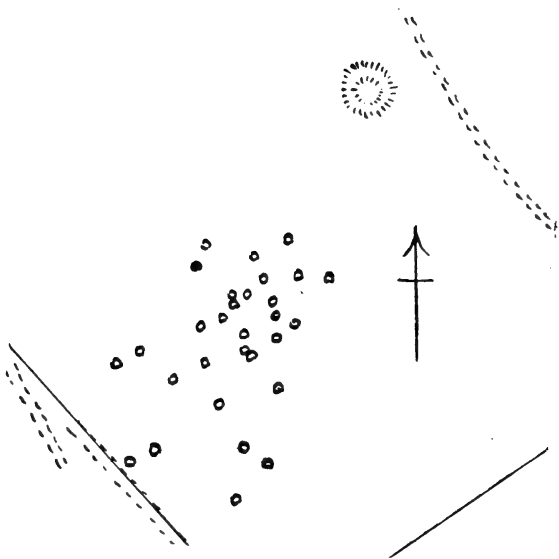
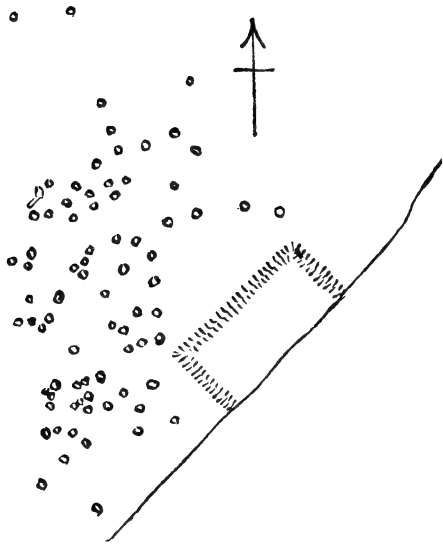


Fig. 8.—Double levers in position for lowering the lintel.





Plans of two groups of Pits on Fifield Bavant Down. Upper figure the Eastern site, lower figure the Western site.

[Traced on the 25 inch Ordnance Map, Sheets lxx. 6 and lxx. 5, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.]

## AN EARLY IRON AGE SITE ON FIFIELD BAVANT DOWN.

By R. C. C. CLAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

One evening in May, 1922, standing by the side of Barrow II. (Goddard's List) and looking across the coombe that divides Fifield Bavant Down into an eastern and a western portion, I noticed the large number of lynchets and balks<sup>1</sup> on the opposite slope. I walked over to this area, and in the ploughed field that runs up to the down found many pot-boilers and a few small fragments of black hand-made pottery. On the edge of the downland I saw a few depressions in which the grass was greener than that around. I opened these depressions, twenty-one in number, in the following August and proved them to be pits. The remaining fifty-six on this, the eastern portion of Fifield Bavant Down, showed no surface depressions and were located by sounding with a heavy rammer. This method was so accurate that the exact outlines of each hole could be determined and much unnecessary digging avoided. Across the coombe, on the western half of this down, I found thirty more pits of similar character and containing similar objects. A few showed depressions on the surface. These situated just south of Barrow II. were evidently an extension of the seventy-seven on the opposite ridge, 800 yards distant.

There can be no doubt that some of them were used as dwellings; others perhaps for storage purposes. Nothing except a few pot-boilers, a few fragments of sandstone, and perhaps a small worn shard of pottery was ever found between the pits, although we trenched down to the "hard" in several places. The presence of hard puddled floors, of floors paved with limestone slabs, of patches of scorched walls, of hearths of sandstone and of clay on the floors, and the character of the relics suggest that some were dwelling pits. These often had one or two smaller pits without puddled floors and usually with steps, or a ramp, close to them. The former must have been entered by means of ladders, for the chalk walls could be traced unbroken to within a few inches of the turf. The storage pits proper had steps in their walls so that heavy loads could be carried into them on the shoulders. It is much easier to carry large weights up and down steps than up and down ladders.

The majority of the pits were originally "beehived"—of the shape of a truncated cone—the diameter of the floor being greater than that of the

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<sup>1</sup> In view of the theory put forth by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford that the rectangular or chessboard type of lynchets and balks represents the old Celtic type of cultivation, which continued throughout the Roman period, whilst the parallel strip lynchets were introduced by the Saxons, it is worth noting that the lynchets and balks here mentioned are distinctly of the former type, thus supporting Mr. Crawford's contention.

top. Some, as No. 47, were found on excavation to be of this form. Others, that appeared to be straight sided, contained a mass of very white chalk on or near the floor, whilst the sides were weathered from the bottom upwards for about half the height. Above this the chalk was unweathered. I think it is very probable that this white chalk found at the bottom came from the overhanging upper half of the walls. Taken as a whole the pits were circular in cross section; the most striking exception being No. 32, which was rectangular. At Worlebury the most frequent shape was that of a rough rectangle or triangle. In that case the natural fracture of the rocky sub-soil would be square or angular; another example of the rough material governing the shape of the finished article. If they had been made circular, the labour and time spent on their manufacture would have been doubled.

We were fortunate enough to find two unfinished pits, Nos. 50 and 61, which enabled us to form an opinion as to the method of their primary excavation. No. 50 was 3ft. 7in. deep and 2ft. 7in. wide. The loose filling of unweathered chalk rubble was mixed with a certain amount of earth from the top soil. The floor was uneven and the walls rough. We found it quite easy to deepen the pit by removing the stratified chalk from the floor by means of a hard piece of wood or an iron awl. The filling contained three fragments of pottery and two of bone and had evidently been put back very soon after the pit was abandoned. The constructor must have excavated this pit so far by lying on the ground and working in this position. When the pit was about 3ft. 6in. deep, that is to say when the man could no longer reach the bottom, he would get into it and enlarge the walls all round. The most natural shape would be circular with the diameter equal to the length of his arm. To make the pit rectangular would entail more labour and time. We found that the pit could be widened by two methods. If each projecting angle in the chalk was hammered with a stone or a heavy piece of wood—the blow falling at an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  to the plane of the walls—the result was that lumps of chalk flaked off leaving a flat surface beneath the angle. This method was quick and efficient. The alternative was to use a chisel or wedge. Some fragments of chalk bore marks which might have been caused by such tools, but no evidence was found that deer horn picks were used. The floor could be deepened as soon as the pit was wide enough to work in. It usually happened that sooner or later a vein of flint was reached. It was in the majority of cases a thin one and was cut through without much difficulty. Sometimes, however, the flints were large and strongly embedded. Then the sharp projections were knocked off and a floor made at that level. If the result was not good, puddle was rammed down until all the sharp corners were covered. Many of the floors sloped towards the centre; possibly for drainage purposes. No. 16, an obvious storage pit, possessed a floor so smooth that it must have been rubbed down. This may have been done to facilitate shovelling. There was a gutter, 6in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in transverse section, running across it from north to south.

Only 48 % of the pits possessed steps or ramps. The remainder must have been entered by means of ladders. There were no signs of any of the steps having been covered with wood as Pitt Rivers found at Woodcuts,



nor were there any long sloping ramps. Never more than two steps were found in any pit. Sometimes, as in Nos. 41 and 81, one step was above the other; sometimes, as in No. 60, one was below and to the side of the other. In no case were the steps so made that one could walk down into a pit. It was more a question of jumping from step to step.

No encircling bank or ditch was found around any of the pits. The absence of the former is explained by the fact that in pre-Roman times the pits were filled in by hand. None of them had silted up. If they had, the tops would have been bell-mouthed and one would not have straight clean walls reaching to within a few inches of the turf line. The fact that the six or seven pieces of Romano-British pottery were all found above the 1ft. 3in. stratum proves that prior to the Roman era the pits were filled up. It is probable that, after the village was deserted, the land was used for grazing by a people who lived at some little distance away. Probably some of their sheep or oxen had fallen into one of the pits and in consequence of this they had filled in the pits with the heaps of rubbish lying around them. In No. 16 we found the whole skeleton of a sheep on the floor. It had all the appearance of having fallen in and broken its neck. Nos. 3, 37, and 38 contained little else but pot-boilers, and Nos. 14 and 99 were filled up with large unburnt flints with a few handfuls of earth added to them. These flints, weighing four or five pounds apiece, could not have silted in. Supposing they had, we should have found a quantity of fine earth or chalk rubble filling the spaces between the stones. For some time we could not understand why, in some pits, fine earth or chalk rubble was on one side and large stones limited almost entirely to the other half. The explanation is that they were filled in from one side. By experiment we found that if we shovelled back a mixture of large stones and fine earth, the stones—being the heavier—rolled down to the opposite side, whilst the fine earth remained on the side nearest the shoveller.

As a rule the walls were comparatively smooth. Those that were rough shewed no signs of ever having been lined with clay. Akerman, in his description of the pits at Standlake, said that in one he found part of a clay lining and that he considered a lining was necessary in every pit to enable the walls to maintain their upright position. In one pit we certainly found some lumps of clay lying in pockets in the walls, but similar lumps were scattered all through the filling, and the presence of the former may be accidental. The weathered condition of some of the walls is a strong argument against their having been lined.

We have definite knowledge as to the structure of the roofs. Quantities of daub showing the marks of wattle were found—the most productive pits being Nos. 70, 71, and 104. (See Plate VIII., Figs. 10, 11, 12, 13). Boughs of birch and hazel were laid with their larger ends meeting and bound together over the centre of the pit. They varied in thickness from  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. There was no central pole, as in the pits at Casterley Camp. It would have made movement within the pits very restricted. Besides, we sought without success for some central hole in the floors in which the butt of the pole could have been fixed. The radiating boughs or rods forming the

skeleton of the roof were secured by laying other sticks across them. There was no indication of any true hurdle work or interlacing. This framework was firmly smeared over its upper surface with a daub of clay and chalk to which a few small fragments of flint were added. It was pressed in between the sticks and then smoothed with the fingers. Several specimens clearly show the marks of the fingers and thumb. (See Plate VIII., Fig. 13.) This layer varied in thickness from one inch near the centre to three inches at the edges. It reached to the ends of the branches which extended well beyond the margins of the pit. The edges of the roof were embedded upon a layer of straw or fine brushwood. Marks of this are seen on many specimens. Through this border were driven at close intervals stout stakes of 1½ in. to 1¾ in. diameter. These fixed the roof and prevented it being moved by wind. Many examples of this were found together in one pit. (See Plate VIII., Fig. 10.) It is very probable that around these stakes was heaped up a bank of the chalk that was excavated during the construction of the pit. No. 77, which apparently belonged to the tribal ironworker, was situated on the east of the village, 50ft. from the nearest dwelling. In other words it was on the lee side, away from the prevailing S.W. winds. This suggests that they feared that the sparks from his furnaces and fires might ignite the village. The wattle and daub roofs were almost certainly covered over with a layer of straw or dried grass. Experience would have taught them that such a covering would prevent frost from splitting the daub. In several pits we found just above the floor a layer of straw ashes from 6in. to 1ft. 6in. in depth. This was lying on the top of broken pots and other relics. We could plainly see the straw in the ashes, but grain was found in only two pits. Examples of this are Nos. 70 and 104. These were not storage pits, for no one would be so senseless as to leave several pots, loom weights, spindle whorls, and combs at the bottom of a pit and then fill it up with straw. The most productive pits, in fact the only really productive ones, were those that had a deep layer of vegetable ash on the floor. There can be no doubt that these caught on fire and that the roof fell in and smashed the pots on the floor. Burnt daub showing the marks of wattle was commonly found in a rough layer on top of or amongst the ashes. If it had not been baked by the burning of the roof it would not have been so well preserved. In some fillings we had evidence of unbaked or imperfectly baked daub, not much more than a yellowish powder remaining.

It is most probable that the ledge between the top of the pit and the roof was utilised as a shelf on which the inhabitants kept their pots and other possessions.

Between Kurna and Amara, in Mesopotamia, there is a tribe of Arabs who live in pit dwellings for the sake of coolness. They use this ledge as a store cupboard. Their pits are dug out of clay and are generally rectangular and 8ft. to 10ft. deep. They climb down a ladder to get into them. A trench is dug round the top of the pit and in it they plant a large and stiff species of reed. These are tied by their tops into bundles of five or six. When they have taken root they are bent over and their ends fastened together over the centre of the pit. River mud is then plastered over them.

There is no central pole. Sometimes there is a seat or shelf all round at a height of 2ft. above the floor.

It will be noticed that the depth of the pits at Fifield Bavant is usually equal to the width. I think this was intentional. A person, having climbed down a ladder into a pit, would not wish to leave the ladder standing and so restrict the already confined space, but would place it across the top of the pit until it was needed again. If the height was much greater than the width the ladder would be too long for such a position, provided that the length of the ladder approximated to the height of the pit.

These people grew corn of good quality on the surrounding balks and ground it on their saddle or rotary querns. At times they mixed it, underground, with meat, and cooked it. The few pieces of burnt meat which we found, and of which only the connective tissue of the muscle sheaths remain, have many grains of charred wheat embedded in them. Their meat consisted chiefly of the flesh of oxen, horses, sheep, and pig; although at times they ate ravens and apparently water voles. The bones of horses were found mixed up with those of oxen and sheep in equal quantities in the refuse of their kitchens. That the former were used for food is proved by the fact that their long bones were broken up for the purpose of extracting the marrow. No remains of the wild pig were found and they did not appear to have used the roedeer or red deer for food. In many pits we found the bones of water voles; sometimes the remains of at least a dozen animals together. Although these may have lived in the swamps in the coombe that separates the two portions of the village, they would not naturally live on top of the hills where the village was situated. They are herbivorous and their flesh is probably quite palatable. Canon Greenwell found in a round barrow at Crosby Garrett "the bones of water voles in hundreds" with the remains of a polecat which had evidently used the place as a lair. In this case he found that the skulls of all the voles had been crushed; a characteristic of the habits of the polecat. The skulls that we found at Fifield Bavant were usually perfect.

The countless pot-boilers point to a primitive method of cooking. Charcoal for their fires has been identified by Mr. Arthur H. Lyell, F.S.A., as belonging to Oak (*Quercus robur*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), and Hazel (*Corylus avellana*). No built up hearths were found.

As the water stood higher in the springs in prehistoric days and as the bottom of the coombe at the present time is slightly swampy in winter, it is very probable that it was from the head of this valley that the inhabitants of the village obtained their water supply.

That they wove themselves clothes is proved by the finding of loom weights, spindle whorls, and weaving combs. The discovery of a lynch pin shows that they possessed some form of cart or chariot. They dug clay from the valley and quarried stone from Chilmark, Teffont, and Fovant. They brought the iron-bearing sandstone from the Westbury district and smelted the metal from it at Fifield Bavant, for we have found much iron slag and portions of a "tuyère." They probably bartered the micaceous sandstone as none is found in the neighbourhood.

Their cemetery and their rubbish heap have not been found.

Although most of the pottery is characteristic of the period of La Tene I., yet a portion of it is identical with that found at the Hallstatt sites at All Cannings and Hengistbury, and the thistle-headed pin is certainly Hallstatt. The animal bones from Fifield Bavant "contain exactly the same forms of domestic animals as All Cannings." The date of the site can, I think, be placed at the beginning of La Tene I. (400—300 B.C. ?), at a time when the new types had not yet completely superseded the preceding ones of the Hallstatt period. Mr. Reginald Smith agrees with this.

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With regard to the burnt flint pot-boilers, it is remarkable that whereas these were found in such numbers at Fifield Bavant, that in most pits there were at least a hundred, and two pits were completely filled with them alone, suggesting they must have been thickly scattered all around and between the pits—at All Cannings Cross, on the other hand, enormous numbers (1300 in all) of flint and sarsen hammerstones or mullers were found, but no burnt flint pot-boilers at all. The abundance of the latter at Fifield Bavant seems to indicate that there was no communal cooking place such as was found at Buckenham Tofts. (*Proc. Prehist. Soc. of East Anglia*, III., 483).

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The whole of the objects illustrated in this paper and found at Fifield Bavant have been given to the Society's Museum, at Devizes, and are now on view there, with the exception of the skull, which has been placed in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

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A series of models of the more interesting pits, made to scale, to illustrate the various types, communicating pits, pits with recesses in their walls, pits with steps in their walls, pits with seats, and pits with flint shaft, have been made and placed with the rest of the collection in Devizes Museum.

## TABLE OF THE PITS.

F=fair. G=good. VG=very good. N=normal quantity. Sc=scanty. CR=chalk rubble. CG=chalk gravel.  
ECR=earthy chalk rubble. RB=Romano-British.

The normal quantity (N) for Animal Bones, Charcoal, and Pot-Boilers is estimated as the amount that would be found in an average pit. + indicates an amount slightly above the average. 0 indicates the entire absence of the objects mentioned.

No. of Pit	Height		Length		Width		Walls	Floor	Animal Bones	Charcoal	Pot-Boilers	Loom Weights	Querns	Wattle & Daub	Filling	Remarks
	f. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.										
1	4	4	6	1	4	0	F	F	+	+	+	0	0	0	CR	Half a pair of iron shears at 1ft. 6in.
2	3	5	5	0	4	6	F	F	Sc	+	Sc	0	0	0	CR	
3	4	4	7	0	6	6	VG	F	+	+	+	0	0	0	Burntflints and CG	R. B. mushroom-shaped hob- nail at 1ft. Puddled clay lining to floor Fragments of human bones, 1ft. 6in.
4	4	6	6	8	5	8	F	F	N	+	Sc	0	0	0	CR CG	
5	5	8	4	6	4	1	VG	G	N	Sc	Sc	2	0	0	CR	Perforated quartzite pebble, 8ft. 8in. Bone spindle whorl 3ft. Bone needle, 5ft. 3in. Two floors lined with puddle
6	4	7	5	5	5	3	F	F	N	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	CR	
7	4	6	6	1	5	10	G	G	N	Sc	Sc	1	0	0	Unburnt flint CR	
8	6	3	6	9	5	9	G	VG	Sc	Sc	Sc	2	0	0	CG	

No. of Pit	Height ft. in.	Length ft. in.	Width ft. in.	Walls	Floor	Animal Bones	Charcoal	Pot-Boilers	Room Weights	Querns	Wattle & Daub	Filling	Remarks
9	4 5	6 5	5 11	F	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	2	0	0	C R	Iron knife, 3ft. Polecat's skull
10	6 3	7 1	6 10	G	F	N	+	+	+	0	0	C R	Two pots restored
11	6 5	5 6	5 0	G	G	N	+	+	1	1	0	C R	Small unbroken pot on floor
12	5 2	6 5	5 9	G	G	O	+	Sc	0	0	0	C G	Quartzite hammer
13	7 5	5 7	5 5	G	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	1	1	0	C R	Connected with No. 13
14	7 3	6 5	5 11	G	VG	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	Large un- burnt flints	
15	8 1	8 4	7 7	F	G	N	N	Sc	+	+	+	C R	Pottery spindle whorl
6	7 10	5 8	4 8	F	VG	N	Sc	Sc	1	+	0	C G	Puddled floor
7	5 10	6 0	5 10	G	G	N	Sc	+	0	0	0	A R	Small gutter in floor
18	5 5	6 7	6 6	F	G	N	Sc	Sc	1	0	0	C R	Flint scraper on floor
19	4 10	5 8	5 4	F	G	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	0	C R	Iron knife, 2ft.
20	4 2	4 10	4 10	F	G	N	Sc	0	0	0	0	C R	Chalk spindle whorl
21	5 11	5 5	5 2	G	F	N	N	Sc	0	1	0	C R	Two pieces iron slag. Puddled floor
22	7 0	7 0	6 0	G	F	N	N	Sc	0	3	0	C G	Roman brass coin, 6in. Two large recesses in N. wall
23	5 10	4 11	4 9	F	F	N	N	Sc	1	0	0	C G	Chalk spindle whorl
24	5 8	5 5	5 5	F	G	N	+	+	0	0	0	C G	Bone awl, 2ft. 6in. Bone spatula, 2ft. 6in. Spindle whorl, 1ft. 6in.
25	5 6	5 1	5 1	F	G	N	N	Sc	0	1	0	C R	Connected with No. 25. Iron sickle and baked clay sling bullet on floor
26	6 7	4 3	3 6	G	G	+	+	+	0	0	0	Bones, Charcoal, Pot-boilers	
27	4 9	5 5	5 3	F	G	+	+	+	3	0	0	E C R	
28	4 3	5 9	5 6	F	G	Sc	Sc	+	0	0	0	C R	

No. of Pit	Height ft. in.	Length ft. in.	Width ft. in.	Walls	Floor	Animal Bones	Charcoal	Pot-Boilers	Loom Weights	Querns	Wattle & Daub	Filling	Remarks
29	4 0	4 9	4 7	F	G	Sc	0	0	0	0	0	Flints and C G	One bone awl and one bone scoop on floor
30	4 7	4 11	4 5	G	G	+	Sc	0	0	0	0	C R	
31	3 7	9 1	2 1	G	G	Sc	0	0	0	0	0	C G	
32	5 11	6 8	5 11	G	VG	N	++++	++++	0	0	0	Charcoal, Pot-boilers, C R	Rectangular in shape
33	5 11	6 10	6 9	G	G	N	N	N	0	0	0	C R	3in. of puddle on floor
34	5 10	5 9	5 8	VG	G	N	+	Sc	0	0	0	C R	
35	5 1	4 6	4 7	F	G	Sc	+	Sc	0	0	0	C R	R.B. iron hinged brooch, 1ft. 7in. Fragment of human skull, 1ft. Bone comb, 4ft. 3in. Puddled floor
36 } 37 }	5 9 4 11	7 6 4 8	7 3 4 4	F F	F G	N +	Sc ++++	N ++++	2 0	0 0	0 0	E C R Pot boilers and some E C R	Connected with 37 Connected with 36
38	3 10	6 5	3 5	F	G	Sc	++++	++++	0	1	0	Pot boilers and some E C R	A piece of worked bone
39	5 4	6 1	5 10	F	G	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C R	
40	6 1	5 2	5 1	F	F	N	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C R	Iron linch pin, 2ft.
41	6 10	6 9	6 8	F	G	+	N	N	0	0	0	C G	Floor paved with Purbeck stones grouted in puddle Layer of pottery at 3ft.
42	5 1	6 1	5 8	F	VG	N	++	N	0	0	0	E C G	
43	4 10	4 10	4 7	F	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	2	0	C R	
44	4 1	4 11	4 8	F	F	Sc	N	N	0	0	0	C B	

No. of Pit	Height ft. in.	Length ft. in.	Width ft. in.	Walls	Floor	Animal Bones	Charcoal	Pot-Bottles	Loom Weights	Querns	Wattle & Daub	Filling	Remarks
45	4 10	6 5	5 11	F	G	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C R	Chalk spindle whorl, 1ft. 6in.
46	4 5	8 8	5 5	G	G	Sc	++	++	+	2	0	E C G	Quantity of grain. Worked bone. Saddle quern
47	4 7	4 10	4 9	F	G	Sc	N	N	0	+	0	E C R	Connected with 48
48	5 2	4 1	3 10	G	G	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C R	Recess in walls. Iron ring-handled pin. Whetstone
49	6 0	5 8	5 4	G	G	N	N	N	0	+	0	E C R	Bone needle
50	3 7	2 7	2 1	F	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C R	An unfinished pit
51	6 5	5 0	4 11	G	F	N	++	0	0	0	0	E	Two chalk sling stones
52	5 10	6 4	5 7	G	G	Sc	0	Sc	0	0	0	Flints and C R	Grain rubber, good puddle
53	5 8	4 10	5 9	F	G	Sc	Sc	+	1	0	0	E G	
54	5 6	6 5	5 9	G	G	Sc	0	Sc	0	0	0	C R	
55	3 11	8 11	3 3	F	G	Sc	++	++	0	0	0	Charcoal, Pot-boiler, C R	Chalk sling bullet, 1ft. 6in.
56	7 3	6 5	6 1	G	VG	Sc	Sc	++	+	+	+	E C G	Two bone awls, 5ft. & 5ft. 6in.
57	6 6	6 4	5 2	F	G	Sc	Sc	+	1	0	0	E C G	
58	4 0	5 1	5 0	F	G	Sc	Sc	N	0	0	0	C R	
59	5 0	5 0	4 9	F	G	Sc	+	+	1	1	0	E C G	A flint shaft in the east wall
60	5 5	5 8	5 8	G	VG	Sc	+	N	0	+	0	E C G	Two chalk spindle whorls
61	6 4	5 8	5 5	VG	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C R	An unfinished pit
62	4 10	4 5	4 5	F	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C G	
63	6 9	5 1	4 6	G	G	Sc	Sc	+	0	1	0	E C G	A piece of iron slag
64	5 10	4 10	4 4	VG	G	N	N	N	0	1	0	E C G	A bone point at 5ft. Puddled floor
65	3 7	3 3	3 3	G	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	E C G	Incomplete chalk spindle whorl. Worked bone



No. of Pit	Height ft. in.	Length ft. in.	Width ft. in.	Walls	Floor	Animal Bones	Charcoal	Pot-Bollers	Loom Weights	Querns	Wattle & Daub	Fillings	Remarks
66	4 2	5 1	4 9	F	G	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C R	Bone awl, 2ft. 6in.
67	6 8	6 4	5 11	VG	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	2	0	0	E C G	Worked bone
68	4 7	5 6	5 3	VG	VG	N	Sc	Sc	0	1	0	E C R	Flint loom weight
69	6 3	6 0	6 0	G	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	+	+	0	E C G	Chalk sling bullet. Lump of pure clay.
70	6 8	6 2	5 9	G	VG	N	N	N	+	+	+	E G	Bone comb. Bone needle
71	4 1	5 0	3 9	G	G	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	1	+	Wattle and daub & E G	
72	7 6	4 7	4 5	VG	G	+	+	+	1	0	1	C G	Cut antler
73	3 3	3 8	3 6	F	F	N	N	Sc	0	0	0	E C G	
74	4 1	6 4	5 8	F	F	Sc	Sc	N	0	0	0	E C G	Connected with No. 75
75	5 0	4 4	3 10	F	G	+	+	+	0	0	0	E G	Connected with No. 74
76	4 2	5 6	5 3	F	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C R	
77	6 0	5 2	4 9	G	F	+	Sc	+	0	0	0	C G	Cut antler and sheep horns. Iron slag.
78	6 0	5 8	5 2	F	G	Sc	+	+	0	0	0	CR & CG	
79	6 8	7 1	7 0	VG	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	1	0	C R	Whetstone
80	4 8	5 10	5 9	G	G	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C G	Crouched skeleton (female) at 2ft. 6in.
81	6 2	6 10	6 8	VG	VG	N	+	Sc	+	1	+	C R	Iron slag. Sandstone anvil
82	7 0	7 10	7 1	VG	VG	N	N	N	1	0	0	E C G	Iron slag
83	6 0	4 6	4 3	G	G	Sc	N	Sc	0	0	2	E C R	Connected with No. 84
84	4 7	7 0	6 4	VG	VG	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	1	0	E C G	Connected with No. 83
85	5 2	4 1	3 10	F	F	Sc	Sc	Sc	1	0	0	C R	
86	6 3	6 0	5 8	VG	VG	Sc	Sc	Sc	1	0	0	C R	Connected with No. 87.
87	5 8	7 3	7 3	G	G	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C G	Iron pin
88	5 7	5 7	5 7	F	F	+	Sc	N	0	0	0	C R	Fragments of bronze and iron. Worked bone

No. of Pit	Height		Length		Width		Walls	Floor	Animal Bones	Charcoal	Pot-Bollers	Loom Weights	Querns	Wattle & Daub	Filling	Remarks
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.										
89	5	0	5	3	4	9	F	G	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	1	0	C G	1ft. fine ashes on floor
90	5	3	4	0	3	7	G	G	Sc	Sc	Sc	0	0	0	C R	Bone awl. Iron tang in bone handle
91	6	0	5	4	5	2	F	G	N	N	N	0	0	2	C G	Worked bone
92	6	5	8	0	6	11	VG	F	Sc	Sc	+	1	0	0	C G	
93	5	2	5	3	5	2	F	F	Sc	Sc	+	1	0	0	C G	
94	5	11	5	11	5	11	G	G	Sc	Sc	+	0	3	0	C G	Secondary puddled floor at 3ft. An unfinished pit
95	3	0	6	0	6	0	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	C R	Chalk spindle whorl. Iron slag
96	4	8	4	11	4	9	VG	G	+	Sc	+	0	0	0	C R	Iron slag.
97	5	6	5	7	5	6	VG	VG	N	Sc	+	0	0	0	C G	Bone needle. Iron link. Bone comb.
98	6	5	6	5	5	11	VG	VG	N	+	+	2	+	0	E G	Bronze pin. Whetstone
99	7	4	6	0	6	0	F	G	Sc	+	+	+	1	+	Flints, ashes, C R	Chalk spindle whorl. Burnt wooden plank
100	3	11	4	10	4	7	F	F	N	Sc	+	1	0	0	C G	Bone awl. Baked clay ball
101	5	6	6	0	5	3	F	F	N	N	+	0	0	0	C R	
102	7	6	6	9	5	10	F	G	N	Sc	Sc	1	+	1	C G	Human skull. Bone point
103	7	6	7	4	7	0	G	G	N	Sc	N	0	+	+	C G	Iron clamp. Puddled floor
104	6	4	6	7	6	3	G	VG	N	+	+	+	+	+	E G	Five chalk spindle whorls. Bone comb. Wheat. Burnt meat
105	6	0	5	6	5	3	VG	VG	N	Sc	N	4	2	6	C G	Three chalk spindle whorls. Human calvarium
106	6	10	6	3	6	0	F	VG	N	Sc	N	4	1	6	E C G	Chalk spindle whorl
107	6	3	5	11	5	9	G	G	Sc	+	+	1	0	0	C R	Puddled floor. Secondary floor at 3ft. 6in.

Average height 5ft. 4in. Average length 5ft. 9in. Average width 5ft. 4in.

## A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A FEW OF THE MOST INTERESTING PITS.

*Pit No. 8* was 6ft. 3in. in depth. The bottom was lined with 3in. of well-puddled clay and chalk. Above this was a layer of large flints covered by a second layer of puddle. Between the two floors we found a bone needle.

*Pits Nos. 13 and 14* were connected by an elliptical opening in the dividing wall, 2ft. 6in. above the floor level. They were 9in. apart at the narrowest point. No. 13 showed traces of puddle on the floor and contained much pottery and animal bones in the upper half, two quartzite rubbers, a loom weight, and a portion of a sandstone saddle quern. No. 14 contained no objects or pottery, and was filled in with very large unburnt flints with only slight traces of earth or chalk. The floor was very flat and clean. It is possible that No. 13 was a dwelling and No. 14 a storage pit. The large flints, averaging four pounds in weight each, that filled up No. 14, could not have been dug out during the construction of the pit, as only one small vein was cut through. They were certainly collected and probably formed a wall on the north side of No. 14 (see model in Devizes Museum).

*Pit No. 16* was in transverse section shaped like a square with rounded corners and was 7ft. 10in. deep. Near the surface were a few small fragments of pottery and a little charcoal. The floor appeared to have been intentionally smoothed and divided into two halves by a gutter 6in. wide and 2½in. deep. There was no sign of habitation. Probably it had been a storage pit for grain and the floor had been smoothed to facilitate shovelling.

*Pit No. 21* (Plate II.) contained flat-bottomed recesses at a height of 2ft. 8in. from the bottom of the pit. They were large enough for a man to recline in each, provided that he kept his knees bent up (see model).

*Pit No. 23* would probably have been made deeper if the constructor had not come across a vein of large flints at a depth of 5ft. 10in. He had unsuccessfully attempted to cut off level the projecting angles and had filled up the hollows with good puddle.

*Pits Nos. 25 and 26* (Plate II.) intersected like the figure 8—the opening between them being straight-sided and 2ft. 6in. wide. No. 26 was 1ft. 2in. deeper than No. 25 and was full of animal bones, charcoal, and pot-boilers. The lower jaws of five horses, five oxen, five sheep, and five pigs were counted. Every one of the bones had been gnawed by dogs or wolves.

*Pit No. 31* was 3ft. 6in. deep, 9ft. long, and 2ft. wide. In shape it was rectangular with rounded ends. There were no burnt flints and only one fragment of pottery at 2ft. and two pieces of animal bone on the floor. The use of this pit or trench is unknown,

*Pit No. 32* was rectangular with square corners.

*Pit No. 34* (Plate II.) contained a flat step or seat, 2ft. wide, at a height of 1ft. 6in. from the floor on the west side. There was a steep ramp from the turf level down to this ledge.

*Pits Nos. 36 and 37* (Plate II.) intersected like the figure 8. The latter was "beehived" in shape.

*Pit No. 41* (Plate II.) was very interesting. The floor was lined with flat slabs of Purbeck limestone "grouted" in with good puddle. The slabs left many large gaps and appeared rather to reinforce the puddle than to form a compact pavement. Between the slabs the puddle was 6in. thick. On the south wall were two well-defined steps. They were revealed by sounding with a rammer and were excavated under the impression that we had twin pits.

*Pit No. 42* contained a stratum of small fragments of pottery from five or six different pots at a depth of 3ft., lying on a layer of charcoal and pot-boilers.

*Pits Nos. 46 and 47* (Plate II.) were connected by an opening 4ft. wide. The latter was the deeper by 1ft. 3in. and was "beehived." No. 46 was evidently used as a grain store. On the centre of the floor was lying a mass of charred corn mixed with a small quantity of charcoal. There was approximately a bushel of it. Lying on the edge of the grain and containing some of it was the half of a hæmatite square-shouldered pot of the Hallstatt period. It had been used as a scoop.

*Pit No. 48* (Plate II.) possessed a flat-bottomed recess 2ft. 4in. long and 1ft. 10in. deep.

*Pit No. 55* was egg-shaped—3ft. 11in. deep, 8ft. 11in. long, and 3ft. 3in. wide in the middle. The upper 2ft. 6in. of the filling was composed of charcoal and burnt flints; below this was chalk rubble. Animal bones and pottery were very scanty. I think this place must have been used for cooking purposes.

*Pit No. 59* (Plate II.) contained a flint shaft on the east side 6in. from the floor. The mouth of the shaft measured 2ft. by 1ft. 9in. and was roughly circular. The shaft went in a horizontal direction for 4ft. 7in. when it terminated in a blunt end. The vein of good flint could be seen running along the sides a few inches above the bottom of the shaft and at the end. It was empty except for a little loose chalk. The maker of this tunnel had stopped when, with his head and shoulders inside, he could reach no further. It would have been impossible to make the shaft large enough for his whole body without loosening the roof. The flints must have been prised out. As no flint implements were found that could be considered contemporaneous with this village site this excavation is puzzling, but no explanation seems possible, except that it was made to extract flints.

*Pit No. 60* had two steps on the south-west and a slight ramp on the north-east.

*Pit No. 61* (Plate II.) was never finished. It had two steps, one on the east and one on the south-east. The eastern one had been completed and contained pot-boilers, charcoal, and earthy gravel; the other was unfinished, partly hollow and partly filled with unweathered chalk rubble. The back walls of these steps overhung. On the south and south-west the constructor had evidently commenced to widen the walls, working from above downwards. The floor had been pecked up but never cleared out. This pit was never inhabited and was filled in very soon after it was abandoned unfinished.

*Pit No. 62* (Plate II.) had a seat or ledge 1ft. from the floor on the north-east side. It was 1ft. wide.

*Pit No. 70* was, so far, our most productive pit. The upper 2ft. of the filling was composed of earthy flint gravel with very many pieces of Portland, Purbeck, and sandstone. The next 4ft. 8in. was chiefly straw or vegetable ash. It was extremely light and powdery. Very many pieces of wattle and daub and of loom weights, fragments of clay hearths and of saddle and rotary querns, iron slag, an antler comb, a bone needle, and great quantities of pottery were found; the latter lying on the bottom. At several places lumps of pure clay had been stuck into holes in the walls. Possibly this had been done to smooth them as the chalk had not flaked off very clearly. On the other hand several lumps of pure clay were found in the filling and the presence of the former may have been accidental. There was no step or ramp and the walls could be traced unbroken to within a few inches of the turf.

*Pits Nos. 74 and 75* (Plate III.) were 1ft. apart but connected by an opening 2ft. 6in. deep and 2ft. wide. The former was 11in. shallower than the latter and had a step down on the north side.

*Pit No. 77* probably belonged to the village blacksmith. It was situated on the east side away from the other pits. This suggests that the roofs of wattle and daub had a coating of grass or straw on top and that this pit was so placed that the prevailing winds from the south-west should blow any sparks away from the village. Many pieces of clay hearths, several large lumps of iron slag, a base of an antler from which the tines, burr, and beam had been sawn off, and two ox horn cores showing saw cuts were found. The latter cuts may have been made during the process of cutting the horns off. Similar horn cores have been found at All Cannings and Hanging Langford.

*Pit No. 81* (Plate III.) had a seat or step 1ft. 4in. wide and 2ft. from the floor running round one-third of the circumference of the walls. Two feet above this was a shorter step of equal width.

*Pit No. 82* had a solid layer of pure clay 1ft. 6in. thick covering a thin layer of dark soil on the floor. On the top of this layer was a clay hearth containing a fused mass of iron charcoal and earth. This was apparently a secondary floor to lessen the depth of the pit, which was originally 7ft. There were no steps or ramps.

*Pits Nos. 83 and 84* (Plate III.) intersected and the width of their junction was 3ft.

*Pits Nos. 86 and 87* (Plate III.) were 1ft. 8in. apart, but were connected by an opening 2ft. 9in. high through the dividing wall.

*Pit No. 88* (Plate III.) contained a long seat or ledge 2ft. 3in. wide running round two-thirds of the circumference of the walls on the north-east, east, and south-east sides at a height of 2ft. 4in. from the floor.

*Pit No 94* was 5ft. 11in. deep. It had a secondary floor of 4in. of very good puddle at a depth of only 3ft. There was a slight ledge at the same level on the east side.

*Pit No. 96* (Plate III.) had a flat-bottomed recess 11in. wide, 3ft. long, and 1ft. 6in. high on the west side at a height of 2ft. 2in. above the floor.

*Pit No. 99* (Plate III.) was filled with lumps of pure flint without any

earth or chalk whatever for a depth of 3ft. 6in. Below this were 3ft. of chalk rubble and on the floor 1ft. of burnt straw or grass. There was a step all round, deepest on the north side. A charred piece of oak plank was found on the floor.

*Pit No. 104* had evidently caught on fire and the burning roof had fallen on to the things below. Very many pieces of pottery, of loom weights and of wattle and daub, a bone comb, five spindle whorls, and three lumps of burnt meat were found on the floor covered by 1ft. 6in. of straw ashes. The pieces of straw could be plainly seen in the ashes, but crumbled to powder directly they were touched. In the ashes was also found a portion of a "tuyere" or nozzle of the bellows used in the primitive kilns or furnaces.

The pits at Worlebury<sup>1</sup> averaged 5ft. in depth and nine pits to an acre. They were rectangular or triangular and none of them showed any evidence of steps or ramps having been cut for the purpose of ingress or egress.

At Woodcuts<sup>2</sup> the ninety-one pits averaged 6ft. 2in. in depth, which in most cases was equal to the width. Most of them were circular but 4 % were rectangular. The majority were smaller at the top than the bottom. A few were twin pits. Wattle and daub was found in nine of them, and three had seats cut into the walls.

The average depth of the pits at Winklebury<sup>3</sup> was 3ft. 6in. They were evidently refuse pits but quite a number of flint flakes were found in them.

The Standlake<sup>4</sup> pits were mostly circular. Several were united like the figure 8 and several had seats cut into the walls.

The four pits in Rushmore Park<sup>5</sup> were circular and averaged 6ft. 7in. in depth.

At Rotherly<sup>6</sup> only two were connected together and three possessed steps in the walls. Most of them were smaller at the top than at the bottom and none had any recesses or seats. Their average depth was 5t. 2in.

## THE POTTERY.

Fragments of nearly 400 vessels were found and without exception they were all hand made. No true bead rim type of bowl was discovered, but 8 vessels (No. 8, Plate III, and Rim Types 39 to 45) can be classified as incipient bead rims.

The pottery falls into two classes—the Hallstatt and the La Tene I.; the latter predominating. Taking it as a whole, the large proportion of red and reddish brown vessels is characteristic of the earlier period, for the nearer we approach the Romano-British period the greater becomes the preponderance of the black colour.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. LI. (1905).

<sup>2</sup> Pitt Rivers' *Excavations* I., 12—14, 209—239.

<sup>3</sup> Pitt Rivers' *Excavations* II., 243.

<sup>4</sup> *Guide to Ashmolean Museum*, p. 41.

<sup>5</sup> Pitt Rivers' *Excavations* IV., 42.

<sup>6</sup> Pitt Rivers' *Excavations* II., 52—61.

Half a bowl of the haematited carinated type (No. 5, Plate IV.) was found, and fragments of 6 or 7 bowls of similar type. Nos. 1, 4, and 6 of Plate II., and Nos. 6, 7, and 9 of Plate IV., are typically Hallstatt and can with two exceptions be matched with vessels from All Cannings. The three omphaloid bases and Rim Type, 1, 2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 25, and 47, can be allocated to the same period.

The remainder belong to the period of La Tene I. (Class B of Hengistbury). Nothing exactly similar to anything found at Glastonbury, Aylesford, or Hunsbury has been found, and the pottery found at Hanging Langford by Mr. Newall seems to be later.

The paste of most of the vessels was very sandy and until thoroughly dried extremely friable. Many of the shards contained very large fragments of flint, which was often burnt. In one thick vessel fragments of thin pottery was incorporated in the paste. Shells, black particles of burnt vegetable matter, mica, and fragments of limestone were found. In some cases the interiors of the pots were coated with a whitish material, which may have been the residue left after the boiling of chalky water. Mrs. Cunnington has found at All Cannings in some of the perforated vessels a similar residue, which upon analysis proves to be bony material. At Fifield Bavant a thick coating occurred in a pot with an unperforated omphaloid base. The outer surfaces were usually well tooled, and with two exceptions all the ornamentation had been done with bone tools.

Of the eyelet handles found, three were perforated vertically and one horizontally. The latter is exactly similar to one found at All Cannings. In no case was there any projection on the interior of the vessel opposite the handle.

#### PLATE IV.—POTTERY.

Fig. 1. A vessel of greyish brown sandy paste with a dark brown or black tooled surface. The rim is slightly rounded.

It is ornamented with two parallel grooves under the rim. Around the greatest circumference are two girth grooves 15 mm. apart, shaded with deep parallel oblique grooves. They were made with a blunt tool.

Height  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. of rim  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., greatest diameter  $8\frac{7}{8}$  in., diameter of base  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in.

Fig. 2. A vessel of dark sandy paste. The outer surface is rough and dark brown in colour. The rim is straight, slightly flattened and grooved. The base is perforated with five countersunk holes.

Height  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in., diameter of rim  $5\frac{7}{8}$  in., greatest diameter,  $5\frac{7}{8}$  in., diameter of base  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Fig. 3. A vessel of hard dark grey paste containing a few fragments of flint and mica. The rim is flattened and slightly everted. The outer surface is brownish black and well tooled—the inner black and tooled. It is high shouldered and corresponds with Hengistbury Type 23 Class B.

Height  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., diameter of rim  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in., greatest diameter  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in., diameter of base  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Fig. 4. A bowl of red haematited thin pottery. The outer surface is tooled and the inner smooth. The rim is rounded and slightly everted.

The base is ornamented with three concentric circular grooves which may have been made with a finger. It is identical in shape with a vessel found in the Hallstatt cemetery at Roiderholz (Austria).

Height  $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., diameter of rim  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., greatest diameter  $7\frac{5}{8}$ in., diameter of base  $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fig. 5. A straight-sided vessel with incipient bead rim of red haematited ware. The outer surface is polished. Similar pots were found in a pit dwelling in Oldbury Camp (*Devizes Museum Cat.*, Fig. 1, Plate XVIII.)

Height  $5\frac{3}{8}$ in., diameter of rim  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., diameter of base, 6in.

Fig. 6. A roughly made vessel of dark grey pottery, reddish brown on the inner and outer side. It has not been smoothed and shows the marks of the potter's fingers as he moulded it. The rim is slightly everted. It is high shouldered. A similar type was found at All Cannings.

Height 7in., diameter of rim 5in., greatest diameter  $5\frac{7}{8}$ in., diameter of base  $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Fig. 7. A bowl of well baked dark grey pottery, reddish brown on the outside and black on the inside. There are many small particles of flint in the paste. Both surfaces have been tooled and the outer is pitted with small holes. The rim is rounded and slightly everted.

Height  $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., diameter of rim 6in., greatest diameter  $6\frac{7}{8}$ in., diameter of base  $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fig. 8. A bowl of reddish brown sandy paste containing grains of mica. The outer surface is reddish brown and is well tooled—the inner surface is darker. The base is perforated with five holes. The rim is rounded and slightly everted.

Height  $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., diameter of rim  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., greatest diameter  $6\frac{1}{4}$ in., diameter of base  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Fig. 9. A roughly made vessel of dark sandy paste. The outer surface is dark brown in colour and rough. The inner surface is light brown. The rim is somewhat rounded. Probably a waster.

Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., diameter of rim 5in., greatest diameter  $6\frac{3}{8}$ in., diameter of base  $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Fig. 10. A bowl of reddish brown gritty paste. The inner and outer surfaces are smoothed but not polished. The rim is straight. Two opposite vertically pierced eyelet handles are of the form of Type 13 Class A, Hengistbury.

Height  $8\frac{5}{8}$ in., diameter of rim  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. (approx.), greatest diameter  $8\frac{7}{8}$ in., diam. of base  $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.

#### PLATE V.—POTTERY.

Fig. 1. A high shouldered vessel of dark brown pottery with rough surfaces. The rim is rounded and everted. Similar to Hengistbury Type 23 Class B.

Height  $8\frac{3}{4}$ in., diameter of rim  $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., greatest diameter  $8\frac{3}{4}$ in., diameter of base  $4\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Fig. 2. A vessel of very hard reddish ware very similar to that of a modern flower pot. It is blackened in places as if it had been in contact with a fire. The rim is rounded. It is elliptical in cross section and is



probably a waster. The outer surface has been shaped with a knife, Pottery of similar type was found at All Cannings.

Height 10in., diameter of rim  $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., to 10in., greatest diameter  $10\frac{7}{8}$ in., diameter of base  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Fig. 3. A vessel of thick brown pottery containing many particles of flint. The outer and inner surfaces are rough and the former is blackened in places. The rim is slightly rounded. A vessel of similar shape and texture was found at Battlesbury and is now in the Devizes Museum.

Fig. 4. A vessel of dark brown pottery with straight rim and roughly tooled outer surface. Found with and similar to Fig. 9, Plate IV.

Height  $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., diameter of rim  $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., greatest diameter  $6\frac{5}{8}$ in., diameter of base  $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Fig. 5. A vessel of similar type and material to Fig. 2, Plate II.

Height  $9\frac{1}{4}$ in., diameter of rim 8in., greatest diameter  $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., diameter of base  $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Fig. 6. A vessel of similar type and material to the last.

Height  $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., diameter of rim  $8\frac{5}{8}$ in., greatest diameter,  $9\frac{5}{8}$ in., diameter of base 5in.

Fig. 7. A small cup of reddish pottery containing particles of flint. It was moulded in the hand, the marks of the potter's fingers being evident near the base, which is blackened. The inner surface is smooth, the outer surface rough. It has no lip and does not appear to have been subjected to any great heat, as one would expect if it had been used as a crucible. The base is very thick. A vessel of similar form and type, but larger, was found at Winklebury.

Height  $2\frac{3}{8}$ in., diameter of rim  $2\frac{3}{8}$ in., greatest diameter  $2\frac{7}{8}$ in., diameter of base  $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Fig. 8. A bowl of hard greyish brown pottery. The two surfaces have been smoothed but not polished. The rim is slightly beaded. This specimen is the nearest to the bead rim type of bowl that we have found.

Height 5in., diameter of rim  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., greatest diameter  $5\frac{5}{8}$ in., diameter of base  $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.

#### PLATE VI.—POTTERY.

Fig. 1. Fragment of a vessel of dark brown sandy paste with polished black surface on the outside. The rim is rounded and everted. One inch below the rim are two girth grooves  $\frac{3}{8}$ in. apart, shaded with oblique grooves. Above and below this band are single lines of dots caused by the impression of some blunt tool. Below this is a row of grooved semi-circles bordered with dots. Probably the semi-circle met at a finger print impression, as in Nos. 2 and 4, below, and in another fragment not illustrated.

Fig. 2. Fragment of a vessel of reddish brown pottery, polished on the outside. The shape is similar to that of No. 1, above. One inch below the rim there is a wide girth groove bordered by oval impressions or punch marks. Below this are semi-circles bordered by similar marks, and meeting at a thumb mark impression bordered by dots. The dotted impressions are irregularly spaced.

Fig. 3. Fragment of a vessel of reddish pottery with a polished outer

surface. The rim is slightly everted. It is ornamented below the rim with a girth groove, below which are dependent grooved semi-circles.

Fig. 4. Fragments of a vessel of dark brown pottery similar in shape to Nos. 1 and 2. It is polished on both surfaces. It is ornamented with panels of oval punch marks bordered by vertically incised lines which run down to meet grooved semi-circles bordered by similar punch marks and meeting at a finger tip impression bordered by punch marks. This is the fourth specimen found of this type of ornamentation.

Fig. 5. Half a vessel of the haematited type similar to those found at All Cannings and Hengistbury. On the neck is a line of incised chevrons and on the square shoulder a line of larger chevrons shaded with vertically incised lines. The incisions were made after the vessel was fired. In places the haematite coating has been burnt to a black colour.

Fig. 6. Fragments of dark brown pottery showing a groove above a line of impressions made by a flat-ended round tool.

Fig. 7. Portion of the shoulder of a haematited carinated bowl, having two cordons and two lines of faintly grooved chevrons. This ornamentation has been done after the vessel was baked.

Fig. 8. Fragment of a vessel of dark grey pottery coated with a haematite slip inside and outside. It is ornamented with curved grooves and irregularly placed dotted impressions.

Fig. 9. Portion of the shoulder of a small vessel of dark brown pottery with a polished outer surface. It is ornamented on the shoulder with a row of finger nail marks, and below this are hollow tube impressions. A similar type was found at All Cannings.

Fig. 10. Fragment of the rim of a haematite coated vessel of reddish brown pottery with a well polished surface. The rim is rounded and slightly everted. One inch below is a girth groove bordered by splash-shaped impressions.

Fig. 11. Fragment of a vessel of dark brown sandy pottery with straight rim. There is a vertically-pierced eyelet handle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. below the rim. It is of the type of No. 13 Class B of Hengistbury.

Fig. 12. Fragment of a vessel of dark grey pottery with a well-tooled black outer surface. The rim is rounded and slightly everted. It is ornamented with a girth groove immediately below the rim and shows two irregularly grooved curves. A very similar piece of pottery was found at Glastonbury, but on it the curves were more regular and even.

Fig. 13. Fragment of a haematite coated vessel of dark grey pottery. The rim is slightly everted. There is a rounded shoulder ornamented with a broad waved groove, which was apparently made with the tip of a finger. The down strokes are heavier than the up. A similar ornament, but made with a bone tool, is seen in No. 186 at Glastonbury.

#### PLATE VII.—POTTERY.

Rim Types Nos. 1 to 47 are illustrations of every type found at Fifield Bavant. Nos. 2, 5, 19, and 26 are the commonest. Nos. 39 to 45 are incipient bead rims. Only one specimen of each of the latter types were found. No. 25 is in type and texture very suggestive of a Bronze Age urn.

The vessel of which No. 47 is the rim had an omphaloid base; unfortunately it could not be restored. The rims of the haematited carinated vessels are not illustrated.

Fig. 1. Foot ring with hollow base. Above the rounded ring is a broad tooled groove on both sides—forming an incipient cordon. The vessel was made of a reddish brown sandy ware with beautifully-tooled surfaces.

Fig. 2. Foot ring with hollow base belonging to a bowl of dark grey sandy paste. The outer surfaces are black in colour and well tooled.

Fig. 3. Foot ring with hollow base of dark sandy paste. The outer surface is rough.

Fig. 4. Similar to No. 2.

Fig. 5. Pedestalled base of black sandy pottery with well-tooled surfaces.

#### PLATE VIII.—POTTERY.

Fig. 1. Portion of a vessel of dark grey sandy pottery with a rough brown to black outer surface. The inner surface shows parallel marks which may have been caused by wiping it round with a wisp of grass. It is high shouldered, and the rim is rounded and slightly everted. Diameter at rim  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Fig. 2. See Plate VII., ring base No. 4.

Fig. 3. Top portion of a vessel of reddish sandy pottery with a well-tooled reddish brown outer surface. In places the pottery has been burnt black. The rim is rounded and very slightly everted. There are two thick vertically pierced eyelet handles on one side three inches from the top. At first sight it appears as if the potter intended to make four handles but did not complete more than two. It is probable that these two handles were on the same side for the purposes of carrying the vessel on the back with a cord through the handles and passing across the forehead. It may have been carried pannier-fashion on a horse. I cannot find any example of a similar pot. Diameter at rim  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in.

Fig. 4. Horizontally pierced eyelet handle of dark brown sandy pottery with rough surfaces. A similar handle was found at All Cannings.

#### PLATE VIII.—OBJECTS OF STONE.

A water rolled quartzite pebble, the shape of which is a rounded oval with one side flattened (Plate VIII., Fig. 6). It is perforated in the centre. The hole has been bored from opposite faces, tapers towards the middle, and is double bell-mouthed. The sides of the perforation have been ground quite smooth and there are no signs of any preliminary "pecking." There is evidence of use at both ends; the planes of the worn surfaces being at an angle of  $75^\circ$  to the long axis of the pebble. It is very similar to a hammer of quartzite found at Redgrave Park, Suffolk, and illustrated in Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements* (Fig. 155). There are signs of polish caused by wear, near the perforation. This was due to the method of hafting. The shape of the hole makes it very unlikely that a stick was firmly fixed in it without other aid. It is more probable that the stick was secured by pieces of hide passing across the hammer. At any rate we can see from the signs of wear on each side of both ends that the implement frequently came

away from its handle and that when it was re-hafted it was often turned over. Length 116mm., breadth 73mm., thickness 35mm. The external diameters of the hole are both 25mm. and that of the middle portion of the perforation 16mm. The weight is 15½ozs. This hammer was found at a depth of 3ft. 8in. in Pit 8, and therefore is undoubtedly connected with the village site. It is quite possible that it was picked up on the downs and used by the finder, and that it is older than the pits. I cannot find any other record of a perforated stone hammer having been found in connection with relics of the Early Iron Age, although further excavations may bring them to light. Mr. Reginald Smith considers it to be definitely Neolithic.

#### FLINT TOOLS.

In spite of careful search very few flint tools were found. Two flint loom weights, a few good specimens of hammer stones, two scrapers, and a few flakes were obtained. All these are slightly patinated. The flint scrapers from All Cannings are unpatinated. In the early Iron Age pits at Winklebury General Pitt-Rivers found "quite a number of flakes." A few flint implements, including an arrowhead, were obtained at Glastonbury, and an arrowhead and many flint tools at Worlebury.

Scraper 1. A horseshoe-shaped scraper with steep end made from a thick double ridged flake of cherty flint. It is patinated a greyish blue. A small portion of the cortex remains. The edge has evidently been re-sharpened and shows the characteristic short hinged flakings. There are several small patches of gloss or sand polish.

Scraper 2. A small horseshoe-shaped scraper made from an external flake, the bulb portion of which has been removed. It is patinated to the same degree as No. 1 and shows very little signs of use.

A round ball of micaceous sandstone with a flat base (Plate VIII., Fig. 5). It shows signs of hammering all over and has probably been used as an anvil for metal. Max. diameter six and three-tenths inches.

Querns. Upper portion of a high rotary quern of local green sandstone (Plate VIII., Fig. 9). Flat top—lower surface concave. Diameter of central hole 4in. Round hole, 2¼in. in diameter, for the handle, in the side. Max. diameter of stone 15½in. Max. thickness of stone 5½in.

Part of the upper stone of a rotary quern of green sandstone. Lower surface concave. The central hole is bell-mouthed and measures 2¾in. in diameter in its middle part. There is a groove for a handle on top. Max. diameter of stone 16in. Max. thickness of stone 3½in.

Portion of the top stone of a rotary quern of green sandstone with a central hole and an oblique hole, round in section, for the handle on the top. The stone shows signs of old breaks and the lower surface has been worn flat and smooth by subsequent use as a rubber.

Portion of the top stone of a rotary quern of local green sandstone with a central hole. Lower surface slightly concave. Max. thickness, 6in.

Part of the upper stone of a rotary quern of green sandstone with concave upper and lower surfaces. Max. thickness 5½in.

A saddle quern of micaceous sandstone with a small fragment missing

from one side (Plate VIII., Fig. 8). Upper surface hollowed and very smooth. Max. length  $11\frac{1}{4}$  in. Max. width 8 in. Max. thickness 2 in.

A great quantity of broken saddle querns were found. At least ten were discovered for every one piece of rotary quern. The latter were all of the high type and were unornamented.

A block of green sandstone measuring 12 in.  $\times$  10 in.  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. (Plate VIII., Fig. 7.) The under surface is naturally flat. The upper is scored by scratches 4 mm. wide. Some are straight and some are curved at one end. They were probably caused by some sharp tool being drawn towards the worker. It is suggested that this is an illustration of the second stage in the manufacture of a quern. After the scoring, the ridges may have been knocked off by hammerstones. The hammerstones found were made of tertiary and quartzite pebbles and of flint. Five or six whetstones were discovered. One was from the Portland stone at Chilmark, and the others from the ferruginous sandstone at Westbury or Seend.

It was surprising to find in the pits so much stone that was foreign to the site. Innumerable fragments of green sandstone were scattered about. These must have been brought from Fovant, in the Nadder Valley and carried by horses up the steep escarpment of the downs. Although the distance would be only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, yet the difference in altitude is over 300 ft. Some of the pieces of Purbeck may have come from Teffont Evias ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), from below the Church at Fovant ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), or from Chicks Grove, ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles). In pit No. 105 there were on the floor two large rectangular slabs of Purbeck weighing about  $\frac{3}{4}$  cwt. each. They were probably used as seats. Several pieces of Portland stone identical with that from Chilmark were obtained. We do not know where they got the micaceous sandstone from. Mr. Dewey identified some pieces of ferruginous sandstone from the lower greensand as probably from Seend. This, then, is most likely the site of the iron ore that was smelted at Fifield Bavant. We found some stratified plates of natural iron ore. The raw material for the iron smelting at All Cannings also came from the Westbury-Seend district. The sand that they used in the paste for their pottery must have come from Fovant, and probably the clay came from the same district. Pit No. 82 had a layer of pure clay 1 ft. 6 in. deep lying above the bottom.

#### OBJECTS OF BRONZE.

A curl headed dress or hair pin of bronze, broken above the point and bent in the shaft. The object is now 73 mm. in length. There is no tapering in the round shaft, which is 3 mm. in diameter (Plate IX., No 7).

A small fragment of thin bronze with a small round rivet hole. Apparently this is a portion of the bronze bordering of a scabbard. A similar object was found in the pits at Worlebury.

An early consular Roman first brass coin. It is very much decayed and cannot be identified. It was found in the turf over Pit No. 21.

#### PLATE IX.—OBJECTS OF BONE.

##### BONE NEEDLES.

Perfect bone needle tapering to pointed ends with an oval hole in a

flattened and expanded centre. Section of ends oval. Length 58mm. Max. width 7mm. Eye much splayed on one side—evidently bored from one side only. Four similar needles were found at Spettisbury, Dorset, British Museum. (Pit No. 98.) (No. 11.)

Imperfect needle with rounded head, tapering to the point. Flat oval in section; point missing. Eye oval. Length of fragment 29mm. Max. width 6mm. Bored from both sides (Pit No. 70). (No. 9.)

Imperfect curved needle broken at the eye; top portion missing. Flat in section. Eye apparently round. Length of fragment 56mm. Max. width 6mm. Bored from one side (Pit No. 49). (No. 10.)

