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THE  
WILTSHIRE  
Archæological & Natural History  
MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SOCIETY

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY A.D. 1853.

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

VOL. XLIV.

Nos. 147—151. DECEMBER, 1927—DECEMBER, 1929.



DEVIZES :

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

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DECEMBER, 1929.

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# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological & Natural History

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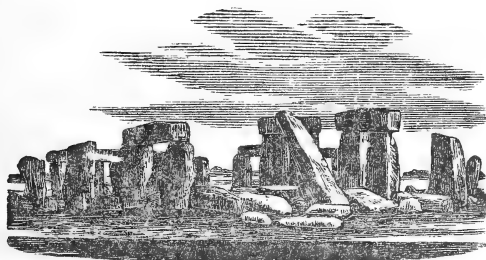
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A. D. 1853.

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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.]



DEVIZES :

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY C. H. WOODWARD  
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, STATION ROAD.

*Price 8s.*

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## Archæological & Natural History

### MAGAZINE.

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

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SOME 18th AND 19th CENTURY WILTSHIRE TOKENS,  
AND A STONEHENGE MEDAL IN THE SOCIETY'S  
MUSEUM AT DEVIZES.

By CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON, F.S.A., SCOT.<sup>1</sup>

The Society has recently had presented to it by Brigadier-General G. Ll. Palmer, C.B., a most interesting collection of 17th, 18th, and 19th century Wiltshire tradesmen's tokens, medals, &c. Of the 17th century tokens, many examples were not already in the Society's collection and have therefore added considerably to its interest and usefulness.

Of the 18th and 19th century tokens the Society had but a few examples and these were not on exhibition.

General Palmer's donation, however, has so greatly added to the number, and contains such excellent examples, that it is hoped shortly to have them on view.

A brief description of these later additions may be of interest and perhaps lead to other examples being given to the Society.

There are 20 "Corn tokens" issued by D. Arnot, proprietor of the Spa House, Holt. These tokens, made of copper, have no money value on them and are slightly smaller than a modern penny. With the exception of two they are all dated 1796. The two exceptions are numbers 5 and 14 which bear the dates 1795—96. The following is a descriptive list of these and some other tokens in the collection of the same period.

Corn tokens issued by D. Arnot, proprietor of the Spa House, Holt.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Obverse.</i>	<i>Reverse</i>
1	Head of King George III. to right with inscription "He feels his peoples wants and relieves them."	A three-masted sailing ship with inscription "Corn imported by Government, 1796."

<sup>1</sup> The Society is indebted to Capt. Cunnington for the cost of the plate illustrating this paper.

- |   |           |   |
|---|-----------|---|
| 2 | As above. | A plough and two harrows with the letter A beneath. Inscription—"Success to the cultivation of Waste Lands."  |
| 3 | Ditto     | A sheaf of corn with the letter A beneath. Inscription—"Relief against Monopoly."   |
| 4 | Ditto     | A pair of scales (empty). Inscription—"The sale of Corn by weight proposed 1796."   |
| 5 | Ditto     | A pair of scales with a loaf in one scale and three weights in the other, 3½ lbs. between the scales. Inscription—"1s. worth of Bread 1795—96. Good Lord deliver us." |
| 6 | Ditto     | A pair of scales with large loaf in one scale and three weights in the other, 6½ lbs. between the scales. Inscription—"Bread for 1s., April 1796. God be praised."    |

On fourteen other examples the obverse and reverse are various combinations of the reverses of numbers 1 to 6.

The next, though not strictly of Wiltshire origin, was issued by the same D. Arnot, and refers to the same subject.

"To the illustrious Duke of Beaufort, the friend of man, and his worthy tenants, who reduced the price of their wheat to 9s. per Bushel, A.D. 1795."

Round the edge of the token is stamped "BADMINTON TOKEN."

A beggar leaning on his staff with a basket on his arm and holding out his hat into which alms are falling from a hand. Inscription—"I was hungry and ye gave me meat."

The same D. Arnot also issued a number of tokens from the "Holt Spa House."

Some of these tokens state that the Holt Spa was discovered in 1688, and though the discovery was probably made then it appears probable that these medicinal waters were first brought into favour through the efforts of Lady Lisle and Rev. James Lewis in 1720. Mr. A. V. H. Beaven, of Holt, has kindly presented to the Museum a medallion in glass (slightly chipped) apparently part of a bottle, which has a coat of arms surmounted by a stag round which are the words "H Eyre Purv[eyor of] mineral waters to Her Majesty. Holt Mineral W[ate]rs.

The following is a description of the principal examples :—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Obverse.</i>	<i>Reverse.</i>
1	Figure of Fame blowing a long trumpet and holding two wreaths in its hands. Inscribed :—" Holt, Wiltshire Mineral Waters. Discovered 1688."	Head of King George III. to the right and inscribed " He feels his people's wants and relieves them."
2	A representation of a large house with 2 doors and 22 windows. Inscription—" Holt Spa House. Neat Lodgings. Holt Water. Sold by Jno. Griffiths, No. 27, St. Albans Street, London."	Ditto
3	Ditto.	In the centre :—" Sold at the Spa House, by D. Arnot, proprietor." Round the rim :—" & by Jno. Griffiths, No. 27, Albans Street, London."
4	As Number 1.	Ditto.
5	As Number 2.	To the illustrious Duke of Beaufort, &c. (see above).
6	As Number 2.	Scales with bread, &c. (See corn tokens, No. 6, above).
7	Representation of a house as No. 2, but inscribed "Spa House. Neat Lodgings." The letter B under Neat Lodgings and surmounted with "sold by Jno. Griffiths," &c., as No. 2.	Reverse as No. 1.

There are other examples that have slight variations from the above, such as milled or not milled edges.

## HOLT SPA TOKENS, SPA HOUSE, HOLT.

Some interesting particulars of this house are given in some back numbers of the Holt St. Katherine Parish Magazine, extracted from "an old book published in 1731 for John Roberts at the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane, entitled :—

"A Brief Account of the Holt Waters containing One hundred and twelve Eminent cures performed by the use of the famous Mineral Waters at Holt (near Bath) in Wiltshire. Being faithfully collected by Henry Eyre, Sworn Purveyor to Her Majesty for all Mineral Waters. To which

are added, Directions for Drinking the Holt Waters, and some experimental observations on the severall Wells." The dedication runs:—"To Edward Lisle, of Moyles Court, in the County of Southampton, Esq., Member of Parliament for the Borough of Marlborough, and Lord of the Manor of Holt, this collection of cures done by the Mineral Waters of Holt of which he is the Proprietor, is, with the utmost Respect, Inscribed, by his most obliged and most obedient Servant Henry Eyres,"

The book begins with an account of the many benefits derived from the use of the Mineral Waters and points out how "the discovery of such Healing Waters prolongs Life and restores Health which is sometimes better than Life, both to Rich and poor, Natives, Strangers, Neighbours and Travellers . . . I shall confine myself only to show what effect these Waters have on Human Constitutions, by which imperfect account it will appear what a blessing these waters are to the Publick by recovering them that have long been afflicted with most obstinate and almost desperate diseases."

An account of the discovery of the wells then follows, from which it appears that "an inhabitant sank a well near his house about eleven feet deep and found an abundant Spring. Anticipating a visit from some friends he brewed a barrel of ale with the water and boiled a leg of mutton as well. But when the meat came to be set on the table it appeared so discoloured and of such a sooty hue that he was almost ashamed to set it before his guests. However, no doubt being hungry they sat down and ate and drank plentifully and freely." We will not quote more of this incident except to add that "in a little time the mineral water began to exert its operation" and the whole party were decidedly unwell.

The foregoing occurred about 1690 and although Lady Lisle tried to get a doctor of Bath to take up with the enterprise nothing came of it.

About 1713 the well passed into the hands of a lady named Harding who had a daughter about five years old suffering from the "King's Evil," and finding all other means of cure ineffectual dosed the child with water from her well and ultimately cured her. This wonderful result led Mrs. Harding to publish the fact far and wide, and she ultimately built up a considerable trade. selling the water in bottles which were sent to Bristol, London, and other parts of the country. A long list of "Eminent Cures," many of which were attested by the Rev. John Lewis, who was Curate at Holt at the time, was published and the business continued to increase. There were some drawbacks occasionally and this was usually blamed to the fact "that the bottles used were not perfectly new and clean and though the utmost care be taken at the Wells yet sometimes a small straw will pass unperceived in a Bottle and when it does stink *the Stench is beyond Imagination.*" Later on the writer complains that "The mischief is, few people have Patience to wait a Cure. Distempers are fixed and interwoven with the Principles of Life." In course of time the water drinkers made great complaints "on occasion of the Foulness of the Water." The well apparently had not been cleared out for ten years, rival wells were sunk, and ill feeling sprang up between the different parties concerned. The popularity of the Holt Waters began to decline soon after 1730; but

whether due to keen competition or to "Stench beyond Imagination" history does not say.

I am indebted to Mr. A. V. H. Beaven, of The Retreat, Holt, for the loan of the magazines from which the foregoing is taken.

Amongst other copper tokens in this collection are the following:—

<i>Obverse.</i>	<i>Reverse.</i>
The Arms of the Town of Devizes in a Shield.	A Stag. Inscription 1. "Baster Devizes, Wilts, 1796."

Round the edge of one example is the following, very finely cut in the milled edge, "Payable in Anglecy, Liverpool, London," and round the unmilled edge of another is "Breeches and glove Manufactory."

<i>Obverse.</i>	<i>Reverse.</i>
E. Topley, Cheap Clothing and Drapery Establishment.	Commerce House, Silver Street, Warminster.

Bust of man to left bearing a wig. Inscription—"Payable at Salisbury."	J. O. M. In a three-quarter wreath and surrounded by "James Metcalf Bedal, Yorks."
--	--

Round the edge are the words "Skidmore, Holborn."

#### WILTSHIRE YEOMANRY.

<i>Obverse.</i>	<i>Reverse.</i>
Mounted officer galloping, carrying sword. Inscription—"Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 1794."	Three mounted men, two carrying their swords, and the third with unfurled flag. Inscription "Their Token, P. A. E. F." (Pro Aris et Focis).
Bust of man to left. "Payable at Salisbury."	"Mur <sup>d</sup> by the Factionous. Louis XVI. Jan. 21. M. Antoinette. Oct. 16, 1793."
A man hanging in chains from a gallows. Inscription—"E. CURTIS hung in chains near Sarum, March 14th, 1768." <sup>1</sup>	"For the Murder of Wolf Myers, Dec. 28, 1767."

EXTRACT FROM "THE SALISBURY JOURNAL," FEBRUARY 1ST, 1768.

"On Monday last, the 25th ult., the body of a person who had been most barbarously murdered, was found thrown into a pit on the road's side near Coombe, about two miles from this city, supposed to have been done at the beginning of the fall of snow, as the legs and thighs were still covered with it, and round the head lay several large flint stones; and not far from the place was found some little time before, the blade of a large knife, with

<sup>1</sup> The account of this murder has kindly been extracted from the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* by the editor of that paper.

which it is supposed one of the wounds in the body was given : the next day the Coroner's inquest sat on it and brought in their verdict wilful murder, by some person or persons unknown. On examining the body there appeared to be a large fracture in the skull, a deep and mortal stab in the lower part of the belly from the groin upwards, another in the right breast, several cuts in the right hand, and many bruises from head to foot.

Upon enquiry, he appears to be a travelling Jew, Woolfe by name, between thirty and forty years of age, who lodged on Sunday night, the 27th of last month, at the Running Horse in this city, where he also breakfasted the next morning, and went from thence about 9 o'clock with his box at his back, and enquired the way to Coombe.

The above discovery and particulars were no sooner publickly known, but it was presently concluded, that John Curtis (as he called himself) a sailor (who came into the town the very day, and a few hours after the Jew went out, and pretended he had been robbed and wounded on the Blandford road about two miles off, and was therefore had to our Infirmary, to be cured, as mentioned in this Journal of the 4th ult.) was the very man that committed the murder, and accordingly the Coroner immediately issued his warrant, and sent two persons with it to Gosport after him, where he was taken the same day on board the Achilles man of war, and carried before Edward Bedford, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the County of Hants, who committed him to the house of correction at Gosport, from whence he is to be moved this day to the county jail.

On searching his chest and bedding, a pedlar's box, with drawers in it, and pedlary wares of various sorts, such as the Jews commonly carry, were found in his possession, which he said he dealt in, but could give no good account how he came by them ; they also found upon him, a very remarkable circumstance of his guilt, a printed handbill of "Jacob Cohen, at the sign of the Thistle and Crown, in the market-place Froom, Somerset, sells all sorts of silver ware, &c., &c.," one of the very same sort in all respects being found in the pocket of the man that was murdered.

Among his letters was also found a letter from a girl at Plymouth, wherein she wonders "he pretended to be robbed of so much money, when he said he only had three guineas when he left Plymouth." ; there was also another letter in his chest, supposed to be of his own writing, directed to Mr. Edward Bedford, of Gosport, to advise him to sue the county for the money he therein said he had been robbed of. From the above, and many other circumstances needless to mention, there is great reason to believe him guilty of what is laid to his charge. He said his name was John Curtis, and that he was born in Jersey, but 'tis supposed he is a Portugeze, and that his name is Courtine."

EXTRACT FROM "THE SALISBURY JOURNAL," MARCH 14TH, 1768.

"At our assizes, which ended on Thursday last, John Curtis, for murdering the Jew (the particulars of which were mentioned in our Journal of the 1st of February) . . . were all capitally convicted and received sentence of death."

"John Curtis will be executed this morning, and afterwards hung in



irons, on a gibbet which is erected for that purpose, near the spot where he committed the murder, which is on the road-side, about a quarter of a mile on this side Coombe turn-pike gate."

EXTRACT FROM "THE SALISBURY JOURNAL," MARCH 21ST, 1768.

"On Monday last John Curtis was executed for murder pursuant to his sentence, as mentioned in our last, and afterwards hung in chains near the place where he had committed the fact. He was carried round the pit into which he threw the body, and asked if he remembered the place, to which he said no, though ardently pressed to confess the crime for which he was instantly going to suffer, denied it to the last, and just before he was drawn up delivered the following paper to an acquaintance that stood by him under the gibbet.

The last dying words of me John Curtis.

I recommend my soul to God, in hopes of pardon and forgiveness for all my sins; as for the crime I am going to die for, I am not guilty, and as I am wronged in this world, I rely upon the mercy of God Almighty to reward me in the next. God Almighty keep everyone from false swearing, and forgive them all as I do, and die in charity with all men.

John Curtis, 27 years of age. March 14th, 1768."

Three tokens were issued by the Staverton Mills, at Holt, viz. :—

STAVERTON HALF-CROWN.

*Obverse.*

*Reverse.*

View of Mills over a River with a clock tower on the centre mill. "Staverton Factory, near Bradford, Wiltshire."

2s. 6d. 1811 between palm branches. "Prosperity to the Woollen Manufactory."

PENNY COPPER.

*Obverse.*

*Reverse.*

The same as the half-crown above except that there are the letters T. W. on the ground at the right.

A fleece suspended from a ribbon. "One Penny Token, 1811."

In a second example the letters T. W. on the obverse are missing. These three Wiltshire tokens are extremely rare.

MARLBOROUGH.

MARLBOROUGH SHILLING.

*Obverse.*

*Reverse.*

"One Shilling 1811" in centre. Legend. "Marlborough Old Bank Token."

"King, Gosling Tanner & Griffiths." In centre "For necessary change."

Four hands joined in centre. "King Gosling Tanner & Griffiths." The centre of the Cuff lines to the S in Gosling.<sup>1</sup>

"One shilling token 1811." In centre "Marlborough x Old x Bank x."

<sup>1</sup> A similar token to the above except that the centre of the Cuff lines to the O in Gosling.

As above.

One Shilling Token" in centre.  
"Marlborough Old Bank." No  
date.

SIXPENCE.

As above but smaller.

"Sixpence Token 1811" with Staf-  
fordshire Knot above. "Marl-  
borough Old Bank."

[As the Society has a number of Wiltshire Trade Tokens to sell or exchange, the curator will be glad to hear from members who would like to purchase them or make exchanges for other Wiltshire examples not in the Society's collection.]

### A STONEHENGE MEDAL.

An interesting medal, of which the accompanying plate is a reproduction, has recently been presented to the Museum by Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., of Clifton. It is of silver, weighs 1 oz. 1 dwt. 20 grs. (Troy), and is nearly 2 inches in diameter. The obverse (Fig. I.) represents a view of Stonehenge in relief, surrounded by a bank. Above is the draped head of a man with a beard, within an oval garland of oak leaves.<sup>1</sup> A scroll bears the latin quotation, "TANTUM RELIGIO POTUIT."<sup>2</sup> Below the view of Stonehenge is a groundwork of oak leaves and acorns with STONEHENGE and the date, 1796. Immediately under the surrounding bank, above and between the word Stone-Henge, is *T. Wyon*; probably the name of the person who struck the medal.

The reverse (Fig. II.) is divided up into degrees and minutes round the extreme edge, inside which are the twelve signs of the Zodiac; Taurus, the Bull, being due N.W. of the so-called altar stone. Inside the circle of signs is a scroll with the words, "DUM TACENT CLAMANT."<sup>3</sup> Below are the words, "CHOIR GAVR" (The Great Choir). In the centre is a plan in relief of Stonehenge with 30 stones for the great outer circle, and 30 for the inner circle, then two sprays of oak leaves and acorns. Within these sprays are fourteen stones forming an oval, and then a horseshoe of fifteen stones, five of which at the top form a straight line. Below the centre of this straight line is one large stone, the "Altar Stone," and in the centre of the horse shoe the words, "ORRERY OF THE DRUIDS," from which it may be presumed the Druids discoursed on the lessons to be learnt from the position, motions, and meanings of the planets of our solar system. It will be seen that the stones of the inner oval and horseshoe vary in size.

<sup>1</sup> A similar head appears on the 18th Century token of "The Anglesey Mines Halfpenny, 1788"; "The North Wales Halfpenny, 1793"; "The Paris Miners (Anglesey) Halfpenny, 1791, and Penny, 1787."

<sup>2</sup> "Oh Religion, what crimes have been perpetrated in thy name."

<sup>3</sup> "Though silent, they cry out." "And he answered and said unto them, I tell you that, if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out." *St. Luke, chap. xix., verse 40.*



Fig. II.



Fig. I.



There are two examples in the British Museum, one in silver as the above, and another in pewter.

Mr. T. Ireland, the Corresponding Councillor of "The Druid Universalist Council," to whom I sent a photograph of the medal, has kindly written the following account of its origin. "The medal was engraved and issued by A. D. U. B. The engraver was William Blake. He had not seen Stonehenge, and gathered his idea of it from drawings by Stukely that were in his possession. The medal was issued for the purpose of raising funds to help one of the martyrs of our movement, Muir, of Edinburgh.

I know of six or seven of them among our members and there must be others concealed away in some corners, for 750 of them were struck. There are also 250 struck in silver, and 50 in gold. There is a silver medal in Leamington Office. There is a gold one with the Varrach Lodge of A. D. U. B. in Edinburgh. The Berashith Lodge owns one in silver and three in bronze.

A similar medal was struck two years later by Thomas Spence, and is very rare, I know of but one in existence in Scotland. America possesses several of this rare medal, but none of the English Lodges have one. This rare medal was struck in the name of Thomas Paine, and bears the initial letters of his name, T. P., in the bottom of the Stonehenge engraving.

The gold medals were sold at £50 each, the silver at £10, and the bronze at £1. The total sum raised by this means for the "Muir" fund was £5750. All the medals struck were sold.

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THE COLLECTION OF MS. COPIES OF THE MONUMENTAL  
INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHES AND CHURCHYARDS  
OF WILTSHIRE, IN THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

By THE REV. E. H. GODDARD, F.S.A.

The collection of MS. copies of the monumental inscriptions in the Churches and churchyards of Wilts, which have for many years been in the possession of the Society but have not hitherto been in a condition to be referred to, have now (1927) been mounted and bound up in twenty-two folio volumes and have been placed on the shelves of the Society's Library. The inscriptions of Salisbury Cathedral and cloisters are not included in this series, but are now being printed in instalments in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, and when complete will be bound up separately and placed with the others. Altogether some 208 Churches and churchyards, cemeteries, and chapels and their graveyards are dealt with. The majority of these were copied by Mr. T. H. Baker, of Mere Down, and afterwards of Salisbury, probably between 1890 and 1903, and his original note books are now in the Cathedral Library at Salisbury. These were carefully transcribed for the Society as they were completed. Of these some were copied by Miss M. M. Bradford, and Mr. A. Coleman, of Swindon, but by far the greater number were the work of the Rev. G. P. Toppin, Vicar of Broad Town. The intention at that time was that the inscriptions should be printed, and consequently in making the transcriptions no attention was paid to the provision of a sufficient margin for binding up. The result of this has been that almost all the sheets of the MS., numbering some 2,500 or more, have had to be either mounted or grafted before they could be placed in the hands of the binder. A certain number of the more important Wiltshire Churches were dealt with by Mr. A. Schomberg and his copies were printed in the *Genealogist* or *Miscellanea Genealogica*. Where copies of these were available they have been bound up in their place in these volumes. There are also a certain number of Churches and churchyards which have been copied from time to time by other hands, as for instance by Mr. A. F. Smith, of Swindon, who sent in copies of three churchyards in N. Wilts last year, which have of course been bound up in their places. Mr. Baker's copies of inscriptions in the *Churches* were probably all of them complete up to the date when he made them, *cir.* 1900, but that is not the case with some of the *Churchyards* copied either by him or by others, which are certainly not complete, though the majority probably are so up to the date when they were copied. Moreover except in one or two cases it has not been possible to attempt to bring the record up to the present date. But in spite of these inevitable imperfections, it has to be remembered that though Hoare, and Sir Thomas Phillips, Mr. A. Schomberg, and others have done much towards recording the inscriptions in the *Churches*; no one, before Mr. Baker set the example, ever even attempted to record the inscriptions of our Wiltshire *Churchyards*—a vastly greater labour. A great mass of material for family history and topography has thus been rescued from the destruction which

awaits all tombstone inscriptions in the open air, from perhaps one-third of the entire number of churchyards in the county. It need hardly be said that the librarian will be most grateful if any member of the Society feels moved to fill the gaps in the accompanying list with copies of the inscriptions in Churches or churchyards, not to be found therein. Supplementary volumes can always be added to the twenty-two now on the shelves. The following list gives in alphabetical order, as they are bound up, the whole of the Churches, Churchyards, and Cemeteries, dealt with in this collection. It remains to be added that the Society is indebted to Mr. Baker's daughters, Mrs. J. L. Lovibond and Miss Baker, for the expense of the binding, as a gift in memory of their father.

I.

Alderbury ch. and ch. yd.  
 Allington ch. yd.  
 Alton Barnes ch.  
 Amesbury ch., ch. yd., and cemet'y.  
 Ansty ch. and ch. yd.  
 Atworth ch.  
 Avebury ch. and ch. yd.  
 Barford St. Martin ch. and ch. yd.  
 Baverstock ch. and ch. yd.

II.

Bedwyn, Gt. ch. & ch. yd. (pt. only).  
 Beechingstoke ch.  
 Bemerton St. Andrew ch.  
 — St. John's (new ch.) ch. yd.  
 Berwick Bassett ch. and ch. yd.  
 Biddestone & Slaughterford ch's.  
 Bishopstone (S. Wilts) ch. & ch. yd.  
 Bishopstrow ch. and ch. yd.  
 Blacklands ch. and ch. yd.  
 Bonham, Rom. Cath. cemetery.  
 Boscombe ch. and ch. yd.  
 Box ch.  
 Boyton ch.  
 Bradford-on-Avon, H. Trinity ch.  
 and ch. yd. (part only).

III.

Bramshaw (now in Hants), ch. and  
 ch. yd.  
 Bremhill ch.  
 Britford ch. and ch. yd.  
 Brixton Deverill ch. and ch. yd.  
 Broad Chalke ch. and ch. yd.

IV.