Imperfect needle highly polished. Broken at the eye and near the point. The shaft enlarges towards the eye, which is circular. Section a flat oval. Length of fragment 40mm. Max. width 8mm. Bored from both sides. (Pit No. 8.) (No. 8.)

Perfect needle or bodkin of split bird bone, slightly curved with a roughly squared head and tapering to the point. It is unpolished but both surfaces show many scratches. A round eye, bored from both sides is 23mm, from the top. (Pit 91.) Length 101mm. Width at top 9mm. (No. 12.)

#### PLATE IX.—BONE COMBS.

Three weaving combs of antler and one of bone were found in four separate pits. In each case they were associated with fragments of loom weights. With one comb were five spindle whorls of chalk. This marked association of combs with loom weights goes to prove that the older theory that these combs were used in weaving was really well founded, as against the more recent suggestion that they had nothing to do with it.

Perfect antler comb, showing no signs of wear. The teeth, ten in number, of equal length, were evidently cut with a saw. Polished, tapering towards a squared butt. No ornamentation except an incised line round the butt. (Pit No. 36.) Length 110mm. Width at dentated end 34mm. Width at butt end 16mm. (Glastonbury Type 4.) A similar comb was found at Ham Hill, Somerset. (No. 19.)

Imperfect polished comb of antler, having the remains of ten teeth. It tapered towards the butt (now missing). Teeth cut with a saw. Ornamented with two parallel incised lines close to the base of the teeth and incised lines running down on either side of the long axis. (Pit No. 70.) Length of portion 55mm. Width at base of teeth 33mm. (No. 17.)

Portion of a polished comb of antler which has been burnt and blackened by fire. The teeth, of equal length and parallel sides, show signs of use on their under surfaces. They are separated by wide outer dental notches. Eight teeth now remain. Close to the bases of the teeth are double incised lines. Double zig-zag lines ornament the shaft. (Pit No. 104.) Length of portion 50mm. (No. 18.)

Portion of a weaving comb of bone. The eight teeth are all broken. Double incised lines close to the bases of the teeth. (Pit No. 98.) Length of fragment 43mm. (No. 15.)

## PLATE IX.—BONE AWLS.

Awl of split bird bone 67mm. long, slightly polished. (No. 6.)

Split bone awl 80mm. in length. (No. 16.)

Split bone awl, polished, 91mm. long. (No. 2.)

Finely-pointed awl of split bone, polished at the point. Length 93mm. (No. 1.)

A bone point, unpolished.

Portion of the metacarpal bone of a sheep cut to a point. The articulating surface remains. Length 40mm. Similar objects have been found at Ham Hill (Site C07) and at All Cannings. (No. 14.)

It is very probable that bone awls and needles were re-sharpened by rubbing them against pieces of chalk. The grooves on loom weights Nos. L5 and L23 and on the piece of chalk C1 may have been caused in this manner.

## PLATE IX.—BONE GOUGES.

Worked tibia of sheep or goat, with gouge-shaped point, 145mm. in length. The epiphysis has been sawn off. A transverse perforation near the base. Bored longitudinally. (Glastonbury Type C.) (No. 3.)

Metatarsal bone of sheep, polished all over, with gouge-shaped point. Length 115mm. (approx.). It has been bored longitudinally and there is a transverse hole near the base. The condyles have been cut off. (Glastonbury Type E or F.) (No. 4.)

Metacarpal bone of a young sheep, the epiphysis missing. Cut to a gouge-shaped point. A longitudinal hole has been commenced but not completed. No transverse perforation. Probably an unfinished tool. (No. 5.)

Portion of a bone gouge.

## OBJECTS OF RED DEER ANTLER.

Portion of an object of 113 mm. length made from a split tine of red deer. It is cut and polished to a blunt point. Possibly a dagger. (Plate X. No. 2.)

Base of a shed antler; the brow and bez tines and the beam have been sawn off. There is a shallow hole in the middle of one face and a sawn groove across the middle of the burr. Possibly an unfinished hammer. (Plate X., No. 4.)

Portion of an antler of red deer, with the burr, brow, and bez tines and the beam sawn off. There are many cut and tool marks on one face.

## BONE OBJECTS OF UNKNOWN USE.

A metacarpal of a sheep or goat, showing deep grooves on the lateral surfaces near each end. (Plate X., No. 3.) Similar objects have been found at Meare (R. 9 and R. 45), and at All Cannings.

It has been suggested that they are handles for buckets. There are two objections to this theory: firstly, there is not room for an adult hand between the grooves; secondly, the grooves appear to have been worn by a to-and-fro motion of a thread or piece of hide and there is no wear on the top surface of the bone. Mr. Reginald Smith suggests that they had some connection with weaving.

End of a spatula-shaped object of polished bone. (Plate IX., No. 13.)

Gouge-shaped tool 148mm. in length, made from a metacarpal of an ox. The cancellous tissue has been scraped away and the bone shows signs of wear in the middle of the sides.

PLATE XI.—OBJECTS OF IRON.

Fig. 1. A large curved knife with tang (Pit 18). The cutting edge is convex—the back flat and concave. The tang is straight, four sided and has adhering to its upper half the remains of a wooden handle. Total length  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in.—length of blade 6 in., maximum width one and seven-sixteenth inches. The tip is blunted. A knife of similar shape but larger and with a thinner blade was found at Glastonbury (I.100).

Fig. 2. An iron knife which has been coated with bronze (Pit 10). The blade shows signs of having been re-sharpened many times. Originally it was slightly convex. The tip is missing. The back rounded, and slightly concave, is serrated by shallow, unevenly-spaced incisions. It could not have been used as a saw. The tang is quadrangular and imperfect. The approximate length of blade is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in., and its greatest width seventeen-eightieths inch. A bronze coated iron dagger, in the Milan Museum, was found with a chariot-burial at Golasecca.

Fig. 3. The half of a pair of shears (Pit 2). The blade is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. long and has a straight edge and a slightly convex back. The handle is flattened laterally and expands towards the junction with its fellow on the opposite side. Here it is thirteen-sixteenths inch wide. Near the blade its width is three-sixteenths inch. Similar shears have been found at Woodcuts.

Dechelette places this type in La Tene II.

Fig. 4. An iron sickle with curved blade (Pit 27). The point and the cutting edge are sharp. Two wing shaped projections have been bent over to form a socket and a tang-like prolongation of the body has been curved up so that its point lies between the wings. Originally the tang was passed through a hole in the wooden handle and then hammered upwards, and the two wings were then brought over to grip the point of the shaft. No signs of a handle remain. Width of sickle  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Maximum width of blade  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. Iron sickles with sockets but without the curved tang have been found at Rotherley and Woodcuts.

Fig. 5. A hinged bow brooch probably of Romano-British date. The bow is a flat strap with a small catch. The pin is hinged on an iron rivet. Length of brooch  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Greatest depth of bow 1 in. Width of hinge seven-sixteenths inch. It was found at a depth of 1ft. 7in. in Pit 35, 6in. below a small fragment of human skull. It is possible that the ground here has been disturbed by rabbits, as they always prefer earth that has been "moved"; or that a shepherd has at some time made a hole with his bar for a stake, and that after the stake had been removed, the brooch, which was lying against the side of the hole, fell in during frosty or rainy weather. There is no doubt that the brooch is of much later date than the pits and has no connection with them. Over five or six pits, but never deeper than 1ft. 6in., we have found a few small fragments of Romano-British pottery and directly under the turf over Pit 25 a Roman 1st Brass. Such could be found anywhere in the top soils of this piece of down, which



is so close to the Romano-British villages in Cranborne Chase, and within two miles of Monks' Hole, Ebbesbourne Wake. General Pitt Rivers when excavating, made it a rule to regard as belonging to a pit, only those objects which were below the 1ft. 6in. stratum. Several similar brooches have been found at Ham Hill and at Woodcuts.

Fig. 6. A pin with ring head and flattened quadrangular neck, probably used as a lynch pin. Total length  $4\frac{7}{8}$ in., length of head 1in., width 1in. Dimensions of the hole  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and eleven-sixteenths inch. The neck is 1in. long,  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. It lessens sharply to the shaft which is  $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. There are signs of wear and a slight bend at the junction of the shaft with the neck. (Pit 40.)

Fig. 7. An iron pin, the shaft of which has been bent round to form a ring head. Width of head 1in. Length of pin  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Average diameter  $\frac{1}{4}$ in. The shaft is straight. (Pit 48.)

Fig. 8. A straight pin of iron with a tapering point and a head formed of a hemisphere above a sphere, in the shape of a Scotch thistle. Length  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Average diameter of shaft  $\frac{1}{8}$ in. Diameters of spheres  $\frac{1}{4}$ in. A similar pin was found at All Cannings Cross. This is typical of the Hallstatt period; all the pins (5 or 6) in the British Museum cases from Hallstatt being of this type. (Pit 87.)

Fig. 9. A tang with the remains of a handle of sawn antler tine. Length of tang  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. It is tapering and of a flattened quadrangular shape in section. Length of portion of antler one and seven-sixteenths inches, diameter seven-sixteenths inch. The upper and lower ends have been sawn off. On one side are incisions resembling the letter A. Possibly the handle was made in two parts and the lower half is missing. It may be a ferrule. (Pit 91.)

Fig. 10. A clamp or cleat of iron with one point bent inwards as if it had been driven into a  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. plank and then "clinted." It is formed from a flat strap shaped piece of iron. Length  $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., greatest width five-sixteenths inch. Similar cleats were found at Woodyates and Woodcuts. (Pit 103.)

Fig. 11. An iron link. Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., width 1in. (Pit 98.)

Fig. 12. A fragment of iron. A tang. (Pit 88.)

Fig. 13. A piece of iron with two rivets.

Fig. 14. Fragment of a tubular piece of iron.

#### SLING BULLETS.

Tertiary pebbles and natural flints, round or egg-shaped, were very commonly found in the pits. In fact it was unusual not to find at least ten in every one opened. As many as thirty have been found in a small area. Their length varies from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Without doubt they were collected and brought there; and the only conclusion to be drawn is that they were used as sling stones. Many waterworn pebbles of similar size and shape were found at Worlebury and by Dr. Marsh in the pits at Eggardun. Tertiary pebbles are scattered here and there over the downs around Fifield, but in very small numbers. One day I spent twenty minutes in a large newly-tilled field on Prescombe Down searching for sling stones. I found no Tertiary pebbles and only one natural flint ball that could have been used. The nearest locality where Tertiary pebbles

are present in large quantities is Blagdon Hill, the south-eastward extension of the Pentridge Range. This is distant seven miles from the village site and is on the probable direct trade route to Hengistbury.

Six good and one poor specimen of artificial sling bullets were found (see Plate XII.).

				Length.	Width.	Weight.
1	Baked Clay	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	361 grains
2	Chalk (Scorched)	...	..	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	568 "
3	Chalk (Scorched)	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	374 "
4	Chalk	...	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	450 "
5	Chalk	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	394 "
6	Chalk	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	307 "

Very many baked clay sling bullets were found at Glastonbury. Their average was:—length 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in., width  $\frac{1}{8}$ in., and weight 339 grains.

The scorching of Nos. 2 and 3 may have been intentional in order to harden them. Unlike Nos. 4, 5, and 6, the knife marks on them are very plain. A similar degree of hardness can be obtained by holding a piece of chalk of smooth surface in a very hot fire for 20 seconds. Nos. 3 and 5 were found in the same pit within one foot of each other.

A globular ball of baked clay with a hole bored five-sixths of the way through it (Plate X., No. 6). It is very symmetrical and it has a smooth surface. A small fragment has been chipped off. It is probably the head of an iron pin. Similar objects have been found at Glastonbury and All Cannings.

#### PLATE XII.—LOOM WEIGHTS.

In 33 pits (33.6 %) one or more fragments of loom weights were found on or near the floor. They were never found in the upper parts. In many cases the breaks appeared to be fresh and may have been caused by frost just before the pits were filled in. Only one whole loom weight was found (Pit 99), but out of the different fragments about 20 more or less perfect have been reconstructed. Altogether 51 specimens showing holes have been preserved. Of these 1 is of baked clay, 39 of baked chalk, 9 of unbaked chalk, and 2 of flint. The shape can be diagnosed in 37 specimens, but many of them are very rough and by no means perfect examples of their class. The triangular are 16 in number, the roll-shaped 14, the pyramidal 4, and the oval 3. It is probable that the shape of the original lump of chalk—the raw material—determined the shape of the finished article. In districts where chalk was unobtainable, and clay was the substance used, we find that the triangular forms of loom weights prevail. Possibly it is easier to press out a flat surface of thick clay and to cut it up into isosceles triangles than to work a lump of clay with the hands into a roll-shaped mass. On the other hand they may have found by experience that triangular weights with perforations at each angle were more efficient. At Hunsbury only the triangular forms were found and all of them of baked clay. The commonest form at Glastonbury was the triangular, and here

again clay was the usual raw material. In the British Museum Guide to the Early Iron Age it is stated that in England the truncated pyramidal form is the commonest.

The weights described as being made of burnt chalk are of almost stony hardness and usually show black scorch marks on one or more surfaces. I find by experiment that a similar degree of hardness can be obtained by holding a piece of chalk, previously smoothed, in a very hot wood fire for 20 seconds. This hardening in some cases may have been intentional, for there is no doubt that the burnt loom weight is infinitely superior to the friable article of plain chalk. Some of them may have been scorched by the red hot ashes of the roof falling on to them. This is suggested by L 21, which was reconstructed from fragments. One split went transversely through the middle and the opposing surfaces showed not only the hardness consequent on the application of heat, but also black scorch marks. On the other hand 10, or 47·6 %, of the burnt weights having perfect holes show abrasions caused by the warp threads, whilst 7, or 63 %, of the unburnt weights show abrasions. This may mean that the hardening before use made signs of wear less frequent. It is very unlikely, however, that any amount of use would have caused appreciable abrasion in a burnt chalk weight ; and where a mark does occur, it was caused probably by use before the hardening process took place. Burnt and unburnt fragments have been found in the same pit ; but I have looked without success for two fragments of the same weight—the one burnt, the other unburnt. It is interesting to note that in Pit 51 two chalk sling bullets, one burnt and hardened and the other of natural chalk, were found within a foot of one another.

Of the abrasions or signs of wear 35 % were on the upper margin of the hole. This shows that these weights hung vertically with the hole-end uppermost. The remaining 65 %, with the holes worn at the bottom edge, must have been inverted when in use. In the latter case it would have been necessary to have some kind of band round the middle of the weight to keep the warp threads close to the sides and to prevent the weight turning over. We find evidence of this in L 30, which was slightly waisted and also showed abrasions on the bottom lip of the hole, and in L 22, which had no signs of wear at the hole (it was of burnt chalk), but had a groove round the middle. The fact that loom weights frequently show signs of wear at the lower margins of the hole has been observed by Mrs. Cunnington at All Cannings Cross.

A lump of chalk of convenient size was taken and perhaps hardened. Then it was roughly shaped by means of a chisel  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide, in one case the width of the chisel used was  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. L 4 is an example of this stage. The mass was then smoothed, perhaps after being pounded all over to remove projecting points. L 31 and L 35 are covered with small depressions which could have been caused by blows from a hammerstone. The smoothing of L 21 was apparently done with a file. Files of iron have been found at Glastonbury. The hole was then marked out by placing the thumb on one side and the index finger on the opposite face. In the majority of cases the boring from opposite sides was done by some kind of brace and bit, in others the holes were roughly pecked out with a chisel on each side and

finished by boring from one side. Examples of this are L 15 and L 48. Chiselling alone without boring made the perforation of L 46. In no case was the hole commenced and finished from one side. Occasionally the boring from one side was not in the right direction and another attempt was made. We see this in L 8 and L 22.

On one side of the top of L 23 and on the bottom of L 5 are grooves which could have been caused by sharpening a bone needle or awl. Knife marks are visible on L 28 and L 34.

The commonest break by usage was through the hole. L 5 was broken like this and a fresh perforation made  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. further down. The centre of the original hole was usually  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the top of the weight, although in L 11 and L 20 it was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.

The length of the complete weights varies from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. and averages  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in., the thickness from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. and averages  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in., and the weight from 1 lb. 3 ozs. to 5 lbs. and averages 3 lbs. 7 ozs. A chalk loom weight of 10 lbs. is in the Dorchester Museum.

The triangular weight of baked clay contains a few fragments of flint. It had a hole through each corner but only one is now perfect.

Two loom weights, made from naturally-perforated blocks of flint, roughly chipped into shape and with the projecting knobs and angles either chipped off or blunted by "battering," are 7 in. long  $\times$  5 in. wide and 7 in. long  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and weigh  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. and 1 lb. 13 oz. respectively. A loom weight of naturally-perforated flint was found at Casterley Camp, Wilts, and another at Dampton Gap, Broadstairs.

Pits 10, 15, 46, 56, 69, 70, 81, 99, and 104 contained the most fragments of loom weights. Six of these, 15, 56, 70, 81, 99, and 104, were the most prolific in wattle and daub. All these pits were productive of other relics.

A double cross is incised down one face of L 32. Possibly it was the maker's or owner's stamp. In Devizes Museum is a chalk weight from Westbury which has "a cross rudely incised on two opposite faces."

A flat piece of chalk measuring 7 in.  $\times$  4 in., one face of which is rough. The other is somewhat hollowed and bears many striations and a few deep grooves. Such could have been caused by the sharpening of a bone needle or awl. They are quite different from the scratches made by rabbits.

#### PLATES XIII. and XIV.—SPINDLE WHORLS.

Under this heading will be described twenty-six objects, but probably some of them were never used as such nor intended for such when completed.

The distaff to which the spindle whorls proper were attached would not be of large diameter in cross section, and the straighter the perforation and the less it was countersunk the more secure would be the fit. It is noticed that the perforations of the objects come under two main categories:—

(a) Those which are bored from one side, are but slightly if at all countersunk and are in the form of a straight cylindrical tube. (W 1. W 2, W 3, W 6). See Plate XIII.

(b) Those which are markedly countersunk on both sides and are not cylindrical in any part. (W 11, W 15, W 16). See Plates XIII. and XIV.

Several varieties of these types occur. There is no doubt that those in Category *a* could be more tightly fixed to the distaff and that those in Category *b* would tend to fall off after a little use. If these people had to rely on flint tools for this work we should have expected all the perforations to have been somewhat countersunk. But they had some kind of a bit or centre-piece capable of drilling a clean straight hole from one side. Therefore if they had wished it they could have made all their whorls similar to those in Category *a*, provided that each maker either possessed a bow drill or could borrow one when required.

Mr. Balch and Mrs. Cunnington have suggested that the extreme examples of Category *b* were used as breast pieces of drills, which, I think, we can presume were bow drills. As an example, the perforation of W 16 is in the shape of two inverted cones, the apices of which just touch. The external diameter is 12mm. on one face and 19mm. on the other, but where the points of the cones meet the hole is only 2mm. wide. Besides, it shows concentric circular scratches all over its sides, which were evidently caused by some hard and sharp point.

Two whorls were found in Pit 60, three in Pit 105, and five in Pit 104. Portions of loom weights were present in only 54 % of the pits which contained whorls. In no case did we find any traces of wood remaining in the holes.

(Plate XIII.) W 1. Whorl of weathered chalk, circular, straight sided with slightly rounded edges. Upper surface convex, lower surface flat. Hole bored from flat surface. A deep knife cut on the upper surface. Diameter 55mm. Depth 27mm. Diameter of hole on upper surface 9mm. Diameter of hole on lower surface 15mm.

W 2. Circular whorl of weathered chalk with flat top and well rounded sides. The lower portion is imperfect. Bored from one surface only. Diameter 49mm. Depth 27mm. Diameter of hole on upper surface 11mm.

W 3. Whorl of weathered chalk, circular. Well rounded sides. Fragment off one side. Bored from one side only. Diameter 43mm. Depth 20mm. Diameter of hole on upper surface 8in. Diameter of hole on lower surface 8in.

W 4. Irregular whorl of burnt chalk. The hole bored from both sides. Average depth 18mm.

W 5. Half a spindle whorl of chalk, originally circular. Parallel flat surfaces, sides well rounded. Bored from both surfaces. Deep scratches on both faces. Diameter 76mm. Depth 25mm.

W 6. Circular whorl of burnt chalk with smooth convex surfaces and slightly rounded sides. Hole bored from one side. Diameter 49mm. Depth 31mm. Diameter of hole on upper surface 10mm. Diameter of hole on lower surface 10mm.

W 7. Chalk spindle whorl of circular shape. Slightly rounded sides with flattish surfaces. Hole bored from two sides, somewhat countersunk. The hole is not in the true centre. Diameter 35mm. Depth 16mm.

W 8. Half a whorl of chalk. Hole bored from two sides not central. Marked by a scratch from a drill (?) on one side. Diameter 53mm. Depth 19mm.

W 9. Circular whorl of chalk. Upper surface convex lower surface

concave. Hole bored from two sides, countersunk on upper side. There is a countersunk hole 15mm. deep in the middle of one side. Diameter 66mm. Depth 32mm. Diameter of hole on upper surface 18mm. Diameter of hole on lower surface 12mm.

W 10. Chalk spindle whorl which has been cut into a roughly circular shape. Both surfaces flat. Hole countersunk and bored from both sides. Diameter 35mm. Depth 14mm. Diameter of hole on upper surface 13mm. Diameter of hole on lower surface 11mm.

W 11. A roughly circular whorl of chalk, slightly weathered. Surfaces slightly smoothed. The hole, which is bored from both surfaces shows many concentric circular scratches inside, is much countersunk and is not central. Diameter 73mm. Depth 22mm.

W 12. Whorl of chalk—roughly circular with flattish surfaces. Countersunk hole bored from two sides. Diameter 22mm. Depth 8mm. Diameter of hole on upper surface 9mm. Diameter of hole on lower surface 8mm.

W 12a. Whorl of chalk of irregular shape. A neck has been intentionally cut on one side as if for suspension. Knife marks are visible on both surfaces. The hole is not central, is countersunk, and is bored from two sides. Diameter 59mm. Depth 18mm. Diameter of hole on upper surface 18mm. Diameter of hole on lower surface 14mm.

W 13. An unfinished whorl of chalk of irregularly circular shape. A central hole has been commenced on both sides but is unfinished. Surfaces flat—one smoothed and striated. Edges slightly rounded. Diameter 55mm. Depth 14mm.

W 14. Half a ring of weathered chalk with flat surfaces and rounded sides. The hole, which has been bored from two surfaces, is too large for a spindle or distaff. Diameter 65mm. Depth 9mm. Diameter of hole on upper surface 29mm. Diameter of hole on lower surface 28mm.

W 15. An unsmoothed whorl of chalk, the shape of which is that of an irregular circle. There are striations on both surfaces. A countersunk hole has been bored from two sides. Diameter 100mm. Depth 32mm.

(Plate XIV.) W 16. A whorl of chalk, roughly circular in shape, both surfaces convex, the sides well rounded. It has been cut into shape. The hole has been bored from two sides and tapers evenly towards the middle, where it is 2mm. in diameter. Many well marked concentric circular scratches on the sides of the perforation. It was probably used as the breast piece of a drill. Diameter 55mm. Depth 28mm. Diameter of the hole on upper surface 12mm. Diameter of the hole on lower surface 19mm.

W 17. An irregular piece of chalk with a hole commenced but not completed on both surfaces. The holes do not oppose. They are not circular and appear to have been caused by a semi-rotary movement. The upper and lower surfaces and sides are rough. Probably the breast piece of a drill. Diameter 68mm. Depth 19mm.

W 18. A flattened disc of weathered chalk. Surfaces rubbed and much striated. Two small shallow holes on one face, neither of which are central. Diameter 67mm. Depth 20mm.

W 19. An irregular piece of chalk, slightly smoothed. The hole is bored

from two sides, is not central, and is countersunk. Probably a weight or amulet. Greatest length 78mm. Greatest depth 29mm.

W 20. An irregular piece of chalk showing many deep scratches as if gnawed by a dog. Greatest length 64mm. Greatest depth 27mm.

W 21. A circular disc of weathered chalk. One surface is hollowed and shows very many minute pit marks around the centre, the other is roughly flattened. The sides are slightly rounded. It appears to have been held with the flat surface in the palm of the hand and used to push a needle through a stiff piece of leather. A modern sail maker uses a similar object of leather and iron called a palm. Chalk is too friable for it to have been used as an anvil. The pit marks, if caused by the end of a bow drill would have been localised at the centre. Diameter 89mm. Depth 26mm.

W 22. A hemispherical piece of weathered chalk with a depression in the centre of the flattened surface. Probably the breast piece of a drill. Diameter 48mm. Depth 40mm. Diameter of depression 10mm.

W 23. A spindle whorl made from the head of a femur of a young ox. The perforation is central and fusiform. Most of the cancellous tissue has been removed. (Pit 8). Similar whorls have been found at All Cannings, Honeystreet, Rotherley, Woodcuts, Worlebury, Hunsbury, Newstead, Wookey Hole, Glastonbury, and London. Diameter 39mm. Depth 23mm.

W 24. A cotton reel shaped whorl of dark brown pottery containing mica but no flint. A central hole is bored from both sides. Diameter 32mm. Depth 32mm.

W 25. A piece of dark brown pottery, roughly circular in shape with a central perforation bored from both faces. Probably a spindle whorl. Greatest diameter 40mm. Thickness 6mm.

#### HUMAN REMAINS.

At a depth of 1ft. 6in. in Pit 5 was found a portion of a human skull (4in.  $\times$  4in.), comprising parts of the occipital and the two parietal bones, and fragments of scapula and tibia. The skull is 5mm. thick and has been broken through the sutures. All these bones have been badly gnawed by dogs or wolves.

A piece of human skull was found 1ft. deep in Pit 35.

A crouched burial was discovered in Pit 80, 2ft. 6in. below the surface. It was lying on the left side, with the head to the north-east and the feet to the south-west. The hands were under the chin. The hip and knee joints were fully flexed and the legs crossed just above the ankles. The spine was bent concavely forwards. The bones were very brittle and decayed. Several large flints had crushed the skull beyond hope of restoration. The femora were bent in the middle and the necks made wide angles with the shafts. As a whole the bones are slight and the muscular ridges small and ill marked. It was probably the skeleton of a young woman. The tibiæ measured 1ft. 2½in. each. From this one can estimate the height of the person to have been 5ft. 5¼in. There was no regular cist and no relics with the skeleton, which was in the top layer of the pit proper and was probably buried after the pit had been filled in. General Pitt Rivers considered that the many burials in the upper layers of the pits at Woodcuts

and Rotherley were so placed because the persons who made the graves realised that their work would be easier if they dug into the loose soil of a filled-in pit. In some cases they had dug beyond the "moved" soil.

At the time of the burial the body must have been scarcely covered with earth. This lack of respect suggests that the deceased was a stranger or an enemy. In the case of a raid by hostile parties the women would naturally be the chief victims. They would be unarmed and incapable of any effective resistance, and unprotected if the men were out hunting or trading. Raids would be planned to take place at such times as the village was empty of its fighting men. This theory has been advanced by Prof. Macalister to explain the undue preponderance of the skulls of women and children in the Azilian deposit in the Greater Ofnet Cave.

A human skull without the lower jaw or the rest of the skeleton was found at a depth of 4ft. 2in. in Pit 102. It was lying amidst a mass of very large flints, which had smashed it (see report by Professor Sir A. Keith below).

On the floor of Pit 105 was lying a cup or scoop made from a complete frontal bone. The left-hand edge has become curved and smooth by wear, as is to be expected if this scoop was held in the right hand and the prominent brow or supraorbital ridges used for a grip. It averages 8mm. in thickness. (Plate X., 1.)

Pieces of skull with similar worn edges have been found at All Cannings.

Drinking cups made from portions of the vaults of human skulls were found in the cave of Placard (Charente). These were shaped by grooving the bones with a flint tool and then breaking off the projecting angles. The frontal ridges were not preserved (*L'anthropologie* XX., 1909 page 523).

The prominence of the brow ridges is a feature also of the skulls found at the Worlebury Pits.

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	Fig. W. 17	„ 488.	Fig. W. 21	„ 489.
	Fig. W. 18	„ 488.	Fig. W. 23	„ 489.
	Fig. W. 19	„ 488.	Fig. W. 24	„ 489.

REPORT ON THE ANIMAL REMAINS FOUND AT THE VILLAGE SITE AT  
FIFIELD BAVANT.

By J. WILFRED JACKSON, M.Sc., F.G.S.

The various animal remains from the above site sent to me for examination by Dr. R. C. C. Clay consist of the bones and fragmentary skulls of several domestic species and of one or two wild forms. They are of interest in connection with the remains obtained in recent years at All Cannings Cross, Wilts, by Mrs. Cunningham. At this latter locality the age of the remains was proved by the presence of Halstatt pottery, and it is interesting to find that the present collection contains exactly the same forms of domestic animals as All Cannings Cross.

The animals represented are:—Celtic Pony, Celtic Ox, Sheep, Pig, and Dog. There is also one odd bone which may be referable to Goat. The wild animals consist of small forms only, viz., Polecat, Weasel, and Water Vole. The Fox may be represented also by two bones. A few bird-bones are included in the collection. There is an entire absence of the remains of Deer, but this animal was only sparingly present at All Cannings Cross.

HORSE (Celtic Pony). The remains of this animal consist of a few cannon-bones and three fragments of lower jaws. The cannon-bones indicate small-sized animals of the Exmoor Pony type, of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hands in height. One fragment of lower jaw is that of a male animal; another is that of a female; the third is too imperfect to be sure of the sex. These agree closely with the All Cannings Cross remains and with the Exmoor Pony.

Celtic Ox. Two imperfect skulls, three horn-cores, a lower jaw and a few limb-bones are referable to Oxen. One of the skulls consists of the frontals with short, somewhat flattened, horn-cores, and shows a notched occiput. It agrees exactly with two of the All Cannings Cross skulls. The other skull consists of the frontals from which the horn-cores have been broken. It possesses a notched occiput and is slightly larger than the first-mentioned. The three horn-cores are quite typical of *Bos longifrons*, and the lower jaw agrees with others referred to this animal from All Cannings

Cross, Glastonbury, etc. It possesses the normal six cheek-teeth. One of the limb-bones (a metacarpal) is smaller than any from All Cannings Cross, but the other bones (metatarsals) agree closely.

**SHEEP.** The bones of this animal are not numerous. There are several very young bones in the collection, as well as a number belonging to adult animals. They all agree very closely with similar remains from All Cannings Cross. Four young horn-cores are present, but these are too immature for diagnosis.

**FIG.** This animal is represented by two imperfect lower jaws with teeth, also by one canine and one incisor. They belong to the All Cannings Cross form—the "Torfschwein" of the Swiss Lake Dwellings.

**DOG.** A few limb-bones and a skull and lower jaws complete are referable to this animal. The skull is of the same general type as the example found at All Cannings Cross, but is slightly narrower across the head. The limb-bones do not call for special mention.

**GOAT?** A single metacarpal bone may belong to this animal. It appears to be too robust for the sheep of this period.

**POLECAT.** A perfect skull and lower jaw, quite typical of the species, is present in the collection.

**WEASEL.** This animal is represented by a perfect skull.

**WATER VOLE.** This is represented by a skull, two left rami of the lower jaw, and a few limb-bones. Similar remains were found at All Cannings Cross and at Glastonbury.

**FOX?** Two limb-bones are referred to this animal on account of their small size.

**BIRD-BONES.**—A few bird-bones are present in the collection, some of which may belong to the Raven.

#### REPORT ON THE CEREALS. By Professor R. H. BIFFEN.

The material examined consisted of about 7 litres of grain washed out from the mass in which it was originally found. The grain, though completely carbonised, was in a good condition of preservation. It consisted almost entirely of wheat and barley in roughly equal proportions.

The wheat was mainly in the form of separate grains, but a search through the whole mass resulted in finding some seventy spikelets in a more or less whole condition (Plate XV., fig. 2). These spikelets were invariably two-grained. The enveloping chaff had broken away to a great extent, but it persisted as a rule at the base of the spikelets. So resistant was it that a number of the paired bases of the empty glumes were found mixed up with the loose grain (Plate XVI., fig. 1). The bases of the glumes were rounded and practically keelless. No perfect apices of the glumes have yet been found. The grain was characterised by the flatness of the grooved surface, by a somewhat pointed base, and great variation in size (Plate XV., fig. 1). At first this variation in size was thought to indicate the presence of more than one kind of wheat, but further examination made it clear that the small grains were the produce of small spikelets from the tops of the ears. Two spikelets only showed any remains of the rachis—one a perfect basal spindle, the other part of one.

All of these characteristics point unmistakably to the wheat belonging to the group *Triticum dicoccum* or Emmer.

The grains of barley (Plate XVII., fig. 1) were well preserved and in the majority of them the interesting paleæ still remained. They formed a fine well-grown sample, which, judging from the wrinkling of the grain coats, had ripened perfectly. The variation in the size of the grain indicated that the type was a six-rowed one, and final proof of this was given by the finding of several fragments of the ears still carrying the characteristic groups of three grains (Plate XVII., fig. 1). Fragments of the ear-stalk confirmed the view arrived at from the shape of the grain that the ears were of the dense type. By estimating the proportion of large, straight grain, to smaller, slightly-twisted grain it was found that the barley consisted of a six-row form only. It belonged to the group *Hordeum hexastichum*.

Mixed with the wheat and barley were a small number of oat grains preserved so extraordinarily well that some of them retained their strongly-developed dorsal awns (Plate XVIII., fig. 2). The outer paleæ, too, were frequently perfect, or if partially destroyed the nerves persisted in a fringe round the caryopsis. The thinner inner paleæ had, however, disappeared as a general rule. The grains were small, apparently two to each spikelet, and so tightly gripped by the paleæ that no naked caryopses could be found in the whole sample. The size and shape of the caryopsis made it clear that these were cultivated and not wild oats, the shape indicating that they belonged to the loose-panicked group, *Avena sativa*.

The bulk of grain was fairly free from weed seeds. So far the only examples met with have been seeds of two species of *Bromus*, namely *B. sterilis* and *B. mollis* (Plate XVIII., fig. 3). The investing paleæ of these had disappeared completely, leaving only the naked caryopsis. The spine-like shape of the former and the flattened barge-like shape of the latter made the identifications certain.

I don't know of any description of Roman or pre-Roman oats. But I have specimens from the Lake Dwelling sites at Meare, near Glastonbury. These have lost their paleæ almost entirely and consist of little more than naked grains. Your specimens are amazingly good. But why the chaff has persisted so whilst that of the wheat has disappeared to such an extent is puzzling. The grain has shrunk a good deal in carbonizing. But I think it would be safe to say that, as far as size goes, the wheat and barley were originally about the same as their modern counterparts. The oats were smaller.

#### REPORT ON A SKULL FROM THE ANCIENT VILLAGE SITE NEAR FIFIELD BAVANT, WILTS., OF LA TENE I. DATE.<sup>1</sup>

By SIR ARTHUR KEITH, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.L.D., Conservator of the Museum, Royal College of Surgeons, England.

There are no skulls of prehistoric England which anthropologists wish to

<sup>1</sup> The five drawings of the skull on Plates XXIV. and XXV. are all reduced to  $\frac{1}{3}$  linear from accurate full-sized drawings prepared under Sir A. Keith's supervision.

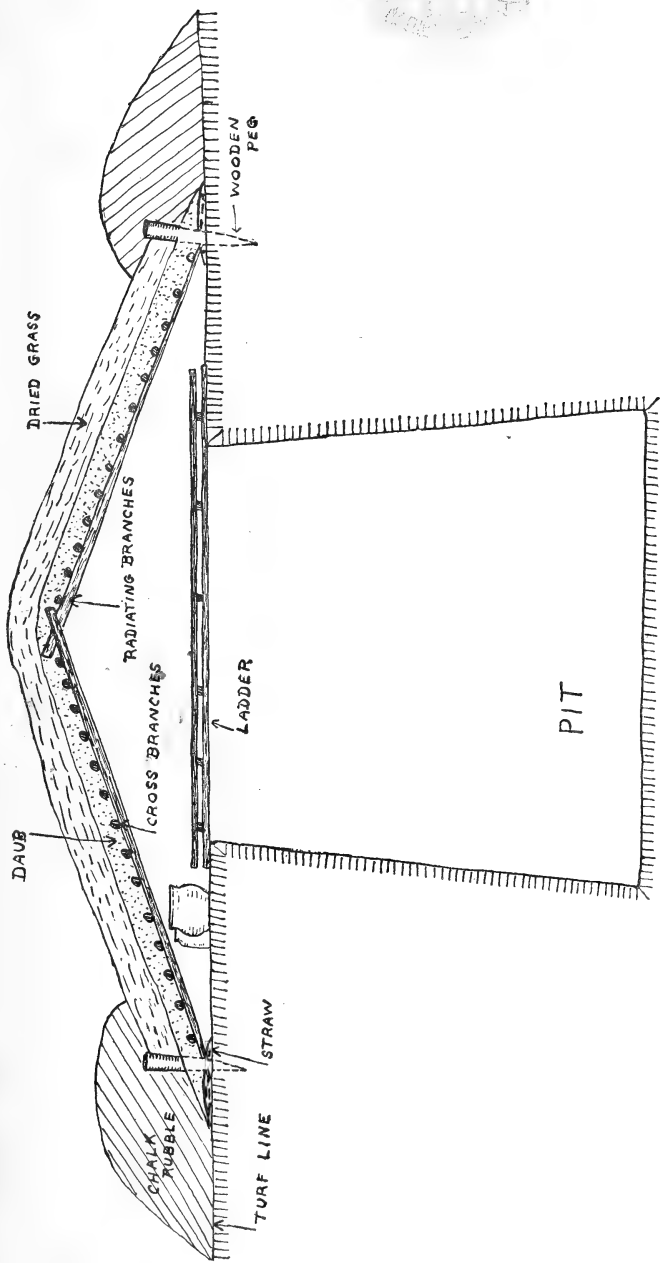


Plate I.—Section of Dwelling Pit restored. Fifield Bavant Down.

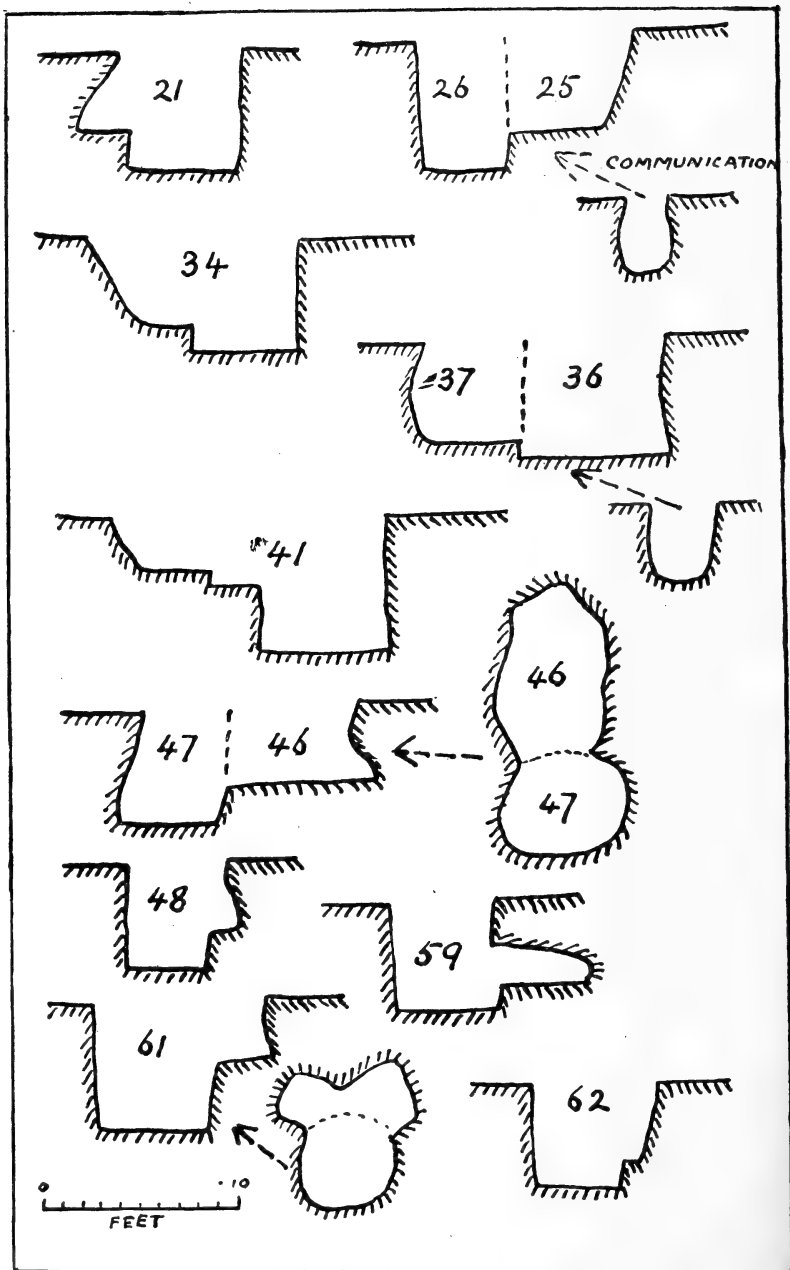


Plate II.—Sections of Pits. Fifield Bavant Down.

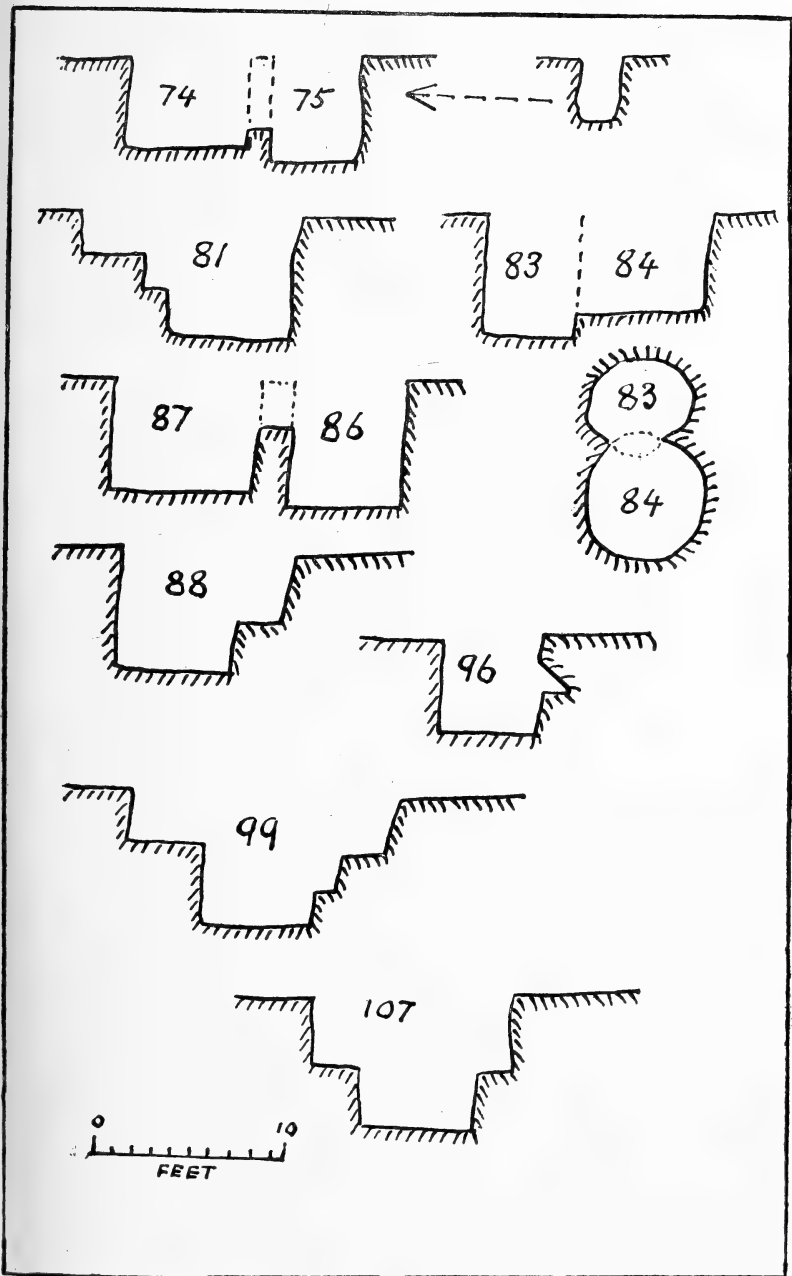
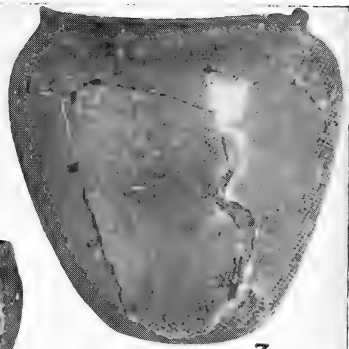


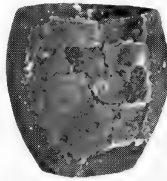
Plate III.—Sections of Pits. Fifield Bavant Down.



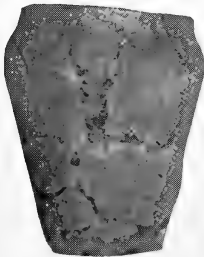
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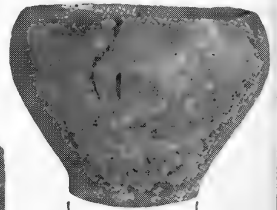
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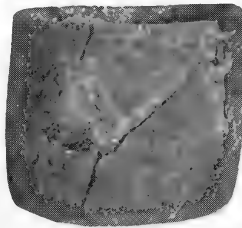
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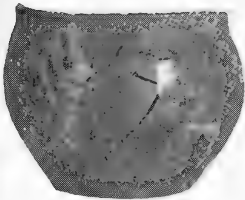
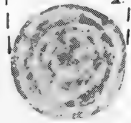
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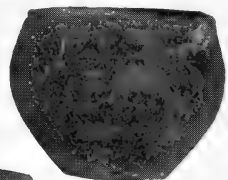
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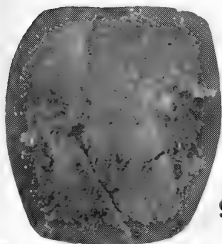
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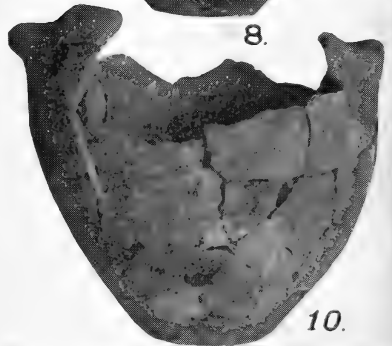
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Plate IV.—Pottery.  $\frac{1}{6}$



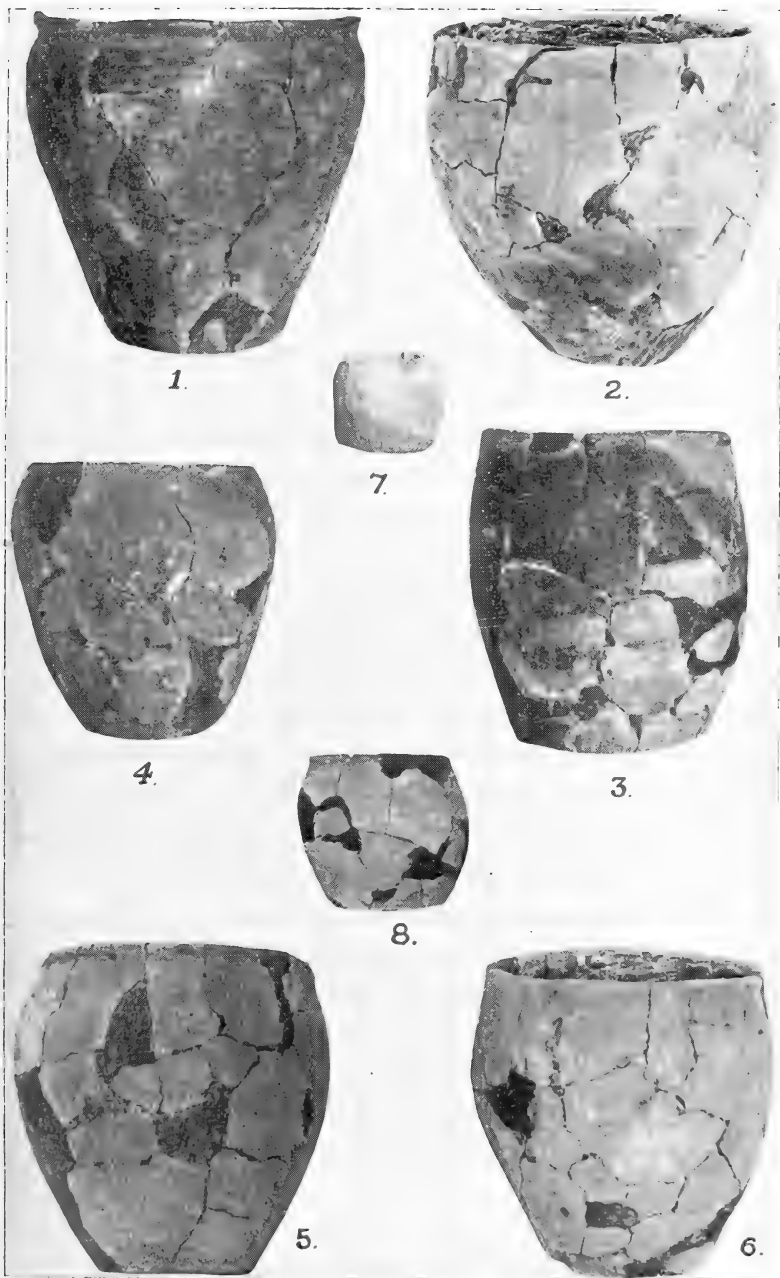


Plate V.—Pottery.  $\frac{1}{6}$



Plate VI.—Pottery.  $\frac{2}{3}$

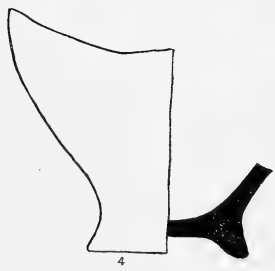
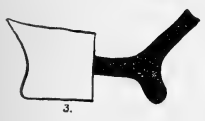
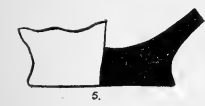
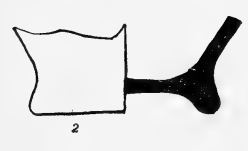
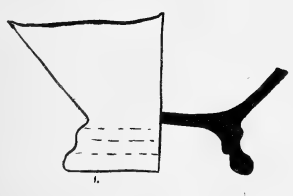
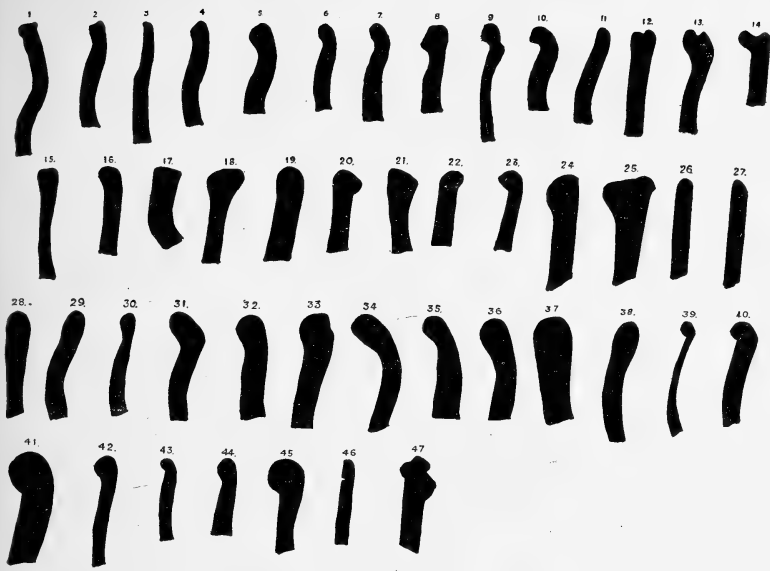


Plate VII.—Pottery.  $\frac{1}{4}$

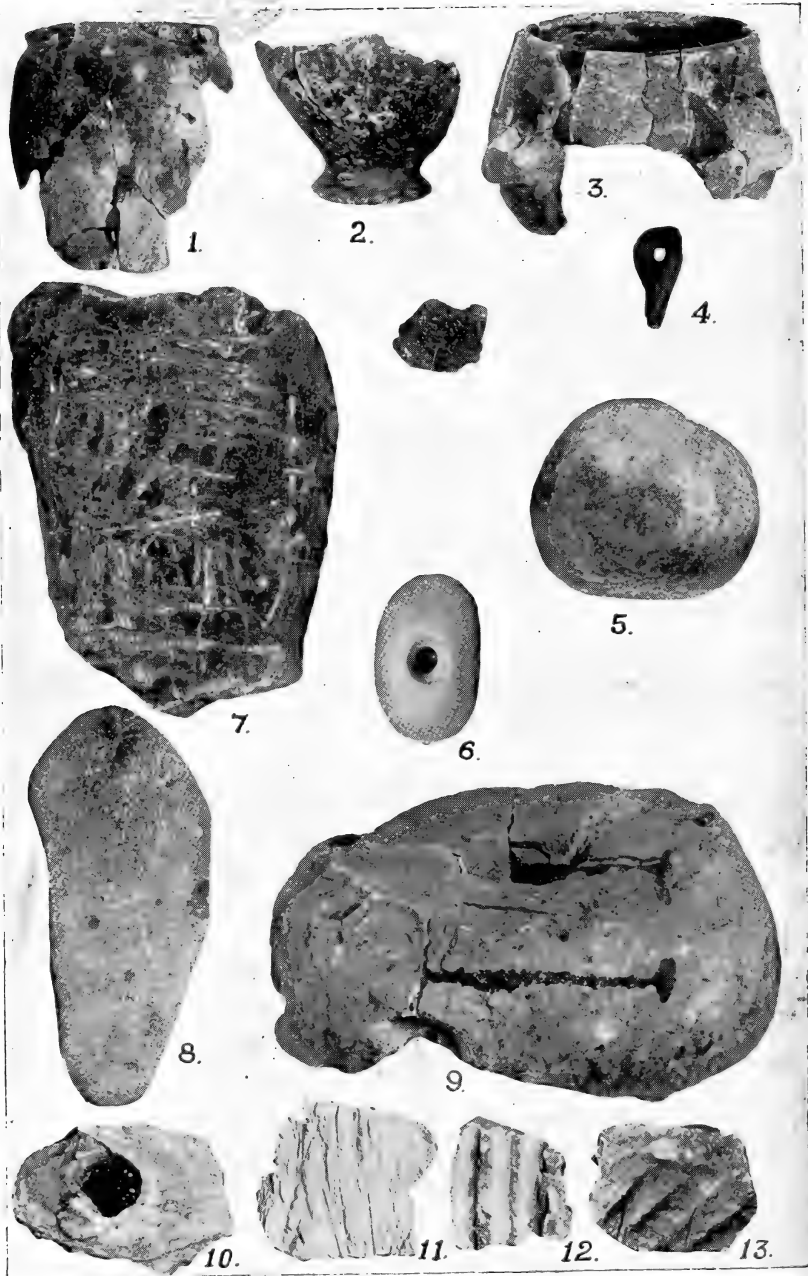


Plate VIII.—Pottery, Stone, Wattle and Daub, &c.  $\frac{2}{3}$

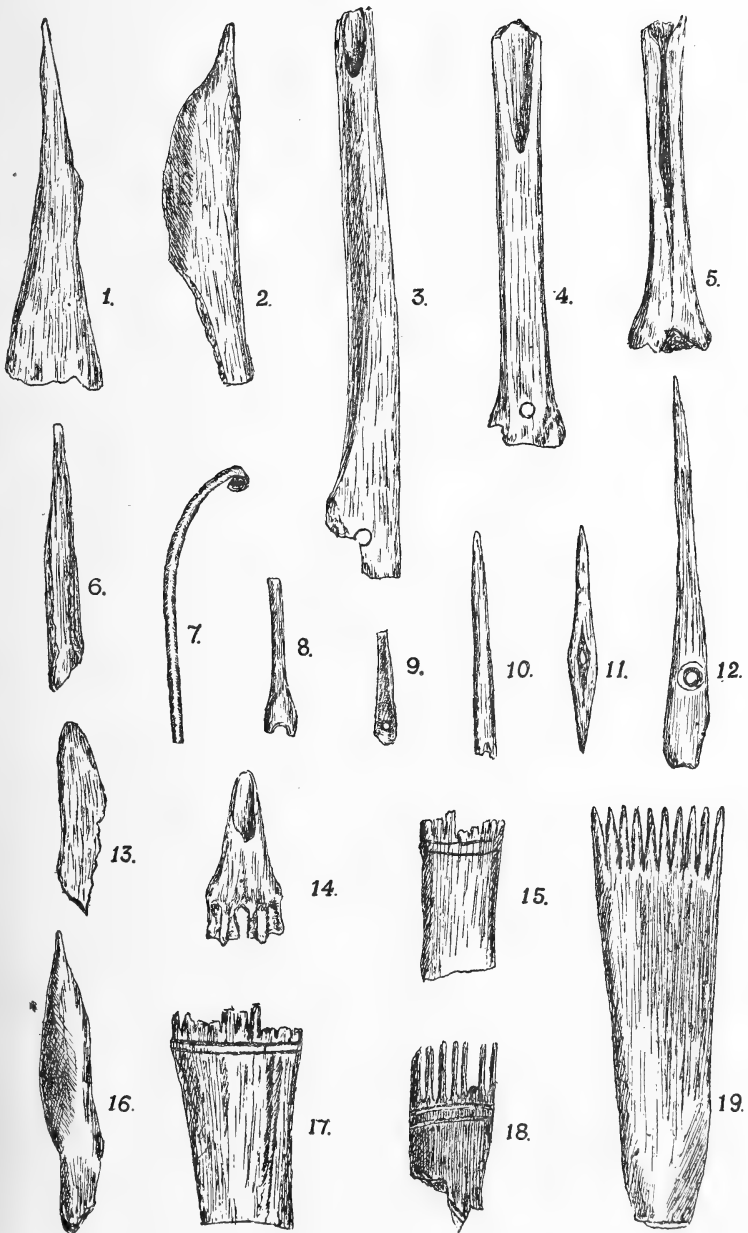


Plate IX.—Objects of Bone (No. 7 Bronze).  $\frac{1}{2}$

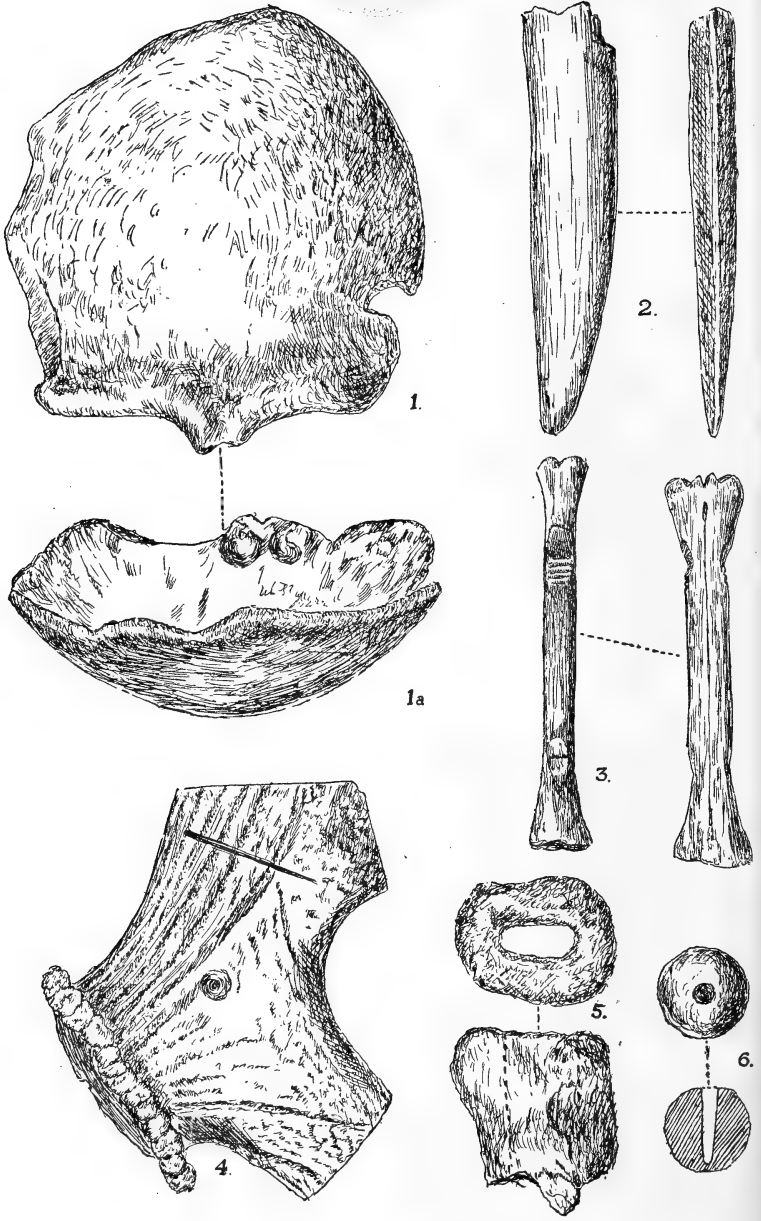


Plate X.—Objects of Horn and Bone.  $\frac{1}{2}$

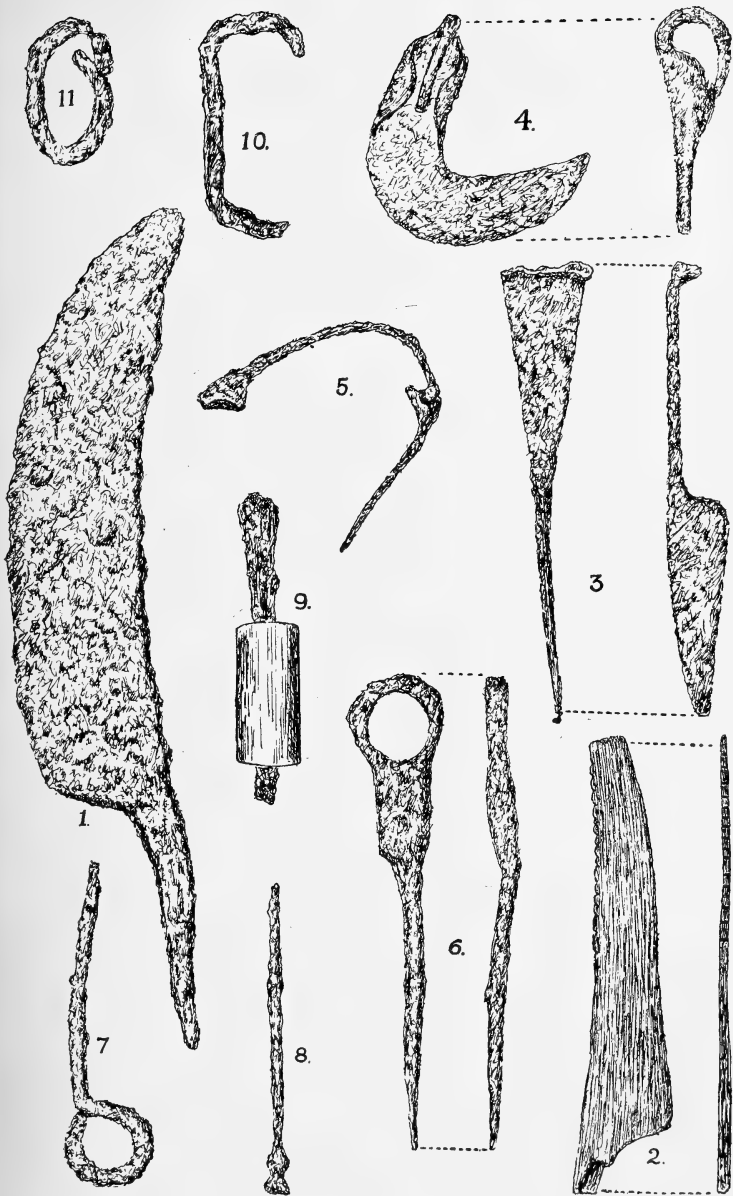


Plate XI.—Iron Objects.  $\frac{1}{2}$

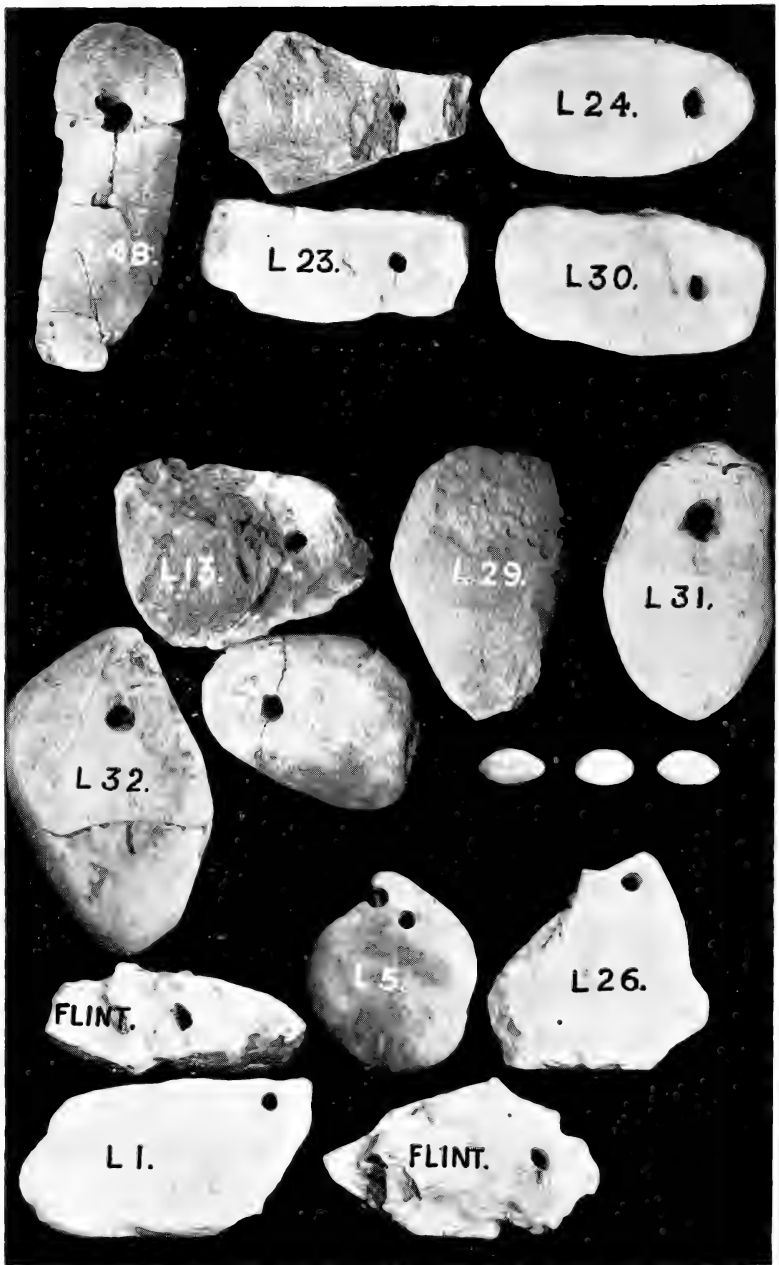
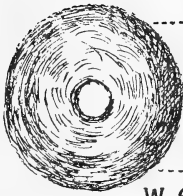


Plate XII.—Loom Weights, Sling Bullets, &c.

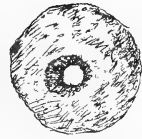




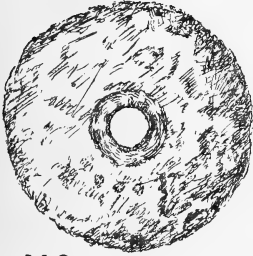
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W 6.



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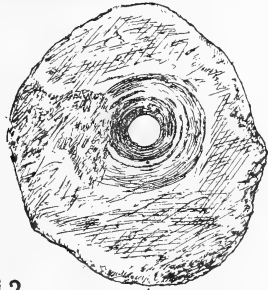
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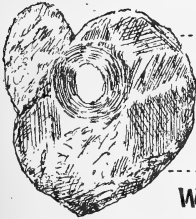
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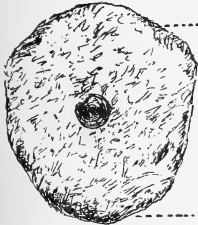
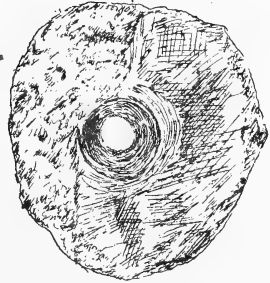
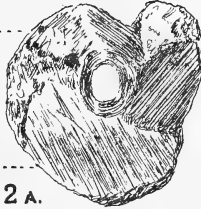
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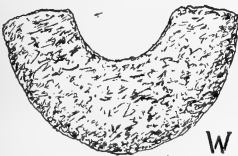
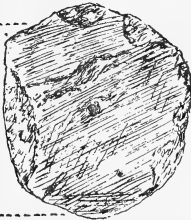
W 11.



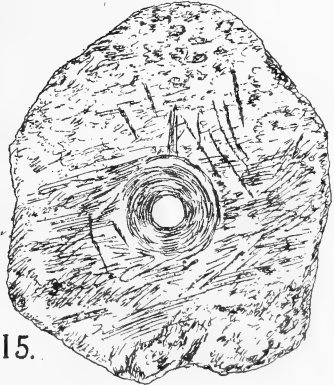
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W 13.



W 14



W 15.

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

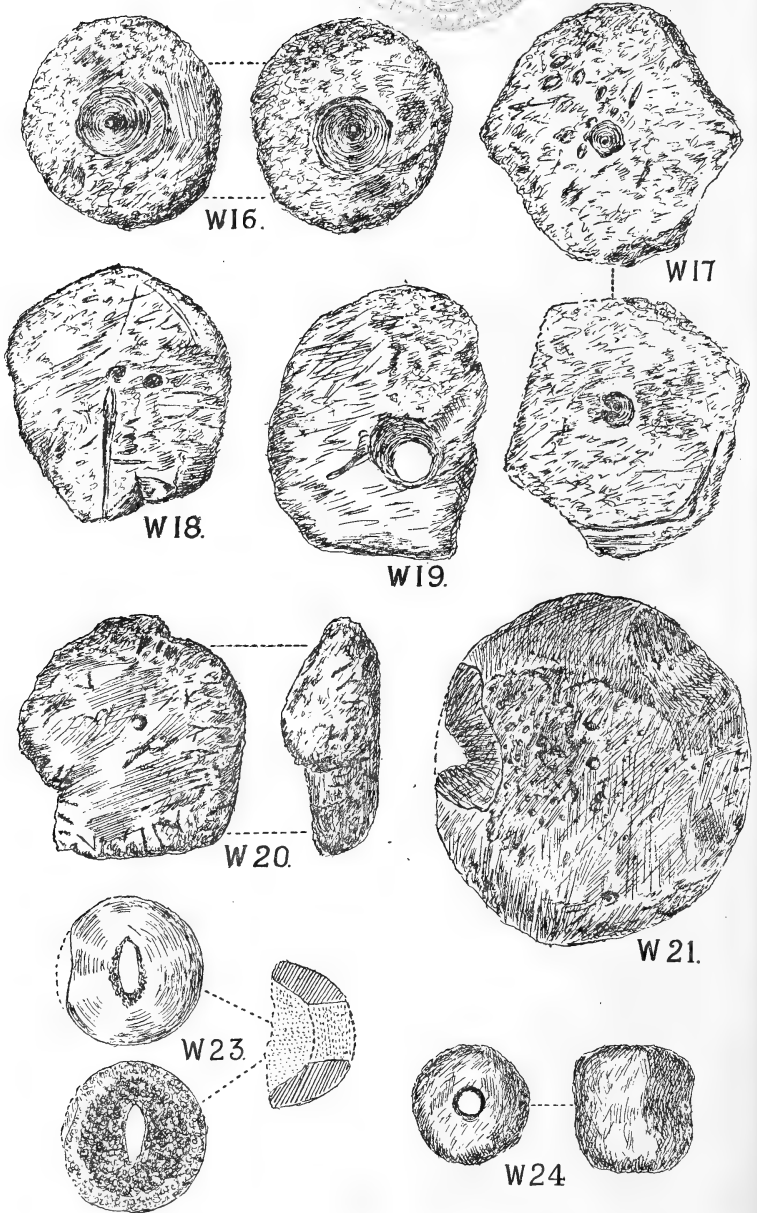


Plate XIV.—Discs and Spindle Whorls of Chalk, &c.  $\frac{1}{2}$



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Plate XV.—Emmer Wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) from Pits on Fifield Bavant Down.

Fig. 1.—Representative sample of grain  $\frac{1}{1}$

Fig. 2.—Spikelets of Emmer. A specimen in centre retains its spindle, a rare occurrence.  $\frac{1}{1}$



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Plate XVI.—Emmer Wheat from Pits on Fifield Bavant Down.

Fig. 1.—Isolated glumes.  $\frac{1}{1}$  Fig. 2.—Spikelets minus the glumes.  $\frac{1}{1}$



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Plate XVII.—Six Row Barley (*Hordeum hexastichum*) from Pits on Fifield Bavant Down.

Fig. 1.—Fragments of ears.      Fig. 2.—Representative samples of grain.  $\frac{1}{1}$



Fig. 1.

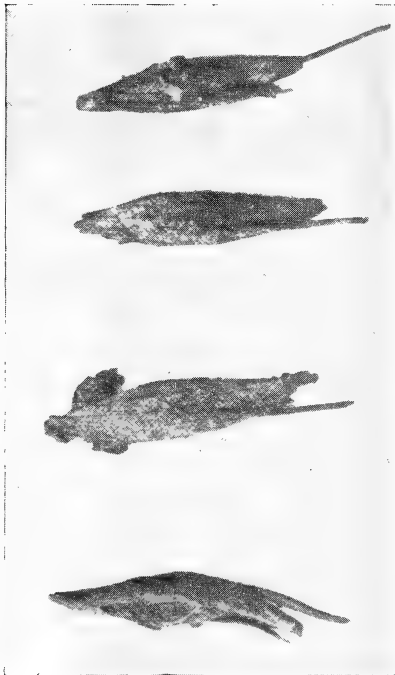


Fig. 2.

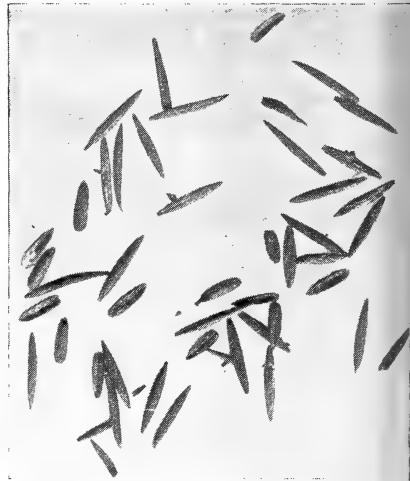
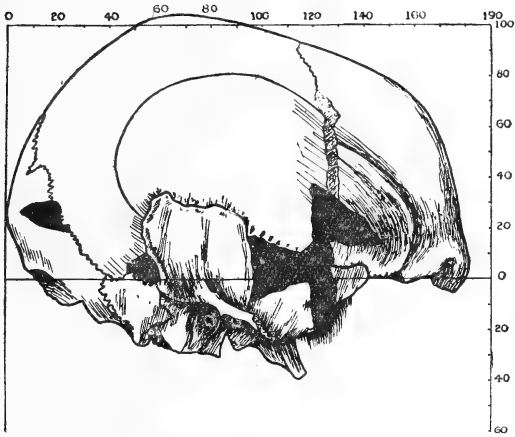


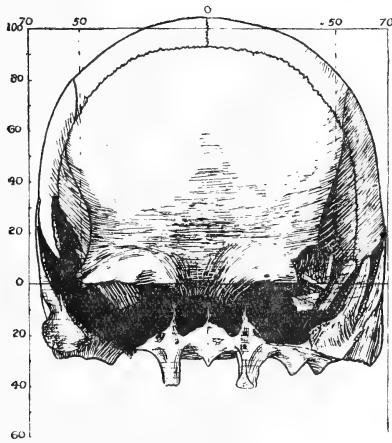
Fig. 3.

Plate XVIII.—Oats, &c., from Pits on Fifield Bavant Down.

Fig. 1.—Well preserved Oats, specimens showing the paleæ  $\frac{1}{1}$  Fig. 2.—Oats showing persistent strongly developed awn (enlarged). Fig. 3.—Grass Seeds *Bromus sterilis* (long), *B. mollis* (short)  $\frac{1}{1}$



1

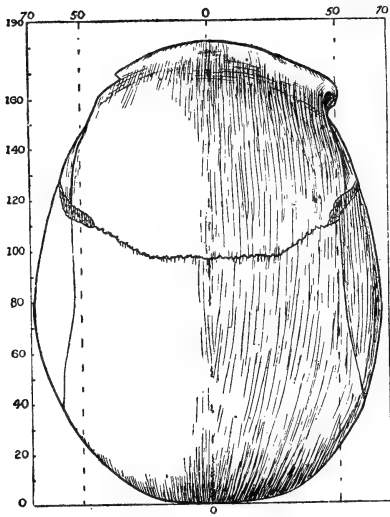


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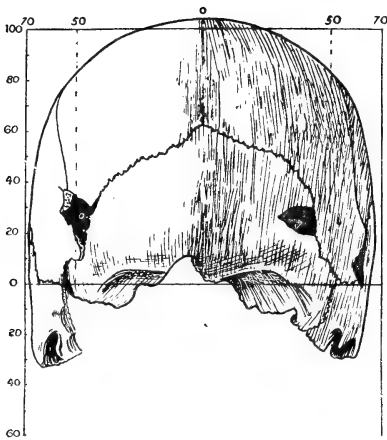
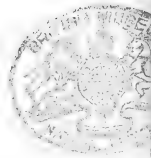
Plate XXIV.—Skull from Fifield Bavant Pits.  $\frac{1}{3}$

Fig. 1.—Profile set within a standard frame of lines.

Fig. 2.—From the front.



3



4



5



6

Plate XXV.—Skull from Fifield Bavant Pits.

Fig. 3.—From above. Fig. 4.—From behind. Figs 5 & 6—The facial fragment from the front and from the palatal aspect.



find and examine so much as those belonging to the centuries which precede the landing of the Romans. English skulls of the Roman period we know in plenty, and so far as those of the east and south are concerned most of them conform to a certain well-recognized type. But whether or not the people to whom such skulls belonged came as Roman settlers or represent pre-Roman natives of England, we are still uncertain. Hence the importance of skulls, such as the present one, which can be assigned to a pre-Roman date. For this reason I enter somewhat fully into the nature of the cranium sent to me by Dr. R. C. C. Clay. In 1921 the late Mr. Reginald Hooley, of Winchester, presented to our Museum the complete skeleton of a man, obtained from a pit-grave at Worthy Down—a grave cut somewhat after the manner of Cretan rock-tombs and which was regarded by Mr. Hooley as dating from La Tene times. The skeleton lay on its back with limbs folded—in the crouched position. The skull of this Worthy Down man conforms in type to the one sent to me by Dr. Clay and both depart from what is regarded as typical of the Romano-British skull.

The skull, which is the subject of the present note, is wanting in all its basal parts, and there is only a part of the upper jaw and nose to represent the face. Although the sexual characters are somewhat indecisive, yet they are certainly more masculine than feminine; and we may safely conclude it is that of a man about 50 years of age; so I judge from the state of the sutures. Its condition of preservation is in favour of its antiquity; it has that light grey colour which bones take on when long preserved in a chalky soil; the bone of this cranium rings like thin china when struck.

The dimensions of the skull are below those of the average modern Englishman, as will be seen from the measurements and from the profile and full-face drawings which are set within lines which correspond to the dimensions of a common type of English skull. Its cubic capacity, estimated by the application of the Lee-Pearson formula, is 1380 c.c.—about 100 c.c. under the mean capacity of English male skulls. Its maximum length is 182mm., its greatest width 136mm.; the proportion of width to length 74·8—a skull at the upper end of the scale of the long or dolichocephalic form. The highest point of the roof—situated well back on the parietal (Fig. 1), is 117 mm. above the ear passages; the bregma only 112mm. It will be seen that the roof of the skull rises rapidly as it passes behind the bregma and then sinks abruptly further back as it declines to the lambda—a feature which I think will be found to be characteristic of South English skulls of the late Celtic period. The same feature is to be seen in many skulls dredged from our river-beds, especially from the Mortlake reach of the Thames, where posts of old pile-dwellings occur. The same feature is also seen in many skulls from the Swiss lake dwellings. This feature was also noticed in the skull from Worthy Down. The occiput cannot be described as flattened as in English skulls of the Beaker period and yet it has not the projecting cap-like occiput of the typical long-barrow skull.

The supra-orbital ridges are highly developed; for instance, if the length measurement be made from the forehead above the level of the ridges above the orbits, the total is 4mm. short of the maximum length. The forehead is narrow, its minimum width is only 89mm. (Fig. 2), it is somewhat receding and

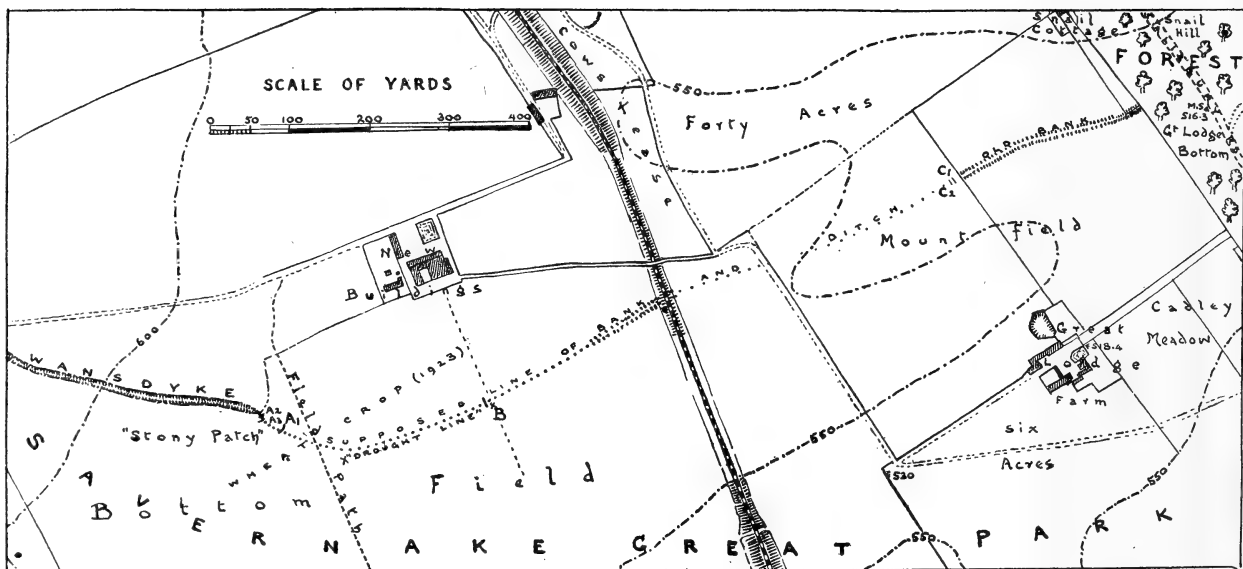
the upper part of the forehead seems elevated and peculiar in shape. This is due to a remarkable thickening of the frontal bone on and above the frontal eminences. Along the roof of the skull, and on its sides, the thickness of bone varies from 3mm. to 5mm., but at the above-mentioned areas of the frontal bone the thickness is 8mm., the additional substance having been laid down, not on the inner, but on the outer surface of the skull. I have seen this peculiar formation in other skulls and suspect it may arise from some deficiency in diet during youth. The maximum width of the frontal bone is 118mm.; the width from end to end of the supraorbital ridges 100mm.; the width at the base of the mastoid processes 131mm.; between the posterior inferior angles of the parietal bones, 115mm.; the width just below the parietal eminences 134mm. The frontal bone forms a larger part of the vault of the skull than the parietal; the arc of the frontal is 130mm., its chord 114mm., the arc of the parietal 120mm., its chord 106mm.

The shape of the skull as seen from above is represented in Fig. 3, and its posterior proportions in Fig. 4.

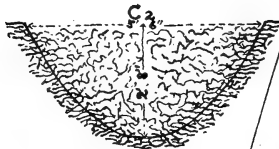
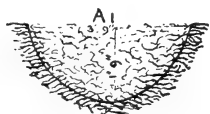
The size and form of face, the chief grounds on which a diagnosis of race can be made, have to be inferred from the characters of the fragment shown in Figs. 5, 6, and the comparison of these fragments with skulls in which the face is intact. The palate is represented in Fig. 6. All the upper teeth had been present at death, save one, the first upper molar, which had been lost from a gumboil occurring at its roots. All the other teeth are healthy and worn, so that the denture is exposed and excavated on their chewing surfaces. The front teeth are not so much ground down, but they met, as in ancient fashion, edge to edge. The palate, although not contracted, nor the teeth in any way irregularly placed on it, yet does show the tendency to narrowing and lengthening which are such prevalent features in our present population. The width between the outer surfaces of the upper canines is 38mm.; between the corresponding surfaces of the second molars 62mm.; but the length of the palate is proportionally great, 51mm. We have to deal with a man showing the narrow sharp face and features so common in modern England. The bizygomatic width of the face I estimate to have been about 134mm.—rather prominent cheek bones; the width measured between the lower ends of the malo-maxillary junctions, 90mm. The length of the upper face is about 66mm.—rather short; the length (or depth) of the nose 48mm.; its width 24mm.—a rather short nose of average width. It is to be noted that the sill of the nasal opening is not marked by a sharp ridge of bone; there is still a trace of the primitive nasal gutter.

The type of face and also brain chamber, seen in this skull, are very common in England still. What the prevailing cranial form was in Southern England in the last millenium B.C. must still remain undecided until further evidence has been gathered. From the evidence at my disposal I find it difficult to believe that the prevailing cranial form of Southern and Eastern England in the period of the Roman occupation represents a race introduced by the Romans.

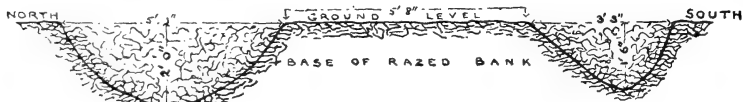




SECTIONS OF SILTED DITCH FROM THREE TRENCHES.

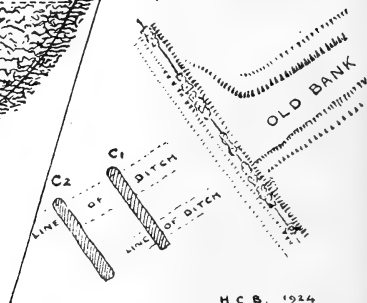


SECTION OF SILTED DOUBLE DITCH IN TRENCH C1



SCALE 0 6" 1' 2' 3' 4' 5'

C TRENCHES AND OLD BANK  
ENLARGED SCALE 0 5' 10' 15' 20'



H.C.B. 1924

## WANSDYKE. REPORT OF EXCAVATIONS ON ITS LINE BY NEW BUILDINGS, NEAR MARLBOROUGH.

By ALBANY F. MAJOR, O.B.E., F.S.A.

The disappearance of Wansdyke near New Buildings, some five or six furlongs west of Savernake Forest, has long been a puzzle, but for at least the last hundred years and more it has been accepted as a fact. The course of the dyke was examined and described by Sir R. Colt Hoare rather over a hundred years ago, and subsequent writers have for the most part been content to follow him without question. He tells how the dyke

“emerges from Manton Wood into a road leading from Marlborough to Hewish Hill, and pursues an eastern direction across it. In the first arable field, its ridge has been considerably levelled by the plough; but shortly afterwards it presents a bold agger, covered with wood; passes to the south of two small plantations of larch trees, across a green drove way, then enters a large arable field, continuing to preserve its wild character, being covered with wood. Having pursued it with success across three other large fields, we came to a sudden check, and completely lost all trace of the object of our pursuit, at a spot near Ivy’s farm. This abrupt termination may, with some degree of plausibility, be accounted for, by the original state of this country, and the impracticability of carrying so large a work through thick forest; for such it probably was in former times, and such it still continues at a short distance to the eastward of the field where Wansdyke terminates so very unaccountably.” *Ancient History of North Wiltshire*, vol. II., p. 30.

The road referred to is the one now called the Pewsey Road, and by Manton Wood Sir R. Colt Hoare apparently meant what is now called Gore Copse. The present Manton Coppice is wholly off the line of Wansdyke. Neither this nor Gore Coppice now extend to the Pewsey Road, nor have they done so for over forty years, according to Smith’s “Map of a Hundred Miles round Avebury,” which is dated 1884, whatever may have been the case in Colt Hoare’s time. Smith’s map gives “Ivy’s Farm” as an alternative name for the present Wernham Farm, and the larch plantations have disappeared. Apart from these changes the above description might almost stand for a report of the conditions to-day. Since Colt Hoare’s time it has always been taken for granted that the course of Wansdyke was actually interrupted at the point where it now disappears and that the bank and ditch never continued through Savernake Forest.<sup>1</sup>

The writer, however, was not satisfied that this view was correct, and his doubts were strengthened by Mr. H. C. Brentnall’s discovery of a bank and ditch in the line of the dyke running up to the forest across a field

<sup>1</sup> It is worth noting, however that if Wansdyke, by New Buildings, is shown correctly in Colt Hoare’s map, it extended some 150 yards further east than at present. But the map is on a very small scale and is not always accurate.

immediately to its west.<sup>1</sup> Trial excavations were accordingly undertaken in September, 1923, to see if any sign of a connecting ditch could be found here. Permission for the work was obtained and preliminary investigations and arrangements on the spot made by Mr. Brentnall. In the course of these he observed a "drought-line" of thinner crops a little to the south of a direct line drawn from the apparent end of Wansdyke to the western end of the "Old Bank," in the field adjoining Savernake Forest. He also noticed in the same field as the "drought-line," immediately west of the Midland and S.W. Junction Railway, a decided swelling of the ground, such as might be left by a ploughed-out bank, approximately in line with Wansdyke and the "Old Bank." The latter also appeared to be ditched on both sides.

Work was begun on September 24th under the direction of the writer, assisted by Mr. Brentnall, and continued for the next two days. It proved very troublesome owing to the character of the soil, stiff red clay overlying the chalk, which was nowhere reached. In such a soil the silting of a ditch consists of the crumbling of the sides, mixed with a little of the top soil, and is almost indistinguishable from the original clay. Moreover the mode of its deposit very much resembles the way in which the original clay must have been laid down, and except in the case of very recent disturbance it is almost impossible for the labourers to say if the ground they are digging has been moved before, or not. But as the soil dried with exposure to the air, a slight difference in colour could be detected and experience showed that this was due to the silting up of a ditch, the silting being rather blacker than the original soil. But from the nature of the case there was no sharp line of demarcation, the silting shading off into the original sides and bottom of the ditch; measurements, therefore, are only approximate and the size of the ditches is probably underestimated.

The first cutting, A1, was made between the apparent end of Wansdyke and the approximate position of the "drought-line," of which there was no trace now that the ground was clear of crops. It occupied the whole of the first day, as only one man was available for digging that day and the work was purely experimental. The second day was given to the extension of A1 and to a second trench, B, across the approximate position of the "drought-line." On the third day two small trenches, A2 and A3, were dug close to the apparent end of Wansdyke and across the line of it, but the greater part of the day was devoted to cutting trenches, C1 and C2, across the line of the "old bank." These last two trenches proved really to be the key to the whole work. Hitherto the search had been guided mainly by the estimated position of the "drought-line," which in itself was not conclusive evidence for the former existence of the dyke, and the evidence, from the discoloration of the ground, that a shallow ditch had been cut through by the trenches, though fairly satisfactory, was not quite convincing. But in these last trenches the "old bank" showed where a ditch might be looked for and, whether from slight difference in the soil itself, or from its being in a more favourable state for judging after two days without rain, the old filled-in ditch was clearly traceable. In C1 indeed, the ditch was double, corresponding to the double ditch of the "old

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<sup>1</sup> See *W.A.M.*, XLI., pp. 396—7, footnote.

bank," though rather curiously in C2, only 10ft. away, the smaller secondary ditch had disappeared. A final inspection of all the trenches showed that the indications in A1 and B of a silted-up ditch corresponded closely with those in C1 and C2. In A2 and A3, however, they were not nearly so well marked, and there the ditch, if there was one, can have been barely a foot deep. Nothing was found in any of the ditches except some fragments of charcoal in B, in C1 (the bigger ditch), and in C2. See report appended by Mr. L. G. Peirson, one of the science staff of Marlborough College.

It will be seen from the plan that the two last trenches were cut in the westernmost of the two fields S. of Forty Acres and that these two fields bear the name of "Mount Field" in common. They must once have been one, the name being no doubt due to the "mound" that ran across the field, ploughed out in the western field since the division was made. The eastern field is still under grass and may never have been cultivated, though the "old bank" is said to have been formerly surmounted by a hedge. The second ditch may be due to its having been used at one time to portion off part of the field, though this does not account for the extension beyond the present hedge-line.

Summing up the evidence we observe in the first place that from the point where Wansdyke re-appears beyond the first field east of the Pewsey Road to the point where it disappears again by New Buildings it serves as a field-bank. It appears from the excavations that, with perhaps a slight break at this latter point, it was continued on a slighter scale as far at least as the "old bank" and the present edge of Savernake Forest. Sir R. Colt Hoare suggested that it was unlikely to have been carried through forest (*see above*). General Pitt Rivers thought it might have been continued by an abattis of fallen trees, and the latter suggestion has recently been elaborated by Mr. A. D. Passmore.<sup>1</sup> But Wansdyke still traverses the West Woods, which in Colt Hoare's time were continued by the woodland he calls Manton Wood as far as the Pewsey Road (*see above*) and when Wansdyke was made there may have been unbroken forest as far as the present Savernake and beyond. There is nothing in the nature of the ground to suggest otherwise. The dyke, however, varies very much in size and in wooded country may well have been strengthened as suggested by General Pitt Rivers, or been stockaded. Whether it continued through Savernake Forest is still uncertain. It runs up to the present boundaries of the forest on either side and there are various banks and ditches in the forest, some of which appear to carry on the line, but no one has yet been able to trace it through without a break.<sup>2</sup> But along its whole course it often seems to get lost in a most unaccountable way. As to the disappearance by New Buildings the fact seems to be that, when the country was cleared for cultivation, the dyke was allowed to remain as long as it lent itself to use as a field bank. But we found that at the point where it now vanishes it

<sup>1</sup> In a paper on "The Age and Origin of the Wansdyke," *Antiquaries' Journal*, Vol. IV., January, 1924, pp. 26—29, commented on by the writer in a paper on "The Problem of Wansdyke," *Ib.*, April, 1924, pp. 142—145.

<sup>2</sup> *See W.A.M.*, Vol. XXXIX., p. 37, and *Ib.*, XLI., pp. 397—8.

swerves southwards rather sharply. This would interfere with farming and it was therefore levelled here, with the result that from that point onwards as far as cultivation extended it has been ploughed out.

We may add that Mr. Brentnall has heard from an old inhabitant that Wansdyke used to run along the "drought-line," and that under certain lights and conditions the outline of a quadrangular work, first observed by Mr. Passmore, can be seen in the middle of Forty Acres, no trace of which is visible on the surface of the ground. This is noteworthy, as on the downs further west there are several similar small earthworks a little to the north of the dyke.

Thanks are due to the Marquess of Ailesbury and to Mr. F. J. White, of High Trees Farm, his tenant, who kindly gave leave for the excavation; to the Marlborough Natural History Society, and others who contributed to the expenses; and to Mr. Peirson, for his report, annexed. The writer is also much indebted to Mr. Brentnall, for many valuable suggestions and for the preparation of the plan accompanying this paper, taken from a block kindly lent by the Marlborough Natural History Society.

#### REPORT ON SUBSTANCE FOUND IN DITCHES.

The specimens consisted of some black substance, surrounded by a small amount of red clay. The black material fractured along planes and showed a fibrous structure. On grinding with a pestle and mortar it was not reduced to powder, but to a number of separate fibres. On heating to redness on a platinum foil it glowed and was reduced to a white ash, indicating some organic material. This ash effervesced with hydrochloric acid, indicating the presence of a carbonate, and the solution gave a flame test for potassium. The fragments floated in water.

All this evidence points clearly to the conclusion that the black substance was wood charcoal. The interstices of even the biggest pieces of the charcoal contained the clay, which would seem to indicate that it had been in the clay a considerable while and probably at some period under water.

GUY PIERSON.

#### WANSDYKE EXCAVATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.		
Marlborough Coll. Nat. History Society	...	2	0	0	Travelling expenses	...	1	3	0
Sir Prior Goldney, Bart.	2	0	0	Lodging ditto	...	3	6	6	
H. C. Brentnall	...	1	0	0	Labour	...	2	8	0
Albany F. Major	...	2	0	0	Sundries	...	12	0	
W. M. Tapp, LL.D., F.S.A.	1	0	0	Balance	...	2	10	6	
Philip Williams	...	2	0	0					
	£10	0	0		£10	0	0		

The balance has been handed over to the Wiltshire Archæological Society to be used for further excavation work on Wansdyke in Wilts. As there are still many problems to be solved, and it is hoped to continue the work during the coming season, contributions to the fund will be gladly received and will be gratefully acknowledged by Albany F. Major, 30, The Waldrons, Croydon, or may be sent, earmarked to the Wansdyke Excavation Fund, to the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.



## WILTS OBITUARY.

**Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke of Somerset,**

Baron Seymour and a baronet, died Oct. 22nd, 1923, aged 77. He succeeded his father, the 14th Duke, in 1894. Born July 22nd, 1846, long before his father became Duke, he spent some time on the *Britannia*, but instead of entering the Navy went to Western America, where for some years he lived the rough life of a cowboy on a cattle ranch. Obtaining a commission in the 60th Rifles, he served in the Red River Expedition of 1870 as a lieutenant. Retiring from the Army he married, 1877, Susan Mackinnon, with whom for three years he roughed it in Canada, in the pursuit of big game and adventure. Of this period the Duchess published an account under the title of "Impressions of a Tenderfoot," which was widely read. He acted for thirteen years as agent to his uncle, the 13th Duke, thus gaining a thorough knowledge of agricultural and country matters. In later years he lived at Maiden Bradley the quiet life of a country gentleman, taking no prominent part in public affairs, but widely known as a most kindly and genial landlord, a first-rate shot, a skilled yachtsman, a good rider, and four-in-hand whip. As the second Duke in the kingdom he carried the Orb at the Coronations of Edward VII. and George V., as his grandfather had carried it at the Coronation of Q. Victoria, and his great stature made him a conspicuous figure on those occasions. He seldom spoke in the House of Lords, but contributed many letters to the *Morning Post* on political topics of the day. "The Duke had a delightful personality. Cheerful and simple as a boy, he was frank and direct in speech, with a charming laugh and an attractive manner . . . His lovable nature and high character attracted all who were privileged to know him, and they found in him a loyal and steadfast friend . . . No landowner was more greatly liked by farmers and labourers alike." An Evangelical Churchman, he was President of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and a prominent member of the Church Association. He was at one time President of the Navy League. He had no children and is succeeded by a cousin, Brig.-Gen. Sir Ed. Hamilton Seymour, K.B.E., s. of the Rev. Francis Payne Seymour, Rector of Havant. Born 1860, he married 1881, Rowena, d. of George Wall, and has one son, Lt.-Col. E. F. E. Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., who takes the title of Lord Seymour. The Duke was buried in Bramble Hill Clump, on the top of the hill above Maiden Bradley.

Obit. notices and appreciations in *The Times*, Oct. 23rd; *Wiltshire Times*, with good portrait and view of the burial place, Oct. 27th; *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 25th, and Nov. 1st, with views of the burial place and the funeral passing the house, 1923.

**Richard Simpson Gundry, C.B.,** died March 13th, 1924.

Buried in Devizes Cemetery. Born 1838, only s. of Richard Hickley Gundry, of Hillworth, Devizes, and Mary, d. of George Simpson, founder of the *Wiltshire Gazette*. Educated at Brussels, he received an official

appointment in India, where his frequent contributions to Indian newspapers brought him into notice and he became special war correspondent in China for "*The Calcutta Englishman*." After the war he settled in Shanghai and became editor and afterwards part-proprietor of *The North China Herald*, the leading daily English newspaper published in that city. Here He made himself a brilliant reputation as a journalist and from 1865 to 1878 he was correspondent of the *Times* in China. He was a good athlete and a very prominent Freemason. In 1878 he returned to England and was occupied in constant literary work, being recognised as one of the chief authorities on Chinese subjects. The foundation of the China Association, of which he was for thirteen years (1889—1901) the Secretary and for three years (1905—8) the President, was very largely his work, and on his resignation of the secretaryship a presentation of £1000 was made to him, which he devoted to founding a Chinese Chair at London University. On matters affecting China, indeed, his opinion was constantly sought by the Foreign Office, and in recognition of his distinguished services he was given in 1904 the choice of a Knighthood or Companionship of the Bath. He chose the latter. Up to recent years he continued to contribute to the *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and the leading magazines. Of himself he said "I have had a long, full and interesting life. I have worked hard, but it has been interesting work. I have known many people—all sorts and conditions—and have had many friends, and am glad to have been able to oil a few wheels in recent years." He was a notable benefactor to Devizes. His gift of the Scouts' Hall cost him some £3000. The Bowling Club's greens, the Rontgen Ray apparatus at the District Hospital, and the garden on the Park side of the hospital building are also his gifts, as well as the watering trough at the top of Long Street, for the benefit of animals. In a long appreciation in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, "A Colleague on the Saturday Review" says "It is not very easy for us here to realise how great is the immediate influence of a paper like the '*North China Herald*' and the consequent significance of its editor. An editor in England, no matter how well known his paper, is nowhere in importance with his fellow men compared with the editor of a paper like the '*North China Herald*.' Gundry used his position to good effect; and soon became an authority on Chinese affairs and an influence on this country's policy in China. His position naturally brought him in contact with high British and Chinese officials—in fact with most of the ablest men who had made a study of or exercised practical influence on Anglo-Chinese relations." "To the general public no doubt Gundry has been, and will be, known best by his books, but . . . a far greater work than any book, and the greatest work Gundry did, was the foundation, setting up, and running, of the China Association. . . . Though primarily concerned with commerce, the Association inevitably had to deal with big questions of Anglo-Chinese policy." The *Times* says of him, "To a profound knowledge of China he added a sense of public duty and patriotism which enabled him, looking beyond all local and personal interests, to keep steadily in view the wider aspects of Imperial and National policy."

Long obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 20th, 1924.

He was the author, amongst many other writings, of the following :—

**China and her Neighbours, France in Indo-China, Russia and China, India and Thibet.** 1893. Post 8vo. Maps. 10s. 6d.

**Missionaries in China.** *Fortnightly Review*, August, 1893. Pp. 240—254.

**China, Present and Past, Foreign Intercourse, Progress, and Resources, the Missionary Question, &c.** 1895. 8vo. Folding map.

**English Industries and Eastern Competition.** Read before the British Association at Ipswich, 1895, and afterwards published in an abbreviated form in October number of *Fortnightly Review*. London. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 32.

**Ancestor Worship in China.** *Fortnightly Review*, Feb., 1895.

**Eastern Questions, Far and Near. I., China, England, and Russia.** *Fortnightly Review*, Oct., 1896, pp. 506—520.

**The Yangtze Region.** *Fortnightly Review*, Sept., 1899.

**A Hundred Years.** Article in centenary number of *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 6th, 1916.

**Arthur Schomberg**, died March 7th, 1924, aged 76. Buried in Devizes Cemetery. Second s. of Joseph Trigge Schomberg, Q.C., Recorder of Aldborough (Suff.), who died 1878, and his wife, Elizabeth Mary (Ray). Educated at Winchester, he followed no profession, but lived a quiet studious life at Seend, with which his family had been connected since the beginning of the 19th century. He was well known as an authority on the Genealogy and Heraldry of Wiltshire, and for twelve years (1897—1909) edited *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* with conspicuous success. To this periodical his contributions were numerous and valuable. To the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine* his chief contribution was a series of papers on the Church Heraldry of Wiltshire. Of late years he was also a frequent contributor to "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*" and "*The Genealogist*." Next to Genealogy and Heraldry, in which he co-operated on many matters with Mr. Ed. Kite, his chief interest was in Chess, and he was the "mainspring of the old county society and untiring in his encouragement of the local clubs," and was well known in chess circles in London. A Liberal in politics, he many years ago joined the Roman Catholic Church and was one of the chief supporters of the Church in Devizes. He lived as a bachelor at Seend with two unmarried sisters, both of whom died before him.

Long obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 13th, 1924.

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- William of Edington, Founder of Edington Priory**, Bishop of Winchester and first Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. [His Will, &c.]. *Wilts N. & Q.*, III., 214—221.
- Wiltshire Arms in 1716.** *Wilts N. & Q.*, III., 471—473; IV., 49—53. Plate and cut.
- Paul Bush, the last Rector of Edington** and first Bishop of Bristol, 1490—1558. *Wilts N. & Q.*, IV., 97—107, 145—156, 180, 181. Plates and cuts.
- Isaac Walton and his connection with Wiltshire.** *Wilts N. & Q.*, IV., 289—294, 386—393. Plates. Reprinted, with notes and additions, in *The Connoisseur*, Sept., 1903; and as 4to pamphlet, pp. 15, Devizes, 1904].
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**An English Village.** *The Globe*, July 9th, 1888.

**Edington: an ancient Priory and its modern uses.** *Wiltshire Times*, July 13th, 1889.

**Mr. Schomberg's Answer to Mr. Britton.** A Letter to the Editor of the *Devizes Gazette*. N.D. Pamphlet, 16mo, pp. 7.

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**Lampugh.** *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Dec., 1919.

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**Family of Paradise.** *The Genealogist*, XXXVII., Oct., 1920; Jan., 1921, pp. 8. [Abstracts of Wills.]

**The Dukes of Schomberg.** *The Genealogist*, N.S., XXXIII., April, 1917, pp. 217—222. Two plates.

**Robert William Merriman**, died Jan. 5th, 1924, aged 87.

Buried at Marlborough Cemetery, "A Peaceful end to a long and industrious and honorable life." Eldest s. of William Clark Merriman (Clerk of the Peace for Wilts, 1864—1875). B. at Marlborough, Dec. 18th, 1836. Lived afterwards at Lockeridge House. Educated at Marlborough Grammar School, Winchester College (1851), where he played in the eleven against Eton and Harrow. From 1854, when he left Winchester, to 1858 he served in the office of Mr. Thomas Morgan Geff, solicitor, of Chelmsford, and afterwards in that of his uncle, Stephen Baverstock Merriman, in London, qualified as solicitor 1860, returned to Marlborough and entered the office of Messrs. Merriman & Gwillim, the partners being T. B. Merriman, his uncle, W. C. Merriman, his father, and J. S. Gwillim, father of the present Mr. E. Ll. Gwillim. Succeeded his father as Town Clerk of Marlborough, 1863, acted first as Deputy Clerk of the Peace to his father, 1865, and from that

date onwards was largely occupied with the affairs of the county, and with the increasing business of Quarter Sessions and its committees. In 1875 he succeeded his father when he resigned the office of Clerk of the Peace, and as such took a prominent part in the changes in local government consequent on the establishment of the County Council in 1889. He continued to serve the County Council until his retirement in 1912, when he received gifts from the justices, the sessions bar, the county police, the solicitors of the county, and many others, as tokens of the general appreciation of his life work. He was also Registrar of Marlborough County Court, 1877—1912, and J.P. for Wilts 1913. He joined the Wilts Yeomanry as cornet in 1865, became lieutenant 1873, and resigned 1882. He was prominent amongst Marlborough Freemasons. He married, first, Miss Sheringham, and secondly, Edith Hannah Merriman, who survives him. His eldest son, Will. Robert Hill Merriman, served in the Hon. Artillery Company and the Rifle Brigade, and was killed in the war (1916). Two sons survive him, H. Victor Merriman, and the Rev. T. Fellows Merriman, and one daughter, Desirée Merriman. Greatly respected by all who knew him, his death breaks a link with the past history of Marlborough and the county, for he had known the old days of the stage coaches and the Castle Inn, and to the end of his life retained the clearest recollections of the events of the middle of the 19th century.

Long and appreciative obit. notices, with two good portraits, in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 10th and 17th, 1924. In the latter were some notes on the Merriman family in Marlborough.

He was the author of:—

**Some Stray Notes from the Marlborough Court Rolls, temp. Hen. VIII.** *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, XIX., 75—83.

**Extracts from the Records of the Wiltshire Quarter Sessions.** *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, XX., 322—341; XXI., 75—121; XXII., 1—38, 212—231.

**Casual Glances at the Moon.** *Marlb. Coll. Nat. Hist. Soc. Report*, 1881, pp. 81—99.

**Calendar of Inclosure Awards deposited at the County Record Room at Devizes.** 1900. Sm. 4to, pp. 15.

**Wiltshire Prisons: the Last Days.** Articles in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 26th and Oct. 3rd, 1918.

**Marlborough Grammar School in the "Forties."** *Reminiscences of an old Meylerian.* For private circulation. [1921.] Pamphlet, royal 8vo, pp. 20.

**Wiltshire Quarter Sessions in the Sixties, Personal Recollections by the late Clerk of the Peace.** Articles in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 6th and 13th, 1921.

**John Edward Ward**, d. Dec. 9th, 1923, aged 77. Buried at Purton. B. 1846, eldest s. of John Ward, of Whittington, Salop. He married, first, in 1874, Fanny, d. of E. Rogers, of Abercarn, Mon., who died 1876; secondly, in 1884, Mary Elizabeth, d. of John Francis Goodwin, of Aigburth, Lancs., who survives him. A solicitor by profession and a partner

in the firm of Colborne, Ward, and Colborne, of Newport, Mon. He bought the house at Red Lodge, Braydon, and a square mile of property surrounding it in 1902, enlarged the house, and had lived there since that time. J.P. for Wilts, member of the Cricklade and Wootton Bassett District Council, a Lay Representative of Bristol Diocese in the National Assembly of the Church, and a member of the Diocesan Board of Finance, a sportsman and a gardener. He leaves one son, Harold Roger, a barrister.

Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, Dec. 14th, 1923.

**Penleigh Boyd**, died in Australia, Nov., 1923, aged 33. Born in Wiltshire, he went as an infant with his parents to Australia, studied in the Melbourne National Gallery and afterwards in Paris, London, and St. Ives, exhibiting at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. Returning to Australia he enlisted in the Australian Pioneers on the outbreak of war, and served with distinction in France, returning again to Australia after the war. He was regarded as one of the younger leaders of Australian painting, and his works in water-colours and oils sold for high prices. One of his pictures, "Golden Wattle," is exhibited in the National Gallery of Australia.

Obit. notice in *Kalgoorlie Miner*, copied in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 3rd, 1924.

**John Watson Taylor**, died suddenly, Dec. 1st, 1923, aged 66. Third s. of S. Watson Taylor, of Erlestoke Park. He had of late years lived in London, and was greatly interested in topographical and genealogical researches. He had helped our Society very materially in the matter of its collection of ancient deeds, both by cataloguing and by arranging for the disposal of a large number of deeds not concerned with the County of Wilts, which had come into the Society's hands.

He was the author of "Erlestoke and its Manor Lords," *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, XXXIII., 295—311, 377—383; XXXIV., 42—102.

**Hon. Charles George Holmes à Court**, died Jan. 10th, 1924, aged 80. Buried at Heytesbury. Fourth son of the second Lord Heytesbury and uncle of the present peer. He was married four times. He died at Horley.

**Daniel William Butler**, died Feb. 21st, 1924, aged 84. Eldest son of Daniel William Butler, b. 1840, at Bromham House Farm, Rowde. In 1859 he began farming on his own account at Rowdefield Farm, where he remained till 1917, when he retired and his son, Walter, succeeded him, returning from France for that purpose. He was regarded as one of the most successful farmers in the county, was on the council of the Wilts Agricultural Association, and for 62 years a member of the Melksham Agricultural Association. He was one of the originators of the Wilts United Dairies, and the Central Wilts Bacon Company. He was J.P. for Wilts, but was best known for his work on the Board of Guardians, from 1864 until his death. He became chairman in 1893, and was presented by his colleagues with a silver tea and coffee service and an illuminated address when he had completed 40 years' service on the board. "It was Mr. Butler's sound commonsense which made his reign as chairman the success it was."

He is said to have been the oldest serving guardian in England. He married Elizabeth, d. of John Gee, of Hawkstreet Farm. They had ten children, four sons, of whom three are living, and six daughters. His funeral, at Rowde, was very largely attended.

Long obituary notice and portrait, in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 28th, and March 13th, and portrait in *Wiltshire Times*, March 1st, 1924.

**Osmond Percie Skrine**, died suddenly Feb. 23rd, 1924. Buried at Claverton. Seventh son of Henry Duncan Skrine, of Claverton Manor. Educated at Uppingham. Went out to Ceylon after leaving school, emigrated thence to Canada, settling first in Assiniboine and afterwards in Vancouver. Returned to England, 1904, lived for some time at Kingsfield, Woolley, Bradford-on-Avon, and afterwards at Turley, moving recently to Ashley Corner, Box. Best known for his work since 1907 on behalf of the Church Lads Brigade, of which he commanded the Bradford Company for many years, presenting to them the present drill hall and headquarters. He was also secretary to the trustees of the Saxon Church at Bradford. He married Mary M. Foxcroft, d. of E. T. D. Foxcroft, of Hinton Charterhouse, who with one daughter, survives him.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, March 1st, 1924.

**Henry Mortimer Salmon**, died Feb. 14th, 1924, aged 92. Buried at Baydon, where he had lived for the last thirteen years. Born in London, June 26th, 1831, the fifteenth of sixteen children of a fruit and wine merchant in Piccadilly. His mother was a Dutch lady. Trained as an engineer, he worked at first in England, and then joined the staff of the Russian Imperial Railway Department, where he remained for thirty-three years. He was actively employed in the construction of the railways from Moscow to Warsaw, St. Petersburg to the E. Prussian frontier, Moscow to Kieff, and Kieff to Odessa. During his residence in Russia he knew everyone of note, and had the personal friendship of the Emperor Alex. II. Leaving Russia about 1893, he retired for a while to Normandy, but had lived in England for the last thirty years. "He was a great linguist and a close student of modern European history and of philosophy, and at one time possessed an extensive library. A heavily-built man of powerful physique, he devoted his later years largely to the cultivation of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, and up to his 90th year worked in summer six hours a day in his garden." He married, 1854, Anne, d. of Robert Cana, of Woodbridge (Suff.), who pre-deceased him.

Obit. notice, *Times*, Feb. 18th, 1924, reprinted in *N. Wilts Ch. Mag.*, March, 1924.

**Francis Henry Phillips**, died March 6th, 1924, aged 81. Born 1842, s. of Jacob Phillips, of Chippenham, solicitor. In 1868 he succeeded his uncle, Joseph Phillips, as Town Clerk of Chippenham, and held the office until his death—a period of 56 years. He was also Registrar of Chippenham County Court, and formerly agent for the Hartham Estate. In 1918 the Chippenham Corporation acknowledged his jubilee of service to them by the presentation to him of his portrait in oils.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 13th and 20th; *Wiltshire Times*, March 8th, 1924.



**Mark Jeans**, died, almost suddenly, March 5th, 1924, aged 69. Buried at Milton Lilborne. Born at Breamore, s. of Jacob Jeans, articled at offices of Messrs. May & Collins, auctioneers and land agents, Marlborough, of which firm he afterwards became a partner, then carried on the business alone for a while, being afterwards joined by Mr. Thomas Lavington, and subsequently acting alone. In politics he was an ardent Conservative and Tariff Reformer, and took an active part in local elections. As a Churchman he was a prominent member of the Salisbury Diocesan Synod for 40 years, and of late years had done good service to the Church in Wiltshire by arranging for the sale of a great number of glebe lands to the great advantage of the parties concerned. He was Mayor of Marlborough 1891—2, and for some time a member of the County Council. He took a prominent part in the Wiltshire Agricultural Association, and founded the Pewsey Vale Association for the formation of village agricultural clubs. He was widely known in N. Wilts as an auctioneer and valuer. He married Elizabeth, d. of Joshua Brooke, of Marlborough, and leaves two sons and three daughters. He was widely respected and his funeral was marked by a very large attendance.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 6th and 13th, 1924.

**Edmund Henry Clutterbuck**, died Feb. 11th, 1924, aged 72. Buried at Hardenhuish. Born Jan. 30th, 1852, eldest s. of Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, of Hardenhuish Park. Educated at Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford. Called to the Bar 1878. He married, 1880, Madeline Charlotte, d. of Rev. C. H. Raikes, Vicar of Chittoe. He served for seven years as lieutenant in Wilts Yeomanry. J.P. for Wilts. From 1880 to 1906 he represented Chippenham and Langley on the County Council, and was later a member of the County Education Committee. He was also for thirteen years chairman of the Board of Guardians. He was formerly a well-known member of the Beaufort Hunt. He leaves a widow, two sons, and six daughters. His eldest son, Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, succeeds him; Capt. Walter Clutterbuck is in the 2nd Royal Scots, and Lieut. David Clutterbuck, another son, was killed on May 6th, 1917, in action in France. He was the author of "A Day Dream and other Poems. London, Edmund Arnold, 1903." Cr. 8vo., cloth, pp. viii. + 108. 3/6 net.

Obit. notices, *Times*, Feb. 13th, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 14th, *Wiltshire Times*, Feb. 16th, 1924.

**Frederick Thomas Beaven**, died March 9th, 1924, aged 79. Buried at Holt Cemetery. S. of Thomas Beaven, of Holt, he was associated with his brother, Edwin C. Beaven, in the business as wool staplers and leather dressers all his life. J.P. for Wilts. A strong Liberal and Congregationalist. Four sons and two daughters survive him.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, March 15th, 1924.

**Rev. Arthur Law**, died Dec. 6th, 1923, aged 81. Buried at Dauntsey. S. of Robert Vanbrugh Law, Rector of Christian Malford. St. Peter's Coll., Camb., B.A. 1865, M.A. 1875. Deacon, 1866; priest, 1867 (Gloucester and Bristol). Curate of Chipping Camden, 1866—68; St. Philip

and St. James, Leckhampton, 1869; Christian Malford, 1869—75. Rector of Dauntsey, 1875 until he resigned, when he went to live in Bath. He was a keen cricketer, fisherman, and croquet player, in which last he was champion of England formerly, and a prominent Freemason. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Dixon, and two sons, the Rev. Arthur W. Law, Rector of Dauntsey, and George Henry Law, a schoolmaster in New Zealand.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 13th; *Wiltshire Times* Dec. 15th, 1923.

**Rev. Edward Albert Henry Aston**, died Nov. 25th, 1923, aged 78. Buried at Fyfield (Berks). St. John's Coll, Oxon, B.A., 1869, M.A. 1871. Deacon, 1869; priest, 1870 (Winchester). Curate of Woodlands, 1869—72; Cheam, 1872—73; St. John, Brecon, 1873—75; St. Clement's, Oxford, 1875—1878. Vicar of Fyfield (Berks), 1879—92. Rector of Codford St. Mary, 1892 until his death. He leaves a widow and three sons, Rev. Noel Aston; Rev. Basil Aston, D.S.O., Vicar of Melksham; and Rev. Cyril Aston, Rector of Midsomer Norton.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 1st, 1923.