Broad Hinton ch. and ch. yd.  
 Broad Town ch. and ch. yd., and  
 Prim. Methodist Chapel grave-  
 yd.  
 Bromham ch. and ch. yd.  
 Broughton Gifford ch.  
 Bulford ch. and ch. yd.  
 Burcombe ch. and ch. yd.  
 Calne ch.  
 Chalfield, Gt., ch.  
 Charlton All Saints ch. and ch. yd.  
 Cherhill ch. and ch. yd.  
 Chicklade ch. and ch. yd.  
 Chippenham ch.

V.

Chirton ch. and ch. yd.  
 Cholderton ch. yd.  
 Clyffe Pypard ch. and ch. yd.  
 Colerne ch.  
 Collingbourne Ducis ch.  
 Collingbourne Kingston ch.  
 Compton Bassett ch. and ch. yd.  
 (part only).  
 Compton Chamberlaine ch. and  
 ch. yd. and cemetery.  
 Combe Bissett ch. and ch. yd.  
 Corsham ch.  
 Cricklade St. Mary's ch.  
 Dean, West, ch. and new ch. yd.

VI.

Devizes St. John's ch.  
 — St. Mary's ch.  
 Dinton ch. and ch. yd.  
 Ditcheridge ch. and ch. yd.

Durnford ch. and ch. yd.

VII.

Durrington ch. and ch. yd.  
 Earlstoke old ch. and ch. yd.  
 Enford ch. and ch. yd. (part only).  
 Erchfont ch.  
 Farley ch. and ch. yd.  
 Figheldean ch. and ch. yd.  
 Fisherton Anger old ch. yd., ch. and  
 cemetery, old and new

VIII.

Fisherton Delamere ch. yd.  
 Fittleton ch.  
 Fonthill, Fishops, ch. yd. (not com-  
 plete).  
 Fovant ch. and ch. yd.  
 Froxfield ch. and ch. yd.  
 Fugglestone ch. and ch. yd.  
 Fyfield ch. and ch. yd.  
 Grimstead, West, ch. and ch. yd.  
 Hannington ch. and ch. yd.  
 Harnham, East, ch. and ch. yd.  
 — West, ch. and ch. yd.  
 Heddington ch. and ch. yd.  
 Highway ch. and ch. yd.

IX.

Highworth ch. and ch. yd.  
 — Nonconformist burial gr'd.

X.

Hill Deverill ch. and ch. yd.  
 Hilmarton ch. and ch. yd. (incom-  
 plete).  
 Hindon ch. yd.  
 Holt ch. (printed).  
 Homington ch. and ch. yd.  
 Horningsham ch. yd.  
 Huish ch. (printed) and ch. yd.  
 Idmiston ch. and ch. yd.  
 Inglesham ch. and ch. yd.  
 Kelloways ch.  
 Kennet, East, ch. and ch. yd.  
 Kingston Deverell ch. yd.  
 Kington St. Michael ch.  
 Knook ch. and ch. yd.

Knogle, East, ch. and ch. yd.  
 Knogle, West, ch. and ch. yd.

XI.

Lacock ch. (printed).  
 Landford ch. and ch. yd.  
 Langford, Little, ch. and ch. yd.  
 — Steeple, ch. and ch. yd.  
 Langley Burrell, ch. and ch. yd.  
 Laverstock ch. and ch. yd.  
 Lavington, Market, ch. (printed).  
 — West, ch. (printed).  
 Leigh, The, ch. yd.  
 Limpley stoke, ch. yd. (incomplete).

XII.

Longbridge Deverell ch. yd.  
 Ludgershall ch. and ch. yd.  
 Maddington ch. and ch. yd.  
 Maiden Bradley ch. and ch. yd.  
 Marden ch. (printed).  
 Marlborough St. Mary's ch. and  
 ch. yd.  
 — St. Peter's ch. and ch. yd.  
 Melksham ch. (printed).

XIII.

Mere ch. and ch. yd.  
 Milston ch. and ch. yd.  
 Monkton Deverill ch. yd.

XIV.

Netheravon ch. (printed).  
 Netherhampton ch. and ch. yd.  
 Nettleton ch.  
 Newton, South, ch. and ch. yd.  
 Newton Toney ch. and ch. yd.  
 Nunton ch. and ch. yd.  
 Oaksey ch.  
 Odstock ch. and ch. yd.  
 Ogbourne St. Andrew ch. & ch. yd.  
 — St. George, ch. & ch. yd.  
 Overton, West, ch., ch. yd., and  
 cemetery.  
 Pertwood, Higher, ch.  
 Pewsey ch. (printed).  
 Pitton ch. and ch. yd.  
 Porton ch. yd. and Old Baptist  
 burial ground.



Potterne ch. (printed).  
Poulshot ch. (printed).

## XV.

Preshute ch. and ch. yd.  
Redlynch ch. and ch. yd.  
Rollestone ch. and ch. yd.  
Rowde ch. (printed).  
Rushall ch. (printed).  
Salisbury St. Edmund's ch. and  
ch. yd.

## XVI.

Salisbury St. Martin's ch. & ch yd.  
— St. Thomas's ch. and ch. yd.  
— Baptist Chapel, Brown St.  
— Congregational ch.  
— Primitive Methodist Chapel.  
— Wesleyan Chapel.

## XVII.

Salisbury Cemetery.

## XVIII.

Sedgehill ch. and ch. yd.  
Seend ch. (printed).  
Sevenhampton ch. and ch. yd.  
Sherrington ch.  
Shorcote ch.  
Shrewton ch. and ch. yd.  
Somerford Keynes ch.  
Southbroom ch. (printed).  
Standlynch ch. and ch. yd.  
Stanton Fitzwarren ch. and ch. yd.  
Stanton St. Bernard ch. (printed)  
Stapleford ch. yd. (incomplete).  
Stockton ch. and ch. yd.  
Stourton ch. and ch. yd.

## XIX.

Stratford sub Castle, ch. & ch. yd.  
Stratford Tony, ch. and ch. yd.  
Stratton St. Margaret ch. and ch.  
yd. (incomplete).  
Sutton Mandeville ch. and ch. yd.

Swallowcliffe ch. and ch. yd. (old  
and new).

Tedworth, North, ch. and ch. yd.  
Teffont Ewyas, ch. and ch. yd.  
Tisbury, ch. and ch. yd.  
— Zion Hill chapel & graveyard.  
Tockenham ch. yd.  
Trowbridge ch.  
Tytherton Lucas ch.

## XX.

Upavon ch. (printed).  
Upton Lovel ch. and ch. yd.  
Wardour, Rom. Catholic cemetery.  
Warminster, St. John's ch. yd.  
— Nonconformist cemetery.  
Whiteparish ch. and ch. yd.  
Wilsford ch. and ch. yd.  
Wilton, new ch. and ch. yd.

## XXI.

Wilton, old ch. and ch. yd.  
— Congregational ch. and grave-  
yd.  
— Cemetery.  
Winterbourne Bassett ch. & ch. yd.  
— Dauntsey ch. yd. (old).  
— Earls ch. & ch. yd. (old & new).  
— Gunner ch. and ch. yd.  
— Monkton ch. and ch. yd.  
— Stoke ch. and ch. yd.  
Winterslow ch. and ch. yd.

## XXII.

Wishford ch. and ch. yd.  
Woodborough ch. (printed).  
Woodford ch. and ch. yd.  
Wootton Bassett ch.  
Wraxall, South, ch. (printed).  
Wylde ch. and ch. yd.  
Yatesbury ch.  
Yatton Keynell ch. and ch. yd.  
Zeals ch. yd.

## A MALMESBURY ABBEY MANUSCRIPT.

By SIR RICHARD H. LUCE, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.

This paper deals with a small Latin manuscript to be found in the Cotton Collection, in the British Museum. There can be little doubt that it was written by one of the monks of Malmesbury. Nothing is known of its history or of how it came into the hands of that omnivorous collector, Sir Robert Cotton, who lived in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., but it must have passed with the rest of his vast collection into the hands of the nation in the year 1700.

It consists of three parchment folios, with writing on both sides of each leaf. The folios are bound up with other manuscripts in a book catalogued as Vitellius A. x. and are numbered 158, 159, and 160.

The folios are evidently not complete, as the last page breaks off in the middle of a sentence. Moreover, the first folio has had a strip torn off it. Part of the writing is what is known as "Palimpsest," that is written on a sheet from which previous writing has been erased. The erasure has been so carefully done that though the lettering is here and there visible it is too faint or too much covered to be decipherable. We have no hint, therefore, as to the subject with which it deals.

The first two folios, and part of the third, contain an abbreviated history of the Kings of England and of their gifts to Malmesbury Abbey, carried down from the time of its foundation to that of the writer. The last king mentioned is King John, and the last abbot, also a John, must be the John of Wells who ruled the Abbey from 1222—1224, in the first half of the reign of Henry III.

This section of the manuscript finishes with a complete list of the Abbots of Malmesbury, written in a less careful hand and with some suggestion of having been added after the rest of the matter had been completed.

The remainder of the manuscript consists of three separate excerpts. The first, probably taken from one of the early fathers, is a story connected with St. John the Apostle. The second is a short story from the life of St. Remigius, the origin of which is not discoverable; and the third is a short account of St. Aldhelm, the first Abbot of Malmesbury.

In attempting to decipher the manuscript, it soon became evident that the first part was an abridgement from the "Gesta Pontificum" of William of Malmesbury, and that it contained numerous direct quotations from that work. This discovery of course greatly facilitated the task of reading the manuscript. Later on it was by chance discovered that the last section, dealing with the history of St. Aldhelm, was an extract from the "Ecclesiastical History" of the Venerable Bede, who though living in the northern kingdom of Northumbria, was a contemporary of St. Aldhelm.

The writing is on the whole good and the letters well formed, so that apart from the tear in the first folio, and a few places where the manuscript has been rubbed, especially at the edges, it is not difficult to make out.

It is written, like all similar Latin manuscripts, in a sort of shorthand, with many signs and abbreviations, which have to be learned by a beginner at this work. A considerable amount of the matter of the missing portion could be restored from the original text of William of Malmesbury, and some more from the context. The last sentence of the final section could be completed from the text of Bede.

There are one or two marginal notes on the manuscript referring to matter in the text, and one on the first page of the last folio, in a different hand and much cramped, which could only with difficulty be deciphered. It consists of two quotations from Ovid, both incorrectly rendered as if from memory, which are evidently intended to point a moral from the life of Roger.

The manuscript is mentioned by Thomas Tanner, the archæologist, in a list of documents relating to the Abbey of Malmesbury, given in his "Notitia Monastica," published in 1734. He describes it as "a fragment of a certain history of Malmesbury." This is the only reference to it that has been found, and as far as can be discovered it has never, hitherto, been described or published.

From an historical point of view it contains little that is new or important.

The list of abbots which it contains is fuller than any other list that we have, and does not completely agree with any of them. The name of Daniel is given second on the list, but there is no evidence from William's history that he was ever really abbot of Malmesbury. He is known to have been a monk there and was appointed Bishop of Winchester at the same time that Aldhelm was made Bishop of Sherborne, in 705. Aldhelm died in 709, retaining the abbacy of Malmesbury, as well as his bishopric, to the time of his death. Daniel is said by Bede to have still been Bishop of Winchester when he was writing in 731. William says that Daniel resigned his bishopric in 744, and retired to Malmesbury as a monk. It is therefore very doubtful if he could ever have been abbot there. Meidulph is third on the list, but as he was the founder of the convent before it became an abbey and was also the teacher of Aldhelm, who is always described as the first abbot, there is obviously an error here. Forthere and Elmodus, also in the list, were both Bishops of Sherborne after Aldhelm's time, and William gives no hint that they were ever directly connected with Malmesbury. Unless we can suppose that after Aldhelm's death the Bishops of Sherborne kept the abbacy of Malmesbury in their own hands and that William purposely refrained from mentioning this, we must assume that here too our author was in error. Where he got the names of some of the other abbots on his list we do not know, but some of them are certainly not mentioned anywhere by William.

In his account of the kings the author seems to have been trapped into another mistake. He describes certain properties of the abbey as having been given to it by King Ethelred the Unready, whereas in reality they came from another Ethelred, a King of Mercia, who lived fully 300 years earlier.