**Josephine Mary Newall**, widow of Arthur Newall, of Fisherton Delamere, died Nov. 14th, 1923. The *Times* of Nov. 27th contained the following appreciation of her work:—

“Mrs. Arthur Newall, of Fisherton de la Mere, who died recently, was an artist of singular genius in a craft that has somewhat lapsed into decay owing to the flood of mediocre work produced by those who do not know its possibilities. She was one of the most distinguished workers in embroidery of our time. Her patient technical research, guided by keen artistic insight, built up an individual style in which both design and execution had that spontaneous ‘rightness’ that characterizes the finest achievement in all art. Wiltshire owes to Mrs. Newall a debt of gratitude, for, with rare sympathy and ability, she organized the cripples of her county and built up with their help an embroidery industry which became famous throughout England. Time after time the Home Arts and Industries and other like associations bestowed their highest recognition upon the beautiful table linen, hangings, and other objects produced by this industry, work greatly prized by those fortunate enough to obtain examples, which take us back to days when embroidery was a household art and not mere fancy work. In her very individual style Mrs. Newall produced many masterpieces worthy of the highest tradition of her craft, giving a new impetus to a group of followers among those who are seeking to restore the peculiarly feminine art of embroidery to its rightful place among the decorative arts.”

**Robert Mortimer**, died March, 1924. B. at Broughton Gifford, 1836. Emigrated to S. Africa. Began as assistant in large grocery store, and rose to be proprietor of one of the largest general stores in S. Africa. He was a generous benefactor of the institutions of his native village, subscribing largely to the needs of the Baptist Chapel, and also contributing

to the new organ and organ chamber of the Parish Church. He founded the Mortimer Charity, the income of which, about £20, is distributed yearly by the trustees at Christmas, and the Mortimer Scholarship Fund, which provides for the maintenance of two Broughton Gifford children at the secondary schools. By his first wife, a native of North Bradley, he had fourteen children.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, April 5th, 1924.

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### WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views in any way connected with the county, to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

**The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross Farm, Wiltshire. A Description of the Excavations, and Objects found by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington, 1911—1922. By M. E. Cunnington (Mrs. B. H. Cunnington), Devizes. Printed and published by George Simpson & Co. 1923.**

Cloth, 4to, pp. 204. 54 plates, including a General View of All Cannings Cross, Looking East, as frontispiece.

It is not too much to say of this book that it is the most important separate work published on the Prehistoric Antiquities of Wiltshire since the great series of "*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*" came to an end. It is universally acknowledged that in those volumes Gen. Pitt Rivers set a standard which it has been the aim of the archæologists of the 20th century to live up to in their researches. The two volumes on the Glastonbury Lake Village, and Mr. Curle's work on the Roman Fort at Newstead were worthy descendants in the same line, and the goodly company is now reinforced by Mrs. Cunnington's exhaustive account of All Cannings. The results of the four years' digging on this site between 1911 and 1922 are here set forth with a wealth of illustration and careful description which the remarkable character of the objects discovered deserved. The whole of these finds are now well displayed in the Society's Museum at Devizes, and the latter portion of this volume is a glorified catalogue of the collection, in which every object of any importance is excellently illustrated. Of these the large series of pottery is chiefly shown by photographs, but of the other

objects of bone, chalk, stone, iron, bronze, &c., the majority are reduced from very accurate full size pen drawings by Mr. C. W. Pugh. The relationship of the various objects with those found on other sites not only in England but on the Continent is exhaustively discussed, and chapter and verse are given for the records of similar finds in the writings of English and Foreign archæologists.

As to the age of the settlement, Mrs. Cunnington writes:—"Taken as a whole the evidence at All Cannings Cross points to an overlap from an earlier to a later phase, a period of transition, that is to say, from Hallstatt to La Tene I. period. That being so, a range in actual years from about 500 to 300 B.C. may be considered probable in the present state of our knowledge. The earliest objects found were the fragment of a socketed bronze celt, and a bronze razor of the same type as that found by Gen. Pitt Rivers in South Lodge Camp, Rushmore, which led him to assign a Bronze Age date to that camp. The latest objects were the La Tene I. brooches, and the ring-headed pins of the same period. The absence of rotary querns, and the fact that the decorative motives of the pottery were similar to the earliest found at Hengistbury and entirely different from those found at Glastonbury and Hunsbury, point to the settlement as being of earlier date than either of these well-known Iron Age sites, in other words, earlier than the full La Tene period. As yet no other site has been discovered in England, in which the whole of the remains can be ascribed to this, the Hallstatt age. It is this that gives its peculiar importance to All Cannings Cross. The various grounds on which Mr. Crawford and others have argued that a fresh invasion of England from the Continent took place at the end of the Bronze Age are considered in their bearing on the All Cannings site, and Mrs. Cunnington suggests that the small square camps, such as South Lodge, Martin Down, and Handley Hill, excavated by Pitt Rivers and assigned by him to the Late Bronze Age, were really, as the presence in these camps and at All Cannings alike of the same 'Finger-tip' urns goes to prove," rather of the Early Iron than of the Late Bronze Age, and that they were alike settlements of the new "Hallstatt" colonists.

The book is full of interesting observations and suggestions. Mr. Lyell, who analysed the charcoal, found that one piece was from the wood of the Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), a tree which is a native of Southern Europe and was not indigenous in Britain. It is suggested that it may have been imported in the shape of a wooden handle or implement. The iron slag shows that the iron smelted on the spot was probably that from the Lower Greensand at Seend, whilst the pottery, of which there is no evidence that it was made on the spot, seems to have been made of Kimmeridge Clay from some seven or eight miles' distance, or possibly further still. The houses appear to have been rectangular, of wattle and daub (or perhaps though Mrs. Cunnington does not say so), the "mud" walling of which cottages in S. Wilts continued to be built until quite recently. The rectangular form of house appears to have preceded the circular, which was almost universal at Glastonbury. The pits, of which seventy-five were found, were none of them more than 5ft. in diameter, and could not have been dwelling pits. Probably they were for storage of grain, &c., and some

of them had domed covers of clay. The animal bones are commented on by Mr. J. W. Jackson, of the Manchester Museum. The small horse, Celtic ox, sheep, goat, pig, and dog, are all closely analogous to those found at Glastonbury. Very few red deer bones occurred, but several roe deer horns. An interesting fact is that one of the ox skulls was hornless, the earliest example of polled cattle yet found in Britain. A large number of chalk loom weights were found, and a curious point arising from a careful examination of them is that they were not hung perpendicularly, as has naturally been assumed from the hole in their smaller end, but were slung horizontally by a cord tied round them at right angles, like a parcel. A great quantity of bone implements were found, including a number of curious oval pendants of thin bone, perforated at one end, of the shape of Australian "Bull Roarers," which seem to be unknown from other sites. The bone "Rib Knives," too, so characteristic of All Cannings, of which examples have occurred at Lidbury and Casterley, seem to be confined, so far, to this county. Of the so-called "Weaving Combs" many occurred. Of the sharp-pointed sheep or goat bones it is suggested that some of the smaller were hafted as goods for oxen. Two or three penannular bronze brooches were found, the age of which is uncertain, but probably they are contemporary with the two perfect bronze brooches of the characteristic La Tene I. type, and the two or three imperfect iron examples, which seem also to have been of this period. One iron swan-necked pin is recognised as typically Hallstatt, and a thistle-headed pin is no doubt contemporary, whilst three ring-headed pins are of La Tene I. type.

Out of the immense quantity of pottery fragments found, Mrs. Cunnington, by her unwearied industry, succeeded in restoring forty vessels of all kinds, the great majority of which are here illustrated. The largest number of fragments belonged to the urn-like vessels with finger-tip ornament, and next to these come the red-coated ware, some of it with omphalos base, which on the Continent is classed as of the Late Bronze, Hallstatt and early La Tene ages, and at Hengistbury it is classed as pre-La Tene. Of this red-coated pottery Mr. Thos. May writes:—"It has evidently undergone a similar process to the early Egyptian black-topped ware, which it resembles on the outside. The natural clay body has been coated with a pasty well-washed slip, and after drying, coated with haematite (in the form of rouge or ordinary red ruddle) by dipping in a watery solution or rubbing. It has then been polished with a smooth stone and burnt in an open fire. The free access of oxygen has caused the outside surface to be reddened, but the iron in the clay remains blue-grey on the inside."

A most valuable appendix deals with "The sequence of types of pre-Roman Pottery in Wiltshire." Neolithic has been found in the long barrows of W. Kennett, Lanhill, Norton Bavant, and Wexcombe Down, and in the ditches of Windmill Hill, Avebury, and the Old Camp at Knap Hill.

Of the Bronze Age pottery, wholly from the barrows or other graves, Mrs. Cunnington says:—"It seems now not at all improbable that some of the cinerary urns, hitherto regarded as of the Bronze Age, belong actually to a time when iron was already known and being extensively used in this country. It is suggested that urns with "finger-tip" ornament, or with

horizontal furrowing between neck and shoulder, should be regarded with suspicion in respect to their Bronze Age date; this would apply to the Deverel-Rimbury group and to vessels with raised mouldings decorated with finger-tip impressions."

As to the pottery of the Early Iron Age a flood of most unexpected light has been thrown on the subject by the recent excavations at All Cannings, those in the Fifield Bavant Pits by Dr. R. C. C. Clay, described in this number of the *Magazine*, the results of which are now in the Society's Museum, and those at Hanging Langford Camp by Mr. R. S. Newall (not yet published).

"As a whole the Fifield Bavant series is rather later in type, but the occurrence on both sites of red-coated cordoned bowls with incised ornament and high-shouldered cooking pots of La Tene I. type form connecting links between the two series." The pottery from Hanging Langford "is decidedly later in type than that from Fifield Bavant, but the connecting link between the two sites is supplied by the bead rim bowl which occurs on both, but is more fully developed on the latter. The bead rim bowls from Hanging Langford are comparable with those from Oare (Withy Copse) and the earlier dated pottery from Casterley Camp, sites where the wheel-turned bead rim bowl was by far the commonest vessel and was associated with Arretine, red and black Belgic, and Mont Beuvray wares, that bring us down to the first half of the first century A. D., and to the eve of the Roman occupation. These three sites, therefore, seem to cover the whole period of the British pre-Roman Iron Age; All Cannings Cross, pre-La Tene and La Tene I.; Fifield Bavant, La Tene I. and II.; Hanging Langford, La Tene III. and IV. It was a fortunate coincidence that these three series of pottery, forming, it is believed, a complete sequence, should have been found almost simultaneously and within a single county." It is also a fortunate coincidence that the proceeds of the two first of these very important excavations have already found a home in the Museum at Devizes.

A review of this book by Prof. Sir Will. Boyd Dawkins appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 21st, 1924. The Professor makes a small slip when he says that the attention of the excavators was called originally to the spot from the prevalence of "pot boilers" on the surface of the field. As a matter of fact not one "pot boiler" occurred on the site, though over 1300 hammerstones or mullers of flint and sarsen were found.

### **The Saxon Land Charters of Wiltshire** (First Series).

By G. B. Grundy, D.Litt. *Archæological Journal*, 1919, Vol. LXXVI., 143—301.

This is a voluminous and most important paper, the first instalment of the interpretation of the topography of the 300 Anglo-Saxon Charters which deal with Berkshire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. Dr. Grundy claims that he is a pioneer in this work. Single charters have been dealt with by various scholars, but no one hitherto has attempted to deal with a large body of them at once. "Though some of these publications are of great value, yet there are very few of them; and all suffer from the fact that many of the Anglo-Saxon terms used in the surveys are misinterpreted in

the dictionaries to which such enquirers have had to have recourse. An examination of about three hundred charters of Berkshire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire, has enabled me to build up gradually a glossary of A.S. terms used in the surveys attached to the charters by accumulating instances of the objects to which the terms were applied. This has created a new vocabulary of meanings which are not to be found in the dictionary. But that vocabulary is not complete; and in respect to the rarer terms of unknown meaning I see no reason to hope that it ever can be." Dr. Grundy does not profess to have traced the boundaries of the surveys "in the field," but only on the 6in. ordnance maps. To follow the boundaries of the Wiltshire charters alone would mean 1200 miles of walking across country over all kinds of ground, a work obviously impossible for any single worker to contemplate. "I have claimed to be a pioneer, but there my claim must end, others after me will have to build on the basis of the preliminary work that I have done."

The charters are dealt with in the order in which they appear in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, the number attached to each in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus* being added. He deals first with a number of charters labelled "Downton" in the cartulary of Winchester Cathedral. He concludes that they deal with lands in Bishopstone and part of Stratford Tony with other lands not determinable. He notes that the part of modern Stratford Tony N. of the Roman road did not belong to it in A.S. times. As to the statement that these lands belonged to Downton "that is probably due to the fact that this piece of land was part of a large estate belonging to Winchester Cathedral in the Downton neighbourhood."

He concludes that Birch 32, a grant by Wulfhere of lands at *Dilington*, which has been identified with Dilton, is not a Wiltshire charter at all. Little Bedwyn (Birch 225) follows, and then Purton (Birch 279, 279a) a grant by Egeferth, K. of the Mercians, to Malmesbury Abbey, A.D. 796. Here he finds that the A.S. *Hassukes more* survives in the modern Haxmoor or Haxmore Farm, and that the river *Worfe* or *Wurfe* is the Ray. This latter river's name he notes is really a corruption of the A.S. *Aet thaere ea* i.e., the river, the principal stream in the neighbourhood.

Birch 390 has been identified with Alton, in Hants, but is really a charter of part at least of Alton Priors, Woden's Barrow is certainly Adam's Grave Long Barrow, and Red Gate is Red Shore, the gap in the Wans Dyke. *Taesan Mead* survives in Tawsmead Farm and Copse. *Ciceling Weg* is probably a local name for the Ridgeway. The boundaries of Alton Barnes and Alton Priors have been much altered in later days.

Birch 457, 458, a charter of Dauntsey (*Dometesig*; *Dometesis*; *Daunteseye*; *Dameteseye*). Domets Island (*Dameteseye*) is the island between the main Avon and a branch of it due W. of the village of Dauntsey. Scufa's Barrow (*Scufan Borwe*) is Clack Mount. *Ydoure*, i.e., Island Brook, is almost certainly Brinkworth Brook, and survives in the modern Idover Farm.

Birch 469, Hardenhuish, Dr. Grundy concludes that this attribution is correct.

Birch 477—479. Lands at Little Hinton and Wanborough. *Smita* is

the River Cole, *Lenta* the stream flowing N.N.W. past Hinton Marsh Farm. *Wen Beorge*, Wen Barrow, evidently gives its name to Wanborough, it was somewhere near Wanborough Plain Farm. *Scocera Weg* survives in Sugar Hill. *Dorca*; *Dorcyn*; *Dortorne Brok* is the stream running by Covenham Farm.

Birch 499, Donhead, was not the Wiltshire Donhead.

Birch 500, Teffont Magna and Teffont Evias. *Tefunte* is really the name of the brook.

Birch 508, Buttermere, and lands in the Hampshire parishes of Linkenholt and Vernham Dean (called *Aescmere*). Oswald's Barrow is the barrow at the S.E. corner of Ham.

Birch 567, 699, North Newnton. The modern Bottle Farm and Bottlesford are derived from *Botan Wylle* (Botan's spring) of the charter. *Motene's ora* is the modern Oare, and *Meos Leage* survives in Maizeley Coppice.

Birch 588, Fovant and Sutton Mandeville. The words *Yfre* and *Garethru* occurring in this charter are defined as "escarpment," and "Foot of the slope of the escarpment."

Birch 595, Stockton. Coda Ford (Coda's ford) gave its name to Codford. *Odenford* on the Wylle was probably at Giggan Street Hatches.

Birch 598, Badbury in Chiseldon. The derivation of Burderop from the presence of a *burh* or camp, has been lately verified by Mr. Passmore, who has discovered an earthwork not marked on the Ordnance Survey. Hodson appears as *Hordestan* (Treasure Stone).

Birch 904, Chiseldon and Badbury. The *Brokenestret* is the break in the Roman road (? at Covingham).

Birch 600, 998, 1053, Stanton St. Bernard. Wansdyke is mentioned as *Wodnes Dic* (Woden's Dyke). In this, as in many other charters, the terms "Crundel" and "Heathen Burial places" occur. The former Dr. Grundy translates "Quarry," or chalk pit, the latter he says is clearly distinguished from *beorh* and *hlaew*, a barrow, but what these "burial places" were he can't say, but guesses they may be Pagan Saxon burials.

Birch 635, Collingbourne Kingston. *Brad beorh* is Oldhat Barrow and *Guthredesburg* is Godsbury, but the name seems to refer to a camp rather than the tumulus, to which the name is now attached.

Birch 671, 672, Norton. *Magthe Ford* survives in Maidford.

Birch 677, 679, Ham. *Stan Ceastla*, it is suggested, means a Roman building or house. *Henna Leah* survives as Henley.

Birch 1037, attributed to Ham is not of this place.

Birch 705, Enford. The identification of the landmarks in this survey is only tentative.

Birch 714, 985, Burcombe.

Birch 716, 717, Bremhill (lands at Foxham, Kelloways, &c.). Catcombe (in Hilmarton) is derived from the brook *Cadanburna*.

Birch 734, 1285, Overton and Kennett. The boundaries of Overton have been much altered since Saxon days. *Hacan Penne* survives in Hackpen. The *Herepath* is the road running from Avebury Circle E.N.E. for three miles to the Down. *Pyttel Dene* is Pickledean. *Stractford* is placed near Silbury Hill.



Birch 875, ascribed to Overton, Wilts, Dr. Grundy thinks is really of Overton, Yorks.

Birch 748, Pewsey. *Maetelmesburg* is Martinsell Camp. *Ebbenbroce*, Ebbas' Brook is now corrupted to Avebrick Farm.

Birch 750, Grittleton. East Fox Cottages appear as *Este Foxcotone*.

Birch 751. Said to be Langley Burrell. Dr. Grundy says probably of Kington Langley and Draycot Cerne.

Birch 752, Christian Malford. The ford appears to have been at the S.W. corner of the parish on the Avon, about 500 yards S. of the Church.

Birch 756, Swallowcliffe. An existing barrow is identified as *Posses Hlaewe* and an existing chalk pit as *Lytlan Crundelle*. Chowlden Lane seems to perpetuate *Chealfa Dune* (Calves Down).

Birch 757 and Kemble 611, Wylve. Apparently lands in Baverstock are included in this charter as belonging to Wylve. *Punteles Treow* was probably near *Puntes Stan* at the N.E. corner of Langford. Another charter of Baverstock from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, but not in either Birch or Kemble is given here.

Birch 769, Beechingstoke. Birch 782, South Newton, and another S. Newton charter from Dugdale's *Monasticon*. The modern Stowford represents the *Stanford* (Stoneford) of the charter. Frustfield represents *Fyrste Felda*, but its precise locality can't be identified.

Birch 783, 934. Little Langford. Dr. Grundy translates the word *foryrth* which occurs in this survey "projecting piece of ploughland." *Puntes Stan* is mentioned, surviving now as Powten Stone, a part of Grovely Wood.

Birch, 788, 983, 1093. Rodbourne Cheney (Moreton). These charters have been attributed to Mordon (Hants) and Mordon (Berks). *Hreod Burnan*, Reed Bourne, gives its name to Rodbourne, and the River *Worff* i.e., the Ray, is mentioned. *Purton Ige* (Purton Island) is the eyot on the Ray. *Aettan Pen* (Aetta's Cattlepen) appears now as Pen Hill in Stratton and Penhill Copse on Rodbourne boundary. *Headdan Dune* is probably the origin of Haydon and Haydon Wick.

Birch 795. Perhaps the part of Wilton S. of the Nadder and E. of Wilton Park.

Kemble 665, 778. Lands in Wilton. The great dyke running along the top of the ridge between the Nadder and the Wylve is here called *Grimes dic*. Apparently the boundary of Wilton and Wishford has been altered since A.S. days.

Birch 1030, the S.W. part of Wilton parish. Birch 800, Nettleton. Birch 832, 1004, Bishopstone, N. of the Ebble; Ebbesbourne.

The paper concludes with an index of the principal names included in this series of charters.

**Memories. By the Right Honourable Viscount Long of Wraxall, F.R.S. (Walter Long).** With twenty illustrations, London: Hutchinson & Co., Paternoster Row, E.C. 1923. 8vo, cloth, pp. xv. + 380.

Lord Long begins with memories of the first twelve years of his life at

Dolforgan Park, Montgomeryshire, where his father, Walter Long, lived until in 1867 he succeeded his father at Rood Ashton. He notes how from that time onwards his father, a practical agriculturist himself, and a man of advanced ideas in farming, spent large sums of money in the "improvement" of the estate. Woods and hedges were grubbed up, small fields and small farms were thrown together into big ones, the land was deeply drained, and other things were done according to the most scientific teaching of the time. But Lord Long comes to the rather sad conclusion that "the greater part of the money he expended has been really unproductive." The drains were too deep to serve their purpose, the big farms have had to be cut up again into small ones, as they were before, and the moral, in his view, seems to be that in farming matters it is dangerous to assume that the new fashion is going to be better than the old, until you have actually tried it. In 1875 his father died, and Lord Long assumed the responsibilities of the property, but he thinks that no young man should be allowed to undertake such responsibilities until he has reached an age qualifying him for the position.

Lord Long gives reminiscences of his time as a pupil of Canon Tait, of Hilperton, then at school at Amesbury, under Mr. Meyrick, and then of his "five glorious years" at Harrow, where he reached the sixth form, and was a member both of the cricket and football elevens. Then follows his time at Oxford, at Christ Church. "Next to Harrow I owe most to the House." Whilst still an undergraduate he had an experience surely unique, and singularly prophetic of his future career; he was asked to become Conservative candidate for Oxford, and Master of the V.W.H. Much of the Memories of course is concerned with his political career, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, 1886—1892, President of the Board of Agriculture 1892, President of the Local Government Board, 1900, and Chief Secretary for Ireland. Of his time in Ireland he has much that is interesting and entertaining to tell, and he deals with the five years' fight and the triumphant suppression of rabies through the Dog Muzzling Order at considerable length. Some idea of the violence of the opposition which he faced at that time can be gained from the fact that a petition for his dismissal from office signed by 80,000 people was actually presented to Lord Salisbury. The Home Rule fight, the Ulster movement in 1914, the War, the Imperial War Conferences of 1917 and 1918, in which, as Colonial Secretary, he took the principal part, all afford opportunity for most enlightening memories. In 1919 he became First Lord of the Admiralty, and has something to say of the reduction of the fleet, the sinking of the German ships, and the destruction of the fortifications of Heligoland, which he visited. A chapter is devoted to the Wiltshire Yeomanry, in which he received a commission whilst still at Oxford. He raised the Rood Ashton Troop in 1877, succeeded to the command of the regiment in 1898, and himself trained a specially-recruited squadron as mounted infantry for the S. African War at Trowbridge. Of electioneering, hunting, coaching, cricket, and yachting Lord Long has much to say, and says it all pleasantly, and has apparently received the greatest kindness all through his life from everybody he has come in contact with, at least he gives us no evidence to the contrary. The illustrations include portraits of Viscount and Viscountess

Long; Brig.-Gen. W. Long; "Lord Long, Gen. Long, and David"; Mrs. George Gibbs; several Groups of Cabinets and Imperial Conferences; a Meet of Hounds at Castle Lodge, Rood Ashton; and views of the Exterior, the Drawing Room, and the Screen in the Hall of S. Wraxall Manor.

Reviewed, *Times*, Nov. 27th, 1923; *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 29th, 1923, and Jan. 10th, 1924; *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 1st, 1923.

**"Pond Barrows" and Circular Earthworks. A New Theory.** Under the title, "The Roman Circus in Britain, some new identifications," Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft, in *Archæological Journal*, LXXVI., 96, sets forth the theory that the "Pond Barrows" of Hoare, the "Inverted Barrows" of Stukeley, and other circular or elliptical earthworks with the central space sunk below the natural level of the ground, and surrounded by a low vallum with no ditch, are really *circi* of Romano-British villages and settlements. This is not wholly a new idea, but it is here worked out at length and in detail. Quite a number of these earthworks have been recorded in Dorset. Of Wiltshire examples, Heywood Sumner in *Earthworks of Cranborne Chase* has given plans of one on Berwick St. John Down, and another on Swallowcliffe Down, here reproduced, which is cut through by the Shaftesbury to Salisbury road. Mr. Allcroft argues that a *circus* was a necessary adjunct to every Roman *civitas*, even in republican days. It was the municipal "Moot" or "Thing." The Italian *circus* was developed from the Round Barrow, and was primarily a "Moot." "The irresistible inference is that the peculiar British earthworks here under discussion are nothing more or less than the municipal buildings of the adjoining settlements, and that they were constructed in lieu of the older native moots under Italian influence in days subsequent to the Roman conquest." Alfred (*Orosius* III., 1) says that the *circi* in Britain were innumerable. The actual "Pond Barrows" of Wilts are not specially mentioned.

**The Age and Origin of the Wansdyke.** By A. D. Passmore. *Antiquaries' Journal*, Jan., 1924, pp. 26—29. The writer argues from the absence of mention of the dyke either by Roman historians or Saxon chroniclers that its date must lie between 400 and 500 A.D., that it is the turf wall from sea to sea mentioned by Gildas, and he suggests that the occasion of its construction was this, "the Romans having left for Gaul, Britain was invaded from the north and west (by the Picts and Scots); the Roman wall was forced and all Roman posts burnt. Further south the invasion was anticipated by the partial walling up of the gateways of stations and towns; the Britons were gradually driven back almost to the south coast, when a Roman force returned (probably heavily paid) to help to repel the invader. Landing on the south coast and joining the local forces they drove the enemy back almost to the Thames. Content with this, and under Roman advice, they constructed the Wansdyke from the head of a natural barrier (the marshes of the Test and Anton extending from the sea to Andover) to the Severn sea, with its western end drawn back along the Somerset hills to guard that part against the fleet of small

boats which we are told were used by the Scots: after this the Romans departed leaving the Britons safe behind their new defences. In renewed fighting the line seems to have been forced and a temporary retirement made to the South Wilts dykes." This theory is, of course, purely conjectural. Mr. Passmore seems to be on surer ground in accounting for the very slight evidence of the existence of the dyke in Savernake Forest by quoting Cæsar *De Bello Gallico* II., 17, "The Nervii (to prevent inroads) cut into young saplings and bent them over, and thus by the thick horizontal growth of boughs and by intertwining with them brambles and thorns" made a wall-like hedge "which not only could not be penetrated but not even be seen through." He is probably right in contending that the bank and ditch of the Wansdyke became in the forest lands a "hedge" of the type that Cæsar describes as used in Gaul.

**The Age of Stonehenge.** By E. H. Stone, F.S.A. *Nineteenth Century*, Jan., 1924, pp. 97—105. Mr. Stone recalls the various theories as to the date of the structure, dwells on the unique character of its design, will not entertain the idea that it is a "stone circle," or has any analogy with stone circles at all, and maintains that all the evidence goes to prove that it has nothing to do with the Round Barrows with which it is surrounded, but was there before they were thrown up. He concludes that it was probably erected at the end of the Neolithic age, *cir.* 2000 B.C., and that possibly it was never finished owing to the coming of the Bronze Age people.

**Stonehenge as a Temple of Serpent Worship.** *The Boston American* published an article on Stonehenge entitled "Secret of the mystery of Stonehenge solved at last? New Discoveries that make archæologists believe that the weird circle of Ancient Stones was built by snake worshippers as a Temple for a Serpent God," with illustrations of Stonehenge, of the plan of Avebury restored, an air photo of Stonehenge, the serpent carvings at Carnac, and Moses and the Brazen Serpent, part of which is reprinted in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 6th, 1924. An extraordinary hotchpotch of imagination from which we learn that during recent restorations at Stonehenge Professor Franchet "went over the old surfaces" of the prostrate stones recently lifted, "looking for possible carved symbols" "and sure enough he found on several of them the carved figures of serpents, long sinuous lines which could not be mistaken for anything else. And further, to verify this, there was still distinguishable the curious symbol of the sacred egg from which the serpent God was supposed to be hatched." From these remarkable discoveries at Stonehenge the scientists adjourned to Avebury, "about 8 miles off," where they found clear traces of the Serpentine Temple again in the plan of the monument. "The fact that the name of Overton was originally Ophis is very significant, Ophis being the Greek name for Snake. Overton anciently then was known as "Snake-town." In his comments on this stuff the editor of the *Gazette* remarks caustically that "American readers like to read this sort of thing."

**The Stonehenge Avenue.** A note in *Antiquaries' Journal*, January, 1924, pp. 57—59, by O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., describes shortly

the finding of the ditches of the eastern branch of the avenue, as shown on the air-photographs. Stukeley wrongly supposed that this branch continued eastwards to Ratfyn. Three trenches were cut across the newly-revealed line in September, 1923, one between the two "King Barrow" copses and two others further south-east. "In each instance we found the ditches of the avenue without any difficulty, exactly where they were indicated on the air-photograph." "There are no certain traces of the avenue south of the Amesbury Road, but in a grass field between it and West Amesbury Manor there are two banks, one of them is clearly an old field boundary, the other (a few feet east of it) is quite different and much wider and flatter. It is in exact alignment with the eastern side of the avenue, and may be the bank of it. There can in any case be no doubt that the avenue was continued across the road down to the river at West Amesbury." Mr. Crawford suggests that "its primary purpose may have been the ceremonial transport of the foreign stones from the river to Stonehenge (1 mile 1320 yards distant). If this were so, it follows that they would have been transported by sea from Pembrokeshire to the mouth of the Avon." There is a plan of the course of the avenue, and a reproduction of an air photo with explanatory diagram.

**The History of Salisbury Infirmary. By Alderman Charles Haskins, J.P. . . . with a Foreword by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Radnor.** Published by the Salisbury and District Infirmary and Hospital League. Salisbury Times Co., Ltd., Printers. 1922. Boards, 4to, pp. xiv. + 46.

This book is reprinted from the pages of the *Salisbury Times*, in which paper the history first appeared, and is printed in double column, as in the paper. The illustrations consist of views of The Infirmary as first erected (from Wood's drawing), Statue of Ld. Herbert of Lea at Salisbury, The Herbert Convalescent Home, and fourteen excellent portraits of benefactors and others prominent in the history of the place:—Alderman Charles Haskins (the author); Anthony Ld. Feversham (the founder); Henry, 10th Earl of Pembroke (first Visitor); William, 1st Earl of Radnor (first President); Sir Alex. Powell (first Chairman) John Tatum (first Surgeon); Charles Douglas 3rd Duke of Queensberry; Catherine Duchess of Queensberry; William Douglas 4th Duke of Queensberry; Jacob 2nd Earl of Radnor; William Hussey, M.P.; Jacob 6th Earl of Radnor; Reginald 15th Earl of Pembroke; Major E. D. H. Buckley.

Lord Feversham bequeathed in 1763 £500 to the first Infirmary established in Wilts "within five years after his decease." On Aug. 21st, 1766, a meeting of the principal inhabitants was held at the Vine Inn, near St. Thomas' Church, at which the project of establishing a General Infirmary was set on foot, and in Oct. of that year a row of houses in Fisherton was bought, and some of them furnished as a temporary hospital whilst the Infirmary was being erected behind them. The original rules for patients, the table of diet, &c., are given.

The first "Infirmary Walk," or anniversary service, was held at the Cathedral on Sept. 17th, 1767. This was followed in after years by the

annual dinner at 2s. 6d. a head, for which on one occasion the Earls of Pembroke and Radnor presented a brace of fat bucks and Henry Dawkins Esq., of Standlynch, a turtle weighing 160 pounds. Begun in 1767, the new building was opened for patients in August, 1771. Extracts are given from the minute books and records, showing the cost of materials and building, the plan of the original Infirmary, the furniture, the housekeeping accounts, and statistics of the number of patients admitted and cured, &c.

In 1776 a motion was made to prevent the increase of tea-drinking, and that if such irregularities be continued, contrary to the orders of the physicians and surgeons, the offenders shall be discharged." In 1803 the porter was ordered to brew 200 gallons of beer each fortnight for the inmates, each person to have three pints a day. Until the introduction of vaccination in 1803, the deaths from smallpox in Salisbury averaged 70 to 80 per annum, but in 1849 they had fallen to 19. In the year 1849 Salisbury suffered from a cholera epidemic, the mortality of which was said to be greater than that of any other towns in England except Hull and Merthyr Tydvil. The deaths from the disease this year were 164. In 1858 ale ceased to be brewed in the house, and the committee declared that although under the rules "the porter was expected to be an efficient brewer, baker, gardener, errand boy, and useful odd man, they found it impossible to obtain the three first-named qualifications united in one person. In 1867 the Herbert Convalescent Home at Bournemouth was handed over to the infirmary as part of the memorial to the Hon. Sidney Herbert, having cost £5838 17s. 11d., while the statue in the Market Place by Foley cost £2021 18s. 10d. The new west wing of the Infirmary was completed in 1869, and a ward for children was opened in 1877 through the generosity of Miss Chafyn Grove, who gave in all £4400. In 1901 the Victoria Nurses' Home was completed, and the many other improvements and additions made during the present century are fully described in their order, until in 1920 the present Infirmary was formally condemned in a long report here given, advocating the building on another site of "a fully equipped and up-to-date hospital" in its place, with the result that Butts Farm, Castle Road, was bought in 1920 for £5250 as the site of the future hospital. The history, which from the beginning down to the present time, consists chiefly of extracts from the records of the infirmary is completed by a list of officers since 1767 and a good index. Altogether a careful and very useful epitome of the whole history of the institution.

**The Sheela-na-gig at Oaksey.** In *Man* for Sept., 1923. Vol. XXIII, pp. 140, 141, Miss M. A. Murray and Mr. A. D. Passmore have a short note on the very curious figure built into the north wall of Oaksey Church east of the porch, with a very good photograph of the figure itself, and another of the wall of the Church. The figure measures 13 inches from the feet to the top of the head, and 6 inches from the point of one elbow to the point of the other. No opinion is hazarded as to the age of the figure, but "a noticeable point is the size and importance of the left hand, this is also a suggestion that the figure is pre-Christian."

Some account of the figure was printed in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiv., 156.

## **Wessex White Horses and other Turf Landmarks on the Great Western Railway.** By D. V. Levien.

Paddington Station W. I. Sept., 1923.

Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 15. Fifteen illuſts. and folding map of G. W. R. line. The Wilts illuſtrations are good photos of the Alton Barnes, Marlborough, Cherhill, Broad Town, and Broad Hinton White Horses, but the Broad Town horse is ſhown as it may perhaps have been years ago, but certainly is not now, being overgrown and practically inviſible. The letterpreſs, founded, of course, largely on Plenderleath's *White Horses of the West of England*, but with a conſiderable amount of additional information, is quite good. Plenderleath, for inſtance, wrote that the "Snobs' Horse," cut by the ſhoemakers on Roundway Hill in 1845 or 1848, was (in 1885) entirely inviſible, but it is ſtated here that a few years ago the figure was ſtill to be diſtinguiſhed owing to the deeper colour of the graſs growing upon it. As to the horse ſaid in *Chambers's Encyclopædia* to have been cut on "The Slopes," Pewſey, of which Plenderleath ſays "the traces are almoſt, if not entirely, obliterated," it is here ſaid that it probably never exiſted. Quite a uſeful little booklet.

"**The Fonthill Abbey Sales of 100 years ago.**" The *Wiltſhire Gazette* of Aug. 30th, Sept. 6th, 20th, and 27th, Oct. 4th, 11th, 18th, Nov. 1st, 29th, 1923, gives a ſeries of reprints of the contemporary reports in the *Devizes Gazette* of the "Sales of the contents of Fonthill Abbey held in the autumns of 1822 and 1823." So ſays the firſt of theſe reports, but in the iſſue of Sept. 20th, the editor ſays:—"We have been miſleading our readers, being ourſelves miſled. There were not two ſales—there was one only, that of 1823. That is public ſales, ſales by auction. The much-talked-of auction ſale of 1822 never took place." The advertisement of this (1822) ſale is reprinted from the *Salisbury Journal*, where Mr. Chriſtie announces the ſale as to take place on Oct. 1st, and the nine following days (Sunday excepted), and that the view will poſitively cloſe on Sept. 28th. Next week it was announced that the view will be continued until Oct. 5th, and the ſale will be poſtponed until Oct. 8th, and the *Journal* of Oct. 7th ſtated that the ſale "will poſitively commence to-morrow." The *Devizes Gazette*, however, of Oct. 10th contains the following "Intelligence, which appears of an authentic character, ſtates that the whole eſtate has been ſold by private contract to Mr. Farquhar, a rich Eaſt India merchant. The ſum given has not been ſtated, but it is ſuppoſed to exceed £300,000. Every article in the Abbey goes with it, with the exception of the family plate and pictures, and a very few favourite rarities. . . . It appears that the cauſe of this magnificent place being ſold is that Mr. Beckford had ſuffered great and irreparable loſſes in his Weſt India property. The truth is, that there are executions in the Abbey at this moment to the amount of £80,000." This, however, is directly denied on good authority in the *Gazette* of Oct. 10th. The *Gazette* of Oct. 17th, 1822, contained an article on Mr. Farquhar, the purchaſer of Fonthill, now reprinted. Born at Aberdeen, he went out early in life to India, occupied himſelf in chemical reſearch, and was called in to the aſſiſtance of the Government in the manufacture of gunpowder, finally

becoming sole contractor to the Government for its supply. He came back from India with a fortune of half a million, but lived most penuriously unmarried in a house which was never cleaned, with one old woman servant, whilst his wealth accumulated. Up to the date of his purchase of Fonthill, when he was about 65, his domestic expenditure had not exceeded £200 a year, though he was said to be worth then £1,500,000.

On Jan. 6th, 1797, during the building of the Abbey, Mr. Beckford gave a great fête, entertaining the 300 workmen, 1000 poor people of Fonthill, Hindon, and the neighbourhood at a dinner for which an ox and ten sheep were roasted whole, whilst bread and strong beer were provided for 10,000 of the multitude of strangers who attended. The Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury were present and dined at 5 o'clock in the Grecian Hall, the chief joint being a piece of beef which required four men to carry it, whilst three punch bowls containing ten gallons apiece stood on the tables.

The "Abbey," begun in 1796, was finished in 1807, having cost, it is said, £700,000, when the Fonthill House built by Alderman Will. Beckford on the site of an earlier house destroyed by fire in 1755, at a cost of £250,000, was demolished, and its materials sold for £12,000. On Dec. 21st, 1825, the tower of the "Abbey" fell, destroying a great part of the rest of the building. Of the extraordinary rush from all over England to "view" Fonthill in 1822 the *Gazette* of Oct. 2nd gave a graphic description. "He is fortunate who finds a vacant chair within twenty miles of Fonthill," "the beds through the county are (literally) doing double duty: people who come in from a distance during the night must wait to go to bed until others get up in the morning." Reproductions of Storer's and Rutter's engravings of "The Abbey in 1812," and "The Interior of the Abbey, St. Michael's Gallery," are given.

The actual advertisements, and many of the accounts of the sale of 1823, day by day, are reprinted from the old files of the *Gazette*. It is noted that a large painting of the house "reedified and elegantly improved by Francis Cottingham, Esq.," by Geo. Lambert, 1740, was sold for £8 8s. This house was burnt to the ground in Alderman Beckford's time. There was also sold a water colour drawing by Wyatt of the Abbey as first designed. This design showed a spire reaching the height of 400ft., which was actually erected in wood (to try the effect) and was blown down in a storm. Mr. Beckford's dwarf Pero is described. A correspondent from Bath writes that four of the ceiling pictures from Fonthill, by Casali, are now (1923) in the ceiling of the Lecture Room at the Royal Literary Institution, at Bath. The prices of some of the principal objects sold are given, and the story of the Cellini Cup, of Hungarian topaz, which a Mr. Lewis at the sale had the temerity to declare was of crystal, and not topaz, to the great indignation of the auctioneer, is reprinted from the *Salisbury Journal*.

A supplementary three days' sale disposed of the ordinary furniture of the Abbey, including fifty-three bedsteads and a hundred feather beds. The fall of the tower, on Dec. 21st, 1825, is described in the contemporary reports. By its fall the Hall, the Octagon, and great part of the N. and S. Galleries were ruined. It is noted that Mr. George Mortimer, a nephew of Mr. Farquhar, being in the woollen trade, built a large factory and other buildings near the old house at Fonthill, at the end of the lake, to the great disfigurement of the scenery.



**Fonthill Abbey. Britton versus Rutter.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 24th and 31st, 1924, prints a number of unpublished letters touching the rival books on Fonthill Abbey published by Britton and Rutter respectively. Letters from Beckford to Britton, from Thos. Adams, of Bath, who apparently was printing a priced catalogue of the Fonthill sale in 1823, from W. Hatcher, &c., are amongst them.

**Robert Drysdale, Tutor to William Beckford.**

Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., contributes to the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 14th, 21st, 28th, March 6th and 13th, 1924, a series of letters found recently in an old house in Edinburgh, addressed to the Rev. James Nairne, minister of Pittenweem between 1776 and 1790, by an old fellow student at St. Andrew's, named Robert Drysdale, who matriculated there in 1765. Sir James begins by clearing up the facts of Lord Mayor Beckford's marriage, which are not correctly given either by Cyrus Redding, Lewis Melville, or the Dictionary of National Biography. Lord Mayor Beckford married only once, Maria (Hamilton), widow of Francis Marsh, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth, afterwards Mrs. Harvey. By the Lord Mayor she was the mother of Beckford, of Fonthill. Drysdale was his first tutor, and the first letter is dated from Fonthill, 13th Oct., 1768, when Fonthill House had been fourteen years in building and was "not yet quite finished." Beckford's half-sister, Elizabeth, then 18 or 19, is spoken of as a prodigy of learning. Beckford himself was 8 years old, read and spoke French well, and had begun Latin. The "Grand Apartment" at Fonthill is described as a cube of 36ft. vaulted in stone with an organ in the centre, paved with Italian marbles, and the ceiling painted by Casali, the marble mantelpiece elaborately mythological. There were six doors, all of the finest mahogany. The dining room was 42ft. long by 24ft. broad, with family portraits by Casali and Hoare. The bed in the State Bedroom was the finest in England.

In 1771 Drysdale left the Beckfords and in 1777 became tutor to the sons of Richard Dawkins, M.P. for Southampton, at Standlynch Park. His four pupils were probably:—Henry, 3rd son, b. 1765, afterwards M.P. for Aldborough; Richard, 5th son, Edward, and Charles. Here he remained till 1786. In 1790 he stayed some months at Fonthill with his old pupil and accompanied him to Paris.

## ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

### Museum.

- Presented by DR. R. C. C. CLAY: The entire collection of the objects of the Early Iron Age found during the Excavation of 107 Pits on Fifield Bavant Down, described in the *Magazine* for June, 1924, and the series of original drawings from which the paper is illustrated. Also a number of accurate scale models of the Pits.
- „ „ MR. R. S. NEWALL: Cast of remarkable perforated Stone Mace Head from Wylve.

### Library.

- Presented by THE AUTHOR, MR. A. D. PASSMORE: "*Man*" for Sept., 1923, containing note on the figure on the N. wall of Oaksey Church.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT LONG OF WRAXALL: "Memories." 1903.
- „ „ MRS. STORY MASKELYNE: The Bristol Diocesan Review for 1923.
- „ „ MR. F. H. GOLDNEY: "The Chrysalis unfolding," by Will. Quartermaine, of Littleton Drew. 1880.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MARGARET K. SWAYNE EDWARDS: "The Lure of the Plain." From *Open Air*, Jan., 1924.
- „ „ MR. E. H. STONE, F.S.A.: *Archæologia*, Vol. 72, for 1921—22. "Stonehenge—the Heel Stone," art. in *Man*, May, 1924.
- „ „ MR. B. H. CUNNINGTON: A case for the illuminated volume of the "Constitutions of Devizes." Pamphlets, illustrations, &c. Kelly's Directory, Hants, Wilts, and Dorset. 1915. "Wessex White Horses." 1923. Devizes Almanack.
- „ „ REV. E. RHYS JONES: "Amesbury Old and New," by John Soul. 1923.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, THE LATE MR. ARTHUR SCHOMBERG: "Dugdale of Seend" (with four original drawings from which the illustrations were taken).
- „ „ MR. J. J. SLADE: Seven Wilts Sale Catalogues. "Devizes and District." Reprints from the *Gazette* of "The Constitutions of Devizes."
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Archæology." Reprinted from the *Geographical  
Journal*, May, 1923.
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Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross Farm. A  
Description of the Excavations and the Objects found,  
1911—1922, 1923." 4to.  
Vols. 68 to 71 of *Archæologia*.
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Life on Salisbury Plain." 1924. Pamphlet, 8vo.
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Accounts for the Year, 1923.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1923	...	35	15	5			
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>							
Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions	233	2	6				
Transfer from Life Membership Fund	8	7	6				
	241			10	0		
Sales of Books and Magazines	...	27	16	3½			
Sale of Block	...	5	0				
Proceeds of Annual Meeting	...	23	15	9			
Bank and War Stock Interest	...	4	5	8			
Subscription to proposed Conference on Local Records refunded		10	0				
	£333			18	1½		
							528

## MUSEUM MAINTENANCE FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1923	...	46	14	6			
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>							
Subscriptions	...	36	11	0			
Admissions to Museum and Donations in Box	...	15	17	9			
Sale of Catalogues and Duplicate Books	...	2	19	8			
Sale of Cases from Museum	...	5	10	0			
Donations towards Purchase of New Case for Museum	11	8	6				
	£119			1	5		
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>							
New Cases	...	32	0	0			
Additions to Museum and Library	...	8	1	11			
House Duty and Land Tax on Museum	...	3	1	3			
Fire Insurance Premium	...	4	10	0			
Employers' ditto	...	7	6				
Gas, Water, and Coke	...	9	18	11			
Sundries	...	4	1	6			
Conveyance of case	...	10	0				
	£233			18	1½		
							528
Balance, December 31st, 1923							

MUSEUM ENLARGEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.
Balance, January 1st, 1923 ...	80 0 4	Balance, December 31st, 1923 ...	93 0 4
Rent of Caretaker's Rooms ...	13 0 0		
	<u>£93 0 4</u>		<u>£93 0 4</u>

MUSEUM PURCHASE FUND.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, January 1st, 1923 ...	100 8 0	Sundry Purchases for Museum and Library ...	20 8 4
Sale of Ethnological objects ...	17 0 0	Balance, December 31st, 1923 ...	98 6 6
Sale of Duplicate Books, &c. ...	1 5 6		
Interest accrued on National Savings Certificates sold ...	7		
Transfer from General Fund ...	9		
	<u>£118 14 10</u>		<u>£118 14 10</u>

529

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, January 1st, 1923 ...	61 2 8	One-tenth to General Account ...	8 7 6
Savings Bank Interest ...	1 12 11	Balance in Savings Bank, December 31st, 1923 ...	75 8 1
Two Subscriptions ...	21 0 0		
	<u>£83 15 7</u>		<u>£83 15 7</u>

REGISTER OF BISHOP SIMON OF GHENT FUND.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, January 1st, 1923 ...	13 16 7	Balance, December 31st, 1923 ...	13 16 7

Audited and found correct, G. S. A. WAYLEN, }  
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Account for the Year ending December 31st, 1923.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, December 31st, 1922	... 39 5 11	Caretaker	... 2 0 0
Visitors' Fees	... 9 7 6	Printing Pamphlets	... 5 17 0
Pamphlets sold	... 1 15 10	Sir C. E. H. Hobhouse, Bart., Wayleave	... 1 2 ½
		Commission on Pamphlets	... 2 0 0
		Painting Gate	... 4 0 0
		Grass cutting	... 5 0 0
		Balance, December 31st, 1923	... 42 0 0 ½
	<u>£50 9 3</u>		<u>£50 9 3</u>



23 OCT 1938

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VOL. XLII.

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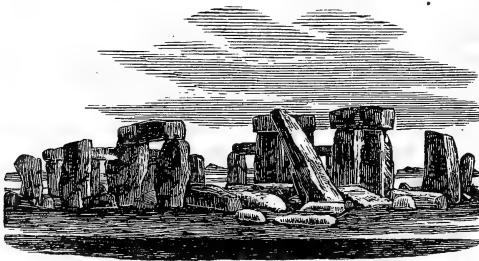
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MAGAZINE,

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SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,  
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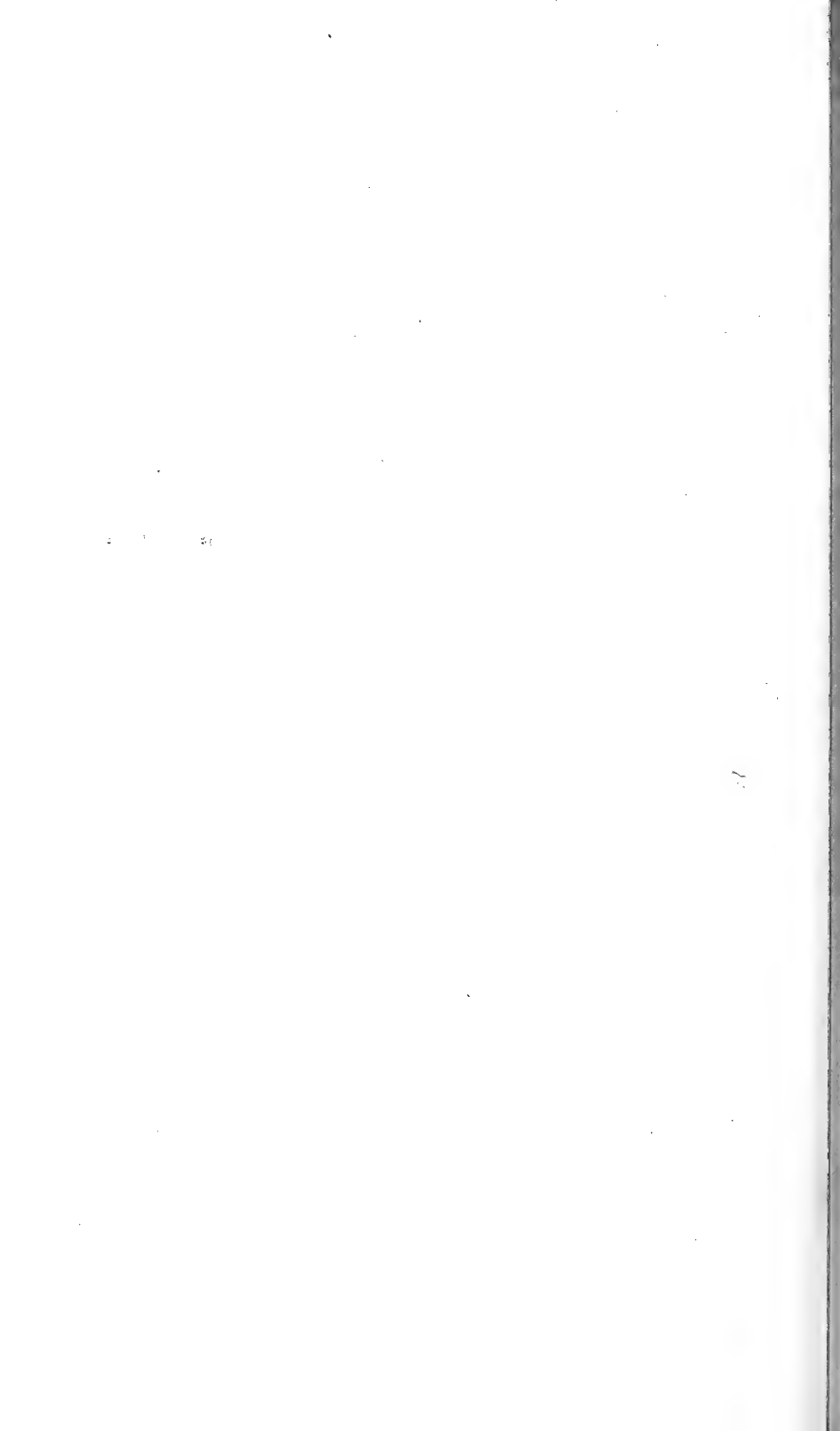
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THE WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTH INDUSTRY: A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY EXPERIMENT IN STATE CONTROL.

By KATE E. BARFORD, M.A.

In the counties of Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire was carried on the manufacture of “white undressed cloths,” which were the staple export of the Merchant Adventurers to the Netherlands. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the prosperity of the Adventurers was at its height, there were exported annually more than sixty thousand white cloths, which were valued at about £600,000.<sup>1</sup> This trade, however, came to an abrupt end by the introduction, in 1614, of the disastrous Cockayne scheme, by which, in the interests of the London clothworkers, it was proposed to dye and dress all English cloth within the realm. This action threatened to ruin the dyeing and dressing industry of the Netherlands and produced results which permanently affected the English cloth trade. The Netherlanders refused to import English dyed cloth, so that within two years the Cockayne scheme was abandoned and the charter of the Merchant Adventurers was renewed. The complete revival of the earlier trade, however, was impossible, for the need for the undressed cloth which England had of late refused to supply had given an impetus to the cloth-making industry in the Netherlands. This implied a measure of independence of the English cloth market, the practical result of which was the institution of a much closer scrutiny of the quality of all imported cloth. In England, where the cause of the economic situation was probably not fully appreciated, the lack of sale was attributed chiefly to the faults in manufacture. The Merchant Adventurers complained bitterly of the abatements in the price of cloth made by buyers in the Netherlands for defects in manufacture, for this involved serious financial loss and reflected upon the merchants' reputation. Moreover, they felt that there was some justification for these statements owing to the poor quality of the English cloth. If these complaints were merited the fault lay not with the Government, which by law and proclamation provided for the true making of cloth, but in the failure of manufacturers to carry out these regulations. In

<sup>1</sup> Wheeler. *Treatise of Commerce*, 1601.

1630, therefore, the Merchant Adventurers petitioned the Privy Council to grant powers of investigation to two men whom they wished to send to the West of England to discover means for improving the manufacture; <sup>1</sup> and a commission of inquiry was therefore granted to Anthony Wither and Samuel Lively, the nominees of the merchants.

The investigation to be pursued by any commissioner for clothing would naturally fall under two heads: (a) an examination of the methods and materials used in the manufacture of cloth, and (b) an inquiry into the efficiency of the supervision of that manufacture.

The organisation of the woollen industry in the West of England centred in the capitalist clothier. Unlike the clothiers of the North, who were small manufacturers and employed few besides members of their own household, the typical western clothier was wealthier, controlled large stocks, and employed a great number of weavers and spinners, who, while probably working in their own houses, depended upon the clothier for wages. When slackness of trade compelled the clothier to set aside his men, the justice of the peace, at the instance of the Council, would probably put pressure upon him to find work for them in the interests of the peace of the county, which might be jeopardised by unemployment. But generally the interests of peace and prosperity united the justices and the clothiers in a common aim: both worked together to minimise the irritating official oversight of the manufacture of cloth which often caused delays and inconvenience, involving probable loss of trade. However, before 1630 a new situation had been created in the West, by the appearance of the market spinner, who was in some sort a rival to the clothier. After the upheaval caused by the disastrous Cockayne scheme, the West had developed an industry in coloured cloth, <sup>2</sup> and this was accompanied by a change in the spinning industry. In 1633, a report of the Wiltshire Justices of the Peace shews that many of the clothiers who made coloured cloth bought their yarn in the weekly market from middlemen known as Market Spinners, who dealt in large quantities of wool and employed many spinners. They carried on so successful a trade that the wool growers estimated that they bought two-thirds of the wool used in the district. The reason for their success was said to lie in the fact that they were able to give higher rates of pay to their spinners than could the clothiers who employed their own spinners, because the "coloured" clothiers to whom they sold their yarn paid higher prices than the "white men" did, with the obvious result that spinners more readily worked for them than for the clothier. <sup>3</sup> This fact was undoubtedly at the root of the rivalry between the market spinner and the clothier, who

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<sup>1</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Ch. I., CLXXX., 74, 1630.*

<sup>2</sup> The most famous of the new manufactures was Spanish cloth, a medley cloth made of Spanish and English wool, and "dyed in the wool." It was made exclusively in the West of England, and gained a great national and European reputation. It was undoubtedly this cloth which was indicated in the "well known cloths" referred to later.

<sup>3</sup> *State Papers, Domestic, Ch. I., CCXLIII., 23, July 23rd, 1633.* Letter from justices of the peace for Wilts to the Council.

apparently found great difficulty in securing spinners to work for him, and was therefore the underlying cause of the controversy which engaged the constant attention of the commissioner and local authorities during the inquiry of 1630.

But the sale of yarn to "coloured" clothiers is not sufficient to explain the existence of the market spinner. The clothier had never succeeded in completely suppressing the independent spinner, who bought his own wool and sold the yarn in the market, and when the new trade in coloured cloths began, involving the sale of both coloured and white yarn, the existence of the weekly yarn market afforded an excellent opportunity for the development of the market spinner; he never succeeded in eliminating the independent spinner altogether, but he soon began to enter into vigorous competition with him and to supply the increasing demands of the clothier with yarn which he had employed spinners to produce. Moreover, he did not confine his sales to "coloured" clothiers, but supplied with yarn certain "white" clothiers also, probably the poorer men, who found it more profitable to buy yarn than to procure a weekly supply of wool in the market and employ their own spinners. The more substantial "white" clothiers, on the other hand, did not deal in the weekly market but bought wool in large quantities annually from the wool growers. It was these clothiers who found in the market spinners successful rivals in the production of yarn, and it was because to a certain extent they both produced the yarn which was used in the making of white undressed cloth that these clothiers hoped to substantiate the claim which they made, that the yarn supplied by the market spinners was the cause of faults in white cloth. In the investigation of 1630, therefore, this was the "white" clothiers' chief ground of complaint.

It was an established fact in the seventeenth century that one of the two principal faults which were found in the manufacture of cloth was the making of false yarn. Yarn ought to contain wool of one quality only, for since different qualities varied in stretching power it was essential to the manufacture of good cloth that the wools should not be mixed. It was apparently a common occurrence to discover the presence of mingled yarns in finished cloth when it was tested in water, whence it would consequently emerge "cockled and banded." The "white" clothier maintained that it was not possible to detect false yarn before the cloth was manufactured, though by statute the clothier was responsible for his faulty cloth: thus it could be alleged with some justice that the market spinner unfairly escaped responsibility, and, indeed, his very immunity was deemed sufficient in the eyes of the clothier to justify the accusation that the market spinner was the producer of false yarn. The question of false yarn was in this way merged in the conflict of the rival capitalists and was waged with varying success throughout the period during which the inquiry of 1630 was being pursued. Of the two most persistent faults in the manufacture of cloth in the seventeenth century, the defects in spinning attracted most attention in the inquiry of 1630, but equally pernicious was that of stretching and straining the finished cloth by means of a tenter. This abuse had been prohibited by statute in the North of England in 1597<sup>1</sup>; but, when the

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<sup>1</sup> 39 Eliz., Ch. XX.

provisions of this Act were extended to the rest of the country in 1601<sup>1</sup> the prohibition was modified, and stretching to the extent of one yard in a cloth<sup>2</sup> of English manufacture was allowed on the ground that during the fulling process there was undue shrinking. Tenters "with lower bar," however, involved excessive straining and were forbidden; nevertheless, for certain kinds of inferior cloth, such as that known as "Stroudwater Red," licence was given to use the tenter<sup>3</sup> "with lower bar." But where these tenters were set up it was suspected that the privilege was abused, and white cloth was stretched thereon to undue length,<sup>4</sup> making it so thin that it sometimes pulled into holes which had to be treated with such foreign matter as chalk and oatmeal.

The objection to the engines known as gigmills<sup>5</sup> was of a similar nature. They were used for "perching and burling"<sup>6</sup> coloured cloths, and not only stretched them but also tore and ruined them. The use of gigmills had been prohibited in 1555,<sup>7</sup> but they reappeared in Stroudwater under the name of mosing mills, and, in the opinion of both the merchants and the Council, needed to be destroyed.

To carry out the legislation against the manufacture of defective cloths, officials known as searchers were appointed annually by the justices of the peace. The duty of the searcher was to examine the length and breadth of the cloth as it came wet from the fulling mill (*i.e.*, when it was thoroughly shrunk), to test its weight when dry, and to affix a seal as proof of examination. Unfortunately a great deal of corruption existed in the attempt to avoid regulation. In the appointment of searchers the justices of the peace often conspired with the clothiers to choose either incompetent men who were incapable of detecting the faults in cloth, or else men who were in the employ of the clothiers and therefore were not free agents. Hence, cloths frequently escaped adequate examination. Searchers affixed to the cloths seals on which the particulars of size and weight were omitted, or evaded the responsibility of having inadequately performed their duty by neglecting to affix their own signatures. More commonly, searchers simply handed over the seals to clothiers to append what particulars they

<sup>1</sup> 43 Eliz., Ch. X.