It is not easy to decide what was the object of the author in writing this

manuscript. The diversity of the subjects dealt with, the fact that it was written on sheets of parchment which had already been used before, and that the subject matter is largely taken from well-known writers, whose works must have been in the library of the monastery, suggest that the object of the writer was educational, rather than historical, and that he wrote it either as practice for himself, or for the use of pupils who could not be entrusted with the original copies of these valuable works. In fact, that it was of the nature of a copybook or a text book for the school of the monastery.

As far as any intrinsic value of the matter contained in it goes, the manuscript seems hardly worth publishing, but from the fact that it is very old and almost certainly the work of a monk of one of our county monasteries, it is perhaps worth recording in our county archæological journal.

The actual work of deciphering it has been extremely interesting. Apart from the hope, ever before one, that some new point of history might be divulged, it is an amusement which compares favourably with the present fashionable one of working out cross-word puzzles.

The following is a translation of the text :—

N. B.—The words or parts of words not in the text, which have been added from the original versions or from the context are printed in black type.

The numbers in the margin refer to the sections in William of Malmesbury's *Gesta Pontificum* from which the matter is extracted.

**These** are the names of the Christian Kings who **endowed** the church of Malmesbury and enriched it with goods and possessions. Kenfrith, **earl of the Mercians** gave to St. Aldhelm, ten cassati<sup>1</sup> in Wooton. After him King **Ethelred** gave 30 cassati. Berthwold, 205 under king, gave to God and to St. Aldhelm 45 cassati in the place which is called Somerford. Kentwinus, **King of the West Saxons**, burdened with disease and old age, had appointed Cadwalla, a youth of the royal house, as his successor. Though he was not yet a king or a Christian, he was looking forward with hope to the kingdom and with faith was seeking baptism. And on this account he both delighted to call himself king and while making many gifts to the monasteries around, provided **liberally for this** monastery. Indeed he signalled out the monastery for a gift in one place of 140 manentes.<sup>2</sup> in **another of 30**, and in a third of 5. **When** therefore **he went** 206 to Rome the kingdom was renewed in the person of Ina. Ina, the uncle of Aldhelm, reigned **34** years and gave to God and to St. Aldhelm 45 cassati, 5 manentes namely in the place which is called Iserdun; 20 where **rises** the stream **which is called Corsaburne**, 10 in another place, near the same stream, and 10 **near the water which is called** Rodbourne. To Ina succeeded Ethelard for 14 years. **To him, Cuthred, for a like period.** He gave to 234 this church 10 mansiones<sup>3</sup> in the place **which is called Wooton.**

<sup>1</sup> Cassatus is the area of land tillable by one man.

<sup>2</sup> Manentes=Permanent Tenants. <sup>3</sup> Mansiones=Dwelling Houses.

**To King Cuthred** succeeded Sigebriht for one year. **The successor of Sigebriht** was Kinewulf, for **31** years. In the **third year of his reign** this king conferred on that monastery **30 manores**<sup>1</sup> in the place where the **two waters of Mearden and Rodburna** join. Egfrith, King of the Mercians, gave to this monastery 35 manentes in the place which is called **et-Pirigean, on the east side of Bradon Wood**. **To Kinewulf** succeeded Brihtric for 16 years. **To Brihtric** succeeded Egbert for **37** years, who made all the kingdoms of the English bow to the **West Saxon power**. **To him** succeeded his son **Ethelwolf** for **18** years, whom some call **Athulfus**. **This king conferred on the monastery the following estates**, Ellendune,<sup>2</sup> Elhamstede,<sup>3</sup> Wooton,<sup>4</sup> Cherlatune,<sup>5</sup> Minti,<sup>6</sup> Reodburne,<sup>7</sup> Tachenham, Lacoc,<sup>8</sup> Suttune,<sup>9</sup> Corsaburna,<sup>10</sup> Credevella,<sup>11</sup> Dentesa,<sup>12</sup> Pereton.<sup>13</sup> **To him** followed in continuous series, his three sons and reigned 16 years. The fourth also, Alfred by name, for 30 years less 6 months. He was **the first** of all the kings to receive the crown from the blessed **pope**,<sup>14</sup> **namely Leo**. He was buried in the Abbey of Winchester. When he died he was succeeded by his son Edward who reigned 24 years. **To him** succeeded his son Athelstan for 16 years, who ruled the kingdom of England most nobly. He gave to God and and to St. Aldhelm 6 manores, namely, Bremel,<sup>15</sup> Hiwei,<sup>16</sup> Norton, Sumerford, Wooton, Ewlme.<sup>17</sup> But having been snatched away by early death at Gloucester, he was brought **to Meldunum**<sup>18</sup> and buried there under the altar of St. Mary in the tower. **To Athelstan** succeeded Edmund for 6 years, Edred for 9 years. **To Edred, Edwy**, the son of Edmund for **4** years, who gave Broceneburg to the church of Mendunum. **To him** succeeded his brother Edgar for 16 years. He gave **Escotum**<sup>19</sup> to the Church and was succeeded by his son St. Edward for 4 years and a half. **For him** was substituted his brother **Ethelered**. He gave to the Church of Malmesbury the **town of Tetbury** and 15 cassati near Tetbury. When **Ethelered** was dead after 37 years reign, **Canute** succeeded for **20** years. **To Canute**, his son Harold for four years. **To him**, Hardicanute for one year. **To him** St. Edward for 24 years. In these **86** years, after **Ethelward**, the following were abbots,—Kineward, Brihtelm, **Brihtwold, Ederic, Wulsinus**. Brihtwold, as we have learned from the **English** writings, brought **many disasters** on the convent, either **by alienating** lands altogether, or **by mortgaging** them for a small price. **To Brihtwold** succeeded **Ethelward** for **10** years. **Soon came Elwinus** for a year and a

<sup>1</sup> Manores=Manors.

<sup>2</sup> Elingdon Wroughton. <sup>3</sup> Elmstead. <sup>4</sup> Wootton Bassett. <sup>5</sup> Charlton.

<sup>6</sup> Miney. <sup>7</sup> Rodbourne. <sup>8</sup> Lacock. <sup>9</sup> Sutton Benger. <sup>10</sup> Corston. <sup>11</sup> Crudwell.

<sup>12</sup> Dauntsey. <sup>13</sup> Purton.

<sup>14</sup> Alfred went to Rome to be crowned.

<sup>15</sup> Bremhill. <sup>16</sup> Highworth. ? <sup>17</sup> Ewelme. <sup>18</sup> Malmesbury. <sup>19</sup> Eastcourt.

half. Brihtwold **succeeded him for 7 years. Inert towards good, but keen towards evil he was**, and old age drove him on to perish by a miserable death. When he had died by his own hand, Herman, Bishop of Salisbury,<sup>1</sup> thought to fill the vacant abbacy with his own See. But the monks warned their patrons, Earls Godwin and Harald, and by means of their support, Brithric was made abbot and ruled the convent gloriously for 7 years. But when William, from being Earl of Normandy, became King of England, he forced upon them a certain monk of Fescamp, named Turolde, while Brithric was still alive. This Turolde, while he was still exercising despotic sway over his subjects, was moved to Peterborough.<sup>2</sup> Harald, son of Godwin, reigned 40 weeks. William II., Duke of Normandy, reigned for 13 years less 5 weeks. At the request of Archbishop Lanfranc and Queen Mathilda,<sup>3</sup> he instituted annual markets at the festival of St. Aldhelm. Queen Mathilda, it was, who gave Garsdon to the Church, For Turolde was substituted Warin, a monk of Lira.<sup>4</sup> An efficient man, especially in this respect, that he habituated the monks to regulations; but for the rest he was not otherwise of much use, because he was, for the most part, taken up with the hope of greater honour, for the sake of which he was capable of emptying the purses of the monks, whenever he could get hold of them, and of seizing the money. But not so much with a desire to hoard the gains as to squander the goods of the church, on both sides of the sea, in order that he might obtain greater glory with those who were powerful and that he might make a show before those who had seen him formerly as a poor man. Finally as regards the bones of Meidulf,<sup>5</sup> of holy memory, and of those others, once abbots there and afterwards prelates in various places, who had for reverence for their patron Aldhelm, given orders that they should be buried in the place; these, I say, he piled together in a rough heap as if they were the remains of common servants and removed them out of the Church. He aggravated the shame of his deed by this jocular remark,—“Let those who can in any way do so help the others.” Oh what times! What manners! That anyone should follow up such an act of audacity with a taunt so worthy of it! The shamelessness of man! that we, triflers that we are, and born to mockery should destroy that which the Blessed Dunstan and the other wisest and most religious of men have either done themselves or permitted others to do.

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<sup>1</sup> Herman was at this time Bishop of Ramsbury. The see was moved to Salisbury a few years later.

<sup>2</sup> Turolde was moved to Peterborough in order that he might use his military prowess against Hereward the Wake, then in revolt in the Fens.

<sup>3</sup> Mathilda of Flanders, wife of William I.

<sup>4</sup> A convent in Normandy.

<sup>5</sup> The founder of the Convent at Malmesbury.

On the death of Abbot Warin, in the time of William the younger, who reigned 13 years, Godfrey, who had been a monk of Jumièges,<sup>1</sup> straightway succeeded after 15 days. In his time and by his industry, the honour of the church increased greatly and religion advanced. Very many adornments were added, as much as could be done by a man whose means were limited and whose time was so occupied. The monks, who for the most part had previously been merely stammering at their letters were properly instructed. The service of God was established on a liberal scale and was punctually performed. So that no monastery in England excelled that of Malmesbury and many had to give place to it. But when King William the younger imposed an unbearable tax upon England, because he was engaged in buying Normandy from his brother Robert,<sup>2</sup> Godfrey, that he might the more easily get together his quota, basely alienated the treasures of the church which the carefulness of his predecessors had accumulated, accepting the advice of his worst counsellors. True indeed it is that "a crime shared with others brings to the same level all those whom it defiles."<sup>3</sup> Indeed, on one day, 12 texts of the Evangelists, 8 crosses, and 8 shrines were stripped of their silver and gold and left bare. But it happily turned out that his avarice was disappointed by the scantiness of the result, which did not suffice for his wishes, in as much as they did not bring in more than 72 marks. And, indeed, the following night he thought he saw a man, of terrible countenance and bearing, who made an assault upon him and threw hot water in his face from a pitcher. Roused from sleep by his terror, he realised by the pain which speedily followed, the truth of his dream. For he wasted away with a horrible disease, first of the face and then of the whole body, and was carried off by the disease of the King's Evil. In narrating this here we are following the private and universally accepted custom of St. Aldhelm, that one should endure one's adversities as long as one can, but when one has decided to bear them no longer, one should expose the injurer a spectacle to all the world.

When Abbot Godfrey was dead Abbot Edulf succeeded him. And when he died,<sup>4</sup> in the time of King Henry the elder, who reigned 36 years, Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, usurped the vacant abbey by force and by means of the royal power and held it in his own hands for many years. Until Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, son of the sister<sup>5</sup> of King Henry, succeeded the aforesaid King on the throne of England. [*In margin*—"When you are happy you will have many

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<sup>1</sup> Jumièges, an Abbey in Normandy, on the banks of the Seine.

<sup>2</sup> Robert wanted the money to fit out his contingent for the first crusade.

<sup>3</sup> Quotation from Lucan, the Latin poet. *Pharsalia* V., 290.

<sup>4</sup> Some accounts say Edulf was deposed.

<sup>5</sup> Adela.

friends. If the times are clouded over you will be alone.<sup>1]</sup>” He, indeed, having been adorned with the crown of the kingdom, placed Roger<sup>2</sup> under custody as a prisoner in the castle of Devizes until the day of his death, and appointed John,<sup>3</sup> a monk of Malmesbury, who had been elected, to rule the church of Malmesbury. [*In margin*—“Ever we strive after that which is refused, and whatever is denied is thought most precious. Thus the sick man craves the forbidden waters<sup>4]</sup>. And when John had been carried off by an early death, Peter, a monk of Cluny, was substituted in his place. This Peter restored the dignity of the monastery at Malmesbury given to it in the time of St. Aldhelm by the blessed Pope Sergius, by privileges he obtained from Pope Innocent of venerable memory, from Pope Eugenius the glorious and most excellent, and from Pope Anastasius. When Peter was dead, Abbot Gregory took over the rule of the church. Stephen, when he had reigned 19 years, suffered many wars at the hands of Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, who was son of Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou and of Mathilda,<sup>5</sup> the Empress. When he was dead, this same Henry took over the government of the kingdom and reigned 34 years and 5 months. This Henry among certain liberties which he conferred on the church at Malmesbury at the request of St. Thomas,<sup>6</sup> the Archbishop, gave them quittance of the 6 pounds, ten shillings annually which is called Hundred Silver. To King Henry and to the rule of England succeeded his two sons, Richard, for 9½ years, John, his brother, for 18 years and 5 months. [*In margin*—“Richard died in his eleventh year.<sup>7]</sup> That John granted to this Church the castle of Malmesbury, to be destroyed, and he confirmed to it the hundreds **pertaining** to its fee farm. After Gregory, Robert, Osbert, Nicholas, Robert, Walter and John were Abbots.