<sup>2</sup> The length of cloths varied from about 24 to 30 yards. Shorter cloths could be stretched only  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard.

<sup>3</sup> Tenter. The frame on which the cloth was stretched to make its proportions even after it had been shrunk in the fulling mill. A bottom beam, or "lower bar," of this framework was so constructed that it might be lowered and thus cause excessive stretching of the cloth.

<sup>4</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Ch. I.*, CCXV., 26. 18th April, 1632. Report of Anthony Wither to the Council.

<sup>5</sup> Gigmill. An "engine" for raising the nap on the cloth by means of teazels.

<sup>6</sup> Burling. Picking the "burrs," or "burls," from the surface of woollen cloth.

<sup>7</sup> 5 & 6 Ed. VI., CXXII.



pleased.<sup>1</sup> The inefficiency of the search organised by the combined efforts of the clothiers and justices was extremely obnoxious to the Stuart Government, which gave considerable attention to the clothing industry, not only because a financial interest<sup>2</sup> in the trade made essential the good reputation of English cloth in the foreign market, but also because it had a real interest in the economic prosperity and welfare of the nation. Minute regulation provided for the true manufacture of the cloth and the effective supervision of the industry, and the Council never failed to consider questions which reached it from merchants, clothiers, weavers, or justices. Commissions of inquiry were issued to discover the true state of affairs in any disturbed locality, and proclamations were sent forth when necessary to supplement legislation. It was largely in this spirit that the commission referred to above was granted to Anthony Wither and Samuel Lively, empowering them to proceed to the counties of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, and East Somersetshire, for the reformation of abuses in the cloth industry. The commissioners were authorised to examine:—

(1) Whether justices of the peace performed their duties in all points touching the making of cloth, including the administration of the oath to searchers and the execution of the statute for abolishing the "lower bar" in the tenter.

(2) Whether searchers were efficient; if not, the commissioners were empowered to replace them.<sup>3</sup>

Although, as nominees of the Merchant Adventurers, the commissioners could not expect a cordial reception in the West, they were supported by Government protection, and therefore had the means of compelling attention or of causing delinquents to answer before the Council for their actions. Of the previous careers of the two commissioners there is no record. The Merchant Adventurers regarded them as skilful men, and it is therefore assumed that they must have had some practical knowledge of the clothing industry, and have been familiar with the system of Government regulation. Nevertheless, the choice of commissioners was not altogether fortunate. From the first, Samuel Lively is a very vague figure. The sole indication of his presence in the West is the use of the plural pronoun in a report sent by Anthony Wither to the Council on 16th April, 1632.<sup>4</sup> It cannot be ascertained whether he was inefficient, or whether he disapproved of the methods of enquiry, or had a personal disagreement with his fellow commissioner. But in Feb., 1632/3, certain information was brought before the Council which resulted in the decision that Samuel Lively was unfit for the office, and his name was, therefore, omitted from the commission which was at that date renewed.<sup>5</sup> The activities of the commission,

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Ch. I., CCXXI., 28, 23?* July, 1632. Statement by Anthony Wither of abuses existing in inspection and sealing of cloth.

<sup>2</sup> A custom of 6s. 8d. was paid on each cloth exported.

<sup>3</sup> *State Papers, Domestic, Chas. I., CLXXIV., 97, 29th Oct., 1630.* Abstract of the Commission.

<sup>4</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCXV., 56.*

<sup>5</sup> *Privy Council Register, Vol. XLII., p. 475, 27th Feb., 1632/3.*

therefore, are practically confined to Anthony Wither. Evidence of its operation extends over a period of four years (1630—4). During this time the Council expected to receive annual reports. The documents which have been preserved were written, however, at irregular intervals between Dec., 1630, and Dec., 1634. They summarise the achievements of the Commission, expose a number of abuses, and occasionally suggest remedies. The first report was sent to the Council in December, 1631, but there is no record of this except through reference made to it in April of 1632, when the second report was made. This latter account followed so quickly upon the first, because speedy action on the part of the Council was needed in connection with the complaints which Wither had to make. It exposed the opposition of the justices to the work of the commission and described an assault upon the commissioner's person. It also complained of the inefficiency of the performance of search and the use of tenters "with lower bar," as well as gig mills, called Mosing Mills, which spoilt the texture of the cloth.<sup>1</sup> A third report, issued in July, again emphasised the inefficiency of search and the extreme slackness which persisted in the method of sealing cloths.<sup>2</sup> An inquiry was at once set on foot by the Council with regard to those who opposed Anthony Wither; and this matter was referred to the Star Chamber.<sup>3</sup> But the more general question regarding the quality and examination of the cloth demanded the serious consideration of a full Council, and a date was, therefore, fixed for that purpose.<sup>4</sup> On the 7th November the Council questioned certain London Aldermen and the Attorney General on the subject of clothmaking, and on the same occasion Anthony Wither presented a written statement.<sup>5</sup>

As a result, the Council appointed a committee, consisting of the Lord Privy Seal, the Bishop of London, Lord Cottington, and Secretary Coke, to consider the matter and prepare a report. The statement made by Wither contained three chief points:—

(1) That some clothiers counterfeited certain well-known cloths by using the trade marks by which these cloths were known.

(2) That market spinners unfairly escaped responsibility of making false yarn because they were not liable under the Cloth Acts.

(3) That bundles of yarn of mixed wools were frequently sold in the market, the reason being that much of it was stolen.<sup>6</sup>

These facts, together with the previous reports of Wither, formed a basis of discussion. But in order to obtain a reliable estimate of the condition of the clothing industry, the committee conferred with the Merchant

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCXV., 56, 1632, April 18th.*

<sup>2</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCXXI., 28, 1632, July 23?*

<sup>3</sup> See later. Opposition of Nathaniel Stephens.

<sup>4</sup> *Privy Council Register, Vol. XLII., p. 160—1, 20th July, 1632.*

<sup>5</sup> *Privy Council Register, Vol. XLII., p. 257—8, 7th November, 1632.*

<sup>6</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCCCVIII., 15, 1638?* Since the points in this document were all dealt with in the report of the committee in Dec., 1632, it seems obvious that it is the "writing" referred to in the Council meeting, Nov. 7th, and the date should therefore be 1632.

Adventurers and certain Western clothiers before their recommendations were submitted to the Council. The chief points around which their discussion was carried on, and the proposals presented to the Council, were as follows:—<sup>1</sup>

(1) That on certain points it was not clear whether the laws which regulated search, when that office had been performed by the alneger,<sup>2</sup> now applied to the searcher. The proposal shews that 4 James I. c. XX., repealed all previous acts concerning the length and breadth of cloth and conferred on the searchers all the previous duties of the alneger.

(2) That cloth should be sealed in accordance with provision made by previous statutes. It was recommended that the searcher should place his name on one side of the seal and the contents of the cloth on the other.

(3) That clothiers tried to pass inferior cloths as being those of better manufacture by assuming a trade mark closely resembling that of a well known kind of cloth. The remedy suggested was that each clothier should have one trade mark for all his cloth.

(4) That white cloth was hung by two bars on tenters.

(5) That gig mills and mosing mills were injurious to the texture of cloth. It was suggested that the use of the "lower bar" in the tenter, and of the mills, should be forbidden.

(6) That market spinners be made responsible by law for any false yarn they made. The recommendation was that they "shall not use or employ any such spinners who actually spin for the clothiers, nor shall the market spinners sell any yarns in the markets or otherwise but such only as their servants have spun in their owne houses."

A proclamation of 16th April, 1633, embodied the first five points, but that by no means settled the disputed question. Clothiers pointed out that their cloth was known in the market by trade marks, and since one clothier might make several kinds of cloth there would be nothing to distinguish them one from the others if all cloths had to be provided with the same mark. Therefore it had to be conceded that well known cloths should retain the marks by which they were known in the market.

Again, the proclamation against gigmills aroused a protest from the Stroudwater clothiers, who declared that the use of gigmills was essential to the making of the red cloth which had been produced in that district "since the memory of man." This cloth had of late years so increased in fineness of quality that the demand for it was no longer local. Not only was it exported to the East, but there was a sale for it in other parts of this country.<sup>3</sup> A report (probably from Anthony Wither) upon this protest showed that the use of gigmills was confined to this district, but re affirmed the pernicious character of the instruments.<sup>4</sup> The clothiers concerned,

<sup>1</sup> *Privy Council Register*, Vol. XLII., p. 334, 12th Dec., 1632.

<sup>2</sup> Alneger. [Aulnage=an ell measure.] The official appointed by the Crown from the reign of Edward III., for the purpose of measuring the cloth, and collecting the subsidy of 4*d.* which was levied on every "cloth of assize," *i. e.*, a cloth of about 26 yards by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  yards.

<sup>3</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I.*, CCXLI, 36, 21st June, 1633.

<sup>4</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I.* CUXLII., 73, July, 1633.

having begged for some respite in carrying out the order, until they could find other occupations, apparently had little intention of destroying their mills, and did not do so, for in 1640 the Commissioners of Trade report one cause of the decay of clothing still to be "the frequent use of 'gigmills, now called mosing mills,' for avoiding the penalties of the law" in the dressing of cloth. These engines still required to be suppressed in Gloucestershire about Stroudwater.<sup>1</sup>

The proclamation omitted any mention of the market spinners, although the Council had ordered the recommendation of their committee upon this matter to be included. This omission was apparently due to private influence of individual members of the Council. Sir John Danvers, justice of the peace for Wiltshire and a strenuous opponent of the commission, which interfered with the freedom of local action in the matter of the clothing industry, was brother to the Earl of Danby. Anthony Wither subsequently learnt that the Earl was responsible for obtaining the interest of various members of the Council to secure the omission.<sup>2</sup> But the matter was not allowed to rest. The Merchant Adventurers, convinced by the evidence of Anthony Wither of the falsity of the yarn sold by the market spinners, appealed to the Council, who referred the matter to the justices of the peace in their various "clothing divisions." A report exists from the justices of Wiltshire, who absolutely denied the justice of the charge against market spinners, and having, on the evidence of clothiers who bought yarn from them, ascertained that it was possible to detect faulty yarn, they suggested that if the clothiers refused to purchase such yarn the cloth would be better made.<sup>3</sup> This must have been followed by another complaint from the merchants to the Council, for in July, 1634, letters were again sent to the justices asking them to consult with Anthony Wither and certain clothiers to consider remedies and report to the Board.<sup>4</sup> The justices of Gloucester complained that Anthony Wither refused to meet them, and therefore could not draw up a certificate,<sup>5</sup> but in Somerset the clothiers and market spinners met to draw up regulations to which all had agreed.<sup>6</sup>

The substance of these was that wools must not be mixed, and that any parcel of yarn sold should contain the name of the spinner and particulars of the sort of cards with which it had been carded. The fact of the agreement between the clothiers and market spinners is significant of the established position of the latter. There appears to be no further evidence of a settlement of the controversy in other counties.

If Anthony Wither's task was faithfully carried out, opposition was inevitable, and the fact that, in the course of the four years during which

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. MSS. Comm., Portland MSS.*, Vol. VIII., p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas I.*, CCVI., 1631? This date is obviously incorrect. Report of A. Wither to the Council.

<sup>3</sup> *State Papers, Chas. I.*, CCXLIII., 23, 23rd July, 1633.

<sup>4</sup> *Privy Council Reg.*, Vol. XLIV., p. 102-3, 22nd July, 1634.

<sup>5</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I.*, CCLXXV., 49, 14th Oct., 1634.

<sup>6</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I.*, CCLXXXII., 81, 24th Jan., 1634/5. Letter from justices of the peace for Somerset to the Council.

he retained the commission, the Council was called upon to deal with a number of disputes which arose chiefly from the animosity of justices at the unwelcome interference in their affairs, is on the whole a tribute to his conscientiousness. The object of this opposition was not merely to modify Anthony Wither's aims but to render them completely abortive. As illustrations of this, the following are significant examples. A justice of the peace for Gloucester, Nathaniel Stephens, begged the justices at the Quarter Sessions to refrain from appointing new searchers, after Anthony Wither had testified to the inefficiency of the existing officials. He then proceeded to put pressure upon the inhabitants to make them refuse to accept the office of searcher. Such a refusal was an offence for which a fine was demanded, but the justice returned to the offenders one half of the amount of the fine.<sup>1</sup> Later, the same justice submitted to new searchers an oath which considerably curtailed the authority to which they were entitled by Statute, and was designed to defeat the "intent of the Commission and very effect of Reformacon which can be no way assured but by the oath of Searchers."<sup>2</sup> For the moment, Wither was forced to submit, but he appealed to the Council, whereupon the justices of assize on circuit were requested to warn Stevens to "cease his humour of singularity." As this had no effect, the Merchant Adventurers, upon information received by Wither, appealed to the Council for further action to be taken. Thereupon Stephens was summoned before the Council and discharged upon condition that he administered the oath in accordance with the Statutes.<sup>3</sup> On another occasion, Wither came into conflict with tuckers who omitted to send for searchers to seal the cloths, which were "sent up to the market and sold without any visitation or sealing . . . 69 at one tyme were ready to be sent up from the mill of one Howard Tally at Bradford in Wiltshire, whereof being advertised I went thither to stay them and see them orderly wett measured and sealed. In doing whereof I was by one of the same Tuckers servants by name Thomas Horne cast into the River of Avon where the place was 20 foote deepe and 9 clothes then in the water, under any of which if I had risen I had been inevitably drowned but by good providence rising in a free place was holpen up and saved by the Searchers."<sup>4</sup>

News of this reached the Council whilst the members were considering proceedings against Sir Edward Baynton, a justice of the peace who had in some way obstructed the progress of the commission. It was immediately decided to summon Wither to London to give evidence before the Attorney General<sup>5</sup> who would then consult with the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, as to the state of affairs in the West as revealed to him in his late

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCVI., 56, 1631?* Report of Wither to the Council.

<sup>2</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCXV., 56, 18th April, 1632.* Report of Wither to the Council.

<sup>3</sup> *Privy Council Reg., vol. XLII., p. 301, 28th Nov., 1632.*

<sup>4</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCXV., 56, 18th April, 1632.* Report of Wither to the Council.

<sup>5</sup> *Privy Council Reg., vol. XLI., p. 519, 18th April, 1632.*

circuit. Wither appeared on May 16th, 1632, and agreed to prosecute the matter in the Star Chamber because it was of too great importance to be delayed. The result does not appear.

Both these examples illustrate not only the assiduous attention with which the Council considered disputes, but also afford some indication of the type of difficulty with which the Commissioner had to deal. But the outstanding controversy which marked the bitterness of the relations between the justices and Anthony Wither was undoubtedly that which concerned the question of the market spinners. In all the counties the justices supported the market spinners while Wither allied himself with the "white" clothiers. There exists a document which is a copy of a statement of abuses delivered by Wither to the Council, and to it is affixed a note entreating the continuance of Wither's good work for which all good clothiers will give thanks.<sup>1</sup> This is signed by some of the most substantial clothiers of the west—one at least professed to employ a thousand spinners—all of whom had a great interest in condemning the market spinners. Under cover of this dispute the justices began to show contempt for the person and wishes of Anthony Wither. On the petition of the clothiers the Council had recommended that the question of market spinning should be discussed in their "local clothing divisions," but in both Wiltshire and Gloucestershire the justices decided to unite so that the matter should be discussed in one meeting for the whole county. In Wiltshire where the discussion was in the hands of Sir John Danvers, the latter's clerk "gave ayme and intelligence to Sir Francis Seymour (one of the justices) of all private speeches betwixt myself and the clothiers at the lower end, and often as I was speaking he was observed by divers to use many gestures towards Sir Francis in derision of me."<sup>2</sup> In Gloucestershire the justices were "with much partiality inciting and encouraging market spinners affronting and controlling the clothiers in all their speeches so that . . . Market Spinners are encouraged to proceed and to increase their falsehood . . . to the destruction of trade and of making white cloth in a short time."<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately for himself, Wither attempted to bribe five Wiltshire clothiers who usually bought their yarn in the market, to testify to the falsity of the yarn sold in the market. The clothiers, however, brought the matter before Sir Francis Seymour, who seized the opportunity of exposing it to the Council.<sup>4</sup> This justice was apparently determined to secure the complete discomfiture of the commissioner. Later in the same year (1634) he brought a personal complaint before the notice of the Council to the effect that Wither had declared him to be "fitter to be a cobbler than a Justice of the Peace,"<sup>5</sup> whereupon, at the instigation of the Council, Wither

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCCCVIII., 15, 1638?*

<sup>2</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCVI., 57, 1631?* Report of Wither to Council.

<sup>3</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCVI., 56, 1631?* Report of Wither to Council.

<sup>4</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCLXVII., 17, 2nd May, 1634.* Information given by Sir F. Seymour and other J.P.s. of Wilts against Wither.

<sup>5</sup> *Privy Council Reg., vol. XLIV., p. 170, 22nd Oct., 1634.*

was compelled to make a written apology for his conduct.<sup>1</sup> This is the last incident recorded of the proceedings of the commission under Anthony Wither. From what subsequently transpired it appeared that his methods of investigation not only roused the animosity of the local authorities but were regarded with apprehension by his employers, the Merchant Adventurers. They feared that the suits which had been prosecuted in the Star Chamber against clothiers, and the benefit which the merchants received in forfeitures which were allowed to them under the clothing statutes, would bring the company into disrepute. The suit against Sir Edward Baynton<sup>2</sup> in particular, was felt to be doing nothing to increase the prestige of the company.<sup>3</sup> For this reason an application made by Wither for the payment of £150 for law suits, including 100 marks for the suit against Sir Edward Baynton, was temporarily set aside. In the following year the settlement of the account was again postponed until the Star Chamber proceedings between Wither and Sir Edward Baynton were ended.<sup>4</sup> What the result of this was is not known, but the Merchant Adventurers were obviously anxious to dispense with the Commissioner's services without satisfying his demands. Wither finally appealed to the King for payment. In his letter he stated that he expected reward for his services from either the King or the Merchant Adventurers. The latter had paid him sufficient for the first two years, then had decreased the payment, and finally thrust him out of his place without acquainting the King of the fact. The reason he assigned for this action was that others had offered to perform the office more efficiently and at less cost.<sup>5</sup> From this it would appear that Wither was dismissed, but a petition from the Merchant Adventurers, probably early in 1636, stated that Wither had "deserted y<sup>e</sup> employmt by him undertaken as Agent and Com<sup>r</sup> authorized under y<sup>e</sup> greate seale for y<sup>e</sup> true ordering of wooll and clothmaking," and petitioned for the substitution of John Holland for Wither. When the Council considered the new appointment, Wither<sup>6</sup> was summoned before them. His defence does not appear, but the Council conceded the wishes of the merchants and confirmed the appointment of John Holland<sup>7</sup> on 3rd February, 1635/6.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I.*, CCLXXVII., 101, 1634, Nov. 26th.

<sup>2</sup> The precise nature of this suit is not known.

<sup>3</sup> *Discours . . . on Freedom of Trade* (anon.), 1645, p. 34. Quotation from Court Book of Merchant Adventurers, 4th March, 1634/5.

<sup>4</sup> Court of Merchant Adventurers, 29th Aug., 1635.

<sup>5</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I.*, CCCCVII., 78, 1638? Comparing this with the date of the appointment of John Holland, the correct date should be the end of 1635.

<sup>6</sup> Whatever the cause of the dismissal of Wither, it did not reflect upon his capacity to judge the value of cloth. In 1640 he was appointed as one of the eleven commissioners to report upon "say dyed cloth." *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I.*, CCCCLIV., 84, 23rd May, 1640.

<sup>7</sup> A John Holland is encountered as a merchant in 1640 buying Spanish cloth. See *Privy Council Register*, vol. LI., p. 373, 18th March, 1639/40.

<sup>8</sup> *Privy Council Register*, vol. XLV., p. 412.

It is difficult to estimate the actual result of the commission upon the clothing industry in the West. Anthony Wither declared he saved the merchants £10,000 annually in freedom from abatements in Holland alone, where they sold but one half of their cloth.<sup>1</sup> This estimate is not an unbiassed one, but the merchants must have appreciated the benefits they had gained, for they appealed again and again for the renewal of the commission. The incompleteness of our information leaves much to the imagination. The reports of Anthony Wither are not all preserved; and none exist from the pen of John Holland. But other sources of information indicate that the advantages gained by the commission were very limited. Decrees of the Council were frustrated by inaction. The principle of Government control was accepted without question in the early seventeenth century, but at the same time capitalist action with a view to avoiding and stultifying that control was an indication of the approach of *Laissez-Faire*, in which the production of "true" cloth should be governed by the hope of a ready market and not by Government regulation.

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<sup>1</sup> *State Papers, Dom., Chas. I., CCCCVII., 78, 1638?*



## SAVERNAKE FOREST FUNGI.

By CECIL P. HURST.

Savernake Forest affords great scope for mycological work and in it the British Mycological Society reaped a rich harvest when they visited Marlborough in 1903. The following gilled fungi or agarics, popularly known as "toadstools," over 160 in number, have recently been observed by me in the Forest, around the adjoining village of Great Bedwyn, and in the neighbouring woods. Rare or uncommon plants recorded are *Pluteus cervinus* var. *patricius* on a sawdust heap in Birch Copse, *Flammula alnicola* at the base of beeches in Wilton Brails and in Savernake Forest, the mushroom *Psalliota Bernardii* in a field at Newtown Shalbourne (it is a species which generally grows in pastures near the sea), *Psilocbya spadicea* not uncommon in woods in this district on stumps, *Coprinus sterquilinus* upon sawdust near Rhododendron Drive, the rare Magpie Mushroom (*C. picaceus*) on a ride in Tottenham Park near the Grand Avenue, the unpleasant smelling *Hygrophorus fætens* observed near the village of Great Bedwyn, the beautiful orange-banded *Lactarius zonarius* in Bedwyn Brails, and the rare *Panus conchatus* on a stump in a field between Wilton Brails and Bedwyn Brails. The little Grey Chantarelle (*Cantharellus cinereus*) noticed in Noke Wood may also be mentioned among the uncommon species. The names and order of Mr. J. Ramsbottom's "*A Handbook of the Larger British Fungi*" have been followed, and Mr. E. W. Swanton, ex-President of the British Mycological Society has very kindly named the plants.

*Amanita phalloides*. The most dangerous fungus known, causing over 90 per cent. of the deaths due to fungi; many fatalities have resulted from eating this deadly agaric. Common in the woods; Bedwyn Brails, near Rhododendron Drive, etc. In De Lisle Hay's "*Fungus Hunter's Guide*" this fatal species is very appropriately called the Archbane. Some account of the poisonous qualities of this plant is given at the end of this paper.

*A. muscaria*. Fly Agaric. A large very handsome toadstool with scarlet cap spotted with white, growing under birches, on the roots of which it is probably parasitic; common under birches, very fine in Birch Copse.

*A. rubescens*. Very common in the woods; with a warty cap and white flesh instantly turning red when broken; Rhododendron Drive, etc., etc.

*Lepiota procera*. The Parasol Mushroom. Not uncommon in grassy places near trees and bushes; a large noticeable species.

*Armillaria mellea*. Very common on stumps in autumn; a conspicuous tawny toadstool growing in large tufts, and very variable.

*A. mucida*. On beeches; a beautiful species with pure white glutinous cap, extending sometimes to a great height on the trunk and branches of the trees; not uncommon in the Forest.

*Tricholoma imbricatum*. Marlborough Downs, near Hackpen Hill; entirely biscuit-coloured; upon Marlborough Downs, it was observed growing with *T. personatum*, on the 5th October, 1922.

*T. saponaceum*. An agaric with very rigid dark greyish cap and white flesh, sometimes turning reddish when bruised; not uncommon, under trees near Burr ridge Heath; Foxbury Wood.

*T. sulphureum*. A dingy yellow fungus with a strong smell of gas-tar; copse near Rhododendron Drive. In the "*Fungus Hunters' Guide*," mentioned above, this plant is called "The Yellow Reptile," from its penetrating odour of gas-tar and its suspicious character.

*T. gambosum*. St. George's Mushroom. A large white species appearing about St. George's Day, the 23rd April, hence the popular name; not uncommon; on a grassy slope near Bloxham Copse; near Bedwyn Brails (a small form); at Thistleland, Great Bedwyn (May, 1924).

*T. personatum*. A large, conspicuous, and well-known species with a broad pale tan-coloured cap and stem covered with bluish fibrils; very common, Marlborough Downs, Tidcombe Downs, etc.; often called blue-leg, blueitt, or bluette; the bluish fibrils on the stem render it easy of identification. This plant was at one time sold in Covent Garden Market.

*T. nudum*. A largish, beautiful violet-coloured toadstool, rather common in the woods, and becoming discoloured with age; Bedwyn Brails, near Bloxham Copse, etc., etc.

*Clitocybe nebularis*. A big *Clitocybe* with broad smoky-brown cap, common in the woods; its large size (the pileus is sometimes half a foot across) and gregarious habit make it conspicuous; near Rhododendron Drive, in Savernake Forest, near the Bath Road, etc.

*C. maxima*. A huge species with a funnel-shaped cap occasionally a foot across, not uncommon around Great Bedwyn in woods, very scarce in some districts; Bedwyn Brails, Wilton Brails, near Rhododendron Drive. This species, like the next, often grows in large rings.

*C. geotropus*. A very big toadstool, not unlike the previous species, but with a basin-shaped not infundibuliform cap; bearing brown spots when young, and almond-scented; close to the Grand Avenue, and near Rhododendron Drive.

*C. cyathiformis*. A very dark, almost black, agaric, occurring from August to February, possessing a cup-shaped pileus, and an easily-identified species. It is a winter fungus conspicuous during December, and I saw very characteristic examples near Botley Great Copse on the 29th Dec. of this year (1923).

*C. laccata*. An extremely common flesh-coloured toadstool, occurring everywhere in the woods, Bedwyn Brails, Forest, etc., etc., often called *Laccaria laccata*; the beautiful violet var. *amethystina* is also frequent in the woods, with the type; I have seen it in Bedwyn Brails, etc.

*Collybia radicata* has a very sticky grey cap, shining white gills, and whitish stem prolonged in the ground into a long tapering tap-root; not uncommon; in the Wilderness, at Marlborough; near Wilton Brails.

*C. fusipes*. A largish common reddish-brown agaric with ventricose cartilaginous stem; Foxbury Wood.

*C. maculata*. A big toadstool possessing a cream-coloured cap spotted with red and a hard striated ventricose stem also maculated with rufous spots, common in woods, very fine examples near Rhododendron Drive.

*C. butyracea*. Very plentiful in woods near Great Bedwyn, Rhododendron Drive, etc., etc.; easily known by the very buttery tan-coloured cap, and stem thickened at the base and attenuated upwards.

*C. velutipes*. A common and well-known winter fungus occurring all through the winter on stumps, it possesses a very velvety stem; on a log near Bloxham Copse.

*C. confluens*. Common in the woods and known at once by the stems (which are pruinose or covered with a white powder) being confluent or united below; near Rhododendron Drive, etc.

*C. dryophila*, a pale reddish-buff species, is frequent in the woods.

*Mycena pura*. Very common in woods around Great Bedwyn, and in Savernake Forest; an extremely pretty agaric of a delicate rose-colour and with a very strong smell of radishes when crushed.

*M. polygramma*. A large *Mycena* with ashy cap and long stem, the stem is sometimes 6in. long; very fine specimens were noticed in Noke Wood, near the Bath Road, late in the year; the silvery grey stem is longitudinally grooved.

*M. galericulata*. A dark greyish agaric with striated cap and smooth stem, very common on stumps; it was seen near Rhododendron Drive and in many other places.

*M. alcalina*, which has a strong alkaline odour, was noticed in Bedwyn Brails.

*M. epipterygia*. An agaric with a yellowish viscid stem; Bedwyn Brails.

*Omphalia fibula*. A very pretty tiny delicate toadstool growing among moss in a coniferous plantation in the Forest near the Bath Road.

*Pleurotus sapidus*. Stump near Crabtree Cottages, Savernake Forest; lilac spores.

*P. ostreatus*. The Oyster of the Woods. On beech stumps in the Grand Avenue. A large well-known species with dark greyish-yellow pileus, sometimes almost blackish; a specimen with purplish cap was noticed near Bedwyn Brails on a stump. The beautiful pigeon-coloured var. *columbinus* was found by Mr. A. G. Lowndes, of Marlborough College, on hornbeams in a field near the Waimate, at Marlborough. This fungus occurs all the year round, and in April, 1924, I saw specimens on wood by a stream close to the Bath Road, near Froxfield. It turns yellowish with age.

*P. salignus*. Pileus depressed; an ally of the previous species which grew on a stump in Wilton Brails.

*Pluteus cervinus*. A large fawn-coloured toadstool with pink spores, occurring on stumps and sawdust; common and found all the year round; on sawdust in Frog Lane, Great Bedwyn; also on a sawdust heap near Rhododendron Drive. On sawdust close to Birch Copse occurred the uncommon var. *patricius*, which has the disc (central portion) of the pileus covered with brown, hairy, pointed squamules.

*Entoloma sericeum*. Dark umber pileus and grey stem; it has a smell of meal when crushed; West Leas, Great Bedwyn, and also on Marlborough Common; a frequent species.

*Clitopilus prunulus*. Near Rhododendron Drive, whitish cap and decurrent gills turning pink: it is characterized by a very strong scent of new meal when bruised; a common plant.

*Leptonia lampropus*. Dusky cap and beautiful steel-blue stem ; a small agaric seen on West Leas, Great Bedwyn.

*Nolanaea pascua*. Conico-campanulate striate pileus, afterwards expanded ; common in pastures ; it was noticed on a grassy expanse near Bedwyn in early autumn and also near Burr ridge Heath, at the end of March.

*Claudopus variabilis*. On branches near Rhododendron Drive. The cap is practically without a stem, sessile on the substratum, it is white, and the gills are also white and turn pink ; a common species on sticks, etc.

*Pholiota squarrosa*. At the base of beeches in the Forest ; a very noticeable brownish-yellow agaric, growing in large tufts with the cap and the stem below the ring shaggy with large brown recurved scales, which give it a very rough appearance ; an instantly-recognised species and a familiar inhabitant of the Forest.

*P. spectabilis*. A large handsome brightly coloured orange fungus, the cap is covered with adpressed squamules ; it grows on stumps and was seen in and near Bedwyn Brails.

*P. praecox*. A neat symmetrical spring species noticed in some quantity among bushes between Thistleland and Cobham Frith Wood in May, 1923.

*Inocybe rimosa*, with longitudinally cracked cap, is not uncommon around Great Bedwyn, and *I. geophylla* was noticed in Rhododendron Drive ; elsewhere in the Forest grew its very pretty bluish-lilac var. *lilacina*.

*Hebeloma fastibile*. A common poisonous plant with repand (turned-up) cap seen in Bedwyn Brails and in the Forest.

*H. mesophaeum*. Under trees near West Leas ; a small species, the pileus is date-coloured in the centre and viscid, especially after rain.

*H. testaceum* (Foxbury Wood), *H. crustuliniforme* (common), *H. longicaudum* (Foxbury Wood), and *H. nauseosum* also occurred near Great Bedwyn.

*Flammula alnicola*. An uncommon species growing at the foot of trees and observed in the Forest and in Wilton Brails ; it has a slimy sulphur-coloured pileus and ferruginous gills.

*Naucoria erinacea*. A very small brown prickly agaric, the pileus 5 to 15 millimètres across ; I noticed a few specimens growing on a stile near Burr ridge Heath ; they were kindly named by Mr. E. W. Swanton.

The brown *Galera ovalis* grew on a sawdust heap near Rhododendron Drive (teste E. W. Swanton), and *G. hypnorum* with striated cap and flexuous stem was noticed on several occasions upon moss in the woods.

*Tubaria furfuracea*. Plentiful in Wilton Brails.

*Psalliota Bernardii*. In a sloping meadow near Burr ridge Heath in May, 1922 ; the cap breaks up into thick angular warts with ferruginous apices and the stem is white with bulbous base ; an uncommon mushroom, generally found in pastures by the sea.

*P. campestris*. The Common Mushroom. Abundant, especially in certain seasons.

*P. sylvicola*. Wood Mushroom. Near Savernake Lodge, and in the Forest near the Grand Avenue. White smooth cap, ample reflexed ring, and long (10—15 centimètres) stem with subbulbous base.

*P. haemorrhoidaria*. Among conifers near Rhododendron Drive and elsewhere; gills rosy flesh-colour (this was very noticeable in my Rhododendron Drive specimens, the gills of which were of a beautiful rose-pink colour) and flesh white, immediately turning blood-red when broken.

*Stropharia aeruginosa*. Very common in the woods and seen frequently in the Forest; this is perhaps the prettiest and daintiest of all the toadstools, and the one that would most naturally be connected with elves and fairies; it is of a very delicate shade of turquoise blue and the cap is often flecked with white squamules; it is said to be poisonous.

*S. seniglobata*. Very common on horse-dung; Burrige Heath, and many other places: a suspicious plant with pale yellow viscid cap and dark purplish gills.

*Hypopholoma sublateritium*. Wilton Brails; near Haw Wood, etc., a common species on stumps; it has a brick-red pileus and is often confused with the abundant *H. fasciculare*, from which it may be distinguished by its stem being ferruginous below and attenuated downwards, and by the ruddy cap.

*H. fasciculare*. Abundant everywhere on stumps, growing in large tufts; light yellow cap and gills sulphur-yellow, turning green; I had a record of this ubiquitous fungus from a garden in Upper Norwood, near London, this autumn (1923); it occurs all the year round.

*H. lachrymabundum*. On a stump near Rhododendron Drive; also near St. Katharine's Church, in Savernake Forest; cap whitish, in youth marked with brownish spots which are lost later on; gills purplish and "weeping," that is, beaded with moisture in rainy weather.

*H. pyrotrichum*. In Cobham Frith Wood, and elsewhere; conspicuous by the fiery red pileus and tawny stem.

*H. velutinum*. Bedwyn Brails, etc.; a common species, with brown umbonate cap, and dark gills studded with drops of water when the atmosphere is damp.

*H. appendiculatum*. A brittle agaric seen in Chisbury Wood in April, and noticed in other places; a common species.

*Psilocybe semilanceolata*. Very common on short grass in the autumn in the Forest and neighbourhood; a small, very poisonous species, often called "Liberty Caps" from the shape of the pileus. Dr. Henry Wharton, in the *Transactions of the Essex Field Club*, says this fungus has often been fatal to children, and Mr. Swanton tells me it has proved poisonous to browsing cattle.

*P. ericaeu* occurred in a marshy place near Round Copse, and *P. spadicea*, with date-coloured pileus and white stem, was noticed in Bedwyn Brails, and proved to be not uncommon on stumps in the woods around Great Bedwyn; it is, generally speaking, a scarce species.

*Psathyra fatua*. Foxbury Wood; a caespitose species with white stem and ochraceous pileus.

*Anellaria separata*. One example in a field at Great Bedwyn; pileus very obtuse, white, and viscid, stem long and rigid. The species of *Anellaria* and *Panaeolus* often grow in fields near towns and villages.

*Panaeolus retirugis*. Near Great Bedwyn; it grows in pastures and parks on dung, and has the pileus reticulate with raised ribs.

*P. papilionaceus*. On sawdust near Rhododendron Drive, and also in Wilton Brails; pileus pallid or pale grey, with the disc or centre reddish, and a white stem.

*Psathyrella disseminata*. At Stype, on a dead trunk; densely caespitose with cinereous, striate cap.

*Coprinus atramentarius*. A large agaric, with sooty, sulcate pileus, growing gregariously in Foxbury Wood; growths of this fungus are sometimes strong enough to dislodge the pavements in towns.

*C. piceus*. Called the Magpie Mushroom from its black and white pileus; an uncommon, suspicious species, which was seen in Tottenham Park, in a ride running parallel with the Grand Avenue.

*C. niveus*. A snowy-white *Coprinus*, very common on horse-dung; noticed in Haw Wood and elsewhere.

*C. micaceus*. Very common on stumps and at the foot of palings, etc., occurring all the year round; sometimes the same mycelium produces four crops of the fungus in the course of the year. Leigh Hill, Great Bedwyn village, etc., etc. It is called *micaceus* from the shining particles of oxalate of lime with which the pileus is plentifully besprinkled; it grew at the base of palings in Great Bedwyn village.

*C. sterquilinus*. On sawdust near Rhododendron Drive; an uncommon species with a basal volva-like ring, and white cap, the disc rough with divergent imbricate scales.

*C. plicatilis*. A membranous delicate pretty little species, soon withering in the sun's rays; Conyger Hill, etc., very common.

*Cortinarius triumphans*. A handsome largish fungus noticed in Foxbury Wood; pileus yellow, and stem yellowish-white, adorned with tawny scales arranged in many circles; the specific *triumphans* refers to the appearance of the stem, like an enwreathed triumphal column.

*C. purpurascens*. Chisbury Wood; a large purple glutinous agaric, conspicuous from its size, its colour, and its very sticky mantle.

*C. cinnamomeus*. Seen by the edge of Rhododendron Drive; vivid cinnamon cap, gills yellowish, then cinnamon; a species common in mixed woods from August to February.

*C. torvus*. A big grey *Cortinarius*, noticed in Savernake Forest; common in beech woods, occurring from August to November.

*C. impennis* was observed in the Forest.

*C. hinnuleus*. Bedwyn Brails; cinnamon brown cap with, when young, a white edge; very common in the woods around Bedwyn; *hinnuleus*, fawn-coloured, refers to the colour of the cap.

*C. decipiens*. Foxbury Wood; a frequent species growing in mixed woods from Sept. to Nov., it has an acutely umbonate cap.

*Gomphidius viscidus*. I always find this large agaric in a coniferous plantation near the top of Hatchet Lane, Great Bedwyn, in the autumn; it is an extremely handsome fungus, common in woods, chiefly of pine, from late summer to late autumn; cap, rich red-brown, flesh, bright yellow.

*G. gracilis*. Coniferous wood near Birch Copse; a pale-greyish species common in fir woods, gills fluffy with short tomentose hairs, a very distinctive and easily-observed character.

*Paxillus involutus*. One of the most abundant and ubiquitous fungi in the woods around Bedwyn, appearing in June and lasting till November; Bedwyn Brails, Savernake Forest, etc., etc.; a species that the would-be mycologist must early make himself familiar with; the cap possesses a very noticeably involute margin, hence the specific name. A brilliant yellow mould, *Hypomyces chrysosparmus* is frequently parasitic on the gills of this plant.

*Hygrophorus hypothejus*. In a coniferous wood in Bedwyn Brails, also noticed in Wilton Brails; a toadstool with a characteristic appearance, it has a very glutinous dull purple cap and decurrent sulphur-yellow gills; a common species in woods and heaths, under conifers, from Sept. to Jan.

*H. pratensis*. Near Crabtree Cottages, Savernake Forest, and in various other places, a very common agaric in pastures and on downs; wholly light-yellow tawny in colour and almost top-shaped; edible, but without much flavour.

*H. fætens*. Near Great Bedwyn; a small species with dark brown cap, and stem clothed with transversely arranged fibrous scales; uncommon; smell very foetid and nauseous.

*H. virgineus*. A larger species than the next; it is wholly white, has decurrent gills, and occurs near Bedwyn in grassy places; it appeared in Bedwyn Brails in August, 1924.

*H. niveus*. West Leas, near Great Bedwyn, in great plenty; an entirely snowy-white, pretty little agaric, abundant in grassy places in autumn.

*H. laetus*, with a tawny viscid cap and a tough glutinous stem, occurs near Bedwyn.

*H. coccineus*. A very common *Hygrophorus*, growing in many places near Bedwyn, seen in Wilton Brails, etc., etc.; sometimes yellow, sometimes red, and found from June to December.

*H. puniceus*. The largest of the crimson *Hygrophori*, occurs on grassy slopes near Bedwyn, and may be known by its stem, always white at the base.

*H. conicus*. Merle Down, near Foxbury Wood, a red species not uncommon on the Bedwyn downs, known by its conical acute cap, ultimately turning black.

*H. calyptraeformis*. A beautiful and elegant species, growing in a shrubbery, near Savernake Lodge; with a pink, acutely conical cap lobed below, rose-coloured gills, and a white brittle stem.

*H. psittacinus*. A very common greenish species easily recognized and appearing early in the year, I noticed plants on a grassy slope near Shalbourne Newtown on the 31st March, 1923; *psittacinus* refers to the green parrot-like colour, from *psittacus*, the green ringed parrot.

*H. nitratus* is found near Great Bedwyn.

*Lactarius torminosus*. Foxbury Wood, and elsewhere; a big *Lactarius* with flesh- or strawberry-coloured cap and very acrid juice; the pileus has a very shaggy margin; it was gathered in Foxbury Wood in August, 1924.

*L. turpis*. Near Rhododendron Drive, rather common in the woods and appearing early; grimy, black, and viscid, it is an easily recognized large *Lactarius*, sometimes 8 in. across.

*L. blennius*. Common under beeches in Savernake Forest; it has a grey glutinous cap and white gills, and is common in woods, especially beech, from July to November; the pileus is very sticky in wet weather.

*L. insulsus* grows near Bedwyn; it was seen in August, 1924, on Conyger Hill.

*L. zonarius*. An uncommon plant, a group of which occurred on one of the rides in Bedwyn Brails, a specimen was also seen in Wilton Brails; the cap, which is pale orange or yellowish, is beautifully zoned, and the gills and stem are first whitish and then yellowish. The smell is strong and the taste very acrid; it is a handsome species.

*L. pyrogalus*. Foxbury Wood: a *Lactarius* with extremely acrid milk, the specific *pyrogalus*, fire milk, well indicates the intense acidity of the latex of this agaric, which rasps the tongue if taken into the mouth; the pileus, at first cinereous-grey, at length becomes dingy yellow, and the gills are rather characteristic, being of a light yellow wax-colour; a common plant.

*L. piperatus*. A large acrid entirely white species found in Haw Wood, with an infundibuliform pileus, and decurrent, narrow, crowded gills; common in some years.

*L. vellereus*. Foxbury Wood, in some quantity; another big fungus, with white, or pallid tan pileus; sometimes a foot across, but not generally so large as the last species; common in woods from August to December, and with bitter-acrid milk; it was plentiful in Chisbury Wood in August, 1924.

*L. deliciosus*. A very well-known agaric since Greek and Roman times; in Foxbury Wood and Wilton Brails, Savernake Forest, etc.; possessing an orange pileus and deep orange juice, it is at once known by its property of turning green, if bruised; common in coniferous woods, and famous down the ages as an esculent when young and fresh. This fungus is represented in one of the frescoes excavated at Pompeii.

*L. quietus*. Near Rhododendron Drive; a common rather handsome plant, with pileus of a rich sienna flesh-colour; the milk is white and sweet, and the smell oily.

*L. vietus* occurred in Foxbury Wood.

*L. glyciosmus*. An agaric with convex pileus becoming somewhat plane, of a yellowish colour, shaded over with pale lavender-purple, seen in various parts of the Forest; my specimens have been mostly small, but the plant grows to three inches across; it has a fragrant-aromatic smell, hence the specific *glyciosmus*, from the Greek, *glukús*, sweet, and *ósmé*, scent.

*L. volemus*. Seen in several places near Bedwyn; a conspicuous, rufous tawny, golden *Lactarius* with a hard rigid pileus, which at length becomes cracked and fissured (rimoso-rivulose); the stem is hard and obese and the milk white, sweet, and plentiful; a few plants in Chisbury Wood, August, 1924. Edible; this and *L. deliciosus* are the "vegetable sheep's-kidneys" of the French cooks.

*L. seriffuus*. Between Newtown, Shalbourne, and Burridge Heath; brown, tawny, depressed pileus, and stem hairy at the base; a common species in woods and boggy places.

*L. mitissimus*. In a coniferous plantation between Savernake Lodge and the Bath Road; bright orange pileus and somewhat paler gills, often minutely spotted; milk copious and white, mild, then slightly bitter.

*L. subdulcis*. Rather common near Rhododendron Drive; pale reddish, with papillate pileus, and equal somewhat pruinose stem, milk white, rather mild.

*L. cimicarius*. In a field near Round Copse; very dark brown, almost



black pileus, reddish orange gills ; it has a strong smell of bugs, hence the specific name *cimicarius*, from *cimex*, a bug, this was well-pronounced in my specimens.

*Russula chloroides*. Foxbury Wood ; a large rigid plant, somewhat resembling *Lactarius vellereus*, but without the milk ; the white apex of the stem is encircled by a greenish zone.

*R. nigricans*. Extremely common in the Forest, a big *Russula* with dark-brownish, sooty cap, and thick, distant, rigid, brittle gills ; it turns black ultimately, and dry and persistent specimens in this condition are often conspicuous under the Forest beeches, in the autumn.

*R. adusta*. Savernake Forest ; sooty pileus and white stem, known from the preceding species by its small size and crowded gills.

*R. virescens*. I think I have seen this beautiful green agaric among a clump of birches in Bedwyn Brails.

*R. lepida*. A large elegant species with rose-coloured pileus noticed in a beech avenue in Haw Wood, Savernake Forest.

*R. cyanoxantha*. This big *Russula*, which has a purplish-green pileus, or cap, occurred in Wilton Brails, and near Rhododendron Drive.

*R. fœtens*. A large, coarse species, common in the woods around Bedwyn, Foxbury Wood, etc., and appearing early. Cap dingy yellow, globose, then expanded, stem whitish and ventricose ; it possesses a strong burning-fœtid odour, is probably poisonous, and is described in Masee's "*British Fungus-Flora*," as bursting through the earth like a ball, then expanding ; it is very viscid in damp weather.

*R. ochroleuca*. Plentiful among beeches in the woods through which Rhododendron Drive runs ; a common species in beech woods ; with yellow pileus and white stem becoming grey ; the stem is slightly reticulately-rugose, which is an aid in identification.

*R. fellea*. Near Rhododendron Drive ; common in beech woods, wholly straw-colour ; pileus darker tinged, especially at the disc ; taste very acrid and bitter.

*R. fragilis*. Under trees near Burrigge Heath ; pileus flesh-colour or red, with white gills and stem ; a small, acrid species, common in woods and pastures, and perhaps the most frequent of the red *Russulas*.

*R. emetica* occurs near Great Bedwyn.

*R. luteo-tacta*. Foxbury Wood. Red pileus, soon becoming whitish in places and spotted with yellow ; the white or rosy stem is spotted with yellow, as are also the white gills, which exude watery drops in wet weather and become yellowish when cut or bruised ; not uncommon in woods and parks.

*R. Romellii*, *R. xerampelina*, and *R. cutifracta* occur near Great Bedwyn, and *R. mitis* was noticed near Rhododendron Drive, in August, 1924, and in the same month, *R. rubra* in Bedwyn Brails.

*R. lutea*. In Savernake Forest, on short grass not far from the Brayden Oak ; yellow pileus, and ochraceous egg-yellow gills ; common in woods and on lawns from July to November.

*Cantharellus cibarius*. Entirely egg-yellow ; the well-known Chantarelle. Not uncommon in the woods round Bedwyn, and very easily recognized ; the decurrent, fleshy-waxy, thick gills obtuse at the edge, and the egg-colour of the whole plant are very distinctive ; it was plentiful in the woods in the early part of August, 1924.

*C. aurantiacus*. Plentiful in Bedwyn Brails and Wilton Brails; in a recent classification this is placed in *Clitocybe*; the gills are deep orange, and the pileus is light yellow; very common in woods, especially fir, from June to December.

*C. cinereus*. A blackish, sooty, uncommon species, found in Noke Wood, near the Bath Road; the gills are cinereous, decurrent, and thick. The eminent French mycologist, Lucien Quélet, says that this species has a smell "like the mirabelle plum."

*Nyctalis asterophora*. I have noticed this fungus, which lives on other agarics, in Savernake Forest on various occasions, growing upon blackened plants of *Russula nigricans*.

*Marasmius peronatus*. Common in plantations near Bedwyn; it has a thin leathery pileus, dull yellowish gills, and a stem clothed below with dense strigose down; the smell is very pronounced and characteristic; in 1924 it was seen near Rhododendron Drive, at the end of July or beginning of August.

*M. oreades*. The famous Fairy Ring Champignon, forming enormous green circles on the downs, and in pastures; an abundant species appearing early, and common near Bedwyn. The huge green rings on the chalk escarpment to the south of Bedwyn, were once mistaken for traces of the dwellings of prehistoric man!

*M. porosus*. This plant has been noticed in a wood near Bedwyn; it has a very strong persistent smell of garlic, and is found in beech woods.

*M. rotula*. By the side of Rhododendron Drive, growing on dead twigs; a curious little agaric, with a white plicate pileus, and a blackish horny stem; the white gills are few and distant, and are attached to a collar, which encircles, but does not touch, the stem.

*Panus conchatus*. A rare species found on a stump in a field on the west side of Bedwyn Brails, with a cinnamon cap, very decurrent wood-coloured gills, and a pale unequal stem.

*P. torulosus*. Upon a stump on Stokke Common; flesh-coloured, varying rufescent, pileus, tan-coloured, decurrent gills, and pale stem covered with greyish down, whence the specific name *torulosus*, from *torula*, a tuft of wool.

*P. stypticus*. Frequent on dead stumps and fallen branches, and occurring from January to December; it is not uncommon around Bedwyn, and is a possibly poisonous species which is said to be luminous.

*Lenzites betulina*. Common on stumps near Bedwyn; the pileus is sessile, zoned and tomentose, and the gills dingy white.

#### ADDENDA.

*Amanita phalloides* var. *umbrina*. Conyger Hill; differs from the type in the brownish umber pileus, and in the fuscous, adpressed squamules on the stem.

*A. mappa*. Rather common in the woods; Wilton Brails; Haw Wood; etc. Whitish yellow pileus covered with brownish scales, and white stem with a large bulbous base; poisonous, and resembling a small edition of the deadly *A. phalloides*.

*A. excelsa*. Stokke Common; a poisonous species, with a pleasant taste and unpleasant smell; a not uncommon agaric.

*A. pantherina*. Birch Copse ; a greyish-olive, or sooty pileus, with striate margin, white stem with bulbous base, volva white, forming one or two concentric rings at the apex of the globose base of the stem ; a poisonous plant, frequent in woods. At a meeting of the British Mycological Society it was agreed that most of the fatal cases of poisoning by so-called mushrooms are attributable to *Amanita phalloides*, or to the nearly allied *A. mappa* or *A. pantherina*. On the Continent, these species are the cause of over one hundred deaths annually, the peasants being accustomed to eat a great number of different species, and so are liable to make an erroneous determination.

*A. spissa*. Very fine on a ride in Wilton Brails near Dod's Down ; large dark-grey pileus, with non-striate margin, striato-decurrent gills, that is decurrent down the stem in fine lines, and stem clothed with concentric squamules below the ring.

*Amanitopsis vaginata*. Bedwyn Brails, etc., etc. A common species with pale mouse-grey pileus, with striate margin, and white or grey stem, without a ring ; common in woods, and on heaths and pastures from June to November.

*A. strangulata*, with brown cap covered with the remnants of the volva and deeply striate at the margin, white gills, and stem greyish-white, stout, attenuated upwards, and encircled by several greyish rings in the lower half, occurred on Conyger Hill ; it is not uncommon in woods, and on pastures, from May to October, chiefly on the chalk and limestone ; two plants by Chisbury Wood, August, 1924 ; the stem is very long, up to nearly a foot, in this plant.

*A. fulva*. In a ride near Rhododendron Drive ; a large orange agaric with flattened umbonate cap, and paler tawny squamulose stem, surrounded at the base by the free yellowish membranaceous volva ; common in woods and on heaths, especially under birch trees.

*Lepiota mastoidea* occurs near Bedwyn.

*L. cristata*. Common under beeches in Savernake Forest, near the Grand Avenue ; pileus white, with the disc or centre brown and covered with reddish scales ; when crushed, this agaric has a strong, rather unpleasant smell.

*L. carcharias*. A pretty little *Lepiota* rather frequent in the woods near Bedwyn, with a reddish-orange granular cap, and stem granular below the ring ; an entirely white form was found in Bedwyn Brails.

*Tricholoma albobrunneum*. A largish, beautiful species seen in Foxbury Wood, with a rich brown viscid cap, white gills, and stem white at both ends.

*T. rutilans*. A very handsome big fungus found in pine woods, on or near stumps, with a broad, yellow pileus beautifully variegated with purple, noticed in Birch Copse, etc. ; a common species.

*T. terreum*. A frequent, mouse-grey, brittle toadstool observed in Foxbury Wood, etc.

*T. murinaceum*. Savernake Forest, under beeches ; another brittle species, with a dusky cap, and with a very strong odour when crushed.

*T. panaeolum*. Gregarious in a field at Great Bedwyn ; moderate in size, with a blackish or dark-greyish downy cap.

*T. sordidum*. Chisbury Wood ; much resembling the violet-blue *T. nudum* but smaller, tougher, and with a narrower edge to the pileus.

*Clitocybe clavipes*. Bedwyn Common ; grey pileus and conspicuously club-shaped stem.

*C. odora*. This greenish agaric is found near Bedwyn, and *C. rivulosa* also occurs in the neighbourhood.

*C. phyllophila*. Plentiful near Rhododendron Drive, and also occurring near Stokke Common ; a small, whitish species, with the stem incurved and downy at the base ; common, especially in beech woods ; a suspicious, probably poisonous, plant.

*C. infundibuliformis*. Near Rhododendron Drive, and elsewhere ; an extremely common biscuit-coloured agaric with funnel-shaped cap.

*C. fuccida*. Among shrubs, by Rhododendron Drive ; orange cap, at length infundibuliform ; gills very arcuate and very crowded ; a frequent *Clitocybe*.

With regard to the poisonous nature of *Amanita phalloides*, it may be mentioned that within the last fifty years, between 50 and 60 per cent. of cases of poisoning due to this fungus have resulted in death, and surprisingly small quantities have proved fatal. With the exception of the common mushroom, very few fungi are eaten in England, and so *Amanita phalloides* and its allies (for some of these are poisonous, though not in the same degree) are fortunately left severely alone, though even in this country they sometimes make their presence felt by getting accidentally mixed in mushroom gatherings, and in Sept. 1907, *Amanita phalloides* caused the death of six persons (father, mother, and four children) in one family, at a village near Ipswich. The case is recorded by Mr. C. B. Plowright in the *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* for 1908 ; the toadstool was shown to the village constable and identified. It is this fungus that causes paragraph headings like the following to appear in the Continental newspapers during the autumn :—"Une famille empoisonnée par les champignons. Les trois enfants sont morts. La mère est mourante" (*Le Petit Journal*, 4th Oct., 1923) ; these fatalities occurred near Bordeaux, and on the 2nd December, 1923, *Le Petit Journal* recorded under the heading "Les champignons font dix victimes" that a family of Brindisi consisting of ten persons had died after eating fungi. So numerous are the accidents on the Continent that I remember a case of toadstool poisoning being headed "Toujours les Champignons !" The poison of *Amanita phalloides* is an Amanita-toxin and no antidote is known, the treatment being that of poisoning and septic intoxication in general. *Amanita phalloides* is an extremely common inhabitant of woods and when very young, bears some resemblance to the mushroom in the button stage. Experimenters have succeeded in immunizing animals to the poison, but so far no curative anti-toxin has been prepared. Mr. J. Ramsbottom, of the British Museum, remarks that people making gastronomic experiments with fungi should previously familiarize themselves with the characters of this very dangerous plant ; the same writer observes that, in cases of fungus poisoning, if *Amanita phalloides* can be ruled out of account, the prognosis becomes at once much more favourable. An experienced mycologist of my acquaintance, a medical man, used invariably to wash his hands, after handling this deadly toadstool. The colour of the cap varies from green to yellowish and olive, but near Bedwyn, it is generally found of a pretty, pale primrose-yellow, with shining white gills, and with an innocent appearance that very

much belies its real character. The smell, when freshly broken, is not unpleasant, but when decayed it is insupportably foetid. Whilst by no means the only poisonous agaric, for others are extremely dangerous or highly suspicious, it is probable that the virulence of this species has given a bad reputation to the "toadstool" fungi generally. The British Mycological Society advocate that all *Amanitae* and *Volvariae* should be rejected as a possible source of food; they are easily distinguished by the volva or sheath at the base of the stem, called by the Americans, "the poison cup."

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## A LOST FRAGMENT OF HULLAVINGTON REGISTER RESTORED.

By the Rev. E. H. GODDARD.

At the Marlborough Meeting of the Society, in 1923, Mr. W. H. Barrett, of Chippenham, presented to the Society's Library a number of interesting old documents and maps. Amongst these were six vellum leaves which were obviously part of a 17th century register of Hullavington. These the donor stated that he had rescued from being burnt with a number of other papers after the death of an old inhabitant in whose possession they had been. They were sewn together and showed the edges of several other leaves which had been cut off and doubtless used as covers for jam pots or other such-like purposes.

The present Vicar, the Rev. E. G. Mortimer, writing Feb. 19th, 1924, says:—"The Hullavington Register does not go back further than 1694, but it is obvious that some leaves have been torn out of the old book before this date, and doubtless they are the ones that you have."

They have since been bound and returned to the keeping of the Vicar of Hullavington in the hope that in future they may not again stray from the register chest. There seems to have been no knowledge or record of their existence.

Of the twelve pages four and a half are filled with entries of baptisms and burials, and the remaining seven and a half with entries of the amounts collected in the parish by brief for various purposes. These number 39, and are here printed. They are mostly undated, but the dates 1661, 1662, 1663, and 1670 occur.

The baptisms numbered 2 in 1656, 7 in 1657, 9 in 1658, 7 in 1659, 8 in 1660, 7 in 1661, and the names included are Holborow, Punter, Bullock, Gingell, Sergent, Hulbert, Brookes, Browne, Davis, Webbe, Edwards, Whiting, Collins, Hobbes, Clerke (?), Gaune (?) Gouen (?), Berry, Pyard, Mors, Ivie.

The burials numbered 6 in 1654, 2 in 1655, 4 in 1656, 6 in 1657, 6 in 1658, 3 in 1659, 7 in 1660, 6 in 1661. The names are as follows:—Whiteing, Hale, Wate, Ivy, Buff, Bullocke, Punter, Mallard, Colman, Holborow, Latimer, Hibbert (?), Ruse (?), Ward, Tanner, Lane (?), More, Sergent, Gaune (?), Clarke, Perton (?), Marsh, Lewis, Jenkins, Power.

Among the entries are these:—

Buried the 23<sup>d</sup> day of October 1654, Mrs. Jane Ivy the daughter of Mrs. Anne Ivy widow.

Buried the 17<sup>th</sup> day of August 1656 Mr Tho: Colman minister of Brokenborow.

Buried the VI<sup>th</sup> of September 1656 Edward Holborow ye pish Clarke.

Buried the 30<sup>th</sup> day of Aug: 1657 Mr. William Latimer of this Pish of Hullavington Clerke.

S<sup>t</sup> John ye sonne of Thomas Ivie gent & of Margaret his wife was baptized ye 31<sup>st</sup> day of December.