[*In Margin*—Abbots of Malmesbury.] St. Aldhelm, Daniel, Meidulf, Forthere, Xambriht, Sigibriht, Othelard, Wulfred, . . . ered, Ethelmodus, Aluric, Ethelward, Cyneward, Brihelm, Brihtwold, Cynebert, Etheric, Wulsinus Ethelward, Alwyn, Brihtwold, Brihtric, Turoid, Warin, Godfrey Edulf, John, Peter, Gregory, Robert, Osbert, Nicholas, Robert, Walter, John.

It is told in the narrative of the Fathers how, when a bird which is called a partridge, had been offered, alive and sound, to St. John

<sup>1</sup> Ovid *Tristia* I., viii., 5.

<sup>2</sup> Roger kept the favour of Stephen for some years until he was suspected of helping the party of Mathilda.

<sup>3</sup> The historian, William of Malmesbury, was probably offered the abbacy at this time.

<sup>4</sup> Ovid *Amores* III., iv., 17.

<sup>5</sup> Mathilda, daughter of Henry I.

<sup>6</sup> Thomas à Beckett.

<sup>7</sup> This marginal note is incorrect. Richard reigned less than 10 years.



the Apostle, he took it in his left hand and soothed it by stroking. And when one of the youths saw this, to make his companions laugh, he said "Do you see what the old man is doing with the little bird? And the boy saw. But the blessed apostle, knowing by the spirit what had happened, called the youth to him asking him what he held in his hand. "A bow," he said. And the blessed Apostle said. "What is the use of that which you hold in your hand?" And the youth replied. "We shoot beasts or birds with it or other things." And the blessed John said. "In what manner and with what do they die?" And the youth having bent the bow strung it and held it strung in his hand. John said nothing further to him and after a short interval, he unstrung the bow. And the blessed John said. "Why have you unstrung the bow? To which the youth replied. "Because, if it had been kept strung longer it would have thrown its darts less forcibly." To which the holy apostle replied. "In like manner if frail man always remains in the full rigour of contemplation and does not make allowance for his weakness, the wings of his contemplation will necessarily soar less strongly."

#### STORY OF ST. REMIGIUS.

Now the bishop, St. Remigius, secretly used to have entertainments among his pets and used to take pleasure in the mirth of his dear ones. Bold sparrows used to come down to him and from his hand used to gather up the remains from his table. [*In Margin*—Words of St. Remigius.] When one set departed satisfied, others took their places to be satisfied in like manner. Thus, in the practice of the virtues, the wildness of the birds became tamed. A sparrow is a bird, small in body, but moved by the greatest sagacity, and is not easily caught in the snare nor through gluttony of stomach deceived by the lure of a bait. On account of its weakness, lest it should either itself be caught by the hunter, or its young should be devoured by the wiles of the serpent it takes refuge in the lofty eaves of houses. With this merit may be compared a prudent and humble person, who, fleeing the wiles of the devil's cunning, ingloriously, and by prayers and tears of penitence, hastens to defend himself within the walls of Holy Church.

#### CONCERNING ST. ALDHELM.<sup>1</sup>

In the year of the incarnation of our Lord 705, Aldfrid, King of the Northumbrians died, and to his empire succeeded his son Osred, who was about 8 years of age, and reigned 11 years. At the beginning of this reign, Hedda, the prelate of the West Saxons,

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<sup>1</sup> The whole of this is an extract from Bede's Ecclesiastical History, 409, 410.

migrated to the heavenly life. A good man he was and just, and based his episcopal life and doctrines more on the love of virtue implanted in himself than on his reading. When he was dead the episcopate of that province was divided into two dioceses. One was given to Daniel, namely that of the Church of Winchester, the other to Aldhelm, namely that of the Church of Sherburne, over which he presided most energetically for 4 years. Indeed Aldhelm, when he was as yet only presbyter and abbot of the monastery at the town which is known as Malmesbury, wrote by order of the synod of his people a remarkable book against the British error, of not celebrating Easter at the proper time and of doing many other things contrary to ecclesiastical purity and peace, and thus **he brought many of those Britons who were subject to the West Saxons, by the reading of this book, to the catholic celebration of our Lord's Easter.**

QUOTATIONS FROM OVID.

(1)—*Tristia* I., viii., 5.

Donec eris sospes, multos numerabis amicos.  
Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.

Many friends you will count as long as your fortune is smiling.  
But if the sky is overcast, lonely you will be left.

(2)—*Amores* III., iv., 17.

Nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata.  
Sic interdictis inminet aeger aquis.

Ever we seek the denied and wilfully want the forbidden.  
So the sick man craves the water he cannot reach.

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## NATURAL HISTORY NOTES ROUND GREAT BEDWYN.

By C. P. HURST.

## MAMMAL.

On the 13th December, 1926, a boy brought me a Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), which he had found in a wood near Thistleland\* Great Bedwyn. Mr. L. G. Peirson, the President of the Marlborough College Nat. Hist. Soc., remarks:—"I find on enquiry that it is said to be found fairly frequently near Marlborough, and Mr. H. L. Guillebaud tells me that he dug out a colony at Yatesbury some four or five years ago."

## FISH.

In the first half of August, 1926, when the water of the Kennet and Avon Canal had been lowered in one of the sections between Great Bedwyn and Crofton, I found in the mud, two specimens of Planer's Lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*); they were about six inches in length and were still in the larval state which, according to Professor A. Müller lasts three or four years, the adult condition occupying only a few months. Planer's Lamprey is common in small streams, brooks and ditches to at least as far north as Perthshire, and never goes down to the sea. It differs from the Lampern (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) in being smaller, in possessing teeth of a slightly different form, and in having the dorsal fins connected at the base.

## MOLLUSCA.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, of Horsforth, Leeds, very kindly sends the following notes on local slugs:—

*Arion ater* in Tottenham Park in January. "I regard your specimen as a darker sub-variety of the variety *aurantia* approaching the variety *rufula*."

*Limax cinereo-niger* in Savernake Forest in February. "The slug in my opinion is the *L. cinereo-niger* variety *maura*, sub-variety *leucogaster*. It is, of course, immature, and the foot may eventually become pigmented."

*L. cinereo-niger* in Foxbury Wood in April. "Fawn-cloured variation of variety *vera*, but young."

On the 24th and 25th February, the weather was very mild, and I saw eighteen species of mollusca, including *Agriolimax agrestis* variety *brunnea*, near Warren Farm in the Forest, and also near Bedwyn Wharf, on the Canal.

The tarring of the roads in this district seems to have had an inimical effect on the molluscan life in the hedge-banks, and I do not now make the very interesting gatherings of *Helix hortensis* during rainy weather that I used to make before the tarring took place.

## PLANT GALLS.

One gall new to the Marlborough list was observed during 1926:—the swellings of the capsules of the common Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*) caused by the beetle *Mecinus noctis*. Noticed at Froxfield on the 19th July.

On the 21st July I saw some excrescences on the leaves of *Ranunculus repens* in Bedwyn Brails and sent them to the British Museum (Natural History), and Mr. F. W. Edwards kindly sent me the following note:—"The cause of the blisters on *Ranunculus repens* leaves does not appear to be known. Houard refers to it vaguely as "insect," but no trace of insect or mite has been found, nor does it appear to be due to a fungus."

Other galls noted were:—

The elongated or rounded tumours on the Common Lime (*Tilia vulgaris*) caused by the fly *Contarinia tiliarum*, near St Katharine's Church in the Forest, on the 18th June.

The swelling and woolly pilosity of the leaves and flower heads of the Common Thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*) due to the mite *Eriophyes Thomasi*, near Haw Wood on the 3rd August.

The Artichoke Gall on the oak (*Quercus robur*) caused by the hymenopteron *Andricus fecundator* in Wilton Brails on the 9th August.

Two galls on the Ground Ivy (*Nepeta hederacea*) in Wilton Brails on the 9th August:—one, a cylindrical out-growth caused by the dipteron, *Oligotrophus bursarius*, and the other a hard, globular, fleshy swelling, due to the gall-wasp, *Aulax glechomae*.

#### FLOWERING PLANTS.

The following species were noticed round Great Bedwyn in 1926. In recording them I have used the 11th edition of the London Catalogue.

*Cerastium viscosum* var. *apetalum*. A plant of this form, in which the flowers have no petals, was noticed in Wilton Brails by Miss Todd in May.

*Ribes rubrum*. The Red Currant. An escape in the depression known as Bird's Hole, near Stokke Common, flowering in March.

*Galium tricorne*, with recurved fruit stalks, occurred in a cornfield near Great Bedwyn Vicarage; it is scarce in this district.

*Leontodon taraxacoides* (*Thrinicia hirta* var. *lasiolaenum*), a variety with hairy involucre, was gathered in the north part of Tottenham Park on the 3rd September; it is apparently new to the Marlborough list.

*Gentiana lingulata* var. *praecox*. Miss Todd tells me she has found this early flowering gentian plentifully on the downs near Aldbourne.

*Pulmonaria officinalis*. A few plants of the Lungwort are naturalized in a hedge near Bloxham Copse on the south of Savernake Forest, and were in bloom in March.

*Salvia pratensis*. The Meadow Sage. In a bed of nettles in a field at Froxfield; a rare naturalized species with handsome blue flowers.

*Polygonum Bistorta*. The beautiful flesh-coloured spikes of the Bistort were seen by the side of the railway near Bedwyn station in June; it grows here also at Chisbury and Upper Horse Hall Hill.

*Euphorbia virgata*. A rare plant occurring on the embankment of the iron railway bridge at Great Bedwyn, which was probably brought with ballast; specimens were very kindly named by Mr. A. J. Wilmott, of the British Museum, who also kindly identified the rare alien hawkweed *Hieracium Barhini*, close to which it grows. *E. lathyris*, The Capers Spurge, a large bushy, smooth-leaved, glaucous species appeared spontaneously in several gardens at Great Bedwyn in 1926.

*Anacamptis (Orchis) pyramidalis.* Several plants of the very local Pyramidal Orchis were noted in bloom in Chisbury Wood in July.

*Scilla nutans* var. *bracteata.* Miss Todd informs me that a plant was brought to her by a child from a wood near Ramsbury; in this form, which was named by Dr. Druce, the bracts are coloured at the tips and exceed the flowers. Mr. H. C. Watson found it constant in cultivation.

*Scirpus pauciflorus.* In a small spongy bog near Webb's Gully Wood which is prolific in rare species. This tiny club rush is very rare in this district, and, a plant of the moorland, is commoner in Scotland and northern England than in the south. It was first found near Marlborough in boggy ground near Chilton Foliat in 1897 on a field day of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, and was again noted there in 1898. I first gathered it near Bedwyn in 1925. *S. compressus.*—Miss Todd tells me that *S. compressus* is plentiful near the River Kennet about a mile east of Chilton Foliat; Dr. Druce mentions in the "*Flora of Berkshire*" that he gathered specimens of this sedge near Chilton Foliat fifteen inches high. It does not seem to have been recorded in the Marlborough lists. It may be just outside our county boundary, in Berkshire, but even if so, its occurrence so near our limits is worth noting, so that it may be looked for in Wiltshire.

*Setaria verticillata*, the "Rough Panick-grass" of Smith's "English Botany," was seen by Miss Todd in an old fowl run at Aldbourne, and appears to be new to the Marlborough flora.

*Avena strigosa.* Cultivated field at Aldbourne (Miss E. S. Todd); also at Shalbourne (Mr. Andrew Briant); a rare alien grass hitherto unrecorded for Marlborough. *A. fatua.*—The Wild Oat. Cornfield near Wilton Brails. Flowers with tawny hairs at the base.

*Bromus secalinus.* Three localities in cornfields at Bedwyn.

*Lolium temulentum* var. *arvense.* Cultivated field at Aldbourne (Miss E. S. Todd); a very rare awnless variety of the Darnel, which has not previously been found near Marlborough. The Darnel is supposed to be the Tares of Scripture; the seeds of this grass are very poisonous.

#### FUNGI.

The following fungi were seen around Great Bedwyn in 1926. The drought in September and October caused the fungus season here to be rather a fiasco, and the few plants that appeared were cut down by the end of the latter month, but owing to the heavy rainfall of November (over 7 inches at Marlborough) fungi were well represented in the coppices and plantations till well after the middle of December. *Pholiota terrigena*, dingy yellow and with a scaly stem, an uncommon species, was noted in Chisbury Wood, in Wilton Brails, and on Wilton Common. The conspicuous and easily recognized black-and-white Magpie Mushroom (*Coprinus picaceus*) appeared in a beech avenue near Haw Wood; it is a rare species that is occasionally seen here in the autumn. Two very poisonous plants grew in close proximity in Foxbury Wood:—the brown variety *umbrina* of the deadly *Amanita phalloides* and *Entoloma lividum*, "le grand empoisonneur de la Côte d'Or," as the French call it; the latter is one of the best-known poisonous species, the illness caused by it generally lasting from three to six days, and, except in exceptional cases, the recovery is complete. There was a

very interesting invasion of Foxbury Wood by the large red-capped *Boletus versipellis*, which has a stout whitish stem bristling with blackish, recurved scales; many big plants grew in a clearing in this wood, and one I measured was a foot across. The brown-capped, greyish-gilled *Hypholoma capnoides* occurred in fine tufts on sawdust near Rhododendron Drive in December. Some plants of *Trametes rubescens*, the flesh of which turns red when bruised, were seen on a stile leading into Webb's Gully Wood. An immature specimen of the large *Amanitopsis strangulata*, the buff cap of which has a markedly striate margin, was noticed in Wilton Brails in June, and in July the deep orange *A. fulva* was gathered in the usual station near London Ride. *Boletus impolitus*, an infrequent plant which has a yellow zone at the summit of the stem, grew by the side of the Grand Avenue in the Forest; the pale yellow tubes turn olivaceous green when bruised. In Bedwyn Brails, *Hygrophorus hypothejus* with pale yellow distant gills and ashy cinereous cap, which occurred in fair numbers in a fir wood, was a noticeable plant, and the brick-red funnel-shaped *Clitocybe inversa*, in a shrubbery near Rhododendron Drive in December, was also an interesting species. The shining white *Tricholoma resplendens* was collected in Foxbury Wood in September. The plants recorded below appear to be new to the Marlborough list. Noteworthy fungi included are the pretty little *Lepiota felina*, pure white with the cap flecked with blackish scales and a blackish disc, which grew among conifers in Bedwyn Brails—near by, a little later, appeared the livid-grey *Clitocybe brumalis*, a typical species of December—the sweet-scented and edible *C. fragrans*, with a strong smell and taste of aniseed, noticed near Stokke Common—the dusky *Collybia conigena*, growing on cones near Rhododendron Drive—the large, handsome, yellow *Pholiota adiposa*, very slimy and glutinous, on a log near London Ride—the shaggy-capped, whitish, edible *Coprinus comatus*, observed on Wilton Common and, as recorded below, seen last year in the heart of London—the interesting parasite, *Nyctalis parasitica*, growing on dead *Russula* in Chisbury Wood—the gregarious patches of the uncommon, whitish *Boletus albidus*, under oaks near Haw Wood, and also on West Leas, the curious, blackish, trumpet-shaped Horn of Plenty, *Craterellus cornucopioides* in Foxbury Wood, and the White Truffle, *Choiromyces meandriformis* literally unearthed in Birch Copse in the Forest. My acknowledgments are due to Mr. E. W. Swanton, of the Educational Museum, Haslemere, who very kindly named many of the following plants.

*Amanita aspera*. A few specimens under oaks near Folly Farm; an uncommon *Amanita* with pale brownish cap covered with sharp-pointed warts; the base of the stem is globose and is surmounted by sulphur-coloured flocci which become brownish.

*Lepiota felina* A few examples in a coniferous plantation in Bedwyn Brails at the end of September; a small, white plant with the cap dotted with blackish scales, and the disc blackish; not uncommon.

*Tricholoma chrysites*. Black and yellow cap, yellow gills, and white stem stained with yellow; a specimen of this not infrequent fungus was seen in Chisbury Wood in the middle of October; the coloration is rather distinctive and easily recognised.

*Clitocybe rivulosa*. One or two plants near Rhododendron Drive, in mid-December; my plants were greyish and had umbilicate caps and tough elastic stems; a very common, poisonous *Clitocybe* growing on heaths and in pastures.

*C. brumalis*. A little colony under conifers in Bedwyn Brails, in December; livid-grey pileus, with darker disc, depressed in the centre; an aptly named fungus, the specific *brumalis*, pertaining to winter, referring to the time of its appearance.

*C. ditopus*. In December, in a wood near Stokke Common; with grey cap, stem and gills. It is a common species growing in woods, among dead leaves, in autumn and winter.

*C. fragrans*. Another common plant noticed near Stokke Common, and also near Rhododendron Drive; a small, pale brownish fungus with a strong pleasant smell of aniseed, it is plentiful in the woods, appearing from July to January.

*Collybia conigena*. A common agaric, with brown cap and stem, and white gills, observed growing in December among fir needles, and also on a spruce cone, near Rhododendron Drive; the specific *conigena* is indicative of its occurrence on coniferous fruits.

*Omphalia stellata*. Some specimens of this pretty, white and diaphanous species were found on a stump on the 11th September, and were kindly named by Mr. W. B. Grove, of Birmingham University.

*Eccilia griseo-rubella*. A little pink-spored brownish agaric noticed growing in a sloping pasture near Shalbourne Newtown on the 26th April; a not infrequent toadstool.

*Pholiota adiposa*. A large, handsome, very viscid fungus, a few specimens of which grew on a log in a wood near London Drive in October; this species is described by Berkeley as "extremely beautiful" and "coloured like a ripe pineapple" and it certainly is a very striking plant. The yellow pileus is covered with brownish scales and is extremely sticky, this greasiness giving to it the specific name, *adiposa*, fatty; the stem is also viscid and covered with brownish scales. It is a species that is at once recognized.

*Stropharia merdaria*. A few examples in a meadow near Burridge Heath, in May; a not uncommon plant with yellowish pileus and straw-white tough stem.

*Panaeolus campanulatus*. In fields, on dung; a common species, with bell-shaped dark cap, at length convex and often umbonate, reddish stem, and blackish, often white-edged gills, distilling watery drops; West Leas, near Mirl Down, etc.

*Coprinus comatus*. A large, well-known fungus with white shaggy cap, whitish, ringed stem and gills which are at first white, then pink and at length black and deliquescent; near a pond on Wilton Common, etc. It is a common and widely spread species, and on the 29th October last year I saw a group of specimens under trees in the Thames Embankment Gardens, near Charing Cross District Railway Station in London.

*Russula rubra*. A fair number of specimens in Foxbury Wood; the crimson, sometimes somewhat pruinose, cap of this not infrequent plant

contrasts with the yellow gills and shining white stem, and it should be an easily recognized species, if attention is also paid to the very acrid taste.

*R. atropurpurea*. Stokke Common ; a common *Russula* with a deep blood-red cap, almost black at the disc ; the gills are white and then yellowish and the spores are pure white ; I noticed a small form in the Forest.

*Nyctalis parasitica*. Observed growing on dead *Russula* in Chisbury Wood, in October ; this species has a longer stem and more conical cap than *N. asterophora*, which I have recorded as growing on *Russula nigricans* in Savernake Forest, in the Report of the Marlborough College Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1923.

*Boletus calopus*. A specimen was found near Bedwyn in September ; this fungus has a brownish cap and is very like the common *B. chrysenteron* in general form, etc. ; but it has a beautifully reticulated stem, whence the specific *calopus*—Kalós, beautiful, poús, foot ; it is not uncommon in woods, especially coniferous woods, from July to November.

*B. albidus*. An interesting plant, two patches of which were noticed under oaks in September :—one not far from Haw Wood, and the other near Foxbury Wood ; it is a very pale *Boletus*, as the specific *albidus* implies. The plants were rather large and the whitish caps had a distinct greenish tinge, the pale stems were swollen and reticulated with a fine network, and the pores of the tubes were of a very pale yellow ; it is an uncommon species.

*Craterellus cornucopioides*. Horn-of-Plenty. This curious, blackish, trumpet-shaped fungus, the Craterelle corne d'abondance, and, also, from its funereal colour, the Trompette des Morts of the French, is not uncommon in our woods, I have noticed it especially in Foxbury Wood. It is an edible species, having a little the taste of the Truffle, and was formerly sold in Covent Garden market.

The uncommon, milk-white, and pruinose *Corticicium lacteum* was noticed in Foxbury Wood at the end of February.

*Clavaria rugosa*, a common white *Clavaria*, with wrinkled surface, grew by the side of Rhododendron Drive in the middle of December ; the plants seen were unbranched and club-like.

*C. fusiformis*. Foxbury Wood, at the end of September ; simple yellow clubs, toothed or pointed at the dusky apex, and connate or joined together at the base ; common in woods and pastures from September to December.

A fine example of the uncommon discomycete, *Lachnea hemispherica*, with pale grey disc and with the external surface furnished with rigid brown hairs, was gathered near Bedwyn and kindly identified by Mr. W. B. Grove.

*Choiromyces meandriformis*. An example of the White Truffle was found at the end of September in Birch Copse, in the Forest : it lay half buried in the soil and had been partly eaten away by some animal, probably a rabbit. White Truffles are not uncommon in oak plantations in the summer and autumn, and are four or five inches in diameter. The exterior is brown and the flesh white, with numerous very sinuous veins of a pale yellow colour, their sinuosity giving rise to the specific *meandriformis*. The



White Truffle is marked in one of my French Floras as an edible species, but so little is heard of it as an esculent, that its gastronomic value is probably small.

## RUST FUNGI.

Two rust fungi new to the Marlborough list were found in 1926:—*Puccinia obscura* and *P. Veronicae*.

The aecidia of *Puccinia obscura* were seen on *Bellis perennis* in a field near Harding Farm on the 18th April, and the teleutospores of *Puccinia Veronicae* were observed on *Veronica montana* in Haw Wood on the 3rd August. These rusts are both uncommon. Two new hosts were *Sonchus asper* which was seen to be infected with *Coleosporium Sonchi* on the 3rd August in a field near Great Bedwyn Vicarage, and *Thrinicia hirta* which was noticed to be attacked by *Puccinia Leontidis* on the 16th August on Burr ridge Heath. On the 9th August the crimson spots caused by the hypophyllous *Puccinia Circeae* on the upper surface of the leaves of *Circaea lutetiana* had a beautiful effect in Wilton Brails, the brown teleuto-sori of *Puccinia Glechomatis* were noticed on *Nepeta hederacea* in the same wood, where also *Uromyces Alchemillae* grew on *Alchemilla vulgaris*, and *Rumex viridis* was seen to be parasitised by *Uromyces Rumicis*. In May appeared *Melampsorella Symphyti* on the Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*) at Oakhill and *Puccinia Betonicae* on the Betony (*Stachys officinalis*) near Folly Farm. *Puccinia Centaureae* on *Centaurea nigra* upon Burr ridge Heath and *Coleosporium Euphrasiae* on *Euphrasia officinalis* and *Bartsia Odontites* were also species that came under observation.

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THE SOCIETY'S MSS. ABSTRACTS OF DEEDS, &c., OF  
LITTLE PARK, WOOTTON BASSETT.

By W. GOUGH.<sup>1</sup>

[*Abbreviations.*—L. P.=Little Park, dat.=dated, mess.=message, occ.=occupation, P=parish, poss.=possession, sig.=signature, surr.=surrender, ten.=tenure, ten'.=tenement, wits.=witnesses.