## THE BRIEFS.

- Collected in Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye repayre of ye Church of S<sup>t</sup> Michael in ye County Summerset ye summe of eight pence. John Diston Minister *ibid.* Thos Watts Willm Jenkins (?) Church wardens.
- Collected in Hullington in ye County of Wilts towards ye repair of Sandwich Church Sixpence. Jo : Diston Minist<sup>r</sup>.
- Rec<sup>d</sup>. of ye Minister of Hullavington towards ye repair of Sandwich Church Sixpence by me Mark Aires (?).
- Collected in Hullington towards ye repair of Basing Church, Six pence, Jo : Diston Min. *ib.*
- Rec<sup>d</sup>. of ye Minister of Hullington towards ye repair of Basing Church Six pence by me Mark Aires (?).
- Collected in Hullington for Lydney Church Sixpence. Jo : Diston Min. *ibid.* Ed Marsh Geo Power Churchwardens.
- Collected in Hullington in ye County of Wilts for Henry Lister (?) of Gisburn in Yorkshire ye summe of ten pence Jo : Diston Ed. Marsh Geo Power Churchwardens.
- Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye advancem<sup>t</sup> of ye Fishing royal ye summe of one shilling & fower pence by ye Churchwardens there John Diston Minist<sup>r</sup>. John Bullock, Churchwarden.
- Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye reliefe of Anne Walter of ye parish of Redniffe (?) in ye County of Surrey ye summe of eight pence ster by ye Churchwardens there. John Diston Minist<sup>r</sup> *ibid.* John Bullock Churchwarden.
- Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye reedifying of Gravesend Church ye summe of Eight pence. John Diston Minister. *ibid.* John Bullock Churchwarden.
- Collected in ye parish of Hullington in ye County of Wilts towards ye repaying of ye losses in Grantham by fire fowerteen pence. John Diston Min. *ib.* Tho. T. Watts Churchwarden.
- Collected in ye parish of Hullington in ye County of Wilts towards ye reedifying of ye Church of Witheha in Sussex ye summe of One Shilling Six pence John Diston Minister.
- Collected in ye parish of Hullington in ye County of Wilts towards ye repaying of ye losses by fire sustayned by Inhabitants of Tiverton in Devon ye sune of one shilling. John Diston Min. *ibid.* Thos Watts Churchwarden.
- Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye Reliefe of Ann Royston Relict of John Royston formerly of Donnington in ye County of Berks ye summe of Eleven pence by ye Churchwardens there John Diston Minister *ibid.*
- Received of ye Churchwardens of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts ye summe of Eleven pence, wch. was collected by vertue of a Briefe deliverd to yem in ye behalfe of Ann Royston. I say Received by me Edmund (— ?).

- Received of ye Churchwardens of Hullavington in ye county of Wilts ye summe of ten pence ster (?) which was collected by vertue of a Briefe deliver'd to yem in ye behalfe of ye inhabitants of Leyton in ye parish of Cloford in ye County of Summerset. I say received this of by me (*sic*).  
 Feb. 23 1663 Rec<sup>d</sup>. then of ye Churchwardens of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts ye summe of One Shilling two pence towards repaying of ye losses sustaind by fire in Grantham in ye County of Lincoln. I say Rec<sup>d</sup>. by me. George Milles.
- Rec<sup>d</sup> of ye Churchwardens of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts ye summe of one shilling wch was collected by vertue of a Briefe delivered to yem in ye behalfe of John De Krayno Kraynsky. I say receivd by me [*No signature.*]
- Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye releife of ye distressed persons of Bullinbroke (?) ye summe of one shilling ster. John Dister Minister John Bullock John Strehpens Churchwardens.
- Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye Reliefe Bridgnorth ye summe of one shilling. John Diston, Minister, ib. John Bullock, John Strehpens, Church Wardens.
- Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye releife of Stephen Edmonds of Beydon in ye county afore<sup>d</sup> (*sic*) ye summe of one shilling fower pence. John Diston Minister. Will<sup>m</sup> Jenkins (?) overseer of poor. John Strehpens Churchwarden.
- Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye Reliefe of those for whom John de Kraino Kransky was impowred to (—?) ye Summe of one shilling. John Diston Minister ibid. John Bullock John Stephens Church Wardens.
- Collected in ye Parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye repaying of ye losses by fire of Charles Pitford & others living in ye parish of St. Giles in ye fields within the libertyes of Westminster ye summe of one shilling two pence. John Diston Minister. John (—?), Benjamin (—?) Churchwardens.
- Received this 12<sup>th</sup> day of March 1662 of ye Minister of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye losses by fire in ye Parish of St. Martins in Westminster ye summe of one shilling two pence ster by me. John (—?).
- July 19, 1663 Receivd then of ye Minister of Hullavington ye Summe of one shilling towards ye losses at Gravesend (?) by me Edmund  
 Received also for Ann Walter 8<sup>d</sup>. by me Edmond [*? Coale*]
- Rec<sup>d</sup>. of ye Churchwardens of Hullington in ye County of Wilts, towards ye repaying of ye losses of Thomas Sloper of Hartpury in ye County of Glos. Gent, by vertue of a Briefe deliverd to yem, ye sum of twelvpence ster. I say rec<sup>d</sup>. by me.
- Rec<sup>d</sup>. of ye Churchwardens of Hullington in ye County of Wilts, towards ye building of ye Church of Lidney in ye County of Glos., by vertue of a Briefe to yem deliverd, ye sum of tenpence. I say rec<sup>d</sup> by me.
- Rec<sup>d</sup>. of ye Churchwardens of Hullington in ye County of Wilts towards ye repairing of ye losses of Henry List' (?) of Gisbrogh in ye County of York, by vertue of a Briefe to yem deliverd, ye Som of tenpence. I say Rec<sup>d</sup>. by me.



October 1. 1670. Rec<sup>d</sup> then of ye Ministr. & Churchwardens of ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye repairing ye losses of (—eham) by fire in Cambridge—shire ye summe of one shilling nine pence. I say received by me Hugh Hillman.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. of ye Churchwardens of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye losses of St. Toles in Oxford by fire ye Summe of one shilling ster. I say Rec<sup>d</sup> by me.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. of ye Churchwardns of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts towards ye losses of Ligrave in ye parish of Luton in ye County of Bedford ye summe of one shilling fower pence this day of I say receivd by me Hugh Hillman.

Rec<sup>d</sup> of ye Churchwardens of Hullavington in the County of Wilts towards ye losses of Mary Peirson (?) of N—stead in the County of Kent one shilling sixpence. this day of . I say Rec<sup>d</sup> by me.

1661. Rec<sup>d</sup> then of ye Minister & Churchwardens of ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts ye summe of one shilling wch was collected in ye s<sup>d</sup> parish by vertue of a briefe delivered to yem in ye behalfe of ye Inhabitants of Fremington in ye County of Devon. I say received by me.

Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts ye summe of one shilling, by vertue of a briefe delivered to us in behalfe of some inhabitants of Fremington in ye County of Devon, wch sufferd by fire, by us John Diston Minister. John Bullock John Stephens Churchwardens.

Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye county of Wilts, ye sum of one shilling two pence ob by vertue of a Briefe deliverd to us in behalfe of Southwold alls Sowlbay, in ye county of Suffolk wch sufferd by fire, by us. Jo: Diston. Minister ibid. John Bullock John Stephens Churchwardens.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. then of ye Minister & Churchwardens of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts, ye summe of one shilling two pence halfpenny wch was collected in ye sd parish by vertue of a briefe deliverd to yem in Behalfe of Southwold alls Sowlbay in ye County of Suffolk. I say Rec<sup>d</sup> by me.

June 2. 1661. Rec<sup>d</sup> then of ye Minister & Churchwardens of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts the Summe of one shilling sixpence wch was collected in ye s<sup>d</sup>. parish by vertue of a Briefe delivered to yem in ye behalfe of ye Towne of Fakenam in ye County of Norfolk. I say Rec<sup>d</sup> by me. Edmund (—?)

Collected in ye Parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts ye summe of one shilling sixpence upon a Briefe delivered to us in behalfe of ye Towne of Fakenam in ye County of Norfolk Jun. 2. 61. John Diston Ministr. ibid. John Bullock John Stephens Churchwardens.

July 28. 61. Collected in ye Parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts ye summe of one shilling sixpence ster by vertue of a briefe deliverd to us in behalfe of some Inhabitants of ye Parish of St. Dunstans West in London who sufferd by fire. Jo: Diston Minister. ibid. John Bullock John Stephen Churchwardens.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. then of ye Minister & Church wardens of Hullington in ye County of

Wilts ye Sum of one shilling sixpence collectd in ye parish by vertue of a briefe deliverd to yem in behalfe of some Inhabitants of St. Dunstans London, I say rec<sup>d</sup>. by me.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. then of ye Minister & Churchwardens of Hullavington ye summe of one shilling & a penny wch was collected in ye sd parish by vertue of a briefe delivered to yem on ye behalfe of ye Town of Watchet in County of Summerset I say Received by me.

Collected in ye parish of Hullavington in ye County of Wilts, ye summe of one shilling and one penny, upon a briefe deliverd to us in ye behalfe of ye Towne of Watchet in ye County of Summerset. Jo: Diston Ministr John Stevens, (—?) Churchwardens.

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# THE CHURCHES OF ALDBOURNE, BAYDON, COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS, AND COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON.

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

S. MICHAEL, ALDBOURNE.

This Church consists of chancel with chapels on the north and south, nave with western tower, and north and south aisles, and north and south transepts; south porch, and a chapel southward of the south aisle, extending in length from the transept to the porch.

Although there is nothing to show what the eastern part of the Norman Church was like (the termination was probably by a square end and not an apse), there is a good deal of evidence of the Norman nave and aisles, particularly its south side, which stood practically on the lines of the present. The narrowness of the present aisles is in itself evidence of Norman foundations, and this is strengthened by the early 12th century south doorway showing no signs of ever having been disturbed. The voussoirs of the south arcade once formed part of arches coeval with the early 12th century doorway, but they have been rebuilt, while the western detached column of the north arcade has a Norman capital, although of different stone from the rest of the work here of this period. In the eastern respond of the south arcade can be seen what is probably the remains of the S.W. pier of a former central tower, but there is no definite indication of its date. Indeed, the fact that this stonework bears no sign of having been submitted to the action of fire, as does the Norman work of the arches, points to the conclusion that this central tower was of a later date. Many of the burnt stones have, however, been re-worked and employed in the later work elsewhere, including the inner member of the western arch.

The original Norman nave was evidently more or less destroyed by fire, and rebuilt early in the 13th century. A close inspection of the arches will show that its stones were not worked for their present positions, for the Norman ornamentation does not fit at the apex, nor do the labels intersect properly at the springing level, while the joining of the Norman label with the later one of the western arch is bungled.

*The south arcade* has four bays of cylindrical columns with a coeval demi-column western respond, supporting both orders of the arches, while the inner order is carried by a semi-octagonal respond, and the outer dies on to the pier above mentioned which has an Early English moulding; the chamfer of the outer order remains on the aisle side with its stop indicating the period at which I conclude the tower and arcade were rebuilt after the fire in the 13th century; a modern copy exists on the other side. The respond has a similar stop, and is coeval with the rebuilding. The columns have capitals with 13th century mouldings and remarkable base mouldings of one large flat splay, the surface being slightly convex; these stand on square bases of two stages, without the foot ornament which would probably have been used had the work been earlier.

The inner order of the three eastern arches is coeval with the rebuilding, and consists of a chamfer on each edge. The outer order of the western of the four arches is similar to this inner, and the label is of the same period; while the outer order of this arch has a bold roll with cavetto on each side. The outer order of the remaining three has a similar chamfer on the aisle side, while the nave side is made up of the voussoirs of the Norman arches having two members of chevron ornament on the first and second, and a kind of scallop on the labels, and three rows of billet mould on the third; the latter is enriched with the saw ornament.

All four arches are of an obtuse pointed form, and a close inspection will reveal abundant evidence that the stones are not in their original positions.

*The north arcade* is of five bays and extends westward beyond that on the south, and the west respond has a blank wall between it and the tower. This arcade is coeval with the rebuilding of the south, and some of the Norman stones have been used in it, including the capital referred to, which is enriched with the scallop ornament; it is, however, of Chilmark stone, and its base has an additional member. The easternmost detached column is of Bath freestone, and is probably modern, as also the piecing of the respond. The arches of this arcade are more sharply pointed than those on the south, the western arch has the roll-mould inner order and chamfered outer; the other arches have two orders of chamfers; all have labels of an early form, and on one is a head terminal of the Malmesbury type. The west respond of the north arcade is similar to the east respond of the south, and *vice versa*.

*Nave and aisles.* The clerestory and roofs are part of the general 15th century re-modelling of the Church; the former has three three-light square-headed windows on each side, with cinquefoil cusping; the nave roof is of flat span form of nine bays, divided by principals with wall-braces resting on good sculptured head corbels; all bays have intermediate principals, with the exception of the narrow western bay; these timbers, together with the wall-plates, purlins, and ridge piece, are richly moulded. The aisle roofs are of span form, the timbers also moulded. In the 1867 restoration, the lead was removed from the nave roof and a high pitched slated roof with red tile ridge was placed over it, the old roof, fortunately, being retained as a ceiling, so that the effect is limited to the exterior.

*South porch.* The statement in *W.A.M.*, vol. XXVIII, p. 157, that "the upper room of this porch was unfortunately destroyed at the last restoration, though the staircase remains," with an obviously inadvertent reference to a north porch which does not exist, is rather misleading and (the author of "*Highways and Byways of Wilts*" has fallen into the same mistake) gives an impression which is, happily, not borne out by examination of the building. The only part removed in 1867 is the floor of this room, and its window now lights the porch, while a door has been put at the foot of the stair, so that the alteration may be summarized as the loss of a room and the gain of a brush cupboard! The porch is of the 15th century. It has diagonal buttress and embattled parapet carried up the flat-pitched gable. The outer doorway has a moulded pointed arch under a square label. The window over is of two lights with square head, and a niche was inserted

over the inner door when the floor was removed. There are stone benches inside on east and west. The Norman inner doorway has attached jamb shafts supporting the outer order and a roll mould inner member carried round arch and jambs. The chevron ornament is similar to that in the south arcade.

*The crossing* has Perpendicular arches of the 15th century opening into the transepts and chancel, of the orthodox roll-shafts on the cardinal sides, with hollows between, with moulded caps and bases, and the same moulding carried around jambs and arches; in the east jambs facing the transepts are angel corbels for figures. The arches are of fine proportions, and those of the transepts are carried up well into the clerestory—the north further than the south—the roof and gable window being higher.

*The south chapel.* This is now used as organ chamber and vestry, and the screen in the western arch is made up of old woodwork which might well have formed part of the rood screen now missing from its rightful position. The arch giving access into the chapel from the chancel is similar to that on the north, and that leading to the south transept is similar to the corresponding one on the north, but is smaller. The east window is of three lights, and pointed, as is also that to the North Chapel, but the tracery is more elaborate, and the outer member of the mullions and tracery is enriched by a moulding instead of being plain. There is a priest's door in the south wall having pointed arch and label, and a very late two-light window on each side. This wall was probably rebuilt when these windows were made, for the outside facing differs from the rest in having bands of stone with the flint work.

The roofs of the two chapels are similarly constructed, in lean-to form, having moulded principals, and braces and purlins, the only point of difference being that the rafters are exposed in the north while they are plastered beneath in the south.

*Transepts.* The north and south transepts have three-light pointed windows, with traceried heads, in their gables. The roofs are of flat span form, each of two bays, with moulded wall plates, principals, purlins, and ridge pole. Both have flying arches of two orders springing from corbels in the aisle walls, the southern of which has been cut away to give a better view of the altar (or the Goddard monument!) in the transept which is known as the Upham Aisle. A trefoil-arched piscina in the south wall is partly blocked by this monument.

*The chancel* was built in the 13th century and is probably coeval with the re-building of the nave arcades. It had lancet windows with widely splayed jambs, and "bonnet" inner arches, and a roll string-course carried around the inside below the sills, but only the one in the south wall of the sanctuary remains unaltered. There were probably three lancets in the east wall, which gave way to a traceried window for the better display of glass in the 15th century, and this again was removed in the restoration of 1867, when the existing attempt to get back to the original form was substituted, and the existing roof put on. A square aumbry exists in the south wall. Outside, the chancel has diagonal buttresses at the angles.

*The north chapel* was erected in the 15th century, and in it was founded the Chantry of the Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of which Henry

Prekylton, obit. 1508, was the chaplain; his brass is in the chancel floor. The arch opening into it from the transept is of two orders of chamfers, carried down the jambs, and has a corbel for figure on the transept side of the north jamb. The arch communicating with the chancel is coeval and similar; a double squint has been cut through the east respond in the direction of the high altar, and the outer order of the arch at this point is supported only by a slender stone set on end, having a curious hole cut through it. The piscina for use at this altar is below the squint.

There are two three-light windows in the north wall of the chapel, and a three-light pointed east window, all coeval with the building. In the east wall, northwards of the window, is a beautiful niche for the patron saint (the Blessed Virgin Mary), the corbel having carved on it three roses of four petals and stems; the arch of the niche is of Tudor form, its moulding extending down the jambs. At the height of 1ft. 10in. above the corbel the jambs are cut away to receive the figure, and the fact that the blue and red colouring of the stonework is carried over the tooled surface shows that it was applied since this mutilation. The shafts under the canopy have been cut away since.

The stair to the rood loft starts from this chapel and is intact, with its exit door on the nave side of the chancel arch. The two-light window in the gable also remains. The porch, which has diagonal buttresses at the angles, is entered by an outer door with pointed arch under a square label, and a niche between it and the window over. The embattled parapet of the south aisle is continued around the east and west sides and over the flat-pitch gable. The mistake as to the room over mentioned above, extended to there being a north porch, *while none exists*.

*South aisle chapel.* Late in the 15th century this beautiful chapel was inserted between the porch and the south transept, the parapet from the aisle being brought forward to the front connecting with the former, and a flat roof formed. The arches between the chapel and the aisle and transept, respectively, are of the panelled type more frequently seen in the West Country than in Wilts. In the south wall is a beautiful square-headed, cinquefoil cusped, richly-moulded window of four lights with label outside, the jambs and head richly moulded inside and outside as well as the mullions and tracery. The outside facing of the south wall is chequered in freestone and cut flints. The stair to the room over the porch, with moulded cornice and a slit for light, is corbelled out into this chapel. The roof of the chapel has three bays of similar type to the aisles; all the timbers, including the rafters, are moulded—one of the latter is actually cut away to make way for a stove pipe!

*Tower.* I have left the description of this magnificent structure until the last. It is indeed the veritable Monarch of the Downs, and I shall never forget my surprise and admiration when seeing it from the top of the hill on my first visit to Aldbourne in the spring of 1884.

The tower was apparently erected at about 1460, and there is no doubt that the Richard Goddard who is commemorated by the brass in the Upham Aisle and by one of the two pre-Reformation bells took a large part in this noble work. (This brass is not mentioned in Kite's "*Brasses of Wiltshire*.") The addition of a tower at the west end of older Churches was very generally

carried out in the 15th century, and several examples prove that it was occasionally done while a central tower already existed but was not large enough to meet the desire for more and larger bells. Here I am strongly of opinion that the Norman central tower was demolished after a fire in the 13th century, and that some kind of structure then took its place, to be superseded two centuries later by the present western tower.

This tower is built on a large scale; it is said to be 99ft. high, and all its parts are well proportioned to this. It is of only three stages in height, but these are prevented from appearing attenuated by the width of the base and the dimensions of its details, *e.g.*, the diagonal buttresses, measured above the base mould, are 5ft. in thickness and 8ft. in projection, built of Bath oolite (probably from Coombe Down) in large blocks, well worked, and laid on the proper bed, so that it is well preserved. The buttresses are carried up to the top of the parapets with three set-offs, each surmounted by an attached pinnacle set diagonally, with panelled shaft, moulded base, and crocketed pinnacle. These buttresses stop abruptly just above the top of the parapet, and the latter has no coping. This has led the writer in the *W.A.M.* to plead for the replacing of the pinnacles, while the author of "Highways and Byways" speaks of the "magnificent but mutilated western tower." Having twice closely examined the top of these buttresses and parapets from the tower roof, I am confident that, from whatever cause, neither pinnacles or coping ever existed there. This fact, taken together with the inside vaulting of the lower stage having been prepared for, but never constructed, leads to the conclusion that funds ran short—possibly owing to the death of a leading promoter, a not infrequent cause of disappointment at the present day.

The tower rises from a boldly moulded plinth and base mould, continued around the buttresses and stair turret. The latter is at the N.E. angle, carried to the full height, taking the place of a buttress. The two string-courses dividing the stages of the tower are moulded and have a good set-off. The structure is crowned by a deep, panelled embattled parapet—the panelling continued around the buttresses—but never completed. The deep cornice mould has good grotesque gargoyles, and in the centre of each side an angel holding a shield.

The west front of the tower has a doorway with four-centred arch under a square label head, having as terminals angels holding shields. Above is a fine four-light traceried window with transom and pointed arch and label. On each side of the window is a tall niche flanked by pinnacles and rising from an elaborate head corbel and surmounted by a crocketed canopy. The middle stage has a two-light window on the north, and the belfry stage has, in each face, a three-light pointed window with tracery and label, also a transom with cusped arches below which the original pierced stone filling is retained in many of the lights.

Inside, the arch opening into the nave is on the same magnificent scale. The jambs have attached shafts with an ogee—almost the earliest wave-mould—between; these are carried on as the arch mouldings.

The stone corbels and springers of an intended vaulting over the lower stage are, apparently, all that was ever carried out, and the usual timbered floor above forms the ceiling.

A tall pointed arch, coeval with the tower arch and of similar design, very skilfully makes out the space up to the west respond of the south arcade of the nave.

The inside of the tower walls is built of chalk cut into large blocks and laid in courses.

As would be expected of Aldbourne, for so many years the birthplace of bells, there is in the tower an octave peal, the tenor of which weighs about a ton and is, as well as the 6th bell, of pre-Reformation make. Until about eight years ago these bells were contained in an unusually massive oak frame, which was, on the whole, in sound condition, and the weak points produced by age could without difficulty have been strengthened; but in spite of my efforts, extending over many weeks, to preserve this, the custodians of the Church property had it cleared away, and an up-to-date steel frame substituted—an enduring monument to an act of vandalism.

The font is an octagonal bowl with the panel on each face filled by a lozenge, standing on an octagonal moulded base.

The pulpit is a richly carved one of early 17th century character, covered with modern paint and varnish. It stands on modern pillars. It is said to have come from Speen Church, Newbury.

The more noteworthy monuments in the Church have been fully dealt with by Mr. Doran Webb in Vol. XXVIII. of the *W.A.M.*, so that I need only enumerate them here:—

1. The beautiful and rare incised slab of marble in the chancel to the memory of a Vicar of the parish named John Stone.
2. The large monument to Thomas Goddard, of Upham, and his wife and four children, in the south transept.
3. The tomb in the north chapel with effigies of two brothers Walronde—Edward, died 1617, aged 96, and William, who died 1614, aged 84.

The brass of Henry Frekylton, cantorist of the lady chapel, has been referred to above.

#### S. NICHOLAS, BAYDON (JULY, 1923).

This Church consists of chancel, clestoried nave, with north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower. (The dedication to S. Nicholas, at this, one of the highest spots in the county is remarkable).

The earliest work is the south arcade, which is of the 12th century. It is of two bays of semi-circular arches of one order with, on edges, a slightly hollowed chamfer, and plain chamfered labels over. A rectangular pier 3ft. 2in. wide divides the two bays, which, with the responds, are slightly chamfered and have their characteristic impost mould and base. The responds were originally 2ft. 6in. wide, but that at the west end was extended later to meet the stair turret of the tower; in this extension is a tall and narrow doorway with four-centred arch, probably for access to the gallery. All the foregoing is constructed of chalk (in this respect following Chisledon) and the squared blocks retain the original axe marks.

The north arcade is of the early Decorated period (c. 1300), in three bays of pointed arches of two orders chamfered, with label, supported by cylindrical pillars having well moulded capitals and bases with angle base ornaments on square plinths standing on the same level as the Norman bases of the



south arcade. The responds are shallow and of the width of the outer order of the arches, with moulded corbel shafts supporting the inner—the abacus carried on around the chamfered responds. The pillars have an *iron casing*, presumably to prevent crushing of the chalk; each pillar has this casing in two lengths and with vertical butt-joints on north and south sides, each secured by six rivets. The surface of the cylinders is that of the original stone, which must have been worked down to receive them. It is difficult to see how the rivetting of these joints was carried out, and so well that the joints can only be detected by the rivets faintly showing through the whitewash. This clever piece of 19th century work was done within living memory by the village blacksmith, whose son now succeeds him in his craft. The work would have been simple if the cylinders had been made and filled with concrete before being set in position, but I am assured that the old core remains.

The difference of 2ft. in the width of the aisles goes to show that there was no north aisle before the existing one, which was coeval with the arcade, *i.e.*, 14th century.

There are in the north aisle two two-light square-headed labelled windows with inside curtain ogee arches. The easternmost is original and has the ogee form of head, cusped, and of one chamfered order. The other window also has a label, but a wide outer splay is carried around in addition to the one forming the arched lights, inserted probably early in the 15th century. A considerable part of the aisle walls has been rebuilt and the diagonal buttress at the N.W. angle is modern, as well as the two others.

It is very usual to find the doorway of a Norman aisle retained, even though the walls have been rebuilt, but in the case of the south aisle here, which was rebuilt of flint and stone in the 15th century, the doorway as well as the three windows are of the date of the rebuilding. The doorway has a four-centred arch with a chamfer carried around it and the jambs. The two windows westward of this are of two lights with square heads and labels, and deeply splayed on the outside; the lights have an inner cavetto, their trefoil arches cusped, the latter tipped by small rolls. The window eastward is of three lights of similar type, but the cusps are not so treated.

A good sundial is cut on the S.E. quoin of the aisle.

The south clerestory of the nave has two two-light windows and appears to have been erected at the same time as the aisle. The north clerestory has four single-light pointed windows of lancet type, but too much renewed to form a safe guide to the original design.

*The chancel.* The chancel walls are faced with flint externally, except the quoins and base, which are of oolite. The present east window is a modern one of three lights, taking the place of one which was at a lower level, and the pitch of a flatter roof is shown in the east wall. The two-light window in the south wall is also modern, as also is the piscina, but there is an old doorway in this wall, blocked up.

Although there is a lack of features on which to form an opinion as to the time at which the chancel was built, it is probably the latest part of the old work. The diagonal buttress at the S.E. angle is partly of brick. The modern oak stalls and desk incorporating bits of late Jacobean work are suitable and interesting, but the same cannot be said of the quite modern

wall panelling and other fittings. The south porch and the vestry on the north are modern.

The chancel arch is coeval with the south arcade, and the arch has the same impost and plinth and chamfered edge as the responds of the latter. The arch has evidently been rebuilt to its four-centred form owing to the spreading of the jambs.

*The nave and chancel roofs* have within recent years been reconstructed, but the old cambered tie-beams have been retained, the nave boarded, and the chancel plastered under the rafters. A new ceiling of oak has also been constructed over the lower stage of the tower.

Both aisles have good modern roofs of lean-to form.

The arch between the tower and the nave is a pointed one of the full width of the former; the arch is of two orders of chamfers, the outer is continued down the jambs on the nave sides, while the other dies on the flat surface of the tower wall.

*The tower* is of three stages in height divided by moulded string-courses with diagonal buttresses carried up, with four set-offs, to above half the height of the belfry stage; the weatherings to the set-offs are nicely moulded. The stair turret, leading to the belfry stage only, has an octagonal projection at the S.E. side of the tower, and the upper part of the diagonal buttress here rises from its stone weathered roof. The moulded base with plinth of the tower is carried around the other buttresses and the turret. The tower has good moulded cornice, embattled parapet, and the bases of pinnacles at the angles. Following the precedent of Aldbourne, these do not rise above the parapet.

There is a three-light pointed window on the west of the lower stage, with tracery and mullions from sill to arch almost entirely renewed. Beneath this is a square-headed doorway having four-centred arched opening with carved spandrils and label with square terminals. The belfry stage has on each face a tall two-light window with pointed labelled arch and tracery. All this is good work of the early Perpendicular period. Chalk is used for the tower arch and turret doorway, west window and doorway, and probably the internal facing of this part of the tower.

*The font* is plain but of considerable interest—a circular bowl with sunk arcading around the top, bringing out the shape to an octagon at this point; the plinth, which takes the place of the more usual shaft, is again octagonal, and the base stone square.

#### THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS.

[For the first time in writing a paper on a Wiltshire Church I have the privilege of referring to the admirable short notes by Sir Stephen Glynne, the publication of which in the *Magazine* will be of great value to future students—the more so as they were written upon inspection of the Churches made before the period of activity in restoration and alteration had made much progress. It has been of great interest to me to compare Sir Stephen Glynne's notes (published in June, 1923) with those I had made for this paper between 1918 and 1920, and to find that, while his classification of

periods hardly corresponds with those which present time antiquaries have adopted, our views are generally in accord.

There is much in common in the two Churches of Collingbourne Ducis and Collingbourne Kingston that cannot be attributed to accident, or even locality, and it would seem that, from the Norman to the Perpendicular periods, some community of interest prevailed between these two parishes, although the patronage of the benefices was not the same. This assumption is particularly strengthened by a comparison of the work of the nave arcades and the towers. These two Churches, moreover, have a special interest for me, as I remember seeing the rebuilding of the chancel of Collingbourne Ducis in 1856, and the rebuilding of the clerestory of Collingbourne Kingston in 1861, in progress at the time of life when such wonderful works made a lasting impression.]

This Church is beautifully placed on the top of the rising ground west of the village known as "Penny Hill," and the view of it between the chestnut trees from the village street is ideal.

The existing plan of the Church consists of chancel with vestry and organ chamber on the north side, nave with north and south aisles, porch, and western tower.

Sir Stephen Glynne's notes are not dated, but they must have been written before 1856, for he speaks of the "one general leaded roof over nave and aisles, the brick south porch, the body of the Church stuccoed on the outside," while of the inside he describes the chancel arch as "low, pointed, and springing from clustered columns"—all these features have been changed as regards the body of the Church, while the stucco remains only on the tower. Mr. Hutton, in "*Highways and Byways in Wiltshire*," writes of the Church as "pretty thoroughly spoiled," a description which hardly does it justice, even in its altered state, and it certainly must be allowed that, much as we deplore the alterations by Mr. Street in 1856, he has given us several features of special character in his sedilia and piscina, and in his new vestry, and the rebuilt chancel has a charming effect.

The Church has undergone restoration on three recorded occasions: (1) the chancel rebuilt and reduced in width by the Rev. W. C. Lukis on his entry to the benefice in 1856, when the vestry was added; (2) the nave and aisles restored in 1877, when the porch was added in place of one of brick dated 1791; the chancel arch renewed and the organ chamber added; the lead-covered roofs of nave and aisles removed and replaced by new tiled roofs; (3) the tower restored in 1902.

The arcades between the nave and aisles are each of three bays, and possess an unusual combination of features which prevailed in the second quarter of the 12th century, with others of half a century later. Both have circular pillars with carved capitals of various forms, varying from the plain scallop to foliage of a kind of water plant suggestive of the earliest work of the lancet period, the carving being richer on the south, on which arcade only is a small neck mould; on the west angles of the capital by the cross passage are carved two heads. Again, both have pointed arches—those on the north of a simple order, constructed of worked stone only at the angles, the soffit being filled in with rubble and plastered. The arches are more sharply pointed and carried higher than on the south, while the

latter are of two orders with small chamfers at the edges. The abaci are square in the south arcade, while those of the north have the angles canted off, forming an irregular octagon. The bases on the north are a double splay, while a mould base of a later design occurs in the two detached pillars on the south, where the Norman axe marks appear on the lower courses just above. Both arcades have an early-looking label on the nave side only. The responds have semi-columns with capitals and bases similar to the pillars. In the east respond on the north has been inserted a late corbel, since roughly cut to represent a human head; this corbel may have supported the rood loft which on the south rested on the square abacus of the respond. The arch by the corbel is slightly altered to the vertical, and the Norman label there was cut away to admit the beam, but in the modern restoration this has been pieced out—thus conveying the impression of a Norman label having been let into a 16th century corbel.

Various kinds of stone are used in the arcades. On the north, the lower part of the eastern respond and the next pillar are of a green stone of the Anstey type intermixed with oolite and chalk, the other pillars of oolite only; the combination of chalk and oolite is used in the arches on the south.

Part of the N.E. buttress of the chancel remains *in situ* and proves that the north and east walls are on the original foundations, but the bond-stones which remain in the east wall of the nave show that the south wall is set 1ft. 6in. farther in than the original, the width of the chancel being reduced to that extent.

The only other remains of 13th century work (and these give the period of *cir.* 1280) are the three windows of the chancel, which appear to have been re-set in the new walls when the chancel was rebuilt in 1856, viz., the east window of three lancets with trefoiled heads within a pointed arch (the central carried up much above the side lights) and the two-light pointed window with plate tracery quatrefoil, south of the sanctuary. The second window in the south wall, near the nave, is considerably later—a two-light pointed one with early cusps and trefoil over. The chancel arch described by Sir Stephen Glynne was probably of this period, but all traces of it disappeared in 1877.

The outside walls of the north aisle were probably rebuilt in the 14th century. On the north, for 26ft. from the east end, the original is retained, including the square-headed window with two ogee arched lights, the entire head cut out of a single stone. The remainder of this wall, with the west wall up to the tower, was rebuilt in the 1877 restoration; the old quoin was re-used, but the old doorway obliterated, a new window taking its place. The other two-light square-headed window with trefoil arches and plate tracery (much renewed) was also replaced in the rebuilt wall.

The south aisle is of the 15th century. The west wall, with the part westward of the porch, is original work, also the bold buttress of two set-offs near the east end, with parts of the wall adjacent to it. The remainder of this wall has been rebuilt, and the plinth lost in the process, but the return at the east end, up to the chancel, remains with its valuable record of the original width of the chancel. The original square-headed windows with labels remain—a two-light westward of the porch, and a three-light eastward—the latter reinstated in the new wall. The south door is of the

Decorated period, a pointed arch with double cavetto carried around it and the jambs, with interesting stops at the base. This feature is very low, being 4ft. up to the springing of the arch, and the latter rises 2ft. 4in. higher. The old south porch was an unpretentious one of brick with tiled roof, and bore the date 1791 on a stone in its gable; this stone still lies on the ground by the new porch erected in 1877, at which date the old oak roof over nave and aisles gave way to a new one, at a higher pitch.

The western tower possesses several features out of the common. It is considerably wider from north to south than from east to west, which makes it appear attenuated when seen otherwise than in perspective. It



Collingbourne Ducis Church Tower. S. side, showing entrance to dovecote. From photograph by Mrs. Tanner.

is of the usual three stages in height, divided by moulded string-courses with set-offs of pronounced character. The plinth and base mould of two orders, one above the other, which I have described in greater detail in my account of Collingbourne Kingston Church, exists here also, but on a smaller scale. Both are evidently by the same hand. These are continued around the tower and the diagonal buttresses, and the upper and smaller base-mould is carried along under the west window. This window is a fine

pointed one of three lights with well moulded jambs, arch, and tracery, and has a good label with returned terminals, and a relieving arch over. The buttresses at the western angles are only carried up to within about 18in. of the top of the lower stage.

The south side of the tower is most interesting. The stair turret has a slight rectangular projection for about two-thirds the height of the middle stage, at which point the roof of stone-weathered courses begins and is stopped below the upper string-course. The plinth and base moulds are carried around the turret, but varied by a moulding in lieu of the upper plinth; the angle is canted off at the connection with the wall of the middle stage, with a pretty foliated corbel stone. There is here a small slit to light the top of the stair. The opening—1ft. 8in. wide and 1ft. 7in. high—for the dovecote, which is described below, is formed in the face of the second stage of the tower, just westward of the turret, and is carried obliquely through the wall so as to enter clear of the west wall inside. It has a projecting slab of stone on which the birds may alight, and a drip-label over the opening to carry off water running down the face of the wall.

The upper stage of the tower has as cornice a large hollow mould at the angles of which there are good gargoyles of monsters discharging the water through their mouths, and above the cornice is a deep embattled parapet with small crocketed pinnacles at the angles, brought forward almost to the edge of the cornice, so that the parapet appears to overhang the tower to a quite abnormal extent. The tower roof of thin slabs of stone resting on four arches within the parapet, with outlets for the water coming out under the cornice, six in number on each of the west, north, and east sides, and four on the south. A splayed inside cornice was carried along under these arches on the east and west sides, but this has been partly destroyed by frost. An outlet to the roof is obtained in the thickness of the east gable.

The middle chamber is approached from the inside of the tower by the stair turret in the south wall, which retains its original door. The inside of the walls of this chamber is honeycombed by nesting holes for the Rector's doves, on all sides; there were seventeen in the south wall, sixty-nine in the west, thirty-six in the east, and fifty-three in the north, or one hundred and seventy-four in all, before the brick flue was formed in the north wall, which destroyed a considerable number. These holes are carefully constructed of Bath stone, and are so designed that one half of the front of each is open, the other half is hidden behind the thin slab forming a secluded nook for the nest. The parts of the walls occupied by these nesting places are recessed to the extent of half their depth, the upper part of the walls overhanging the remainder, and it is evident that they are part of the original construction of the tower, which I put at *cir.* 1480.

On the west side the following inscriptions are carefully cut:—

L.S. 1787.

G.E. 1715.

The belfry stage has two-light windows in the narrow north and south sides, three lights on the west (which retains the old brattishing), and four lights on the east, all with square heads, and labels with returned terminals.

The arch between the nave and the lower stage of the tower is a lofty

pointed one with two orders of cavetto continued down the jambs; it is of chalk with some green stone used without method.

*The font* is probably the one described by Sir Stephen Glynne, to which a new surface has been given by scraping.

The brass to commemorate the infant Edward Seymour is fully illustrated and described in Kite's "*Monumental Brasses of Wiltshire*," pp. 87 and 88. This was published in 1860 and describes the brass as "lying in the pavement of the chancel"; it is now on the south wall.

On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. H. Wilson, thirty-three years Rector, who died Feb. 9th, 1855. It was on this vacancy that the Rev. W. C. Lukis was appointed, and it would seem that he soon set about the work in the chancel.

#### THE CHURCH OF S. MARY, COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON (FEB., 1918).

Sir Stephen Glynne writes "This Church has a nave, with side aisles and south porch, a chancel, and a good tower at the west end of the nave," and this description holds good now, for the plan was not altered in the restoration of 1861.

*The south arcade of the nave* is of four bays of cylindrical columns, the responds being semi-columns with moulded bases; the responds and two of the shafts have moulded and carved capitals of transitional Norman character, and octagonal in form, while the first from the west, also moulded, is apparently of the date of the arches; these are pointed, and in two orders of chamfers, the inner unusually broad and flat, with plain chamfered labels on the nave side only.

*The north arcade* has three arches; the two western being similar to those on the south side, as also are the dividing shaft and the respond, while the eastern arch is of similar detail but considerably wider, and its east respond is of the type of the early 14th century, which may be regarded as the period when the late Norman arcade was re-modelled: up to that time it is evident that this was only two bays in length.

*The tower arch* is a pointed one of two orders of chamfer, and of narrow low proportions.

*The chancel arch* is much more elaborate and quite distinct in design, of Early English type, and rich in moulding and carving, but it is either entirely modern or much renewed in restoration, and Sir R. Glynne's notes point to the latter, with complete refacing.

*The clerestory*, with its six windows of varying design on each side, is of stone, and part of the 1861 restoration. The nave roof is a simple one of tie-beam type, probably of early in the 18th century, and re-constructed at this time.

*The south aisle* has three two-light square headed windows on the south, and one in the east wall; these are without labels, and have been extensively renewed.

*The north aisle* has similar windows, but with flat segmental pointed arches inside. At the west end of the nave outside on either side of the tower there are preserved fragments of Norman walls, with buttresses of the flat type peculiar to that period. Both aisles have modern roofs.

At the west end of the north aisle is a window of distinctly earlier type—a plain lancet of 6in. in width, the inner splays being unusually wide, spanned by a segmental arch. At the east end of the aisle, inside, is the rood loft doorway, blocked up.

*The south porch* is of fine proportions, the outer door a four-centred arch within a square head with spandrels, flanked by square buttresses, and with an embattled cornice carried over the head of the doorway with pinnacles, above which the latter terminate in gables. A plinth with base like the lower one of the tower, is carried around the porch, and in each side is a two-light square-headed window, with label. The south gable has plain coping and cross. The inner doorway is similar, but has no buttress or cornice; a corbel for a figure exists over this. The porch has its coeval roof with embattled cornice, moulded principals, and plain chamfered rafters; a tie-beam moulded and embattled like the cornice is carried across at each end. A good sundial is cut on the S.E. quoin of the aisle. Oyster shells are used in the joints of this work.

*The chancel* has two two-light windows on the north and one on the south, and a three-light in the east gable, all of early 14th century type, having mullions without cusping; there are no labels. The south window of the sanctuary is of a later type, with flowing tracery of a coarse kind, and label.

*The tower* is of three stages in height, divided by weathered string courses and terminating in a cornice with a rich embattled parapet having sunk traceried quatrefoil panels, in which shields occur, but, so far as could be seen from the ground, of plain uncharged design. A band of carving in squares runs around below the parapet.

There are diagonal buttresses, with numerous set-offs, at the two outer angles of the tower, and two others rise from the nave walls on north and east, and a square projecting stair turret on the south side is carried up through the lower stage only. The tower has plain chamfered plinth with base mould characteristic of the 15th century, and above this a second plinth and base of greater height than the lower, making a total height of 7ft. from the ground. At the west end the four-centred arch of the west door springs from the upper base mould. The doorway has moulded jambs and arch, and its label of square outline is terminated by corbels bearing shields. The spandrels have foliated sunk tracery. The three-light pointed window over this has a label following the line of its arch; it also retains its original saddle-bars and stanchions.

The middle stage of the tower is of plain masonry, unbroken except for the small square-headed window on north and south sides.

The belfry stage has on each face a three-light square-headed window, with label having shield terminals, and the arch and jambs of the window moulded as in the west window. At the angles of the parapet are somewhat curious octagonal pinnacles, the shaft of each being tapered, and a rich corona as terminal, each face and the cresting moulded and carved.

The most conspicuous object of the interior is the monument of Sir Gabriel Pile, southwards of the altar, which seems out of all proportion to its position, and disturbs the balance in the chancel arrangements. Sir Stephen Glynne thus describes it:—"On the south side of the altar is a



vast monument of the 17th century, of marble painted and gilt, and the canopy rising nearly to the ceiling. It commemorates Sir Gabriel Pile, of Collingbourne, and Anne, his wife, the figures are very large. A.D. 1628 and 1640."

In the pavement of the chancel is a brass to Constantine Darrell and Joan his wife ; the date of the death of the former is left blank, but that of the wife is given as the 8th day of December, 1495. The brass was probably executed on the death of the latter, and the date of the husband's death was not inserted later, as intended ; but Mr. Kite records the fact that he survived his wife by 12 years. The effigy of the lady only is preserved. Constantine Darrell (younger son of William Darrell, of Littlecote) lived at Collingbourne Kingston ; his wife, Joan, was daughter of Robert Collingbourne.

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## ALDBOURNE, MANOR, CHASE, AND WARREN.

By JOHN SADLER.

There is an interesting deed printed in the *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, [Vol. iii., p. 271] showing how part of the Duchy of Lancaster property in Wilts was dealt with in the early years of the seventeenth century. The manor and other property of the Duchy at Aldbourne having been settled by a deed of 10th January, 14 Jas. I in trust for the Prince of Wales for 99 years; and by a deed of 20th June, 4 Chas. I transferred to William Williams, Robert Mitchell, Walter Markes, and Robert Marshe, nominees of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London—the Chase excepted—for the remainder of the term at a yearly rent of £135 15s. 0½*d.*; lands in Snapp, Upham, and Wanborough, parcel of the Manor, were on 1st July, 1631, conveyed to Hugh Hawkins and Anthony Martyn on the nomination of Edward Martyn of Swindon: and by them assigned to John Doyley, Richard Goddard and Henry Gearinge on 10th May, 1634, for the unexpired years of the term.

Further information is obtained from the Chancery Court Records.

In Hilary term 1675 Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery brought an action in that court against the Earl of Middlesex to recover possession of the Warren, and the Court in giving judgment on 12th March 1677, summed up the evidence showing that the plaintiff stated that King Charles I soon after his accession was desirous of paying off a debt to the City of London incurred by his father and himself, and then amounting with interest to £229,897 2s. 0*d.*, and for that purpose conveyed to the City property including the Manor and Warren of Aldbourne; the Chase was excepted. The Warren was at the time held on lease at a yearly rent of £44 by William Earl of Pembroke, brother of plaintiff's grandfather, who also held the office of Keeper or Ranger of the Chase—to him and his heirs. The conveyance to the City was carried out by two separate deeds: one dated 20th June, 4 Chas. I already mentioned, dealing with the remainder of the term of 99 years: and the other made within three months later which conveyed the reversion of the same property to E. Ditchfield, John Highlord, Humfrey Clarke, and Francis Mosse in trust for the City: in both of these deeds it was mentioned that the yearly rent of £135 15s. 0½*d.* [in the Chancery records this is given at £135 0s. 6*d.*] was reserved to the Crown. Philip, Earl of Pembroke, plaintiff's grandfather, had secured a lease of the Warren from the City for the remainder of the 99 years, and had purchased the reversion. Philip, Earl of Pembroke, plaintiff's father, who died in 1669, and William, late Earl, plaintiff's brother, succeeded to the property; and Thomas Hawles the elder, one of the defendants, who had been one of his officers, conceiving that the Warren was excepted from the conveyance of 20th June, 4 Chas. I by the words excepting the Chase, prevailed with the Earl of Middlesex, then Charles Lord Buckhurst, one of the King's Bed-Chamber, to obtain for him a grant of it, and agreed to give

him £500 or some such sum when it was conveyed to him. The King authorised Sir Thomas Trevor, executor of the surviving trustee under the deed of 14 Jas. I, to assign the residue of the term to trustees, who assigned it to the Earl of Middlesex, and he granted it, or agreed to grant it, to the defendants, who in Easter term, 1674, commenced an action against Stephen Liddiard and William Sadler, then tenants of the late Earl; but before the suit was determined plaintiff's brother died. The case was tried and a special verdict was found which "yet hanged in the Court undetermined." It was stated by defendant, Thomas Hawles the elder, in his answer that he agreed with plaintiff's father for a lease of the Warren for three lives for a fine of £1,000 and the ancient rent; that he enjoyed the Warren for some years, paying the rent and £150 of the fine, but before obtaining a lease he transferred the benefit of the agreement to John Norden for £500 clear gain: that John Norden took the lease and paid the residue of the fine, and defendant Hawles was forced to sue for the £500 and money expended, and obtained a decree for near £3,000, but before satisfaction could be obtained Norton died. The Court in giving judgment was fully satisfied that there was an apparent equity for the plaintiffs: it appearing that the free Warren was contracted for and paid for by the City of London and the reversion and inheritance was expressly granted to Ditchfield, Highlord, and others, and ordered that the Earl of Middlesex should assign the remainder of the term of 99 years to the plaintiff, the Earl of Pembroke, that the same should attend the inheritance. And that so much of the Chase over which there was Warren stocked with coneyes at the time of the lease granted to William Earl of Pembroke, plaintiff's great-uncle, and which was within the said lease, should be taken to be the Warren which was contracted for by the City of London and granted by the late King, and which defendant, the Earl of Middlesex, was directed to assign. In case of disagreement about the assignment the matter was referred to one of the Masters of the Court. The defendant Hawles was dismissed out of the suit. [*Chancery Decree Rolls, No. 1057.*]

Some difficulty may arise in attempting to distinguish between the Chase and the Warren, the latter being frequently described as the Chase or Warren, at times with the words "of coneyes" added: thus the King conveyed to E. Ditchfield and others the Manor and the "Chase or Warren of Coneyes," followed immediately by words excepting the Chase. The difficulty will I think disappear if we may understand the Chase to be the royal hunting grounds, which did not pass from the Crown during the time now dealt with, unless they passed under the Inclosure Act: and the "Chase or Warren" to be the coney Warren conveyed to the Earl of Pembroke. But this apparently careless description was ground on which the defendant Hawles based his attempt to obtain a grant of the Warren.

It will be observed that the Manor is not mentioned in the deed first referred to, or in the report of the Chancery Decree, except that it was settled by the deed of 14 Jas. I, and conveyed to the nominees of the City of London. It, or rather the reversion to it, was sold to Thomas Bond, of Ogbourne, on 13th January, 163½, by E. Ditchfield and other nominees of the City for £1956, subject to a yearly rent of £77 3s. 4½d., part of the reserved rent of £135 15s. 0½d. payable by the City. The Chase was

exempted from this conveyance also, and further exemptions were the coney Warren already granted to the Earl of Pembroke, the lands granted to the nominees of Edward Martyn, and other lands granted to Edward Nicholas, of Aldbourne. [*Close Rolls, 7 Chas. I., pt. xi., No. 7.*]

The "scite of the Manor" had been leased to Henry Hungerford, of Marston, and Oliver Nicholas, of Manningford. By a deed of 13th December, 20 Jas. I., reciting that Sir Henry Hobart, Thomas Murray, Esq., Sir James Fullerton, Sir John Walter, and Sir Thomas Trevor [the last four were among the trustees named in the deed of 10th January, 14 Jas. I.] were possessed of the Manor to the use of Prince Charles: that Queen Elizabeth by indenture of 10th February, 1603, demised the reversion to Richard Goddard for 21 years on the expiration of a former lease to Anthony Hinton, Thomas Goddard, and John Hinton: and that the reversion so granted had been assigned to John Doily: two-thirds of the scite of the Manor, the demesne lands and meadows in Wanborough belonging to the Manor, were granted, in consideration of the surrender of the indenture and payment of £360, with the consent of John Doyley, to Henry Hungerford from the preceding Michaelmas for 31 years, at a yearly rent of £18 4s. 4½d. The timber, mines, quarries, and royalties were excepted, and Henry Hungerford was bound to make a perfect record and "terror" of the premises within two years, setting forth the number of acres and the buttalls and boundaries: within one year to certify the number of trees; and to plant yearly twelve trees of oak, elm, or ash. A similar deed of the same date, reciting that the King by indenture of 13th June, 5 Jas. I., had demised the property to Thomas Goddard for 21 years on the expiration of the lease to Hinton, Goddard, and Hinton, the interest in which had come to John Doily, granted the remaining third of the site of the Manor to Oliver Nicholas for 31 years from the previous Michaelmas at the ancient yearly rent of £10 14s. 2½d. [*Duchy of Lancaster, Miscell. Bks., Vol. 87, fo. 113.*]

The position, from the evidence so far available, seems at this time to have been that Thomas Bond had bought the reversion of the manor. Ditchfield and others, as nominees of the City of London, had only the reversion to dispose of, the remainder of the 99 years being in Williams and others—the site of the manor and the demesne lands were already leased to Henry Hungerford and Oliver Nicholas; the Earl of Pembroke, besides having secured the extension of his lease for the remainder of the term of 99 years, had purchased the reversion of the Coney Warren; the nominees of Edward Martyn that of the lands in Snapp, Upham and Wanborough, of which they acquired the remainder of the term of 99 years at the same date, 1st July, 1631, as stated in the first-mentioned deed; and Edward Nicholas that of other lands [Pickwood]. The reserved rent of £135 15s. 0½d. was payable as follows:—by Bond, £77 3s. 4½d.; by the Earl of Pembroke, £44; by the nominees of Martyn, £8 3s. 4d.; and by Nicholas, £6 8s. 4d.

Thomas Bond was dead in May, 1653, when his will was proved [*P.C.C. 220, Brent*]. In the will he spoke of having purchased the present possession of the manor and the reversion of the chief manor house and demesne lands, which house and lands were then held on lease nearly expired by Thomas

Haynes, gent., and gave the use of the house to his wife for life after the expiration of the lease, unless she preferred to occupy his usual dwelling-place at Okebourne. It would by this appear probable that the leases of H. Hungerford and O. Nicholas, if then still in force, had passed to Thomas Haynes: the term of 31 years would have ended at the following Michaelmas. Thomas Bond had sold to John Goddard, son and heir apparent of Edward Goddard, then of Upham, for £230, subject to a yearly rent of 19s., part of the £135 15s. 0½*d.*, two messuages and two yard lands in Upham and Snapp, by indenture of 20th January, 11 Charles I as freely and fully as E. Dichfield and others by deed of 13 January, 7 Charles, had conveyed them to him—that is the reversion. [*Close Rolls, 11 Charles I, pt. 9*]. How he acquired the “present possession” I have not yet been able to trace. Besides his widow, unnamed, he left a son, George, and a daughter, Alice, both under age in 1649, when his will was made. He was, it is suggested, a son of Sir George Bond, Lord Mayor of London in 1587, who, although not a Wiltshire man, came from the west and was grandson of William Bond, of West Buckland, in Somerset. Sir George Bond died in 1592 and left three sons, William, George, and Thomas, the last two under age, and several daughters, including Rose, who married William Hale, of King’s Walden, Herts, he had also a son-in-law, William Quarles; and Thomas Bond mentioned in his will a nephew, John Hale [Rose Hale had a son, John], and a nephew, William Quarles; the widow, Dame Winifred, survived Sir George Bond twenty-nine years, and by her will, dated 13th February, 18 James, and proved four months later, on 12th June, 1621 [*P.C.C. 59 Dale*], left the residue of her property to her son, Thomas, whom she made her executor. The son is probably the Thomas Bond described in Foster’s *Alumni Oxonienses* as “eq. fil.” of Corpus Christi College, who matriculated 26th July, 1596, at the age of 16; and the Thomas Bond specially admitted to the Middle Temple as Secretary to Lord Ellesmere on 6th August, 1604—in his will he described himself as of the Middle Temple—and he may well be the Thomas Bond appointed, with Leonard Dare, Receiver for the Duchy of Lancaster for Wilts and some adjacent counties on 19th November, 1625 [*Duchy of Lancs. Misc. Books, Vol. 88, fo. 40*], and who thus became acquainted with the Aldbourne property before he purchased the manor. By his will he left the profits of his manor of Okborne St. George and St. Andrew, held on lease from King’s College, Cambridge, and of the manor of Aldbourne and Aldbourne Chase [*i.e.*, the chase of coney, the free warren], held on lease from the Earl of Pembroke, to his executor for his son during his minority, and afterwards the manors, &c., to his son. It may be added that he bequeathed his chest in the Alienation Office (which is believed to have been in the Temple) to his successor.

George Bond, the son of Thomas, sold the manor of Aldbourne to Richard Kent, described then as of London, under a deed dated 3rd March, 2 Jas. II. [but entered on the *Close Roll* for 1 Jas. II, part xi.] subject to a yearly payment of £77 3s. 4½*d.*, for £8,500. The largely increased price over that paid in 1632 seems to confirm Thomas Bond’s claim to have purchased “the present possession” and the expiration of the leases of 20 James I, particularly as the property had been reduced by the sale of houses and land at Upham and Snapp for £230 in 1635. George Bond died in October,

1686, having made his will as of Ogbourne St. George on 25th August, 1685, shortly before the sale of Aldbourne, leaving that property to his wife as well as his leasehold estate at Ogbourne [*P.C.C. 1 Foot*]. Richard Kent died about four years later, and by his will [*P.C.C. 47 Vere*] describing himself as of Corsham, left property including this manor to his nephew John Kent, son of his brother Robert, of Winterbourne Monachorum, and litigation at once followed.

Elizabeth, the widow of George Bond, brought an action in Chancery against the executors of Richard Kent alleging that the Aldbourne property had been settled upon her as her jointure, that in the treaty of purchase it had been agreed that she should be paid an annuity of £100, that the property had been mortgaged by Richard Kent for two sums of £2,000 and £3,000, part of the purchase money left unpaid. The annuity and interest on £5,000 had been paid during the life of Richard Kent, but when the nephew succeeded they fell into arrear as he claimed the estate under the will and alleged that the personal property of his uncle would probably be insufficient to pay the claims upon it. The cause was heard on 17th June, 1692, and judgment was given for the plaintiff, a Master of the Court was directed to ascertain the amount due from the defendants, who were to pay it by the Christmas following or to be foreclosed of the equity of redemption [*Chancery Decrees and Orders, vol. 1691a, fo. 750<sup>b</sup>*]. Eventually after a further application to the Court the Order was confirmed, the foreclosure was enforced, and the manor conveyed to trustees for Elizabeth Bond on 15th June, 1694. The difficulties were, however, not yet all removed. The widow endeavoured to sell part of the property to Oliver Corr and others, but could not carry out the sale as John Kent still retained the deeds and refused to surrender them; she accordingly brought an action for their recovery to enable her to complete the sale to Corr, who refused to accept a conveyance unless John Kent was a party to it. Complainant stated in her bill that she had proposed to grant East Leeke Farm to a number of persons, including Oliver Corr, for 200 years at a peppercorn rent, subject to their paying a rent charge of £67 a year to the Crown. [*Chancery Proceedings, Bridges, 120, 5.*] This Oliver Corr is described as of London, merchant, but he was possibly a member of the family of bell-founders of Aldbourne. The result of the action has not been seen.

Elizabeth Bond had other troubles to face. George Bond left two children at his death; his son, George, who died before 3rd October, 1712, when his will was proved [*P.C.C. 182, Barnes*], apparently unmarried, as he left everything to his mother: and a daughter, Frances. Soon after the death of her husband the widow entrusted her daughter to the care of the organist of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, for her education, and while there Frances Bond was married to William Hulbert, without notice to, or consent of, her mother; a few months afterwards she was brought by her husband to her mother's lodgings in a miserable condition, but her mother would not receive her, although she provided her with necessaries and sent her to a friend in Yorkshire. In 1701 William Hulbert brought an action in Chancery describing himself as gentleman and at the time of his marriage a soldier in His Majesty's service, and complaining that his mother-in-law was keeping his wife in concealment, he asked for a statement

of George Bond's personal estate, as he considered himself entitled to whatever provision had been made for his wife. The defendant, in her reply said complainant was a person of no estate or employment who had deceived her daughter and passed himself off as a gentleman worth £2000 a year, as she was told ; she did not know her daughter's address, as she had left the friend she was sent to, although defendant regularly remitted money for her maintenance ; and she refused to give the complainant the account asked for [*Chancery Proceedings, Mitford, 594, 54*]. The result has not been searched for, as it would appear that a reconciliation took place between the mother and daughter, for when Elizabeth Bond made her will in 1724 she left the manor of Aldbourne to her daughter, Frances Hulbert, for life, with remainder to her nephew, William Hoskyns the younger, and his heirs for ever. Testatrix was a daughter of Charles Hoskyns, of Oxted, Surrey ; she had a brother, Sir William Hoskyns, who had a son and a grandson, both named William. She was buried at Oxted, near her son, in accordance with her wish expressed in a codicil to her will, which was proved on 12th October, 1728. [*P.C.C. 281, Brook.*]

I am unable to state anything further about Frances Hulbert, beyond the fact that she was dead on 18th December, 1750, when William Hoskins described as of Barrow Green, Surrey, Esq., only son and heir of William Hoskins, late of Barrow Green, Esq., deceased, and devisee named in the wills of Elizabeth Bond and Frances Hulbert, otherwise Harris, sold the manor and enclosed lands thereto belonging, estimated at 450 acres, in Albourne *als* Aldbourne, Wamburgh, Upham, and Snape, for £4150 to Peckham Williams, of Chichester [*Close Rolls, 24 Geo. II., pt. 13, No. 2*].

Peckham Williams made his will, as of Badshott Place, in the parish of Farnham, Surrey, on 11th April, 1777 [*P.C.C. 631, Ducarel*], and left property including the manor of Aldbourne, to trustees for the use of John Williams, the son of his late wife, for his life, and afterwards to his children, with remainder to Elizabeth Williams and Jane Williams, daughters of his late wife, and sisters of John Williams, and ultimate remainder to the right heirs of John Williams. There was a further trust for raising portions of £5000 each for Elizabeth and Jane Williams. The will was proved on 15th December, 1785. The description of the legatees as the son and daughter of his late wife, without reference to any relationship to himself, is peculiar, in view of their having the same family name, unless they were only his step-children, and called by his name after his marriage—he was licensed to marry Elizabeth Suter, widow, of the parish of St. Peter the Great, Chichester, on 2nd September, 1758, when he was described as a bachelor, of Farnham, Surrey, and aged 40. But whatever the cause the description is repeated in a private Act of Parliament [*42 Geo. III. cap. 53*], passed to authorize the sale of this and other property. The act recited that Elizabeth Williams had married Miles Poole Penfold and had assigned her portion to trustees : that Jane Williams was dead and had bequeathed the residue of her personal estate to trustees. The two portions, together £10,000, had been raised by mortgage of the estates ; John Williams was married, and as neither he nor his surviving sister had any children the sale was authorised. The estates lay in Cornwall, Sussex, Wilts, and Hants, and the Wiltshire portion is described as the manor of Aldbourne, worth yearly £40, and a

farm and lands in Aldbourne, Wamburgh, Upham and Snape, estimated at 450 acres, let at £221, subject to a perpetual yearly rent charge of £60—in all £201 yearly—but the property in other counties, chiefly Surrey, brought the total to a little over £1,100 a year.