1. Copy of Will and Probate of William Moore, of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., dat. 10 Nov., 23 Charles II., 1671. Testator appointed his friend, John Carter, of London, grocer, sole executor and bequeathed his spotted and perpetually existent soul unto the bottomless clemency and mercy of his Saviour Jesus Christ. And as to all his enormities, disobediences, and transgressions, testator trusted in the meritorious death of his Saviour upon the Cross and in firm assurance of reconciliation. He desired that his body may be decently buried at Fawley in the County of Berks, near his wife and children. As for his temporal fortune he could heartily wish and that with the greatest comfort of a father that he might have safely trusted his only son to provide for himself, his wife and children, if he should marry, but knowing from a long experience that it may prove dangerous so to do testator directed that as his money should be paid in his executor should dispose therefore for the purchasing of lands to be settled on his son Francis Moore for his life with various powers and authorities. Remainder to first and other sons successively in tail male with care to preserve contingent remainders—and failing issue male, testator directed that a lease of any purchased premises be made to trustees for 21 years upon trust to raise portions for the daughters of his son. In case his son should die without issue then the land so to be purchased should be settled as testator's executor should appoint whom he had before acquainted with his will and mind therein. And the testator further directed that his lands and ten<sup>ts</sup> in Wootton Bassett should be also settled in the same manner. Bequests to son of furniture, of house, and pictures in lodgings or at the Temple or elsewhere, and all his plate. To executor £100 for his care and pains. Testator declared that if his executor "should happen to dye" before executing the trust then he appointed Matthew Johnson, of the Middle Temple, and Robert Lloyd, his servant, his executors, trusting that Master Johnson would take that trouble if need should require for the sake of testator's brother-in-law, the late Sir Geoffrey Palmer, the Attorney General. Further gifts of a ring each to the following:—Sir Francis North, Knight, Solicitor General, Sir Lewis Palmer, Percy Church, Esq., Sir Thomas Beverley, Sir Richard Hopkins, Richard Hopkins, Esq., Sir Henry Jernigan. To his servant, Robert Lloyd, £50 and £20 to buy him mourning,

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<sup>1</sup> This parcel of deeds was given to the Society by Major G. J. Buxton, of Tockenham Manor, the present owner of Little Park.

the same to be paid with the legacy Cozen Blount gave the testator. Sig., William Moore. Wits., Valentine Castillion, Joseph Taylor, Thomas Rogers.

By a codicil nuncupative testator gave to his three servants, Thomas Rogers, Elizabeth Taylor, and Alice, a year's wages over and above such wages as he should owe them.

Wearing apparel unto Thomas Rogers except a velvet coat, a vest and breeches, a pair of silk stockings and a pair of gloves which he gave unto his brother Master Thomas Moore. Testator gave his beaver hat and his gloves embroidered and fringed unto Sir Henry Jernigan, his nephew. To Gabriel Cruse, "a guiney," gifts of rings of twenty shillings value to W. Parris, George Carter, and Agnes Carter. To Master William Brown a ring of the value of forty shillings. Testator gave his law books to the first of his name who should practise the law. Proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Marcus Cottle, registrar.

**2.** Deed Poll dat. 24th Dec., 24 Charles II., 1672. Declaration by John Carter that the intent of William Moore had been signified to him as follows:—That the lands and ten<sup>ts</sup> to be purchased and the lands and ten<sup>ts</sup> in Wootton Bassett should after the death of Francis Moore without issue of his body or in case he should die without issue male and should have any daughter then after the expiration of the term of twenty-one years be settled upon William Moore, second son of Sir Henry Moore, then of Fawley, in the county of Berks, knight and barrister, and Godson of the testator. Sig., John Carter. Wits., George Carter, John Coape.

**3.** Indenture tripartite dat. 24 May, 28 Charles II., 1676. Parties (1) Sir Robert Howard of Fasteerne, Wilts, Knight, Sir Robert Clayton, Knight, John Morris, (2) John Wyse, (3) John Carter, Francis Moore, John Coape. In consideration of £4925 paid to Sir Robert Howard the following messes and closes of land were granted to John Carter. All that mess, ten<sup>t</sup> and dwelling house with the orchard, garden, and backside thereunto belonging called L. P. House and the meadow or pasture grounds as follows:—The Plecke, the Grove, the Hither and Further Parke Grounds, Harris Hill, Brownd Meade, and Dodfields, then in occ. of Hugh Jones, and the mess or ten<sup>t</sup> or dwelling house situate in a place called Greenhill wherein Thomas Brinsden did then inhabit and dwell, together with the pasture lands as follows:—The Home Close, 30a., the Calves Leaze, 16a., the Middle Plot and the Lower Leaze, 20a., Bowdeyed Ground, 13a., and the meadow called the Grove theretofore part of Bryning Hill bargain 10a., Pratts Meade, 6a. in the occ. of John Liddall, all which messes, lands, and premises were parcel of the Mannor or Lordship of Wootton Bassett als Wootton Vetus and situate in the Townes, parishes, fields, precincts, and territorys of Wootton Bassett als Wootton Vetus, Broad Hinton, Cleeve Pipard, Tockenham, East Tockenham, West Tockenham, Brinkworth, Lidiard Tregoes, and Swindon, and "in the forrest of Braydon," or in some or one of them in the County of Wilts. Sigs. and seals, Robert Howard, Robert Clayton, John Morris, and Francis Moore. Wits., W. Johnson, Robert Lloyd, C. Herbert, John Wildman, George Searle.

**4.** Receipt for £4,925 dat. 30 May, 28 Charles II., 1676, signed by Sir

Robert Howard. Sig. and seal, Robert Howard. Wits., John Wildman, George Searle.

**5.** Lease and Release 4th and 5th August, 28 Charles II., 1676. Release quadripartite. Parties, (1) John Carter, (2) Valentine Castillion, (3) Francis Moore, (4) Francis Jernigan, Edmond Plowden, William Browne, Gregory Gifford, Stephen Walpoole, George Carter.

John Carter in pursuance of the Will of William Moore and also of a Chancery Decree settled the messes, lands, and ten<sup>ts</sup> in the County of Wilts to the use of Francis Moore for his life, remainder to trustees to preserve contingent remainders. Remainders to the first and other sons of Francis Moore successively in tale male. Remainder to his posthumous sons in tail male. Remainder to the parties of the 4th part for 21 years. Remainder to such person or persons as John Carter should appoint.

Power for Francis Moore to appoint premises in joynture.

Sigs. and seals, John Carter, Francis Moore, E. Plowden, G. Gifford, Stephen Walpoole. Wits., W. Johnson, Robert Lloyd, John Coape.

**6.** Counterpart Indenture for augmenting joynture dat. 24 Jany, 2nd James II., 1686. Parties, (1) Francis Moore, (2) John Dancastle. Francis Moore appointed certain lands at Bayhouse and West Thorock, in Essex, to augment the joynture of Mary Moore, his wife, the daughter of John Dancastle.

Sig. and seal, John Dancastle. Wits., Catherine Brown, Henry Taylor, Philip Taylor.

**7.** Articles of Agreement, dat. 14 May, 10 Anne, 1711. Parties (1) William Moore, son of S<sup>r</sup> Henry Moore, then late of Fawley, Knight and Baronet, dec<sup>d</sup>; (2) Francis Moore, of Wootton Bassett, son of William Moore. After various recitals, the deed records that about 1690 an excessive flood or tempest arose in the river Thames, which broke down the banks and walls that had been made for the preservation of a great quantity of marsh lands at Bayhouse and West Thorock, Essex, part of the lands being those purchased by John Carter, as mentioned, and that not only these lands had been "drowned and spoiled" but that Francis Moore was threatened to be prosecuted by divers owners of other marsh lands that were "drowned and spoiled" by the same inundation, and that he had paid out great sums of money in the building of a new wall, and that after great damages and expenses in connection therewith he found himself unable to recover the lands, and that his estate in Essex grew worse and of less value, and that it had been decided to sell the same.

Further recitals showing that there were controversies as to the construction of the will of William Moore, as regards the settlement of the lands and premises in Wiltshire. Agreement between William Moore and Francis Moore that for the final ending of controversies Francis Moore would pay to William Moore £500 in full satisfaction of his claim. Sigs. and seals, William Moore, Francis Moore. Wits., Tho. Dancastle, Tho. Smyth.

**8.** Bond, dat. 14 May, 10 Anne, 1711, by William Moore for performance of covenants. Sig. and seal, William Moore. Wits., Tho. Dancastle, Tho. Smyth.

**9.** Copy Act of Parliament, dat. 10 Anne, 1711, recites that divers controversies and suits were commenced, and depending, touching the construction of the will of William Moore, and that Francis Moore had had only one daughter, Elizabeth Moore, of the age of 21 years, and no issue male, and that being aged he was never likely to have any issue male, or other child or children.

Further recitals that he had contracted debts and had no means to pay same or to raise the £500 for William Moore or to pay any portion to his daughter on marriage, or otherwise except by a sale of the property in Wiltshire. It was, therefore, enacted that L.P. and the lands and premises therewith be vested and settled upon Henry Charles Howard and John Dancastle for ever freed from the provisions of the will in trust for sale and with directions as to the application of the proceeds.

**10.** Bargain and Sale, dat. 9 March, 1 Geo. I., 1714. Parties (1) Henry Charles Howard, John Dancastle, Francis Moore, Elizabeth Moore, William Moore; (2) Ralph Broome.

Recites Act of Parliament, and that it had been agreed to sell property at L.P. to Ralph Broome. Bargain and Sale to Ralph Broome in consideration of £5,210 of all that capital mess. or ten<sup>t</sup> with the barn, stabling, outhousing, orchards, garden, and backside thereto called L.P. House, and the closes of pasture land as follows:—The Walk and Great Pound 6a., The Pleecke 6a., Bushey Parke 47a., The Middle Part of Bushey Parke, 25a., The Little Enclosure 5a., The East Part of Bushey Parke 22a. The Green Grove 20a., The Hilly Grove 15a., Brown Meadow 8a., Parke Hill 20a., The Broad 3a., The Grubbed Broad 5a., Upper Parke 24a., The Little Ground 7a., The Bittern Pond 13a., The Sheep Sleight Eastward 16a., Old Sheep Sleight West 13a., Burnt Ground, 14a., Dodfield 16a., and all that mess. or ten<sup>t</sup> with the house, stable, orchard, garden, and outbuildings thereto, situate in a place called Greenhill in the P. of Wootton Bassett, and the closes of pasture land:—Battis Leaze 15a., Cow Leaze 37a., Calves Leaze 19a., Middle Plot 10a., Lower Ground 16a., then part of the “Mannor of Wootton Bassett als Wootton Vetus.” Sigs. and seals, Henry Charles Howard, John Dancastle, Francis Moore, E. Moore, Will<sup>m</sup> Moore, Ra. Broome. Wits., Thomas Gilbert, James Long, John Kighley, W<sup>m</sup> Pleydell, Anne Carew.

(Endorsement showing enrolment on 6th April, 1714.)

**10a.** Articles of Agreement, dat. 30 Oct., 1 Geo., I., 1714. Parties (1) Francis Moore, Mary Moore, and Elizabeth Moore; (2) The Hon. Henry Charles Howard, John Dancastle, Ralph Broome; (3) Thomas Dancastle. Agreement as to payment of purchase money, occupancy of premises and prevention of waste. Sigs. and seals, Francis Moore, Mary Moore, Elizabeth Moore, Ra. Broome, Thos. Dancastle. Wits., James Long, S. Cruse.

**11.** Copy Will of Ralph Brome, of Lyneham, in the County of Wilts, dat. 14 February, <sup>1715</sup>/<sub>1716</sub>.

Testator, being infirm in body but of sound mind and memory, and calling to mind the mortality of our bodies gave directions as follows:—

He commended his soul into the hands of Almighty God, hoping through the merits of Jesus Christ to receive the pardon of all his sins and to be received into the Heavenly Kingdom and his body to be buried at Brimble near his grandfather and a tomb set over him.

Bequests as follow. To his nephew, John Brome, son of his brother, Francis Brome, of Preston, in the same P. and his heirs male, all that part of his estate called L.P. in Ps. of Wootton Bassett and Tockenham, with capital messuage and outhouses and containing 277 acres of land subject to payment as thereafter appointed.