The manor was purchased by John Hancock, of Marlborough, on 2nd February, 1804. The conveyance [*Close Rolls, 44 Geo. III., Pt. 15, No. 3*] recited that Thomas Merriman Hancock had contracted for the purchase but had died on 19th December, 1803; John Hancock, as his only surviving brother and heir at law, completed the contract, and the trustees appointed under the Act of Parliament and John Williams conveyed the capital messuage and farm, &c., to him for £5660 paid by Thomas Merriman Hancock, and Sir Stephen Lushington, in whom was vested the term of 1000 years created by the will of Peckham Williams for raising the two portions of £5000 each, conveyed his interest in the property to Francis Gerrard, of London, in trust for John Hancock. It is interesting to note that the name occurs in connection with Aldbourne nearly 60 years earlier. A farm there was purchased by Thomas Hancock, of Marlborough, grocer, for £950 on 25th June, 1745, of Thomas Paris, of Wantage, clothier, son and heir of Thomas Paris, formerly of Marlborough, brazier (who was son of Caleb Paris and nephew of Thomas Paris, of Childrey, Berks, clerk) and William Towsey, of Wantage, who held a mortgage of the property for £300, included in the purchase-money. The farm was not described by name or measurement, but it was said to have been held by Cicely Smith, widow, deceased, by Copy of Court Roll, afterwards for several years by Thomas Knackstone, also deceased, and afterwards to have been the inheritance of Thomas Paris, clerk, and purchased by him of Elizabeth Bond, then lady of the manor. It was subject to a yearly rent of 5s. payable to William Hoskis [? Hoskins] Esq., his heirs, &c. [*Close Rolls, 20 Geo. II.*].

John Hancock died in 1818 having by his will left his real and personal property to his wife Elizabeth and daughter Anne for their lives with remainder to the husband his daughter might marry and to her children. The will was made 4th December, 1817, and there were two codicils made in February, 1818, probate was granted to the executrices—the widow and daughter—on 22nd May, 1818, and 27th July following respectively. In July, 1832, the executrices were both dead; the daughter, Ann Baskerville, formerly Hancock, survived her mother and died intestate, and administration with the will annexed was granted to her husband, Thomas Baskerville Mynors Baskerville [*P.C.C. 233 Cresswell*].

There is some uncertainty about the reserved rent of £77 3s. 4½d. charged on the manor in the conveyance to Thomas Bond. He sold land to John Goddard in 1636 subject to a yearly rent to the Crown of 19s. apparently reducing his own payment to £76 4s. 4½d., and Elizabeth Bond after recovering the property in 1694 proposed to let a part subject to a yearly rent-charge to the Crown of £67, and the same sum (£67) is mentioned in John Hancock's purchase deed as payable to the Earl of Sandwich. Apparently the liability for the payment of the difference, £9 4s. 4½d., had been passed on to some other purchaser as yet unknown. The mention of the Earl of Sandwich is explained by the fact that King Charles II. had granted to the Earl and his heirs an annuity of £4,000 of which this reserved



rent of £135 15s. 0½d. was part. The yearly rent charge of £60 mentioned in the Act of 42 Geo. III. only increases the uncertainty.

The Inclosure of the Commonable Lands of "the Township and Parish" was effected under an Act of 45 Geo. III. which describes the lands to be inclosed as partly a large tract of pasture ground called The Chase and South Wood, about 1,000 acres; and partly certain downs called Upham Hill Down, East Down, West Down, and Ewens Hill and Down, and the waste lands, about 600 acres. There was also the Warren about 800 acres, part subject to the right of pasturage for sheep kept on Upper Upham Farm, part to a similar right for sheep of the owners of the Common Fields and their lessees, and the remainder held by Thomas Baskerville in severalty. John Hancock, as Lord of the Manor, was entitled to the soil of the Common Lands within the Manor not included in the Warren or in the Manor or reputed Manor of Upper Upham. Thomas Baskerville was owner of the Warren and claiming a right of free Warren, and Diana Caswall was described as claiming to be Lady of the Manor of Upper Upham. The Act contained, as was frequently the case, a direction that gravel pits should be set out for providing material for repair of the roads, and it directed that not more than 50 acres should be allotted in trust for raising furze or other fuel for the poor [this allotment was situated on Southwood Common]; that Diana Caswell should have allotted to her part of the Chase nearest to Upper Upham Farm for her right of common, and part of the Warren in one piece adjoining the same farm for her right over the Warren; and that the allotment to Thomas Baskerville should be in one piece.

Diana Caswall was daughter of Timothy Caswall, whose name appears in a list of trustees appointed for providing and maintaining a workhouse for the parish [*Act 39 & 40 Geo. III. Cap. 43, local*]. He married a daughter of Thomas Rolt, of Saccomb Park, Herts, from whose family came Edward Rolt, who married the heiress of the Bayntuns, and by his will [*P.C.C. 675, Kenyon*] proved 9th September, 1802, he left his real estate in Wilts and Berks to his daughter, Diana Caswall.

The lands conveyed to Richard Goddard and others in 1634, or part of them, passed not long afterwards to Obadiah Sedgwick, a well-known Puritan divine, who married Priscilla Goddard. He was son of Joseph Sedgwick, Vicar of St. Peter's, Marlborough, afterwards of Ogbourne St. Andrew; born at Marlborough he matriculated at Oxford from Queen's College 18th June, 1619, died at Marlborough in January, 1658, and was buried at Ogbourne St. Andrew [*Dict. N. Biog.*]. By his will [*P.C.C. 20, Wootton*] he instructed his wife to sell lands in Wiltshire called Upham and Snappe for payment of legacies; and in the Duchy of Lancaster Records [*Miscell. Books, vol. 86, fo. 214, &c.*] there are notes of three deeds by which the widow and her son, another Obadiah, sold lands called Lyes, 66 acres, in Snapp, to Edward Goddard; a capital messuage and 70 acres, called the Heydon, with common in Upham and Snapp, to Gabriel Martyn, of Westcott; and lands in Upham and Snapp held under lease from Obadiah Sedgwick, deceased, to Richard King, of London, merchant. All these lands were part of the farm of Heydon, property of the Duchy, out of which the King had a reserved rent of £8 8s. 4d., and attached to the record of each deed is

a memorandum of the purchaser's acknowledgment of the portion payable by him. In the first of these three deeds was a covenant against incumbrances by Obadiah Sedgwick, deceased, or Edward Goddard, father of the said Priscilla. There is an inscription in Aldbourne Church to Richard King, of Upham, Alderman and Sheriff of London, who died 22nd May, 1668, aged 52, and had married (1) Martha, daughter of Edward Goddard, and (2) Mary, widow of Edward Adams, of London. He left children by both wives. [*Sir T. Phillipps.*]

The Chase was, as is already shown, excepted from the estate conveyed to the City of London in 4 Chas. I., and I am unfortunately able to give only very little information concerning it. It is stated in the Earl of Pembroke's case in Chancery in 1675 that the Chase was always reserved in the King's hands, and there is a reference to it in an earlier case when the then Earl brought an action in the Duchy of Lancaster Court against George Bond, the son of the purchaser of the manor. What the object of this action was is not shown, as the only documents on the file are a list of interrogatories to be put to the Earl's witnesses and the answers of one witness in 1668. But from these we gather that there was an ancient office of Ranger of the Chase and Keeper of the Deer, long enjoyed by "one Mr. Walrond" and his predecessors, and sold to William, then Earl of Pembroke, about forty-six years previously; that there was an ancient lodge, called the Deer Lodge, built on part of the Chase, but [then] pulled down, belonging to the ranger or keeper; that Thomas Bond had been tenant of the Chase or Warren, and had held the office of ranger or keeper under the Earl, and as such had taken the profits of Parkesnapp and Kilwood, or Hillwood, Coppices, which was not included in his grant of the manor. The witness, William Smith, of Ogbourne, yeoman, aged about forty-eight years, replied—he was sworn to his answers at Westminster, 16th April, 20 Chas. II., 1668—and generally confirmed the statements of the interrogatories; largely, of course, from what he had heard "from all antient inhabitants"; adding that he had heard that Mr. Walrond held the rangership in right of the lower farm in Aldbourne; and that Thomas Bond had taken the profits of the two coppices, but he did not know whether or not he did so in right of his office of ranger. [*Duchy of Lancs., Depns., Series II, bundle 111, No. 30.*]

On 8th April, 1682, the Earl of Pembroke sold the "Chase or Warren of Conyes" and the office of Ranger or Keeper of His Majesty's Deer and Chase and the Deer Lodge for £7650 to Sir William Jones, who had a few months earlier bought the manors of Ramsbury, Baydon, and Axford [*Close Roll, 34 Chas. II., Pt. XI., No. 36*]. Sir William Jones died shortly afterwards: his will, with a codicil mentioning the purchase of the warren, was proved 24th May, 1682 [*P.C.C. 58, Cottle*], and he left a son, Richard, under age.

In Michaelmas term, 1689, Richard Kent, then lord of the manor of Aldbourne, and others having common rights, brought an action in Chancery against Richard Jones and his guardians to compel them to execute and perform an agreement that had been arrived at between the parties for dividing and enclosing part of Dudmore Walk, parcel of the warren, for destroying the conies and the claim to free warren in the said Walk,

made on behalf of Richard Jones, and also for extinguishing all claim to the office of ranger; compensation in land was to be given to the trustees of Richard Jones; the part of Dudmore Walk not to be enclosed, the Ranger's Coppice known as Hillwood Coppice, "Parkersnapp," and Upper Witchell, and all other wood-grounds belonging to the rangership were to be held in common by the freeholders and tenants of the manor discharged of the rights of feeding deer, &c.; all claim to the rangership was to be extinguished but the title was to be held by Richard Kent, as lord of the manor, without the profits. The agreement had been signed by the plaintiffs and by two of the guardians; the third guardian, Mary, the widow of Sir William, and mother of Richard Jones, expressed her willingness to sign and the court on 3rd December, 1689, made the order asked for [*Chancery Decree Rolls, No. 1938, 9.*]

In Andrews and Dury's map of 1773 the chase is marked as lying to the west of Aldbourne towards Ogbourne. Our ancestors seem to have had no more love for game enclosures near their homes than some others of later times. There are records of "hunting" disputes in the Duchy Book in the time of Elizabeth and her two immediate successors, and of Commissions of Enquiry in consequence. In the depositions taken in 1560 as a result of one such incident occurring in Prior's Wood, claimed as part of the Chase, the boundaries are variously stated, but it does not seem to have been questioned that Prior's Wood was within the Chase, and a plan of the wood of a somewhat later date [*Duchy of Lancs. Depns. 29 Eliz. 57*] shows that to the north of it were Round Hill, the "bound" between Ocbourne and Snap Commons, and "the Parke of Snap"; to the east, Cathangers and Standen's Coppice; to the south, Whore Thornes and Rosefield; and to the west, Cowcroft and Ogbourne Common, all in the order named; the way to Marlborough lay at the north-west corner and went across Ogbourne Common. Mill Way was on the east between Prior's Wood and Standen's Coppice, and became Mill Way Hill passing northwards to the east of Cathangers. Certain merestones had been set up by agreement between King's College, Cambridge [the owners of the Manor of Ogbourne] and one of the officers of the chase, but evidence taken by a Commission [*Duchy of Lancs. Specl. Commns., 47*] in 1560 and 1561 varied as to the object for which they were set up, some witnesses thought they marked the limits of the Chase, and others that they marked the limits of the herbage rights of the tenants of Aldbourne and Ogbourne respectively. One witness said that the tenants of Aldbourne had that day [18th Nov., 1560] made a perambulation and that the boundaries did not coincide with the merestones. No report of the perambulation has been seen.

On 28th July, 3 Jas. I, the surveyor of the Duchy Woods in the South part was required to report on the coppices and underwoods of the Chase and their acreage, the condition of the timber, and their value for letting. The report is not dated, but as it was required "at the latest in xv<sup>th</sup> Michis next," it may be assumed to have been made by that time, and may be summarised as follows:—

A parcel of wood called Middleridge Coppice with a border containing about 21 acres of 20 years growth whereof there is much lawn & waste ground whereof 2 acres will but suffice to

make the fence. The residue 19ac. is worth to be let at xx<sup>d</sup> the acre p. ann.

xxxj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Hillwood Coppice with a border, 30 acres of 17 years growth 3 ac. to make the fence. The residue 27 ac. is worth to be let at xx<sup>d</sup>. the acre p. ann. [sic.]

xl<sup>s</sup>.

Snape Parke being a coppice with borders thereto adjoining and a "Hassocke," 30 acres of 4 years growth, wherein is much waste ground, 3 ac. to make the fences, the residue 27 acres is worth to be let at xxij<sup>d</sup>. the acre p. ann. [sic.]

xl<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

Standens Coppice, 18 acres of 3 years growth, 2 acres to make the fence, the residue to be let at xvij<sup>d</sup>. the acre p. ann.

xxiii<sup>s</sup>.

Two other coppices called High Witchell and Lowe Witchell which although they be of longer growth than the other yet the underwood therein groweth very thin and slowe that it will not be sufficient to make the mounds by reason theré is much waste ground in it not worth the incoppicing but to make pollard coppice and Harte hewed will necessarily serve to make the second hedges for the other coppices which if it be not done will be utterly spoiled and so no value to be made thereof

nil.

Mem. The tenants will not suffer above two coppices to be kept fenced at any time and there will be no woods saleable these viij years.

Mem. These coppices being within the Chase are subject to much spoil both by the deer and conyes and also to Comoners' cattell unless they be well fenced and much of them must be p[a]led. And the tymber for that purpose hath heretofore been allowed by esp'ciall warrant.

Middleridge, Standen, and Low Witchell coppices were conveyed to Thomas Bond with the manor in 1631—2.

The Chase would thus seem to include coppices conveyed to Thomas Bond with the Manor, as well as others not so conveyed; the tenants had common rights, and were sufficiently strong to have their rights considered in the arrangements for fencing the coppices; there is no owner of the Chase, or of the soil of the Chase, mentioned in the Inclosure Act; and the Chancery Decree of 1677 orders so much of the Chase over which there was warren stocked with coneyes to be given up by the defendant. Would it then be wrong to conclude that the Chase consisted partly of land and partly of hunting rights over land belonging to the manor and the warren, and that after the time of Charles I. the hunting rights were allowed to lapse, and the land became absorbed in the the Manor and the Warren? I put the question, but do not feel competent to give an answer. It should, however, be added that in the conveyance to Edward Nicholas and Edward Martyn's nominees in 1631 the Chase was excepted in the following words—*necnon except, chac. eidem maner. spectan.*

A Chantry in the Parish Church is mentioned by Canon Jackson in a list of Ancient Chapels in Wilts [*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. x., p. 255]. It may be added that there was a Chantry House. On 25th February, 3 Chas. I., Thomas Hayne, of Aldbourne. Gent., conveyed to Henry Smith, John Gilmore, Benjamin Barlye, and Stephen Chowles, all of Baydon, his messuage at Aldbourne, commonly called the Chauntry House, with garden

and three acres of land, sometime parcel of the possessions of a dissolved Chantry granted by Queen Elizabeth by letters patent of 15th May in the 44th year of her reign to Henry Baste and Edward Brysten [?] and their heirs for ever, and a cottage built on part of the three acres ; to be held by them to his use during his life and the lives of William and Thomas Grendon, sons of William Grendon, the elder, of North Moor, co. Oxon, and afterwards to pay to his heirs and assigns one penny yearly if demanded, at or in the porch of Beyden Church, and to employ the residue of the rents and profits to the repair and maintenance of the Church of Beyden [*Close Rolls, 1652, pt. 7*]. The grantor is perhaps the Thomas Haynes referred to in the will of Thomas Bond as lessee of the Manor House.

The cottage built on part of the three acres was burnt down in 1817, and with the money received under an insurance policy, and the proceeds of the sale of the old materials, two small cottages under one roof near the Church at Baydon were purchased in lieu in 1818. The whole of the property—the Chantry House and land in Aldbourne, and the cottages at Baydon—was sold by order of the Charity Commissioners for £355 and the money invested in Consols on 20th June, 1877 [*Endowed Charities Report. Wilts, 1905*].

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## THE VILLAGE FEAST OR REVEL.

By MRS. STORY MASKELYNE.

Among the memories of past customs connected with the Church which still linger on in our villages is that of the parish feast—the annual wake or revel as it was frequently called. A little inquiry will often enable us to find out what particular Sunday has been handed down as the Feast Sunday, although there is no special ceremony to do it honour now, as was the case in old times. For no doubt we have here a remembrance of the old customary festival, formerly held each year to celebrate the dedication of the Church to religious purposes, the date of the festival being generally regulated by the festival of the saint to whom the Church was dedicated.

This subject has for many years interested me greatly, and some years ago I discussed it with Bishop Browne, who I found was equally interested in the matter and had made certain enquiries about it. We had both ascertained that the date given for the Feast Sunday did not in many cases seem to correspond correctly with that of the festival of the saint to whom the Church was dedicated. Could there be any reason for this, or was the supposed connection between the two a mistake? I was led to the conclusion that in considering this question it was important to keep in mind the difference between old and new style in the calendar, and that apparently some villages had held tenaciously to the recurrence of their festival at the interval of a full year and thus the actual date became shifted. Nor could I exclude the possibility of the village feast being sometimes a consecration of one of the old heathen festivals. There are some villages where festivals survive held on days significant of the old Celtic quarter days—Candlemas, Beltan, Gwyl Aust, and Nos. Galen Gœeth, *i.e.*, February, May, August, and All Saints. Dim memories of what those seasons meant can often be found still among the ignorant people.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Many years ago at the village feast flower show at Wootton Bassett an inquirer, asking if there was any old tradition connected with the date, Nov. 1st, still lingering on in the memory of people there, was told by a man, without the smallest idea as to the meaning or importance of his remark, "that it had something to do with *the beginning of winter.*" Now as the 1st Nov. is the fourth quarter day of the ancient Celtic year, when the beginning of winter was celebrated, the remark was a very interesting sign of the survival of a memory which had lost all meaning. Another similar instance occurred at Broad Hinton, on the occasion of the village feast flower show, held on the first Monday after Lammas Day. In this case the survival memory was "something to do with *bread made with new corn.*" Lammas Day derives its name from the fact that in the early Church it was regarded as a feast of thanksgiving for the firstfruits of the harvest, when bread made of the new wheat was offered at the mass. (*Church Dedications*, by F. Arnold Foster, Vol. I., p. 54.)

Some remarks, however, may first be made as to the relation between the village feast and the annual festival for the dedication of the Church, of which there can be no question.

As early as the days of Constantine, when Churches were erected they were consecrated, and, as Eusebius tells us, their consecration was constantly commemorated from that time forward once a year. In England the practice was established by Gregory the Great, who directed Augustine to allow the solemn anniversary of dedication to be celebrated in those Churches, which were made out of heathen temples, with religious feasts kept in sheds or arbours made up with branches and boughs of trees round the Church. The disorders, which arose from this practice, were, however, serious, and had to be restrained by frequent injunctions from ecclesiastical authorities.

This commemoration was regarded as one of the great festivals of the Church's year. Thus Bishop Quevil (1287), in the synod of Exeter states, what was the long-established custom of the English Church, that every adult parishioner above fourteen years of age had to make an offering four times a year, viz., at Easter, Christmas, patronal feast, and dedication feast of his parish Church. In a council held at Oxford (1222) it was ordained that, among other festivals, should be observed the day of the dedication of every Church within the proper parish. The solemnity was at first celebrated on the very day of dedication, as it annually returned, but the Bishops frequently gave authority for transposing the observance to some other day, and especially to the Sunday following. In consequence of the confusion caused by the multiplicity of these festivals and the feasting which accompanied them, Convocation, in the reign of Henry VIII., enjoined that all wakes should be kept on the first Sunday in October.

The Puritans, naturally enough, attacked the celebration of the village feast, into which we can well imagine serious abuses had crept. In 1627, at the assizes held in Exeter, an order was made by the judges for the suppression of all wakes. Bishop Laud then intervened and ordered the Bishop of Bath and Wells with his clergy to inquire into the matter. Their report stated that on the dedication festival, which generally was on a Sunday, the Church was much better frequented than on any other Sunday in the year, that the people much desired the continuance of the festival and so did most of the ministers for the preserving the memorial of the dedication of their several Churches, for increase of love and unity, and for other good reasons. During the Commonwealth the observance of revels and wakes no doubt disappeared, and their revival later was only partial, yet the memories of them can still be traced among the old people in our villages. Aubrey records the date of the revel in some parishes and implies that it was customary in his day. At Kington Langley, he tells us, was formerly "a Chapell dedicated to St. Peter but now converted to a dwelling house . . . the Revell is still kept the Sunday following St. Peter's day, it is one of the Eminentest Feastes in these partes." Again, at Christian Malford he says, "At Midsummer is a famous Revell," and at Yatton Keynes, "Yatton Revell is at St. James's tide," this hamlet having formerly had a Chapel no doubt dedicated to St. James. Again at Allington, a hamlet in the parish of Chippenham, he tells us, "the Revell is kept the Sunday after Holyroode day, 14th of September," and thinks that at one time a Chapel

or Church stood there. He evidently regards the date of the revel as pointing to the dedication of some formerly existing Church or Chapel.

I will now illustrate the subject of the date of the village feast by a few of the instances which have come under my notice. Bishop Browne told me that at Stapleford, co. Nottingham, where the Church is dedicated to St. Helen, he asked an old man who had lived all his life there, what was the date of the village feast. He replied "Od Saint Luke rules Stapleford Wake. Wake Sunday's the first Sunday after October, 'less last day's a Sunday and the last Sunday 's oor Wake Sunday." The feast day was thus St. Luke's Day (now the 18th October) according to the *old style, i. e.*, 29th October.

At Little Hinton, when the present incumbent went there, the Church was described to him as St. Anne's. On looking into the matter, however, he found that the correct dedication was St. Swithin (Bacon's *Liber Regis*). The village feast day was said to be on 26th July, which is St. Swithin's Day according to the old reckoning. The fact that this day is now St. Anne's Day may explain how the Church had come to be called St. Anne's. There is no village feast now, but some of the older inhabitants are visited by their relations on the day.

At Great Somerford, when first Canon Manley came to the parish, the Church was called St. Michael's, but the correct dedication was found to be St. Peter and St. Paul (Bacon's *Liber Regis*). The Feast Sunday was said to be on 11th October, or first Sunday after. Hence the original feast day would seem to have been altered in accordance with the decree of Convocation 28 Hen. VIII., that all wakes should be kept on the first Sunday in October, *according to the old style*, but with the change of style an erroneous inference was drawn that the feast day was old Michaelmas Day and the dedication of the Church assumed to be to St. Michael and All Angels.

The Church of Little Somerford is said to be dedicated to St. John the Baptist (Bacon's *Liber Regis*), yet the village feast is connected not with the 24th June, the Nativity, but with the 29th August, "*the beheadal*" of St. John the Baptist, which show us no doubt the real date of the dedication.

The Church at Wroughton has two dedications, St. Helen and St. John the Baptist. When St. Helena was used as a dedication is not known. Dedications to her are rare out of Yorkshire. The feast day is kept on the Monday following the first Sunday after July 6th, which taking into consideration the change of style shows that the true dedication for the present Church is St. John the Baptist.

The Edict of Convocation, 28 Hen. VIII., seems to have very been generally ignored, but in Vaux's *Church Folk Lore*, p. 297, an instance is given of its observance, for the Vicar of Audlem, Cheshire, writes "Our Saint's Day is St. James' (July 25th), but our village wake is held early in October, 'Wake Sunday' being that nearest to October 2nd, and the wake is held on the week following"

When the proper dedication festival fell in the winter months the revel was often held at a more genial time of the year, so at Christian Malford and Crudwell, where the Church is dedicated to All Saints, the revel was



held in the one case at Midsummer and in the other about the beginning of August.

[I have to thank Canon Manley for most kindly helping to put the above notes into shape.—T.S.M.].

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## NOTES.

**A new Theory of Avebury.** Stukeley believed that the temple of Avebury was dedicated to serpent worship, and saw in its circles and Avenues a representation of the figure of a serpent.

A German archæologist has seen in its ground plan a representation of the horns of a bull, and would therefore dedicate it to the worship of the horned deity, or the deity represented by horned figures, of prehistoric times. Georg Wilke suggests this in *Sudwesteuropaische Megalithkultur*, 1914, and on page 143 produces what purports to be a ground plan of Avebury, in which two avenues fork out of the main circle, curving symmetrically, like the horns of a bull, tapering as they progress, and each ending in circles. As the writer says, the avenues appear like gigantic bull's horns, but he does not explain how the circles enter into the representation.

Horned or crescent-shaped figures are, of course, well known in European archæology. They appear in the eastern Mediterranean in early times, where the horns of the sacrificial bull, both the actual horns and copies in clay and stone, were set up on altars, and elsewhere; from there the cult is thought to have spread into western Europe, but as far as the writer knows this is the first attempt to connect it with Avebury.

The "*Revue Scientifique*," September, 1923, contains an article by L. Franchet, entitled "Les Alignements de Carnac et la théorie de Stuckeley." The writer describes briefly the alignments of Carnac and neighbourhood, and the recent discovery there of a menhir with figures of five serpents and a sun symbol engraved on it, and suggests that the discounted theory of serpent worship in connection with the alignments and circles as put forth by "Stuckeley" is by this new discovery rendered again worthy of serious consideration.

The November issue of this journal contains a second article by the same writer, entitled "Les Cromlechs d'Abury et de Stonehenge." The author again mentions the discovery of serpents engraved on the menhir of "Manio," near Carnac, and goes on to describe Avebury and Stonehenge in connection with the theory of serpent worship.

In Franchet's opinion it is more and more difficult to attribute the circles (cromlechs) and other megalithic monuments to the Neolithic age. In his opinion the most ancient date from the period of the discovery or of the introduction of metals, *i.e.*, the Eneolithic period. Avebury, he thinks, is not older than this, nor any of the megaliths of the Morbihan. In confirmation of this view Franchet cites the two circles of the island of Er-Lanic, now almost completely submerged by the sea, where the oldest industry on the island is (in his opinion) post-Neolithic. Also, as a result of his own researches, on geological grounds, the Armorican peninsula, he believes, could not have been inhabited in Neolithic times. Franchet hopes to publish shortly a work on this subject.

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The following are briefly the facts of the very interesting discovery of serpents engraved on a menhir, referred to above.

Among the group of small menhirs forming the end of the alignment of Kermario, at a spot called "Manio," is an artificial mound on which stands a menhir larger than the rest, and of a different orientation to that of the alignment, which is east-west, whilst the menhir is north-south; the mound contained burials and was with the menhir undoubtedly older than the alignment. On the lower part of the menhir that had been protected by the soil were found engraved five serpents and a sun symbol. Four polished stone axes were found close to the base of the menhir. The mound contained fifty-nine separate small chambers or cells, constructed of comparatively small stones; few of them seem to have contained anything. *Carnac. Fouilles Faites dans la Region*, Paris, 1923.

M. E. CUNNINGTON.

**The name "Godsbury."** An interesting instance of the way in which local place names are changed, or become transferred from one spot to another, has recently been brought to notice.

A round barrow, Easton Royal I. (Goddard's list), about one mile south of Easton Clump, on Easton Hill, in the parish of Easton Royal, is named on the Ordnance Map "Godsbury Barrow" (Wilts, 6 inch Sheet xlii. N. W., revised edition, 1899). The barrow is a small round flat mound, ditched round. It seemed curious that such an insignificant barrow should have been honoured with so distinctive a name, and on investigation it seems that it really has no claim to it. The rather conspicuous hill to the east of this barrow, named on the same Ordnance Map "Crowdown Clump" has undoubtedly the prior claim to the name.

In Andrew's and Dury's "Map of Wiltshire," dated 1773, this hill is plainly called "Godsbury Hill."

Sir R. Colt Hoare, describing his ride from Everley to Marlborough, mentions the various objects of interest on the way (*Anc. Wilts*, vol. I., p. 190, Station VI.). He speaks of "a round hill named Godsbury whose summit has been crowned with a clump of trees by Lord Ailesbury. It exhibits faint traces of a circular earthen work, from which circumstance it probably gained the latter part of its name."

It is quite clear from Hoare's description, as well as from his map of the Station, that the name "Godsbury" referred to the hill, and not to any barrow in its neighbourhood. The name, it seems, must have been transferred from the hill to an inconspicuous barrow on a neighbouring hill through some misunderstanding, or oversight, on the part of those engaged on the Ordnance Survey.

It is probable that the name "Crowdown Clump" came into use after the hill was planted with trees. This must have been shortly before 1810, the date of the publication of the first volume of *Ancient Wilts*, because Hoare states there that both Godsbury Hill and Easton Clump had recently been planted with trees by the then Lord Ailesbury.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford tells me that he had come to the same conclusion as to the identification of the name "Godsbury" with Crowdown Clump when he was working on the Anglo-Saxon bounds of Bedwyn and Burbage (*W.A.M.*, xli, 287). But as in the published account the point is not referred to this note may be of use for future reference. In new editions of the Ordnance Maps the error, it seems, is to be corrected.

The name appears in a Saxon Land Charter of the lands of Collingbourne Kingstone (reputed date 921) as Guthredesburg or Guthredesbeorh (*The Saxon Land Charters of Wiltshire*, by G. B. Grundy, M.A., D. Litt. *The Archaeological Journal*, March—December, 1919, p. 218, and note p. 219.) That the name belongs by right to the hill with its earthwork and not to the barrow meets Dr. Grundy's difficulty in the identification of the spot specified in the Charter, namely that the barrow lies outside the present boundaries of Collingbourne, and that the reading of this and other Charters "makes it almost certain that the reference is to a camp and not to a tumulus."

M. E. CUNNINGTON.

### **The use of Stone Balls or Mauls in working Stone Monuments.**

A great deal of extraordinarily interesting light is thrown on the method of working the stones of Stonehenge, and the use of the large sarsen mauls found there, in "*The Problem of the Obelisks from a study of the unfinished Obelisk at Aswan*," by R. Engelbach, 1923. Indeed the book should be studied by all who are interested in the primitive methods of working stone monuments. The author writes "all over the quarries at Aswan, and especially round the Obelisk, may be seen hundreds of balls—some whole and some broken—of a very tough greenish-black stone known as *dolerite*, which occurs naturally in some of the valleys in the eastern desert. It is a curious but incontestable fact that not only were the faces of monuments dressed by means of these balls—which has been long known—but that they were used for 'cutting' out large monuments from the rock. In other words, they are the tools of the quarrymen." The work of dressing the surface of monuments to a flat face "was done entirely by bruising with the balls of *dolerite* . . . whether these balls were used by hand, or shod in some way as rammers, is doubtful. It seems likely that they were so mounted, and worked by several men, as such blows were dealt that the balls were sometimes split in two—almost an impossibility by hand." Speaking of the excavation of the trench round the great

Obelisk he says " We are struck with the absence of any marks of wedges or chisels. The ancient chisels leave traces which are easily recognisable, but here we have the effect of a series of parallel, vertical 'cuts' just as if the rock had been extracted with a gigantic cheese-scoop. A further feature of the trench is that there are no corners—everything is rounded. The trench and pits were therefore not cut out, but rather bashed out. These balls measure from 5in. to 12in. in diameter, their weight averaging twelve pounds . . . a more economical or efficient tool can hardly be conceived . . . they were (probably) shod on rammers . . . This is further borne out by the fact that the wear on the balls is not even over the whole surface, but appears in patches, showing that they were used in one position until the bruising surface had become flat, and then changed to another position."

Precisely the same conditions are to be observed on the surface of the great mauls found by Dr. Gowland at Stonehenge, which, it will be remembered, he suggested were hafted in some way as rammers, and the parallel flutings still to be seen on a fallen upright at Stonehenge are exactly analogous to the similar flutings or scooped lines on the side of the great obelisk and of the trench surrounding it. There is clear evidence, indeed, in the same quarry, in the bed from which a smaller monument has been removed, that not only was the surface of the monument shaped, but that it was actually undercut and separated from the parent rock solely by the pounding action of these same dolerite balls. There is also in the chapters on the methods of transport and erection of the obelisks much that may possibly apply also to Stonehenge.

In the same connection Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., writes to me:—" In 1913 I picked up many small balls, mostly broken, at the Pyramids Temple. They were certainly used for dressing stone and were of a greenish coloured material."

ED. H. GODDARD.

**MS. Notebooks by F. A. Carrington, Q.C.** Five small quarto notebooks which belonged to the late F. A. Carrington, Q.C., a frequent contributor to the early volumes of the *Wilts Arch. Magazine*, have recently been given by Lt.-Col. S. T. Banning to the Society's Library. They contain a large number of MS. notes on Churches, registers, tithe and enclosure awards, and other matters of topographical and genealogical interest, chiefly concerned with Aldbourne, Ogbourne, Chiseldon, Broad Hinton, Wanborough, Avebury, Burbage, and Bedwyn. The principal items are:—Burbage, Church bells, registers, tithes; Ogbourne St. Andrew, Church, terriers, enclosure awards, and alterations of roads; Ogbourne St. George, tithe apportionment, manor and court rolls, &c.; Wanborough, tithe apportionment, deeds, Enclosure Act, water course award; Little Hinton, enclosure award, tithes; Aldbourne, tithes, extracts from registers, list of occupiers and owners, &c.; Broad Hinton, Church, monumental inscriptions, registers; Marlborough, notes, Civil War, great fire, William Houlbrook, extracts from Rymer's *Fœdera*, &c.; Chiseldon Church; Draycot Foliot annexed to Chiseldon; Avebury, terriers, tithe award; Great Bedwyn, notes on Church and history; abstract of contents of "The Wiltshire Rant"; notes on the Banning family; Wiltshire tokens; the Darrell Murder.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**Three MS. Note Books in the handwriting of the late Canon W. H. Jones**, purchased by Mr. Gregory, bookseller of Bath, from the library of Mrs. Alexander Mackay in 1924, were bought for the Society in June, 1924.

(1). 8vo. contains "Early Annals of the Episcopate in Wilts and Dorset by the Rev. W. H. Jones, 1871," with a large number of additional MS. notes on both the earlier and later Bishops. Four letters by Canon Jones to the *Salisbury Journal*, April and July, 1878, on "the Tombs of some of the early Bishops of Sarum in the Cathedral." Injunctions of Q. Eliz. to the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, A.D. 1558, from the *Salisbury Journal*, 1879. An ancient deed relating to the Foundations of the Cathedral at New Sarum (*Miscellanea et Statuta quoad Sarum*) belonging to the Rev. J. James, Rector of Avington, with full summary of its contents. Notes on Deans, Chapters, Canons, &c.

(2). 4to. A volume of the Forms of Queries issued by the Wilts Arch. Society for Parochial Histories, with a large number of MS. notes by Canon Jones on various parishes in Wilts entitled "Collections for Parochial Histories, Wilts, Possessions of Shaftesbury." Some twelve parishes are included.

(3). 4to. A similar volume to the last in which some 23 parishes have notes attached to them.

These two note books contain MS. information on Berwick St. Leonard, Sedgehill, Teffont Magna, Dinton, Tisbury, Hatch, Donhead St. Mary and St. Andrew, Charlton, E. Donhead, Liddington, Keevil, Beechingstoke, Asserton, Boyton, Bratton, Berwick St. James, Corton and Boyton, Charlton in Downton, Durnford, Imber, Landford, Langford, Maddington, S. Newton, Netheravon, Orcheston St. Mary, Sherrington, Standlinch, Stockton, Semley, Shrewton, Wishford, and Winterbourne Stoke.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**A Survey of Wanborough Manor, 1720.** Amongst the papers bequeathed to the Society by Mr. Arthur Schomberg is a small MS. folio paper book of 84 pages. The front page is headed:—

"A Booke of Surueygh of the Comon feildes of the Lordeshipp of Wanborough in Com. Wilts wherein is sett downe howe euery man lyeth in euerytickulerfur: & whatt they lyeth fo & alsoe whatt euerye ptickuler Cont. acordinge vnto Statute measure of the mañor of Sr. John Darel Bt. & first of the [*words erased*] feilde begineinge in the (—?) nexte the towne on the easte."

The book is carefully written in double column throughout, and is valuable as containing the names of the inhabitants of Wanborough and their holdings at this date.

**Great Somerford.** Mr. Arthur Schomberg also bequeathed two small 4to note books, containing copies or abstracts of wills and deeds concerning families and properties at Great Somerford and Kington St. Michael, the originals of which are in the possession of the Birthill family.

These were copied by the late Mrs. Light, of Chippenham, and left to Mr. Schomberg at her death.

ED. H. GODDARD.

**William Windover.** As details of the life and dwelling place of William Windover, merchant and benefactor of Salisbury, buried in St. Martin's Church, are rather obscure, these further notes may prove of value, and anyway are links in a chain of interesting coincidences.

After the discovery of the oil painting of William Windover in the attic of what is now 91, Brown Street, as reported in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxix., 502—504 (June, 1917), and the information gleaned from the deeds in possession of the owner of that house proving that it had been in the occupation of the Dennis family for years, and that a Dr. Thomas Dennis lived there from about 1790 to 1818 (his wife's name being Ann), it was noticed by Frances E. Baker (now Mrs. J. L. Lovibond) that a gentleman's ring, purchased in 1812 at a second-hand dealer's, had inscribed on it "Ann Dennis died Jan. 2th, 1912, aged 60 years," no doubt being the mourning ring of Dr. Dennis, in memory of his wife. If so, the ring had once more come to its original home.

In September, 1919, upon the inside of a wall of premises belonging to Mr. J. L. Lovibond in the Friary being uncovered, a stone was found with a partly obliterated inscription, as follows:—

"This Wale belong  
To William Wind . . . er  
Made at his Charge  
The Fryery Wale an  
take N . . . .  
Anno Dom 16 . . . ."

In August, 1921, while Mr. Lovibond was restoring the front portion of this same property which faces St. Ann's Street he found under two mantelpieces, being used as a support, and badly chipped, a carved flat stone evidently the upper part of another mantelpiece, and having carved on it two shields, respectively the top portions of the Dennis arms (*i.e.*, castle with two towers ppr, from each tower a banner floating gu.) and the merchant's mark of William Windover.

In an old map of Salisbury, *circa* 1740 (about one hundred years later than William Windover) this house is shown as still having a garden running back to the Friary, the above-mentioned wall being the outside boundary.

Upon reference to the overseers' list we find William Windover lived in St. Ann's Street, but no exact house is indicated.

The discoveries mentioned above point certainly to what is now 22, St. Ann's Street, having been built by the opulent merchant, William Windover, when he settled down in New Sarum and also to his wife having been a Dennis. The house is now known as Windover House.

The Dennis family originally came from Wicklow, Ireland. In the baptismal registers of St. Martin's no entries of baptisms of children of William Windover occur, so it may be concluded that he died without

issue, and this would account for his portrait being in possession of his kinspeople the Dennis family.

F. E. LOVIBOND.

**The Old Bath Road between Shepherd's Shore and Bowdon Hill.** Although only that portion of the Old Bath Road which lies upon Bagdon Hill beyond the Clay is within Bromham parish, this highway was of much interest to its inhabitants, and Sir Edward Bayntun, in Queen Elizabeth's days, as good policy, agreed for them to join with Heddington parish in the keeping up of the part called Hell Lake. Eventually, in King Charles the First's time, this led to a dispute, for Heddington parish endeavoured to throw the whole expense on Bromham by disclaiming Hell Lake. The Bromham weavers said the falling off in their trade was due to the bad road.

Next, in 1713, a Private Act of Parliament (12 Anne, Stat. 2, No. 2) was passed "for repairing the highway between Shepherds Shord and Horsley Upright Gate leading down Bagdon Hill in the County of Wilts and other ruinous parts of the highways thereunto adjacent." A petition for its repair says "the road from Shepherds Shord in the parish of Bishops Cannings to Horsley Upright Gate in the parish of Calne, leading down Bagdon Hill and through Sandy Lane in the parishes of Bromham and Heddington is part of the Great Road leading from London to the Cities of Bath and Bristol, and the highway in the parish of Bromham leading from Rowdeford to Horsley Upright Gate is part of the Great Road between Winchester, Andover, and Devizes and the said cities of Bath and Bristol, and they are so ruinous and out of repair that they are "dangerous to all passing that way." (In the Bromham Registers of 1655 there is an entry of the burial of a coachman killed in an accident here.) In 1728 a further Act was passed (2 Geo. II., cap. 12), for the more effectual repairing of the road down Bagdon Hill. In the evidence it is said "in the Winter Season Bagdon Hill is so bad that Coaches and Waggons cannot get up the same without some assistance, which is chargeable to the Owners and Drivers thereof." Again, in 1751 (25 Geo. II., cap. 5) another Act was passed to further this work, it being stated that during the sixteen years, 1735—1751, the toll receipts had decreased from £204 11s. 8d. to £78 9s. 6d.; there were "three or four miles of road leading over the Downs and two miles through Lanes, the soil whereof is a deep and washy sand." Further efforts were made in 1783 (23 Geo. III. cap. III.), the road was then "in many parts ruinous and cannot be effectually repaired," but all was unavailing, so many facts operated against the use of this road, which, after all, was merely a short cut between Shepherds' Shore and Bowdon Hill, and had no point of attraction like the meeting of many roads at Devizes, so finally when an Act was passed in 1790 (30 Geo. III., cap. 98), the old road was abandoned in favour of that through Rowdeford, which meanwhile had also been the subject of many Acts of Parliament from 1707 (5 Anne, cap. 26); 11 Geo. I., cap. 27 (1724); 18 Geo. II., cap. 14 (1745); 29 Geo. II., cap. 67 (1756); 24 Geo. III., cap. 65 (1784); then it was reported "the road from Rowdeford through the parish of Bromham is narrow, foundrous, incommodious and dangerous to travellers"; 30 Geo. III., cap. 98 (1790); 37 Geo. III., cap. 154

(1796); 52 Geo. III., cap. 93 (1812); and 1 Geo. IV. (1820) c. 69. Was it in improving this road that the Roman Villa was discovered about 1790? (*Journals of the House of Commons; Statutes at large.*) The records of Devizes Quarter Sessions no doubt contain further information regarding the roads in the 17th century. John Ogilby's "Britannia . . . 1675," the first real road guide, mentions the road to Bath by Sandy Lane, but only the branch points in the other main roads are shewn. The maps are in strip fashion, like a modern guide, shewing hills, rivers, etc.

W. A. WEBB.

### Four unrecorded Barrows in S. Wilts.

*Ansty.* About 60 yards S.W. of Barrow 3 (Goddard) and just W. of the western termination of the semi-circular ditch that bounds the "British Village" on the south, is a round barrow entirely covered by gorse. It has been somewhat damaged by rabbits on the south side.

*Ebbesbourne Wake.* (1) There is a much abraded round barrow in a stubble field 54 yards from the Ridgeway that runs along the high down land separating the vallies of the Nadder and Ebbles, and about 200 yards S.W. of the crossing of the Ridgeway by the old road leading from Sutton Mandeville to the west end of Ebbesbourne Wake. Its height is only 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. and its diameter approximately 40ft. This barrow has been identified by Mr. Crawford as being "Posse's Hlaewe," mentioned in the Saxon boundaries of the parish of Swallowcliffe. The oldest inhabitant of Ebbesbourne Wake states that when he ploughed this piece of ground sixty or seventy years ago this barrow was quite a conspicuous mound. The old name for this field was Beer Patch; possibly a corruption of Beorh Posse (A.S. Beorh=a barrow).

I opened this barrow in November, 1923. Trenches 15ft. long were dug down to the "hard" to form a square outside the estimated centre and then the middle portion was taken off in layers. We soon discovered that the barrow had previously been opened by the finding of large flints and ashes scattered about in the comparatively loose soil over the centre. We found a roughly-cut cist 1ft. wide and 10in. deep, with some ashes near its southern and western edges, and 2ft. to the south of it an irregular hole, which was probably made by the inexperienced treasure seeker who first opened the barrow. No fragments of bone or pottery were found.

(2) Due south of the last-mentioned barrow and 40 yards north-west of the branching of the road that leads from West End, Ebbesbourne Wake, to Swallowcliffe Down, is another unrecorded round barrow. It is partly covered by bushes and has been damaged by rabbits. The ditch is indistinct. The credit of finding this barrow is due to Mr. William Young, of Ebbesbourne Wake.

(3) The barrow that gives the name of Barrow Hill to the conspicuous knoll that rises to a height of 621ft. just south of the village of Ebbesbourne Wake, has hitherto been undiscovered. The older inhabitants of the village cannot remember having seen any "mound" there. The barrow, a round one, lies with its centre 25 yards east-by-north of the conical hill top, on



which now stands a small reservoir. It is much abraded and its ditch is indistinct. It is only when approached from the south that its outline can be seen on the skyline.

N. B.—All these barrows will be shown on the new O.S. maps.

R. C. C. CLAY.

**Wiltshire Genealogy.** Mr. Arthur Schomberg left the Society by his will all his MS. papers, and a number of printed books of reference bearing on heraldry and genealogy. The most important of the MSS. is a large collection of pedigrees, abstracts of wills, and notes on the genealogy and heraldry of some 200 families connected with Wiltshire, contained in two folio note books lettered "Wiltshire Collectanea, Genealogical."

**Objects recently given to the Museum.** The objects described below belonged to the late Mr. Richard Coward, formerly of Roundway, and have recently (1923) been given to the Society by his daughter, Miss Maria Coward. Mr. Coward, who was much interested in archaeological matters, obtained these things from time to time from flint diggers and others who found them in the course of their labours on the downs.

Fig. 1. Bronze awl, or rimer; the tang is of oblong section, the blade six-sided. Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Probably Roman. "Found near the other things" (*i.e.*, Figs. 3 and 5).

Fig. 2. Small bronze awl with nick at end of tang. Length 2in. "Found near the safety pin" (*i.e.*, Fig. 3).

Fig. 3. Bronze bow brooch, with T-shaped head forming a cover to the spring, which, with the pin, is made of a separate piece of metal from the bow; the spring has six coils on either side of the pin, and the loop of the spring is brought back behind the head and passed through a perforated projection on the bow provided for the purpose. The spring is further attached to the bow by means of a thin bronze pin or rivet that is run through the coils of the spring and through the strong loop on the under side of the T-shaped head. This loop is cast in one with the bow. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. 1st or early 2nd century A.D. "Found on Roundway Hill by Wm. Drew. I believe near the buildings."

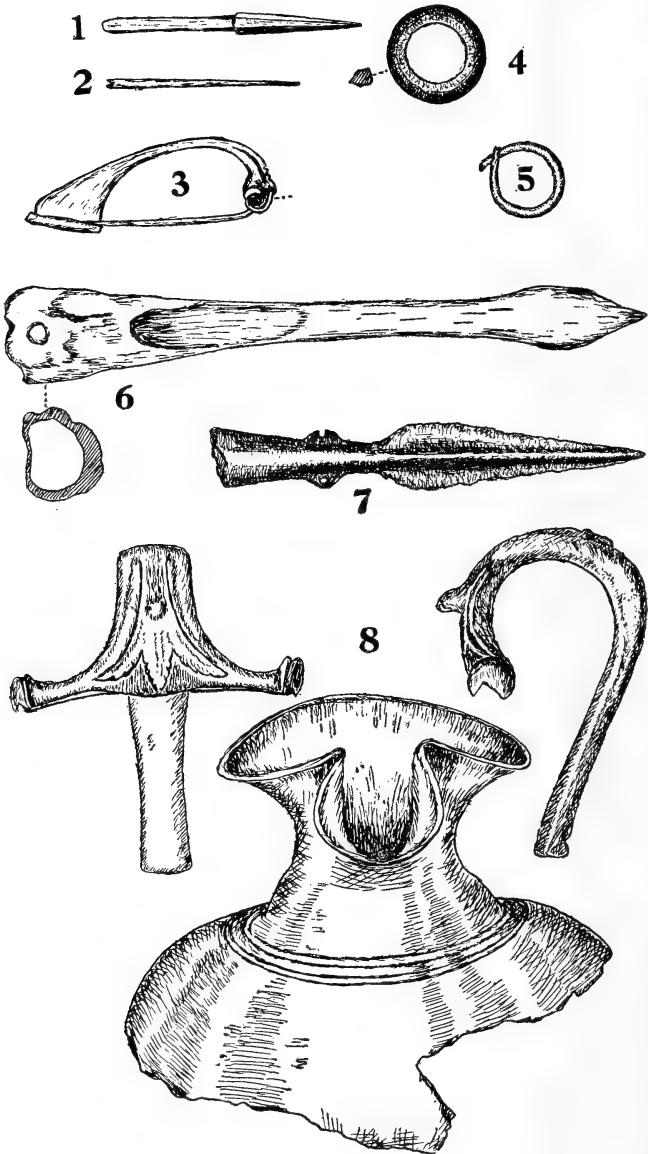
Fig. 4. Carefully made ring of Kimmeridge shale. "Found 1876, by Thomas Minety, in a barrow on Mr. Mark Sloper's down in Bishops Cannings, a little above Calstone. It was in an inverted earthen urn together with burnt bones and ashes. The urn fell to pieces."

Fig. 5. Bronze ring. "Found by Thomas Minety on Horton Down in digging flints, 1877."

Fig. 6. Bone spearhead (?). Nothing quite like this remarkable implement appears in the various books available for reference. One end of the bone has been left in its natural state to form a socket, and has rivet holes through both surfaces of the bone; the shaft has been pared away and shaped into a sharply pointed blade. Length  $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. "Found by Thomas Minety on Horton Down in digging flints, 1876."

Fig. 7. Bronze socketed spearhead, with two loops (one broken), and prominent midrib. Total length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., length of socket 2in. "Found by

Simon Minety on Hemp Knoll, Bishops Cannings, while digging stone, 1876."



Objects collected by Mr. Richard Coward, of Roundway, now in Devizes Museum.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fig. 8. Handle and upper part of a bronze jug; Length of handle  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., width of rim,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. On the inside of the trefoil lip to which the handle was attached is the maker's name stamp—ASPIIR (for ASPER). Mr. Reginald Smith, to whom the jug was sent, believes it to be of Italian make of late 1st or early 2nd century date. There are two similar jugs in the British Museum, one from Faversham, and the other from Bayford, near Sittingbourne (*Archæologia Cantiana*, XI., 27), assigned to about 200 A.D. on account of the Samian ware found with them. Mr. Smith adds that he is unable to find the maker's name in any of the lists available for reference. Another example, broken off at the shoulder almost exactly as our own example is, is illustrated in a paper by Mr. Thomas May "On some Early Roman Finds from Plesheybury, Essex, in the Public Museum, at Chelmsford," in *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, XIV., Pt. IV., New Series, p. 227, and is described as "The upper portion of a bronze ewer (*oenochoe*) the mouth of which is trefoil shaped and ornamented round the rim and at the junction of the neck and body with fine incised girth-grooves. The whole surface is beautifully patinated." It is attributed to the first half of the first century A.D., and another example found at Santon Downham, Suffolk, to about the same period.

Two iron knife blades, much rusted, and of doubtful age.

The objects described above had labels attached to them in Mr. Coward's own handwriting giving the particulars of their discovery as known to him; unfortunately the jug had no label, but Miss Coward states that she always understood that it had been dug up on Roundway Hill with coins. A letter to Mr. Coward, from the late James Brown, of Salisbury, dated 1878, contains a reference to the vessel with sketches for its proposed restoration, one sketch being indicated as "the form most likely selected to contain coins (if any were found in it)." It appears, therefore, that some previous mention of coins had been made in connection with the vessel.

[The illustrations are reduced from full size drawings by Mr. C. W. Pugh.]

M. E. CUNNINGTON.

**Unrecorded Bronze Implements in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.** Mr. R. S. Newall, F.S.A., writes on June 8th, 1924, enclosing the three outline drawings here figured. He had recently found Nos. 1 and 3 in a cupboard at the Blackmore Museum.

No. 1 is a very fine leaf-shaped dagger, with three large rivets and the semilunar mark of the handle at the butt. Parallel lines, as usual, follow the outline of the blade, but are somewhat indistinct. The outline is much that of the Winterbourne Stoke example in the Stourhead Collection at Devizes; Evans (1881), Fig. 302; *Catalogue of Stourhead Collection*, No. 21. The Winterbourne example, however, measures only  $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, whereas the Blackmore example is  $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and  $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide at the butt, and is second only in size amongst Wiltshire specimens to the large dagger from Bush Barrow, in Devizes Museum, which measures  $10\frac{5}{8}$ in. length. Mr. Newall says that in the box containing this dagger and the celt, together

with various other things, and many loose paper labels, there was no mention of the dagger, but "there was a loose label, 'King Barrow,'<sup>1</sup> lying on a very large hone, unlike any I have seen. The gum on the back had grains of similar earth to this stone, which was unwashed. The dagger is also unwashed and is covered in places with this same chalky earth. This is little evidence, still it may help. I think Job Edwards only had local objects. That is the only reason for saying the dagger is a Wiltshire one."

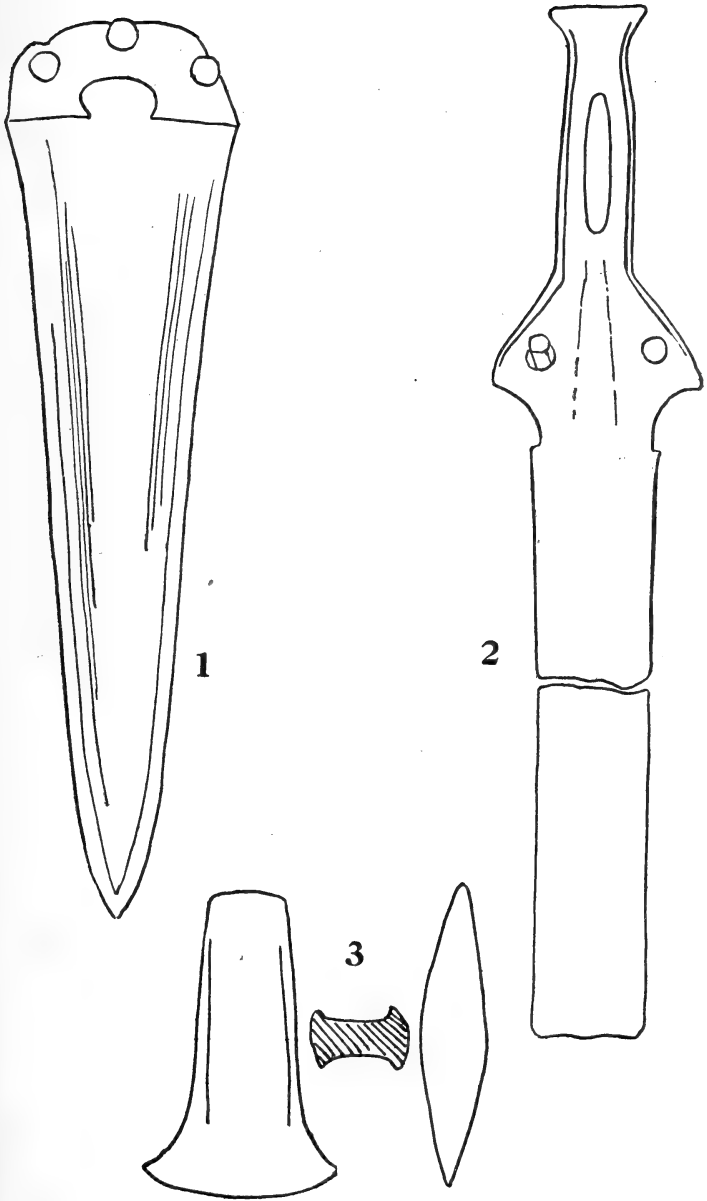
No. 2. A small flanged celt,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 2in. wide at the blade, which has the appearance of having been worn down by sharpening. This was found in the same box with the dagger described above. In the box was a loose label, "Celt found between Stonehenge and Virgo," which may, perhaps, refer to this specimen. Otherwise, nothing is known of it.

No. 3. Two fragments of a bronze sword in the Blackmore Museum. Mr. Newall notes that this sword was deposited in the museum by the late Mr. James Brown, and was entered in the catalogue as No. 34. It was subsequently withdrawn several years ago, but has now (1924) been presented to the museum by his daughter, Miss Brown. It still bore the old museum label. It was found on Cow Down Hill, Upton Scudamore. It is interesting as being only the second sword recorded from Wiltshire; the other was found in Figsbury Rings in 1704, and is now in the Ashmolean Museum. (*W.A.M.*, xxxvii., 129, No. 99.) The Upton Scudamore example has the hilt plate complete with two rivet holes at the base of the blade, with one rivet remaining. The blade appears to have been nearly straight sided and the two fragments measure  $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length, the expansion at the hilt measuring  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. If Evans' theory that the hilt of these swords bore the proportion of one-sixth to the total length (Evans [1881], p. 277) is correct, this sword when complete must have been about 27in. in length.

Mr. Newall also points out that there have been exhibited for many years in the Blackmore Museum two bronze palstaves, apparently found together at Stanton St. Bernard, both in bad condition, decayed, and with the edges of the blades in both cases broken off. They are not recorded in the list of bronze implements in *W.A.M.* xxxvii. One of these, which has lost both ends, seems to have been a palstave with a plain long slot. It measures now 4in. in length. The other was much like Evans (1881) Fig. 50, and had the vertical rib running down the middle of the semi-elliptical ornament below the stop. It has, however (unlike Evans' figure), a loop at the side. It is now  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Outline drawings of these palstaves have been sent by Mr. Newall for the Society's collection. ED. H. GODDARD.

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<sup>1</sup> In addition to the two groups of the Old and New "King Barrows" to the N.E. of Stonehenge, the Barrow on Coneybury Hill, half-way between West Amesbury and Luxenborough (Amesbury 23, Goddard) was known as "King Barrow." Stukeley says that a very large brass weapon as big as a poleaxe was found in this Barrow (*W.A.M.*, xxxviii., 167).



Bronze implements hitherto unrecorded, in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Two Disc Barrows on Haxton Down excavated March and April, 1924.** Excavations were made at three places on Haxton Down, in the parish of Fittleton, the soil and turf having been replaced at once. Ordnance 6in. Survey, Sheet XLVIII. N.W.

In the first a mound was opened and was found to be nothing more. The mound and soil below the original surface were full of fragments of typical Romano-British pottery, with a good many flakes and pot-boilers. The date, therefore, cannot be anterior to this period. There were also found a nail and a sandal clip. This mound is W. of Barrow 6 (Goddard's List), and a little way N.E. of the well on the Ordnance Map.

The second place opened was an unmarked disc, or ring, barrow,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a mile E. of Beach's Barn, and just W. of Barrow 9 (Goddard's List). The cist or grave lay roughly east and west, and was about 3ft. 6in. long by 2ft. 6in. wide, and about 3ft. 6in. deep. The body, that of a woman aged about 30 to 35, had been buried with the head to the east on its left side, with the arms across the upper chest and the legs drawn up, that is to say, in a semi-contracted position. The bones had been curiously disturbed, the lower jaw, for instance, being under the arms, and the head of the left thigh bone nearly 9in. away from its socket in the pelvis, while there were practically no remains of hands and feet bones. This condition may be due, perhaps, to the action of rats or rabbits, or it is possible that the body was not buried till corruption was advanced, but, since the bones were unbroken, the disturbance, whatever the cause, must have taken place comparatively soon after the date of burial. The skull, which was perfect but for the front part of the nasal bone and one upper incisor, has been submitted to Sir Arthur Keith, who states that it is a good example of the "Beaker" people of the Mediterranean Littoral type. This people, though ignorant, apparently, of the use of metal other than gold, seem to have arrived in England approximately contemporaneously with the Bronze Age folk, roughly between 2000 and 1800 B.C. No objects of any sort were found with the body. The skull has been placed in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The third was a disc barrow, close to the second, conceivably the husband of the lady found. This barrow had been opened at some time, for, with the exception of the right hand bone of the collar bone and some few of the upper vertebræ, the bones of the upper part of the body had disappeared, and half the pelvis was nearly two feet from the other half. The legs, however, had not been touched, and showed that in this case the body had been laid on its right side with the legs drawn up, with the head to the north. Here, again, there were fewer foot and toe bones than there should have been, but the ankle bones were all perfect and in position. The bones were those of a remarkably powerful person, but were in a very fragile condition. These have been sent to Sir A. Keith. The cist was somewhat larger than that in the first barrow, about 4ft. 3in. long by 3ft. wide, but only about 3ft. deep, and the bottom of the cist had been hollowed somewhat to receive the body. Here, again, no objects of any sort were found with the bones. The excavators, Air Commodores Clark Hall and Masterman, R.A.F., Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, and myself, were indebted to the authorities of the Southern Command for permission to excavate.