To his nephew, Jacob Brome, second son of his said brother and his heirs male, all that other part of L. P. called the Upper Bargain with the dwelling houses and out buildings and 95 acres of land. To the three daughters of his said brother—Anne, Elizabeth, and Susanna—£100 each. To his niece, Mary Brome, daughter of John Brome, £100, to be paid to her out of the first money to be made from the stock at L. P.

To his servant, Mary Arnold, £12 per annum for life, to be paid out of the estate given to nephew John Brome and all testator's wearing clothes, linen, and woollen, and £5 in money.

Bequest to the P. of Lyneham of £450 to be laid out in lands the income to pay a schoolmaster who should yearly teach not exceeding thirty poor children of that P. to read, write, and cast accounts, and instruct them in morality and the principles of the Christian religion according to the Church of England gratis.

The money was directed to be paid to testator's brother Francis and Christopher Pinniger who should purchase land and be trustees of the P. for their lives and, after their decease, the trust should be in the possessors of both parts of L.P. The schoolmaster to be chosen by the trustees and be subject to be removed by them, but if the P. could not find a convenient house for a school and for the schoolmaster to live in then it should be lawful for the trustees to settle the land purchased with the money thereby given upon Brimble P. for same use. Bequests to brother Francis Broome of household goods and plate and to the poor of the P. of Lyneham £20. The like sum to the poor of Brimble.

Bequests to children of four sisters, Mary, Elizabeth, Ann, and Susanna, all his share and profits in the plate looking glass trade which testator held with Robert Cooper & Co., of London, to be equally divided—appointment of brother-in-law Thomas Gilbert to be executor over part of his estate and his brother Francis Brome over the other part. Bequests of income to children of sisters until Jacob Brome attained the age of 26 as regards property given to him and similar bequests as regards income of property given to John Brome. Also the stock at L. P. not liable to payments, and his ready money. Declaration making provision contingently for godsons Ralph Brome and John Gilbert. Copy sig., Ra. Brome. Copy wits., Thomas Burchall, jun., Sarah, Jacob, Alice King.

Copy memorandum endorsed on copy will dat. 12 April, 1716. Testator declared that it was his dying request to his brother, brothers-in-law, and four sisters that, having written out his will with his own hand, and having

expressed himself so plainly, they should not suffer themselves to be led into any difference about the will. Direction that testator's father and mother should have use of household goods while they lived at his house and that £20 per year be allowed to them during their joint lives. Direction as to payment by John Brome to Mary Arnold of £12 per year during her life. Gifts of a mourning ring to each of 21 person therein mentioned. Copy sig., Ra. Broome.

**12.** Lease and Release of Tithes 10th & 11th August, 8 Geo. I., 1721. Parties, (1) William Pleydell, (2) William Bartlett. In consideration of £80 William Pleydell conveyed to William Bartlett all the tenths and tithes of corn, grain, hay, and wood, and the great tithes out of L. P. then in occ. of Francis Broome. Sig. and seal, William Pleydell. Wits., Charles Hollister, Lewis Long.

**13.** Lease and Release of Tithes of same date. Parties, (1), William Pleydell, (2) Francis Broome. In consideration of £40 William Pleydell conveyed unto Francis Broome all the tenths and tithes, etc., out of Brinsden's Farm, Wootton Bassett, in occ. of Francis Broome. Sig. and seal, William Pleydell. Wits., Charles Hollister, Lewis Long.

**14.** Lease and Release, dat. 1st and 2nd April, 11 Geo. I., 1725. Parties (1) John Brome, (2) John Collings, (3) William Bartlett.

John Brome (having attained the age of 21 years) in order to bar all estates tail in the property devised to him by the will of Ralph Brome, granted and conveyed the same to John Collings to make him tenant to the precipe for suffering a recovery thereof before the end of Trinity Term then next, and the uses declared to John Brome in fee. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, John Collings, William Bartlett. Wits., James Long, Lewis Long.

**15.** Exemplification of Recovery, dat. 10 May, 11 Geo., I., 1725, at Westminster. Easter Term, Co. Wilts, William Bartlett versus John Collings, gent. 1 message, 2 gardens, 100 ac. of land, 100 ac. of meadow, 100 ac. of pasture and common of pasture in Wootton Bassett and Tockenham.

**16.** Lease and Release, dat. 17 and 18 Nov., 11 Geo. I., 1725. Parties (1) John Brome and Alice, his wife (one of the daughters of William Bartlett), and Ralph Brome (son and heir apparent of John and Alice), (2) William Bartlett, (3) Thomas Tugwell. Recitals that in consideration of a marriage which had already taken place between John Brome and Alice (late Alice Bartlett), John Brome conveyed to William Bartlett the premises devised to him by Ralph Brome. To the use of John Brome for life, remainder to Thomas Tugwell for 100 years subject to provisos, remainder to Ralph Brome, the son, in general tail, remainder to the right heirs of John Brome. Proviso for cesser of term on annual payment of £20 from death of John Brome by Ralph Brome, the son. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, Alice Brome, William Bartlett, Thomas Tugwell. Wits., James Long, Thomas Earle.

**17.** Lease, dat. 17 Feb., 1 Geo. II., 1727. Parties (1) William Bartlett, (2) William Waite.

Sale to William Waite of Tithes on Lower Bargain then in possession of

John Brome. Sig. and seal, William Bartlett. Wits., James Long, Lewis Long.

**18.** Assignment of Tithes, dat. 1 March, 1 Geo. II., 1727. Parties (1) William Bartlett, (2) William Waite, (3) John Brome, (4) Ralph Brome (son and heir apparent of John Brome). Assignment of Tithes of L. P. to preserve contingent uses. Sig. and seal, William Bartlett. Wits., James Long, Lewis Long.

**19.** Lease and release of Tithes dat 20 and 21 Sept., 5 Geo. II., 1731. Parties (1) Francis Brome (2) John Brome. In consideration of £40 Francis Brome conveyed and released to John Brome all the Tithes relating to Brinsden's Farm. Sig. and seal Francis Broome, Wits. Lewis Long, Thomas Biggs.

[NOTE.—In this document as in others the name is sometimes spelt Brome and sometimes Broome.]

**20.** Lease and release dat. 21 and 22 April, 5 Geo. II., 1732. Parties (1) John Brome, (2) James Long, (3) William Bartlett. John Brome in order to have all estates tail in messes and closes of land therein mentioned granted the same to James Long to make him tenant to the precipe for suffering a common recovery therof before the end of Hilary Term then next and the uses declared to John Brome in fee. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, James Long, William Bartlett. Wits. Lewis Long, Thomas Miles.

**21.** Exemplification of Recovery dat. 22 May, 5 Geo. II., 1732, at Westminster, Easter Term, Co. Wilts. William Bartlett versus James Long, gent., 1 mess., 2 gardens, 20 ac. land, 40 ac. meadow, 40 ac. pasture and common of pasture in Wootton Bassett and Tockenham.

**22.** Indenture of Mortgage dat. 1 April, 5 Geo. II., 1732. Parties (1) John Brome (2) Lewis Long. Mortgage on L. P. to secure sums therein mentioned. Sig. and seal, John Brome. Wits. W<sup>m</sup> Fairthorne, Thomas Miles.

**23.** Indenture tripartite dat. 26 Nov., 15 Geo. II., 1742. Parties (1) John Brome, (2) Lewis Long, (3) Michael Smith the younger. Recitals that principal monies and further monies and interest were then due to Lewis Long on security of last mentioned indenture and that Michael Smith the younger had agreed to make advance upon having an assignment to him. Assignment to Michael Smith the younger of remainder of mortgage term subject to redemption. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, Lewis Long. Wits. John Bull, George Greenaway.

**24.** Indenture tripartite of same date. Parties (1) John Brome, (2) Michael Smith the elder, (3) Michael Smith the younger. Direction and appointment that Ralph Brome should yearly pay to Michael Smith the elder the sum of £20 in trust for Michael Smith the younger. Sig. and seal, John Brome. Wits., John Bull, George Greenaway.

**25.** Indenture tripartite of same date. Parties (1) John Brome, (2) Lewis Long, (3) John Prior. Mortgage by John Brome for sum therein mentioned. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, Lewis Long. Wits., John Bull, George Greenaway.

**26.** Indenture, Quinquartite and Counterpart, dat. 14 June, 19 Geo.



II., 1745. Parties (1) John Brome, Alice Brome, Ralph Brome, (2) Christopher Pinniger, the elder, (3) Cornelius Bradford and Anne Bradford, (4) Elizabeth Pinniger, (5) Jacob Pinniger and Richard Bradford. Mortgage. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, Alice Brome, Ralph Brome, Jacob Pinniger. Wits., John Bull, George Greenaway.

27. Indenture, dat. 27 August, 19 Geo. II., 1745. Parties (1) Michael Smith, the younger, (2) Lucy Baynton. Mortgage. Sig. and seal, M. Smith, Junr. Wits., John Bull, Dan. Bull.

28. Indenture, quinquupartite, dat. 4th July, 23 Geo. II., 1749. Parties (1) John Brome, (2) Michael Smith, the elder, (3) Michael Smith, the younger, (4) Thomas Kington, Lucy Baynton, (5) Thomas Hancock. Assignment of £20 per annum in trust for Thomas Kington and Lucy Baynton. Sigs. and seals, Jno. Brome, M. Smith, M. Smith, Junr., Thos. Kington. Wits., John Bull, Dan Bull.

29. Indenture, quadrupartite of same date and counterpart. Parties (1) John Brome, (2) Michael Smith, the younger, (3) Thomas Kington, (4) Lucy Baynton. Assignment of mortgage to Thomas Kington in trust. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, M. Smith, Junr., Thos. Kington, Lucy Baynton. Wits., John Bull, Dan Bull.

30. Indenture, tripartite and counterpart, dat. 5th Feb., 24 Geo. II., 1750. (1) John Brome, (2) John Prior, (3) William Spackman, Thomas Spackman, Roger Spackman, and Jacob Spackman. Mortgage. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, John Prior, Thomas Spackman. Wits., Broome Pinniger, Dan Bull.

31. Indenture of six parts and counterpart, dat. 4th May, 26 Geo. II., 1753. Parties (1) John Brome, (2) Lucy Baynton, (3) Thomas Kington, (4) John Pinniger, (5) Jacob Spackman, (6) Broome Pinniger. Assignment of a mortgage. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, Lucy Baynton, Thomas Kington, John Pinniger, Jacob Spackman, Broome Pinniger. Wits., John Bull, Dan Bull, D. Wheeler.

32. Indenture of eight parts of same date. Parties, (1) John Brome, (2) Lucy Baynton, (3) Thomas Kington, (4) John Hancock, (5), John Pinniger, (6) Jacob Spackman, (7) Broome Pinniger, (8) Jacob Pinniger, Assignment of sum of £20 per annum in trust for John Pinniger. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, Lucy Baynton, Thomas Kington, John Hancock, John Pinniger, Jacob Spackman, Broome Pinniger. Wits., John Bull, D. Wheeler.

33. Articles of Agreement dat. 26 Sept., 32 George II., 1758. Parties, (1) John Brome, (2) Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell. Agreement for sale of L. P. and 372ac. 14p. of land. Sig. and seal, John Brome. Wits., Roger Spackman, James Wild.

The following is a copy of the schedule annexed to the articles of agreement:—Annual rent, £220. Wood per annum, £20. Land Tax at 4/-, £42 10s. Trees great and small, £1200. The following yearly discounts are discharged by the tenant at his own proper expense. An annual rent to the Rector of Tockenham, £1 6s. 8d. Small tithes to the Vicar of Wootton Bassett compounded at £8. Poor Rate, Church Rate, Highway

Rate, and all rates whatsoever, and no taxes to be paid to any parish save that of Wootton Bassett. Poor Rate for the year 1757 was £14 15s. 6d. Sig., John Brome. Wits., Roger Spackman, James Wild. *Note.*—Jacob Pinniger, the tenant, paid all rates and taxes, except Land Tax. The rent was the sum of £220 per annum, reserving timber and an annual allowance of 1000 faggots.

**34.** Indenture quadrupartite dat. 4th April, 1759, 32 Geo. II. (1) John Wicks, of Oaksey, surviving trustee of Thomas Tugwell, (2) John