Neither of these disc barrows are marked on the 6in. Survey. There is also an unmarked disc barrow between Barrow 6 (Goddard's List) and Barrows 7 and 8.  
P. FARRER.

WILTS OBITUARY.

**Canon Thomas Boughton Buchanan**, died June 28th, 1924, aged 90. Buried at Potterne. B. Nov. 21st, 1833, s. of Thomas Cox Buchanan, of St. Mary Crypt, Gloucester. Exeter Coll., Oxon., B.A. 1856, M.A. 1858. Deacon 1857; priest 1859 (Salisbury). Curate of Wilton, 1857—1858; Chaplain and Tutor to Lord Herbert of Lea, 1859—63; Rector of Wishford, 1863—71; Chaplain to Bishop of Salisbury, 1870—85; Vicar of Potterne, 1871—91; Rector of Poulshot, 1891—1905; Residentiary Canon of Salisbury, 1894—1915; Archdeacon of Wilts, 1874—1911. He remained a non-residentiary Canon until his death. During his incumbency at Wishford the Church was restored and the north aisle added; at Potterne the Church was restored at a cost of £3000 and the churchyard re-modelled and enclosed; at Poulshot the brick and timber Chapel-of-ease near the Rectory was built. After resigning the living of Poulshot in 1905 he lived at Salisbury, at first in the north Canonry, with its garden made famous by his predecessor, Chancellor Swayne, and after his resignation of the residentiary canonry, in a smaller house, No. 38, in the Close. He married a daughter of George Richmond, R.A., who in 1872 bought the Porch House, at Potterne, and elaborately restored it to its present condition. Mrs. Buchanan died in 1915. Four sons and two daughters survive: the Rev. S. J. Buchanan, the Rev. A. E. Buchanan, Mr. T. G. Buchanan, in the Bank of England, and Mr. Walter Buchanan, of Lincoln's Inn Fields; one of the daughters is the wife of the Rev. J. Whytehead. During his active life Archdeacon Buchanan took a large part in the Church life of the diocese, and as Archdeacon was widely known throughout the county, his kindly, genial, nature endearing him to many friends.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 3rd, 1924.

He was the author of the following:—

- A Charge delivered May 28th and 29th, 1877, at Devizes and Marlborough, at the Visitation.** Devizes. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 26.
- Ditto, June 5th and 6th, 1878.** . . . Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 22.
- Stones crying out for the Church. A Sermon preached in St. Peter's Church, Broad Hinton, Wilts, at its Re-opening after Restoration, on All Saints' Day, 1880.** (Reprinted from *The Church of England Pulpit*). Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 12.
- A Charge delivered June 7th and 9th, 1883.** . . . Devizes. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 23.

- Sacrilege: How God regards it . . . Church Defence Sunday.**  
**a Sermon preached in the Church of St. Mary, Potterne, by**  
 the Vicar. Devizes. 1885. 8vo, pp. 10.
- Practical Considerations of the present position of the Tithe**  
**Rent Charge and on our duty as to giving further reductions**  
**from it.** A Paper read at a Clerical Meeting, Nov. 9th, 1886. Marl-  
 borough. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 7.
- A Charge delivered June 10th and 12th, 1886 . . .** Devizes.  
 Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 22.
- Ditto. June 16th and 18th, 1887. . . .** Devizes. Pamphlet  
 8vo. pp. 23.
- Bringing Brethren to Jesus. A Sermon preached on the**  
**Eleventh Anniversary of the Opening of S. Andrew's Church,**  
**Melksham . . .** shortly following the death of the Rev.  
**Edward Lowry Barnwell, its Founder.** Devizes. 1887. Pamphlet,  
 8vo, pp. 8.
- A Charge delivered June 20th and 22nd, 1889 . . .** Devizes.  
 Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 20.
- Ditto delivered June 12th and 14th, 1890 . . .** Devizes.  
 Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 15.
- The Church and the Villages. A Charge delivered June 23rd**  
**and 25th, 1892 . . .** Devizes. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 20.
- The Education Bill. Case of the Village Schools against it.**  
**In three Letters . . .** Reprinted from "The Devizes and Wiltshire  
 Gazette." Devizes. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 11. [1906 ?]
- Words for Peace. From a Charge delivered . . . at Devizes**  
**and Marlborough. July, 1907.** [For private circulation only.]  
 Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 12.
- Charge delivered . . . July 1904.** *Devizes Gazette*, July 21st,  
 1904.
- Ditto . . . July 13th and 15th . . .** *Devizes Gazette*, July  
 20th, 1905.
- Ditto (his last charge).** *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 21st, 1910.

**John Farmer King**, died suddenly, June 14th, 1924. Buried  
 at Devizes Cemetery. Born at Devizes, s. of William King. Apprenticed  
 at Brown & May's North Wilts Foundry and remained there until the  
 foundry was closed in 1912, when he became a full-time agent of the Pearl  
 Assurance Company. He was first elected Town Councillor in 1907 as a  
 nominee of the Ratepayers' Association, and became the first "working  
 man" Mayor in 1920. He took a prominent part in several committees of  
 the Council. J.P. for the county, 1922. For thirty years he was associated  
 with the management of the Wiltshire Football Association, of which he  
 had been for some years vice-president. A Churchman, and in politics a  
 Liberal.

An appreciation of his services to football and a long obituary notice,  
*Wiltshire Gazette*, June 19th, 1924.



**William Henry Stanier**, died June 17th, 1924, aged 75. Buried at the Nonconformist Cemetery, Calne. Entering the service of the Great Western Railway at Wolverhampton as a clerk he rose to the important position of Superintendent of Stores to the line, from which he retired a few years ago. He lived at Swindon for many years, where he took a large part in the public life of the town, serving as Mayor in 1908 and 1909. He married, first, Miss Morse, of Swindon, by whom he leaves a grown-up family, and secondly, Susan Sophia, d. of Thomas Harris, of Calne, who survives him. Of late years he had lived at Calne, and since 1917 had sat regularly on the bench as J.P. for the county. He was an Alderman of the County Council, and an original member of the County Education Committee. It was in educational matters that his best work was done up to the end of his life. It was said of him that "he had devoted the whole of his life, more than his leisure, to the cause of education. Mr. Stanier's monument was to be found in the schools of Swindon." His death is a great loss to the County Committee.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire Times*, June 21st and July 3rd.

**Canon Edward Inman**, died May 17th, 1924, age 89. Oriel College, Oxon, B.A. 1857, M.A. 1861. Deacon, 1858; Priest, 1859 (Salisbury). Curate of Pewsey, 1858—60; Batheaston, 1860—63; Bremhill, 1864—69; Wilton, 1869—72; Rector of West Knoyle, 1872—82; Vicar of Gillingham with East and West Stour, Milton, Motcombe, and Enmore Green (Dors.), 1882—91; Potterne, 1891—99. Rural Dean of Potterne, 1892—1900. Preb. and Canon of Salisbury, 1889. He had of late years lived in retirement at Parkstone.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 22nd, 1924.

**Francis Reynolds Yonge Radcliffe**, died April 23rd, 1924, aged 72. Buried at Rockbourne (Hants). Eldest s. of John Alex. Radcliffe, solicitor, of Cobham, Surrey. B. Sept. 20th, 1851. Eton and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon, B.A. 1874, M.A. 1876. Fellow of All Souls, 1874. Called to Bar at the Inner Temple 1876, joined the Western Circuit, and practised in the Wilts Quarter Sessions Courts. K.C. in 1904. Recorder of Devizes, 1887—1904. Recorder of Portsmouth, 1904—1914. County Court Judge for Oxfordshire, 1914. He lived for many years at Woodford Manor, near Salisbury, until he removed to Headington Hill, Oxford. J.P. for Wilts, 1901, also for Berks, Oxon, Northants, and Warwickshire. He married, 1881, Helen, d. of Edward Harbord Lushington, and leaves two sons and three daughters:—J. E. Y. Radcliffe, a barrister on the Western Circuit; G. R. Y. Radcliffe, also a member of the Western Circuit, and Tutor and Senior Bursar of New Coll., Oxon; one of his daughters is wife of the Rev. K. E. Kirk, Fellow and Chaplain of Trin. Coll., Oxon.

He was the author of:—

**The New Politicus.**

**An edition of Archbold's "Quarter Sessions."**

**Cases Illustrative of the Law of Torts.**

Obit. notices, *Times*; *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 24th and May 1st, 1924.

**Gen. Sir John Hart Dunne, K.C.B.**, died April 20th, 1924, aged 89. Buried at Sidmouth. S. of John Dunne, of Cartron, Co. Roscommon. B. Dec., 1835, educated privately. Joined the 62nd Regt., (now the 1st Wilts,) at the age of 17 in 1852. Served in the Crimea in 1854 with the 21st Royal Scots, or North British Fusiliers, and at his death was one of the two veterans who still wore the Balaclava clasp. He was present at the Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, the siege of Sevastopol, and the attack on the Sedan, and received the medal with four clasps, the Fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh and the Turkish Medal. In 1856 he transferred to the 99th Regt., which became the 2nd Wilts, and with it served in the North China Campaign in 1860, and hoisted the Union Jack at the capture of the Taku Forts. He became Captain at 19½ and Lt.-Col. at 29 in 1865, Major-General 1881, and commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot in 1885, and the troops in the Thames District from 1889 to 1890. He was promoted General 1893 and appointed Lieutenant of the Tower 1894. He became Colonel of the Wiltshire Regiment 1898, and retired after fifty years' service in 1902. He became K.C.B. in 1906. He married, 1870, Julia, d. of W. R. Chapman, of Whitby, who survives him. He remained to the end of his life in the closest touch with the Wiltshire Regiment, of which he was Colonel, especially during the years of the War, as his many letters to the *Wiltshire Gazette* and his active organisation of Tobacco Fund showed; and on the occasion of his golden wedding, in April, 1920, the officers presented him with a gold cup, as an expression of their esteem and regard.

He was the author of **From Calcutta to Peking**, published 1861.

Obit. notice, with two portraits, *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 24th, 1924.

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## WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views, in any way connected with the county, to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

**The Stones of Stonehenge. A full description of the Structure and of its outworks. Illustrated by numerous photographs, diagrams, and plans to scale. By E. Herbert Stone, F.S.A.** London. Robert Scott, Roxburghe House, Paternoster Row, E.C.

4to, pp. xv. + 150. Thirty-six plates. Price 21s. This is a handsome and attractive book with good print, paper, and margins, a nice cover, and a large number of illustrations, many of them photographs of details not elsewhere illustrated, and others of plans and diagrams drawn by the author himself with extreme care and accuracy. The letterpress of the work is to a considerable extent an embodiment of papers by the author which have already appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, the *Nineteenth Century Magazine*, *Nature*, and *Man*, during the years 1922 and 1923. These papers were noticed as they appeared in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xlii., pp. 88—91, 266, 267, and 520, and there is no need to repeat what has been already said. Mr. Stone gives a very exact description of the structure as it exists, he notices that the best flat faces of the stones of the *outer* circle are placed on the inside, that the stones of the outer circle have a batter of from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. to 6 in. in their total height, and also an "entasis" which adds to the effect. Of the short stone, No. 11, on the S. side, he notes that it has evidently been broken off at the top, but thinks that its small size means that suitable material had become scarce when the building reached this point. Of the lintels he notes that the part of the lower surface between the uprights is generally at a lower level than the seatings on the uprights, owing to the *upper* surfaces of the stones being dressed away to bring the tops of the lintels level all round. The outer face of each lintel is dressed to an arc of a circle, as are also the lintels of the trilithons. Reckoning by the average distances between the existing blue stones of the inner circle he believes, following Hoare and Stukeley, that the number of stones was forty, and not thirty, as some other writers have supposed. He notes that Petrie's and Lockyer's estimates of the distance between the uprights of the great trilithon—an important point—differ from each other, and do not agree with the known distance apart of the tenons, as proved by the holes in the lintel.

As to the supposed blue stone lintel, he believes that there is no evidence of a blue stone trilithon or trilithons, and that the stone is a fallen blue stone upright, and the cup-shaped cavities were formed in it for some purpose subsequent to its fall. The number of blue stones in the "Horse-shoe" he puts at 19 (against the 13, 15, and 17 of some other writers). As to the altar stone, he is emphatic in asserting that it never stood upright.

The determination of the age of the structure from astronomical considerations—Sir Norman Lockyer's theory—for which Mr. Stone is a protagonist, is of course set forth very fully. He will not allow that Stonehenge is a "stone circle," or has anything to do with one, or has anything sepulchral about it. The barrows are numerous around it simply because it was the centre of a dense population. He allows, however, that the *first* Stonehenge was probably a primitive circle of unhewn blue stones, which stood in the "Aubrey Holes," and that this was dismantled and the stones dressed and erected in their present positions in the new structure.

There are chapters on the origin of the blue stones, giving Dr. Thomas's recent pronouncements, and on the nature of the sarsens, and the methods of shaping and transporting them. He comes, however, to the curious conclusion that the sarsens came from a very limited deposit on the Plain itself, which gave out before the structure was complete, and that this deposit was composed of tabular sarsens and not of the irregular boulders which

form the majority of the stones at Lockeridge and elsewhere at N. Wilts now. There is really no evidence whatever to support this conclusion. Tabular sarsens do occur in N. Wilts, but they were always probably scarcer than the nodular variety and naturally have always been the first to be attacked by the stone breakers because they are so much easier to split up and therefore are not largely in evidence in the sarsen districts now. With regard to the working down of the surfaces of the sarsens by the stone mauls and mullers found during the excavations, the author very appositely quotes the evidence quite recently published, that the great obelisks of Egypt were not merely worked on the surface but were actually cut out from the rock by the use of precisely similar stone balls. It was the smaller stone balls, too, and not pointed flints, which probably produced the tooling or pitting of the surface to be seen still on the under side of the lintels and the flakes from the buried base of the "leaning stone." The chapter on the mode of erection has been already printed in the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xlii., 442. Of the Slaughter Stone he regards it as proved that it once stood upright, and probably fell between the times of Aubrey and Stukeley, as the latter mentions it as fallen. An *incorrect* report of what was said by W. Cunnington, F.G.S., in 1880 makes him assert that his grandfather, W. Cunnington, F.S.A., *remembered* this stone standing upright. Mr. Stone corrects this. Col. Hawley has shown that it was intentionally buried, and found a large hole 6½ft. deep, in which a large stone had stood, about 8½ft. away from the Slaughter Stone; this may have once held that stone itself, or there may have been a pair of stones, of which the other has entirely disappeared. The line of "plug and feather holes" across the corner of the stone is, says Mr. Stone, obviously modern. He suggests that possibly the Slaughter Stone and its fellow (if it had one) may be the originals of the great stones shown by Inigo Jones and Aubrey as standing at the avenue entrance.

Of the Hele Stone, over which the sun is supposed to rise on Midsummer Day, over which, indeed, from *some points* of view it does rise, Mr. Stone notes that viewed from a point on the axis just behind the great trilithon the Midsummer sun has never risen over the peak of the Hele Stone yet, and will not do so till 3260 A.D. That at least is certain, and the Hele Stone remains a mystery. On the other hand, Mr. Stone has once for all exploded the legend of the great sarsen in the river Avon about a quarter of a mile below Watergate House, dropped by the Devil on his way with a bundle of stones for Stonehenge. This stone has been spoken of "as evidently intended to form one of the trilithons," as "a particularly fine stone," which was said to be immovable, even when forty oxen were harnessed to it. This stone is generally under water and difficult to find; Mr. Stone, however, found it with the help of a boat, and by wading up to his waist, and gives a drawing of it. It measures about 2ft. 9in. across by 2ft. 6in. in height, and is an irregular square with rounded corners. On its upper surface it has a sunk socket 12½in. square, and near it a ring of ½in. iron fastened to a staple. Mr. Stone says "the stone can be easily moved with a crowbar." The names Bulford and Watergate suggest some means of crossing the river at this spot, and this stone, which is apparently not now

in its original position, may be the base of a cross marking the ford, or possibly the foundation of a post for some wooden structure, a bridge or some other means of crossing the river.

One other point Mr. Stone sets himself to clear up, the dates of the fall of the central trilithon and other stones. The fall of the trilithon is generally attributed to the digging of the Duke of Buckingham in 1620, as related by Aubrey. Inigo Jones, however, working at Stonehenge in 1621, found the central trilithon as it is now, and says nothing of its recent fall, and Mr. Stone reproduces a pen drawing in a Dutch MS. in the British Museum, of 1574, and a print from Camden's *Britannia* (1789), copied from an older print of 1575, signed with the initials R.F., both of which show a stone *leaning the wrong way*, which he maintains is the lately "leaning stone" wrongly drawn, and that, therefore, as A. L. Lewis asserted, the great trilithon fell before 1574.

This book is the result of a vast deal of careful work and accurate observation, and though those who do not already accept Sir Norman Locker's astronomical theories will probably rise from its perusal with minds still unconverted, and may disagree with the author on other minor points, everybody will be glad to have a work in which the facts are stated so clearly, and so many side-lights are thrown on points not elsewhere illuminated.

**"Stonehenge. Ten Illustrations. Price Sixpence.**

Sold by W. H. Smith & Sons, Strand House, London, W.C. 2. Printed by B. Lansdown & Sons, Trowbridge."

Pamphlet, 7½ in. × 5 in. pp. 24. Illustrations:—"Stonehenge from an old engraving," "Before the stones were straightened," "As it now is," "From the air showing the Aubrey holes," "Sarsen Stones or Grey Wethers in a valley of the Downs," "A straightened Trilithon and lintel," "Lowering a lintel," "Turning a lintel on its side," "Some of the stones at Avebury."

This is a useful sixpennyworth, the illustrations are from good photographs, the information given is concise and up-to-date, the discoveries of the Aubrey holes and of the branch of the avenue to W. Amesbury are mentioned. It seems hardly worth while to have printed the extract from Lord Eversley's letter however. The statement that the income in 1923 from fees and sale of guide books was £1196 is welcome news, as it means, or should mean, that further necessary work may be undertaken in the near future.

**Stonehenge, Past and Present.** The "Borough" guides (new series). E. J. Burrow, Cheltenham [1924]. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 36. Price 6d. Illustrations:—"Stonehenge looking N.N.E.," "Diagrammatic Plan," "Stonehenge from the air during the investigation of the Aubrey holes," "Stonehenge as it is supposed to have been," "Map of Stonehenge and its surroundings," "Hill ranges converging on Stonehenge, and Routes by which some of the stones may have been brought to the spot."

This little guide book has a good deal of very up-to-date information,

such, for instance, as the map of the neighbourhood showing the recently discovered course of the avenue, the huts and abandoned aerodromes, the chief barrows, &c., and the other plan showing the possible routes on sea and land by which the blue stones may have been brought from the Prescelly Mountains. Both these plans are exceedingly useful and are not to be found in other guide books. In the section devoted to "Present Day Theories," Sir Norman Lockyer's astronomical theory is regarded as by no means proved "but we may still reasonably consider that Stonehenge was a temple in the ritual of which sunrise on June 21st played a part, and that the avenue was both a sacred way and was directed to the sunrise."

A section deals with Stonehenge in modern literature; then we have Mr. Hippisley Cox's theory that Avebury is the centre of the "Green Roads" of England and of the hill system of all southern Britain. In the section on the probable route of the stones from Prescelly, a new suggestion is made, that the stones were brought straight from Prescelly to the mouth of the Taff river, then embarked, and brought perhaps to Glastonbury, and thence by the Mendip ridgeway to Stonehenge, a distance of less than 150 miles all told.

This is an ambitious little guide, and on the whole more up-to-date than any other. It is a pity that on page 6 some of the blue stones are said to be "only obtainable on the continent" whereas later on they are rightly said to have come from Prescelly. Again the deer horn picks found were not of reindeer but of red deer antlers.

**Thomas Bennet, LL.D.**, Chancellor of the Diocese, and Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral, popularly called "The Fasting Man" (1558). A Lecture delivered in Salisbury Cathedral on Friday, May 2nd, 1924, by Canon Fletcher. F. G. Longman, Printer, Dorchester [1924].

Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 27. Price 1s. Frontispiece, a copy of an engraving by Jacob Schnebbelie, 1791, of the painting over the tomb of Precentor Bennet. Canon Fletcher discusses the difficulty of the date on Thomas Bennet's tomb being 1554, whilst the date of his death is given in *Fasti Eccl. Sarisb.* as 1558. He proves that the Precentor Bennett and Chancellor Bennet were the same man, that he died in 1558, but that the existing tomb was prepared before his death. This tomb on the S. side of the N. choir aisle of Salisbury Cathedral is one of the two containing the "Cadavers," or emaciated figures, popularly known as "The Fasting Men," a form of memorial not uncommon between 1430 and 1560. There was formerly a painted panel on the back of the tomb with an inscription, and a kneeling figure, of which the frontispiece shows the remains, though a water colour sketch in Devizes Museum, probably done for Hoare, gives a good deal more detail as remaining *cir.* 1800. Thomas Bennet was descended from John Bennet, Sheriff of Wilts in 1267. He was the second son of John Bennet, of Norton Bavant, by his wife, Agnes Forwarde. He is said to have taken the degree of B.C.L. at Oxford, 1505, and that of B.D. 1525; Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral, 1520, and Chancellor and Vicar-General of London in the same year. In 1524 he was one of the commissioners to collect the subsidy in the County of Berks. J.P. for Wilts, 1525. "He is

described in various documents from July, 1524, onwards, as being secretary, chaplain, auditor, and audiencer to Cardinal Wolsey, and a member of his suite." A number of extracts from State Papers of his letters to Wolsey in these capacities, and as one of the judges in Wolsey's proceedings against heretics are given. He fell into disgrace for a time on the fall of his master, Wolsey, but apparently was pardoned in 1534, and on Jan. 25th, 1525, acted as proxy for Cardinal Lorenzo Campeggio when he was installed in his absence as Bishop of Salisbury. From 1525 to 1529 he was Vicar-General of the Diocese, and again from 1533—1536, when he became Precentor of the Cathedral, and apparently resided in the Close at Leadenhall in 1525, removing to "Bowles" Canonry, now No. 21 in the Close, in 1548. He held the stalls, first of Axford, and afterwards of Chisenbury and Chute, and was Rector of Fenny Sutton (Sutton Veny), 1534. Thomas Bennet, whose brass is in the vestry of Westbury Church, was his great nephew and godson. The Precentor's will is dated July 16th, 1558, but the date of his death on the tomb is 1554. Canon Fletcher suggests that as the tomb was prepared during his lifetime he may have had a serious illness at that date and thought he was dying and had the date cut on the tomb accordingly. Several cases of a similar antedating of the death are mentioned, one that of Bishop Salcot, or Capon, is also in Salisbury Cathedral. The Precentor in his will bequeathed a good milch cow for the use of the Cathedral choristers, and requests the "Maysters Residen" (Residentiary Canons) to permit the "Lease in the churchyard" to be used as a feeding place for the cow. An appendix by Chancellor Wordsworth containing a list of the Chancellors of the Diocese from 1284 to the present time completes a very careful and complete piece of biographical work.

**Woodlands Manor.** Wiltshire. The home of the Rev. F. Meyrick Jones. Two articles in *Country Life*, May 10th and 31st, 1924, pp. 732—738, 776—783. By the Rev. F. Meyrick Jones. Twenty admirable illustrations. "A corner of the Great Hall and one end of the Gallery"; "The Dais end of the Great Hall"; "The Chapel Room"; Ditto, "when it was a Cheese Room"; Ditto, "The richly sculptured Beam was brought from Newbury and fitted exactly"; "The Elizabethan Chimneypiece in the Chapel Room as it is to-day"; "The Book Room rescued from use as a Kitchen"; "The Elizabethan Chimneypiece in the Book Room"; "The Staircase Hall"; "Passage from Hall to Book Room"; "The Porch Room, with mediæval drawing of horse's head"; "The Southern Building containing the Hall"; "Hall Windows and Porch"; "From the S. East"; "The North Building and the back of the Hall"; "Entry to the Chapel, formerly attained by an outside stair"; "The Chapel Room on the first floor"; "The Hall Roof"; "Detail of one bay of the Hall Roof"; "A little piece of the Hall before restoration"; "The Great Hall."

Jane, d. of John Guphaye, or Guffhey, owner of Woodlands, married *cir.* 1380, Thomas Doddington, a Somerset man, the reputed builder of the existing house and chapel. In 1672 (Sir) Matthew Andrews, afterwards M.P. for Salisbury, bought it of Stephen Doddington. His son, Henry Andrews, sold it in 1753 to Richard Wootton, apothecary, of S. George, Hanover

Square, and Will Kay, of the same place, gentleman. They sold it in 1756 to Thomas Pitt, 1st Earl of Londonderry. Ridgeway Pitt dying without issue in 1765 bequeathed it to his sister, Lady Lucy Pitt, who married Pierce Meyrick, of Bodorgan, Anglesea, first at the age of 14 at the Fleet, and afterwards when she grew up. She died 1802, and Woodlands came to her daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1816, when the estate came by entail to her cousin, Owen Lewis Meyrick, Rector of Holsworthy. His son, Will. Meyrick, succeeded in 1819, and from him the estate descended to Meyrick Bankes, of Winstanley Hall, Wigan, who sold it to the Rev. F. Meyrick Jones in 1918. The work of restoration since that date is described in considerable detail, so that the many additions in the shape of the great carved beam in the chapel, the carved bosses in the roof, the old doors, hinges, and other old fittings collected from various sources and fitted to their present places in the house, are easily distinguished from the original belongings of the building. It is greatly to be wished that all restorers of old houses would give an equally careful account of their stewardship. The hall was divided into two stories, and a modern ceiling hid the fine open roof. The linen fold panels now forming the front of the gallery were found made into three doors in the house and were replaced in their old positions. The roof itself has a somewhat unusual feature in the cusped and carved wind braces. In the chapel the original exterior entrance has been opened and a small balcony added to replace the head of the stair which has disappeared. Inside this on the floor is a panel of 13th century tiles from Stavordale Priory. The Tudor exterior doorway to the room under the chapel has also been opened with a Hen. VIII. oak framework from elsewhere fixed outside it, and a portion of the plaster ceiling had to be replaced. On the east side of the house the poor late 18th century windows and door have been replaced by 16th and early 17th century windows and a James I. panelled outside door frame. On the south side Tudor stone windows brought from Chard have been put in on both floors.

**The Booke of the Constitutions of the Borough of Devizes (1628).** The chief contents of this finely written and illuminated Book recently given to the library of the Society at Devizes Museum, have been carefully transcribed by Mr. B. H. Cunnington, and printed in a succession of articles in the *Wiltshire Gazette* from Feb. 7th to May 15th, 1924. The names of the Mayor and Burgesses at the end of Elizabeth's reign, and an account of the illegal annexation of properties belonging to the town and their restoration, followed by the terms of a lease from Q. Elizabeth of the manor and borough to the Mayor and Burgesses forms the first instalment. Then follows a confirmation of the ordinances and statutes of the borough as granted by King James, ordinances for the election of Town Clerk, the Steward and Clerk of the Court of Record, the company of the Twelve or Common Council, and the Chamberlains with an account of their duties, orders for the removal of the Mayor or other officers for misbehaviour, orders for the days of assembly of the Mayor and Burgesses, for the attendance on the Mayor at the Court of Record and on fair and market days, an ordinance for the granting of leases of lands, for



the keeping of the Common Coffer, for ordering and disposing of orphans and their goods, for the election of weighers of wool, &c., for the payment of all reasonable payments and taxations, for standing in the fairs and markets, for preservation of the King's peace, ordinances concerning the setting in of corn, common brewers, innholders, &c., hides and tallow, against digging of sandpits and sawpits in the borough, for keeping the streets clean, for restraint of swine, for safe keeping of fire, the loss of Burgess Freedom, the levying of fines, the alteration of ordinances, the oaths to be taken by the various officials (Mayor, Town Clerk, Steward and Clerk of Court of Record, Burgesses, Chamberlains, Constables, Bailiffs, Sergeants at Mace, Aldermen, Waymen and Surveyors, Scavengers, Searchers of Flesh and Leather, Weighers of Wool, Aletaster, Bedell, and Attorney in the Court of Record), ordinances for the election of Mayor and the Bedell or Common Crier, and a Table of Benefactors to the Borough, temp. Eliz. & James I., set forth at length, complete the series. [A copy of these transcripts has been bound up separately and presented to the Museum Library.]

### **Through the Window. Paddington to Penzance.**

(Cornish Riviera Route.) 300 miles of English country as seen from the G.W.R. Trains. Issued by the Great Western Railway, Paddington Station, W. 2. [1924.] 8vo, stiff cover, pp. 127. Of the eight sections of this guide two—Marlborough Downs and Salisbury Plain, or Hungerford to Frome, pp. 33 to 48—deal with the Wiltshire part of the line, and include illustrations of the Marlborough Downs, Westbury White Horse, and Stonehenge, and nineteen small cuts. There are good sectional plans of the line, and the letterpress mentioning the various places it passes is quite adequate for the purpose for which it is designed.

**Amesbury, Old and New. Reminiscences and Reflections by John Soul.** Reprinted from the *Salisbury Times*, 1923. Pamphlet, 8in. × 4½in., pp. 16.

A very useful and well written little account of the changes in Amesbury since the middle of the 19th century, when the women went to work in the fields in leather "Bams," and "Lardy Busters" were to be bought in the shop, and the village altogether was very different from what it is now. The Bear, and the Chopping Knife Inns, the old Vicarage, where bones were dug up, showing that the churchyard formerly extended over its site, the old National and Infant Schools, and John Rose's Grammar School, the Round House and the Pound, the Market House, taken down in 1809, the Fairs on May 17th, June 22nd, Oct. 6th, and the first Wednesday after Dec. 13th, the "Chimes House," which kept in order the old Church Chimes playing "O worship the King" every three hours, the "Church Store," "Coldharbour," the sites of four water mills, and many other matters of local interest belonging to an age which has entirely passed away, are mentioned, and the sites of the buildings identified. The history of local Methodism is touched upon, and it is mentioned that it is proposed to build a museum in Amesbury to contain local objects of interest.

**Wulfhall and Great Bedwyn.** By J. Lee Osborn, in *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 29th, 1923. A readable article in which the tradition that the marriage of Hen. VIII. and Jane Seymour took place at Wulfhall is discussed and the various authorities on the matter quoted. The writer's conclusion is that it did not take place at Wulfhall, that the formal betrothal took place on May 20th, and the marriage in London on May 30th, and that between those dates Henry and Jane visited Wulfhall and the festivities in the barn took place.

**Dukes of Somerset.** A useful list of the fifteen Dukes of Somerset, with a few particulars about each, by J. Scanes, appears in *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 29th, 1923.

**Bratton Sheep in 1605.** A number of depositions of shepherds, labourers, and others, of Westbury and the neighbourhood, taken in 1605 in an enquiry as to the rights and customs of the Bratton farmers in bringing their sheep (numbering 400, or 660) down from the downs to water them in the valley, and pasturing them in Westbury Field, and Lyesfield and Brembridge, are printed at some length in *Wiltshire Times*, Jan. 12th, 1924.

**Chippenham and Melksham Forests.** The evidence given by a number of residents at an enquiry in 1614 as to the feeding of the King's deer in these forests is given in *Wiltshire Times*, Jan. 12th, 1924.

**Weavers' Riots at Melksham and Chippenham, 1738.** Several letters connected with the attack upon the house of Mr. Henry Coulthurst, clothier, of Melksham, are printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 29th, 1923.

**Southwick Court.** The evidence of old inhabitants as to one Sir Hugh "a morrowe masse priest who used to say morning masse or service (for high masse hee might not say) in the Chappell neare to the Manor house or Court of Southwick, and did them great pleasure and ease until hee ranne away, because he was found in a fault" and took sanctuary at North Bradley, a little "before the King (Hen. VIII.) went to Bullen" (Boulogne), is printed in *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 29th, 1923. The chapel is stated to have been "about fortie foote distant from the Moate which boundeth the . . . Court of Southwick." After this no other priest said masse in the Chapel.

**"Air Survey and Archæology. By O. G. S. Crawford.** Reprinted from *The Geographical Journal* for May, 1923." Pamphlet, royal 8vo. pp. 342—366, with folding map of the Celtic field system in central Hampshire as revealed by air photographs. This is a reprint of the lecture already noticed at some length in *W.A.M.* xlii., 393, 394, Dec., 1923. Of the eight air photographs reproduced, Battlesbury and Scratchbury Camps, and Saxon Lynchets, Middle Hill (Warminster) are admirable examples of the value of air photographs in detecting and depicting earthworks. There are also sketch maps of "Celtic Villages and Saxon Villages on Salisbury Plain," the former lying almost entirely on the

high ground away from the streams, the latter almost entirely close beside the rivers. As an example of the Saxon system which "lasted, without essential modifications, down to the end of the eighteenth century," he takes Calstone as a typical English village and instances two maps preserved at Bowood and dating between 1713 and 1732, which show the two open fields still cut up into long narrow strips, "grouped together in parcels of a furlong in length and breadth; these parcels all had names." "The strips each contained an acre or half-an-acre originally, and at Calstone several of the furlongs originally contained five acres." A valuable paper.

**Notes on Slaughterford.** By G. A. H. White. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 6th, 20th, and 27th, 1923. The manor which belonged to Monkton Farleigh Priory was at the dissolution granted to Sir Ed. Seymour, afterwards Protector and Duke of Somerset, and descended in the Somerset family to Charles, 6th Duke, "The Proud Duke," and his son Algernon, 7th Duke, who died Feb. 7th, 1749—50, without male issue, and the estate with the title of Earl of Egremont came to his nephew, Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. He died Aug. 21st, 1763, and was succeeded as Earl of Egremont by his eldest son, George O'Brien, Lord Cockermouth, who dying Nov. 11th, 1837, without issue, the estates descended to his nephew, Capt. George Wyndham, R.N., who sold 720 acres in Allington, 331 acres in Slaughterford, and Wickdown Farm, Liddington (743 acres), to Joseph Neeld, of Grittleton, in 1844. In 1848 Mr. Neeld further bought the manors of Allington and Slaughterford and other property there including two paper mills (Weavern's and Slaughterford). Sir John Neeld sold the Slaughterford and Biddestone properties to Lord Methuen in 1864, and in 1880 Lord Methuen sold it to the Poynder family, Lord Islington selling it again in 1918. The last Manor Court recorded was held in 1853.

Slaughterford was one of the chief centres of Quakerism in Wilts, and many marriages took place in the chapel in the woods south of Slaughterford Mills, which is now falling to ruin, and the Biddestone Church Register 1688—1764, has on the last leaf twelve names of persons "Buried at ye Quakers' Burying Place." An old house with mediæval features on the N.W. side of Biddestone Green, but in the Manor of Slaughterford, called "Workmans" is suggested as perhaps the "Court House of the Monks" at Slaughterford mentioned by Canon Jackson. Blankets were made at Biddestone in the early 19th century. The Lords of the Manor and the Stewards are given from 1711 to 1853 as well as a selection of entries in the Court books.

**The Man on the Hill.** By Anthony Wharton. T. Fisher Unwin. London. 1923. Cr. 8vo, pp. 316. The scene of this novel is laid at "Mayford," just under the Danish Camp on the edge of Salisbury Plain, apparently Bratton. Swindon, Melksham, Salisbury, Devizes, Bath, &c., appear undisguised, whilst Trowbridge, Westbury, and Erlestoke, are veiled in the thinnest disguise as "Crowbridge," "Westbridge," and "Kings Stoke." The chief characters are a "Crowbridge" solicitor, a "Mayford" foundry owner, and their respective wives, and the "Man on the Hill," who camps in a tent under the rampart of the "Danish Camp"—

but the scene might just as well have been laid anywhere else so far as real local colour is concerned. The plot is concerned with the outbreak of revolution throughout the country following on a general strike, and its Bolshevik results.

Noticed, *Wiltshire Times*, Oct. 13th, 1923. A description of "Mayford" appears in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 31st, 1924, as a sort of counterblast to the account of the place in the novel.

**Word of the Earth. By Anthony Richardson. 1923.** London. William Heinemann. Cr. 8vo, pp. ix. + 301.

The downs round Marlborough, Barbury, Martinsell, "The Clump," and Hackpen are the scene in which the seventeen chapters of "talk" (as the "contents" tell us) of this curious book, which is not a story or a novel, are laid. They are all called by their names, but Ogbourne St. George is, for some unknown reason called Wootton Fitz George. The features of the downland are personified and "talk."

Reviewed, *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 27th, 1924.

**Dugdale of Seend.** With original illustrations, edited by Arthur Schomberg. Devizes. G. Simpson & Co. 1924. 5s. 4to, sewn, pp. 24.

A pedigree in Vol. I. of *Wilts Notes and Queries*, followed by many Dugdale wills and other deeds, in subsequent volumes, are here collected, corrected, added to, and published (the last work he did just before his death) by Arthur Schomberg—with illustrations from pen drawings by G. E. Alexander, of Seend Head House; Coulston Church (two exterior views); Mill House, Seend Head; and the arms and crest of John Dugdale, of Clithero.

**The Rise and Growth of Nonconformity in West Wilts**, pp. 24 to 35 of "Souvenir of Historical and Missionary Pageant . . . Trowbridge. Aug. 1st, 1923." Pamphlet, post 8vo, pp. 48.

A short account of the origin and pedigree of the Baptist, Congregationalist, and Methodist Chapels in Trowbridge, Westbury, Bradford, Melksham, Holt, and Warminster. The Baptists trace their origin in a congregation meeting secretly in Witchpit Wood, on the Cutteridge Estate, Southwick. There is an illustration of Horningsham Chapel as "The Oldest Nonconformist Chapel in England." This statement continues to be made in spite of the claim of the Baptist Chapel at Eyethorne, Kent, to be its senior by sixteen years. (See *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxix., 421.)

**Devizes and District.** With the compliments of T. H. S. Ferris, Auctioneer, &c. [1924.] Pamphlet, oblong, 6½in. × 5½in., pp. 36.

Good illustrations of The Brittox; Southbroom from St. James' Church Tower; The Market Place; Drew's Pond; Cromwell's Camp; Hartmoor; Quaker's Walk; St. John's Church; The Canal; Big Lane; The Bear Hotel. The letterpress (11 pp.) is a good short description of the town, and its principal buildings, and attractions. A useful little booklet.

**Tales by an Old Malmesbury Commoner.** As told to Mr. A. Fraser by an old man born in 1779, some 50 years ago. The following stories are interesting and well told. The hanging on Stanton St. Quintin Common of the sailor, Bill Jacques, for the murder of his mate, Black Sambo. The apparition on Malmesbury Common of the Headless Horseman, a soldier of the Civil Wars who lost his head in a fight round Surrendal Manor. Dead Man's Oak, a tree formerly standing in the hedge bounding Charlton Park on the road from Malmesbury to Crudwell, which was left outside the park when the present wall was built, *cir.* 1770, so called because a man hanged himself on it, has left its name to Deadman's Bridge, Hill, and Copse, and two fields known as Upper and Lower Deadmans. The cross roads known as Five Lanes, was the spot where the lanes from Newnton, Crudwell, Hankerton, Charlton, and Malmesbury met, but when the park wall was built the Charlton and Hankerton Roads were joined together, the course of the old road to Charlton being still visible within the park. At this point Farmer Gosling, of Hankerton Field Farm was attacked by two highwaymen on his way home from market, but beat them off. Another excellent highwayman story is that of an unnamed young farmer, the foundation of whose fortune was laid by his being robbed of a new coat and a purse containing two or three guineas, and receiving the highwayman's old greasy coat in exchange, in the inside pocket of which he found a wallet containing nearly £100. Shortly afterwards he sold eight Black Gloucester heifers to the Duke of Beaufort, who was then forming a herd of Black Gloucesters at Badminton in order to preserve the breed. Other stories told by the landlord of the Three Cups Inn, follow in the second series.

*Wilts Gazette*, Dec. 20th, 1923; March 27th, 1924. *Wilts & Gloucestershire Standard*, Dec. 22nd, 1923; March 22nd, 1924.

**Holt. Messrs. Beaven's Leather and Glove Factory.** *The Leather World* in 1923 published an article on Messrs. Beaven's business, with illustrations, an abstract of which is given in *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 20th, 1924. James Beaven founded the business more than 200 years ago, and it has descended in the family to the present day. Formerly the wool was sent by wagon to the woollen mills of Yorkshire whilst the skins were dressed at Holt. This latter side of the business has much increased of late years, and now includes the manufacture of Chamois and Suede and other leathers for gloves, upholstery, ladies' bags, &c. Gloves have been made here for at least 150 years, until recently chiefly of the rougher and heavier varieties, but nowadays the higher classed gloves are made. About 100 men are employed in the leather dressing branch, and some 50 women in glove making at the factory, whilst several hundred women make gloves in their own homes.

**Sir Henry Knyvett**, d. 1598 (of Charlton). By Ven. Archdeacon Talbot, D.D. *Bristol Dio. Rev.*, Jan., 1923, pp. 10, 11. A useful biographical essay.

[**Stanton St. Quintin**] "**The Parish Book.**" By Basil H. A. Hankey. *Bristol Dio. Rev.*, Feb., 1923, p. 35. A useful notice of the MS. Book of Parish Notes started by Canon Bouverie as Rector in 1876. Many interesting notes on alterations in the Church from 1780 onwards, and also in the Rectory, where it is said that panelling from Purton Church pulpit and reading desk was inserted in one of the rooms. It is also noted that skeletons were found in the rectory garden under stone slabs during drainage operations.

**Bradford-on-Avon Saxon Church.** "A Relic of Early Christianity," by Rev. E. J. Matthews. Slight notes, with illustrations, of "The Bridge Chapel," "Saxon Church, exterior and interior," "Holy Trinity Church," and "The Tithe Barn." *The Sign*, Jan., 1924, pp. 134, 135.

**Sir Christopher Wren.** By Lucy Phillimore. A good short biographical note, with portraits, from prints of Chr. Wren, D.D., Dean of Windsor, Bp. Matthew Wren, and Sir Chr. Wren. *The Sign*, Feb., 1923, pp. 22, 23.

**Where Traditions Linger, being Rambles through Remote England.** By Allan Fea. London. Eveleigh Nash & Grayson, Limited, 1923. 8vo. pp. vii. + 308. 32 illusts. Wilts portion, pp. 84—114, 171—232.

This is a book of very sketchy recollections of places and buildings visited in towns from Middlesex through Berks and Hants into Wilts, Dorset, and Oxon. Three chapters, IV., VII., and VIII., "From Hants across S. Wilts," "S. & S.E. Wilts," "East Wilts into Berks," deal with Wiltshire, and there are illustrations of Salisbury Market Cross; The Fireplace at the Green Dragon Inn, Ivychurch; The Wardrobe House in Salisbury Close; Lake House; W. Amesbury; Countess Bridge and Lodge, Amesbury; Addison's Birthplace at Milston; Figheldean; Enford; Gt. Bedwyn, "Castle Cottage," Birthplace of Dr. Thos. Willis; Littlecote; and Upham House called King John's Hunting Lodge, Aldbourne. This last is the most valuable as a record, for it gives the front of the house and the forecourt and gazebos as they were before the work of re-building and restoration was undertaken. The principal places touched on are Salisbury with the Giant and Hob Nob in the Museum, and James II. at the Palace, Clarendon Park, the Green Dragon Inn at Alderbury, Bemerton, Wilton, Compton Chamberlayne with its relics and recollections of Col. John Penruddocke, Barford, Dinton, Teffont, Fonthill and Beckford, Berwick St. Leonard, East Knoyle, Berwick St. John, Alvediston, Norrington House, Broad Chalke and Aubrey, Bishopstone Church, Homington and George Stanley who lived under eight monarchs, Odstock, Longford and the Gorges family, Stratford-sub-Castle Church, Woodford, Heale, Lake, Durnford, Amesbury, Figheldean, Netheravon, Enford, Upavon, Manningford, Fyfield Manor, Savernake, Tottenham, Wolfhall, Gt. Bedwyn Church, Littlecote and the Darell Story, Chilton Foliat Church, Ramsbury Church and Manor, Aldbourne Church and Upper Upham.

**George Moberly, 1803—1885, Bishop of Salisbury.** An address by Archdeacon Bodington at the Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors in Salisbury Cathedral in Nov., 1923, is printed at length in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, January, 1924, pp. 7—11. A very full and careful analysis and appreciation of Bishop Moberly's position as a teacher and administrator, and of the permanent effects of his episcopate upon the Diocese of Sarum.

**The Lure of the Plain**, by Margaret K. Swayne Edwards, is a short article on the charms of Salisbury Plain, and more especially of Imber, as the typical village of the plain, in *Open Air*, for January, 1924, pp. 44—47, with three photos of Imber, one of Berwick St. James ("A Model Village of the Plain"), one labelled Great Wishford (which is really, it appears, Stapleford), and two others, "Beautiful with wheat" (the old Devizes Road), and the Bourne at Winterbourne Stoke.

**The Sarsen with the "Roman Bath" at Temple.** A short readable article, by S. E. Winbolt, "The Wiltshire Downs in January, Archæology, Mist, and a Compass," describes a walk over Hackpen from Winterbourne Bassett and down to Temple, giving a rather full and accurate description of the curious artificial "bath" in the big sarsen there, without throwing any further light on its date—Roman, Mediæval, or Modern? Here the walker was caught in the mist, and describes the sensations consequent thereon, whilst he was walking six miles to get to Avebury, only three miles away.

**Old Tobacco Pipes found at Warminster.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 20th, 1923, reprints from the *Warminster and Westbury Journal* an article by Mr. J. Scanes, on the recent unearthing of several hundred early 17th century tobacco pipes during excavations for a petrol tank at Mr. Tanswell's motor works at Hatch or Hatchet Corner, in the Market Place, Warminster. A careful examination of the spot has not revealed any traces of a factory. A great many pipes still remain buried. Mr. Scanes examined about one hundred of those found. He believes that they represent a trader's dead stock in trade, which had been a glut in consequence of legislation of 1643 and the Civil War. Of the hundred pipes examined seventy-nine had flattened heels, sixteen of them being plain, whilst the remaining sixty-two bear the impression of a gauntlet, the trade mark of Gauntlet, Pipe Maker, of Amesbury, whilst one has the letters E. L. Nineteen have short tips like modern Churchwarden's pipes.

**Neale Portraits.** Robert Neale (I.) came from Yeate to Corsham *cir.* 1700, and married Sarah Arnold, a cousin of Sir Will. Gibbons, Bart., Speaker of the Assembly in Barbadoes. Neale amassed a large fortune as a clothier. His son, Robert (II.) married Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Smith, of Shaw House, Melksham, twice M.P. for Wootton Bassett, 1741 and 1744. His eldest son, Robert Neale (III.), of Shaw House, J.P., D.L., left no male heirs. His elder daughter, Grace Elizabeth, Lady-in-Waiting to

Q. Charlotte, married, 1795, Admiral Sir Harry Burrard, who took the additional name and arms of Neale, though the property on the death of his wife without issue reverted to a younger branch of the Neales of Yeate. Portraits of James Neale, of Corsham, of Sarah, wife of Robert Neale, senior, of Corsham, of Robert Neale, senior, of Corsham, and of Robert Neale, junior, of Corsham, all by Will Jones, *cir.* 1726, and one by Thomas Worlidge, *cir.* 1757, of Robert Neale, junior, of Corsham, M.P., are given in "Notes on Two Mid-Eighteenth Century Portrait Painters: William Jones and Thomas Worlidge," by C. H. Collins Baber. *Connoisseur*, Jan., 1924, pp. 13—16.

**The Diary of Lady Anne Clifford, with an introductory note by V. Sackville West.** Will. Heinemann. Ltd. 1923. 7s. 6d. net.

The diarist was only daughter and heiress of George, third Earl of Cumberland. She was born 1590 and died 1676, surviving both her husbands, Richard Sackville, third Earl of Dorset, and Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. The diary begins in 1603, breaks off, and begins again 1616, continuing to the end of 1619. It is prefaced by a good biographical sketch of Lady Anne's career.

**Great Snowstorm of 1776.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 24th, 1924, has some account of the great snowstorm of Jan. 7th and 11th, 1776, the greatest since that of 1739-40. The coaches everywhere were days late, or altogether stopped. The Thames was frozen over. On the 11th, out of six Bath coaches due in London, only one arrived next day drawn by fourteen horses. The snow was 8ft. deep at Marlborough. Two wagons from Bristol passed through Bath drawn by twelve and seventeen horses respectively, but they had to be abandoned at Chippenham. The Marlborough and Beckhampton Inns were full to overflowing of snowed-up passengers. Near Marlborough an emergency track five miles long, of which half-a-mile was on the river, was made to reach the highway at Overton.

**Swindon, visit of their Majesties the King and Queen to, April 28th, 1924.** Authorised programme. Price Sixpence. Pamphlet, royal 8vo., pp. 15. This contains the official time table with short letterpress on the War Record, Victoria Hospital, the Borough, the Works, and development of the G.W.R. Mechanics Institution, Medical Fund Society; with portraits of the King and Queen; Alderman T. C. Newman, Mayor, and C. B. Collett, chief mechanical engineer; and good illustrations of the Town Hall, Cenotaph, entrance to Victoria Hospital, two views of the Works from the air, Dispensary G.W.R. Medical Fund Society, Mechanics' Institution, six plates of engines and carriages and interiors of the G.W.R. Polishing Shop, and Laundry, with a folding plan of the Works.

**Recollections of Village Life on Salisbury Plain.** By Rev. F. Raikes, Rector of Bishopstone. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 13. Price 1/-.



The author, who was Rector of Figcheldean from 1879 to 1895, jots down in these pages short notes and recollections of events at Netheravon and Figcheldean during the earlier years of his life there, including some quite good stories.

**Athelstan. A Pageant Play.** By M. L. Kerry and P. N. Maby. As performed by pupils of the County Secondary School, Malmesbury, for the Athelstan Millenary Celebrations, 1924. Malmesbury. Pamphlet 8vo., pp. 35. The scenes are laid at the Guest House of Malmesbury Abbey; a Camp near Salisbury; the Market Place, Kingston-on-Thames; a Camp near Brunanburgh; and Athelstan's Palace by King's Wall, Malmesbury.

**"Lacock and London."** Article in *Open Air* (magazine), vol. II., Feb., 1924. pp. 1-69. By C. H. With good illustrations of "the wide street of Lacock with the George Inn," "Lacock Abbey from the fish ponds," "Chimney and the Tower," "A Mediæval Shop by the Churchyard," "A Fourteenth Century House," "Doorway to the Old Angel," "Kitchen at the Old Angel," "Turnspit Wheel at the Old George," "Heraldic Helmet from the Church."

**The Medicotts of Potterne.** Memorial in the Church. A remarkable eulogy of a remarkable family, delivered by Lord Long of Wraxall, at the unveiling of the mural monument to Henry Edmondstone Medicott, his wife, their two sons, and daughter, is printed in full in *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 10th, 1924.

**Richard Jefferies.** By G. R. Stirling Taylor. *Nineteenth Century*, April and May, 1924.

**Letters of Stephen Reynolds, edited by Harold Wright.** Published by Leonard and Virginia Woolf at the Hogarth Press, Richmond, 1923. 8vo. pp. xxvi + 346. Eight portraits (four of Stephen Reynolds).

The letters are almost all from Sidmouth, dealing with his writings and fishermen and fisheries.

**The Life of William Hazlitt.** By P. P. Howe. London. Martin Secker, No. 5, John Street, Adelphi. [1922.] 8vo. pp. ix. + 476. 24/- net. Four portraits and death mask of Hazlitt, and portrait of Charles Lamb. Long review in *Spectator*, Oct. 21st, 1922.

**The Will of Robert Painter,** of S. Wraxall, March 7th, 1581, is printed in *Wiltshire Times*, May 3rd, 1923.

**Grey Wethers. A Romantic Novel.** By V. Sackville West. London: W. Heinemann, Ltd. [1923.]

Cr. 8vo., pp. 306. The scene is laid about 50 years ago at Kings Avon, which apparently is Avebury. The scouring of the White Horse, presumably that at Broad Hinton, is one of the chief incidents in the story. Marlborough and the Downs, and the Grey Wethers are much in evidence,

but otherwise there is not much genuine local colour. The speech and ways of thought of the people of Kings Avon are not those of N. Wilts either 50 years ago or now.

**The Wiltshire School of Cookery and Domestic Economy (at Trowbridge).** An article in the *Queen*, reprinted in *Wiltshire Times*, Oct. 20th, 1923, with three illustrations, describes the work done at this excellent "Training School for Mistresses and Maids." At present two large houses are occupied, one by girls in training for domestic service, the other by ladies who wish to take a course in domestic economy, under the principal, Miss Hay.

**Malmesbury Tales and Legends** are continued by Mr. A. Fraser in *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*, March 22nd, 1924. Tales told by Mr. Clark, landlord of the Three Cups Inn, and the story of Polly Hatton, afterwards wife of Will. Hickson, and Coleman, the Shoemaker, of Colerne, are included. Katifer Lane is named from the cloth pressing carried on there, and Blanchard's Green is the Green of the "Blanchers," or Whiteners.

**The Sheermen's Riots at Trowbridge, 1802.** The *Wiltshire Times*, Sept. 8th, gave illustrations of the implement used by the "Sheermen" in dressing the cloth (examples of which are to be seen in Devizes Museum) and of the tomb, in Trowbridge Churchyard, of Thomas Helliker, who was executed at Salisbury for being concerned in the burning of Littleton Mill, the property of Mr. Naish, on July 21st, 1802. It was proved afterwards that he was innocent. In the issue of Sept. 22nd, a number of letters copied from the Home Secretary's (Lord Pelham) Letter Book are printed in reference to the measures taken by the Government against the rioters.

**Cracks with Wiltshire Farmers.** Descriptions of Representative Farms, by "Cross Fleury," in *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 26th, May 3rd, 10th, and 17th, 1923. Bradenstoke Abbey (Mr. H. Lushington Storey), Horton House, near Devizes (Mr. Fred. Greader), and Bishops Cannings Manor Farm (Mr. A. J. Combes), are dealt with.

**Devizes, St. Mary's Church, Repair of the Roof.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 11th, 1923, has a report of the work already begun on the roof, which was found on the removal of the lead to be in a dangerous condition, and of the steps necessary to secure its safety, which are estimated to cost £2000, and an appeal for help towards this is appended. The work is in the hands of Mr. H. Brakspear, F.S.A.

**Beckhampton—Devizes Road.** Article by W. H. Johnson, "An April Week End," describes the snowing up of many motors on the road near Shepherd's Shore on April 1st, 1922, with two photographs of motors in the snow. *Country Life*, April 15th, 1922, pp. lviii.—lx.

## ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

**Museum.**

- Presented by MR. J. O. A. ARKELL: A collection of varieties of several species of *Helix* from Wilts, Dorset, &c. A specimen of the var. *Schmidtii* of the Small Copper Butterfly.
- Cinerary urn and flint knife from barrow at Potterne, placed in the Museum by permission of MR. W. SEYMOUR, through CAPT. and MRS. B. H. CUNNINGTON.

**Library.**

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- " " MR. O. G. S. CRAWFORD, F.S.A.: Two photos of drawing of River Avon above Amesbury, in flood, and in normal condition. Two photos of old maps of Manningford and Shaw Farm.
- " " MR. A. W. MARKS: Old deed, concerning Steeple Ashton.
- " " THE AUTHOR, CANON FLETCHER: "Thomas Bennet, LL.D., Chancellor of the Diocese and Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral." Pamphlet, 1924. Notes on the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, 2nd Edition, 1924. The Tree of Jesse, Sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral.
- " " CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON: A special reprint of the "Constitutions of Devizes," bound. Old map of Shaw Farm, Overton. Old map of Worton Estate. Old map of Lanes, &c., between Potterne and Worton.
- " " REV. E. H. GODDARD: Le Neve's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, continued, by T. D. Hardy. 1854. Three vols.
- Bequeathed by the late MR. A. SCHOMBERG: Dingley's History from Marble, two vols. Symonds, Diary. Wiltshire Fellows and Scholars of Winchester College. MS. Visitation of Wilts, 1623, with many MS. additions. The Genealogist's Guide to Printed Pedigrees by G. W. Marshall. Two editions. Rietstap's Armorial Général. The Visitation of London, 1633, 34, 35, by Sir H. and Sir R. St. George. 1880. Two vols. Visitations of Somerset, 1531 and 1575, with additional pedigrees, by F. W. Weaver. 1885. Visitation of Middlesex, 1663, by W. Ryley, and H. Dethick. 1887. London Marriage Licenses, 1521—1869, by Joseph Foster. 1887.

- Presented by MR. H. MESSENGER: Large photographs of the "Doom" at St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury, and the Cathedral copy of Magna Charta.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. G. A. H. WHITE: "Chippenham in Bygone Days." 1924.
- " " MR. J. J. SLADE: Eight Wilts Estate Sale Catalogues, pamphlets, &c.
- " " MR. W. R. SUDWEEKS: "The Bear Hotel, Devizes, and its History."
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. ALBANY F. MAJOR: "Ship Burials in Scandinavian lands and the beliefs that underlie them." Reprint from *Folk Lore*. 1924.
- " " REV S. FIRMAN: Old Map of Wilts Roads.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MISS M. K. SWAYNE EDWARDS: "Ready to Hand," article in *Open Air*. Two Wilts Photographs.
- " " MR. E. C. SEWELL: Photos of Roman Monument, Cirencester.
- " " F. STEVENS: Report of Salisbury Museum, 1923-4.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. E. H. STONE, F.S.A.: "The Stones of Stonehenge." 1924. "Archæologia," Vol. 73., Photograph of print.
- " " MR. R. S. NEWALL, F.S.A.: Drawings of Bronze Implements in Blackmore Museum.

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### Errata in Vol. xlii.

- p. 87, l. 3, for Giffard read Gifford.
- p. 73, l. 18 from bottom, for 1922 read 1921.
- p. 15, l. 13 from bottom, for Robert James read Robert Jenner.
- p. 77, l. 12 from bottom, for Arnold Foster read Arnold Forster.
- p. 273, l. 13 from bottom, for R. W. Bradford read B. W. Bradford.
- p. 413, l. 7 from bottom, before Old Town Hall read Chippenham.
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In answer to the appeal made in 1905 annual subscriptions varying from £2 to 5s. to the amount of about £30 a year for this purpose have been given since then by about sixty Members of the Society and the fund thus set on foot has enabled the Committee to add much to the efficiency of the Library and Museum.

It is very desirable that this fund should be raised to at least £50 a year in order that the General Fund of the Society may be released to a large extent from the cost of the Museum and set free for the other purposes of the Society.

Subscriptions of 5s. a year, or upwards, are asked for, and should be sent either to MR. D. OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, or REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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The Committee appeal to Members of the Society and others to secure any

## **Objects of Antiquity,**

AND

## **Natural History Specimens,**

found in the County of Wilts and to forward them to the Hon. Curator, MR. B. H. CUNNINGTON, Devizes;

**Whilst Old Deeds, Modern Pamphlets, Articles, Portraits, Illustrations from recent Magazines, or Papers bearing in any way on the County, and Sale Particulars of Wiltshire Properties, as well as local Parish Magazines,**

will be most gratefully received for the Library by the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon, Hon. Librarian.









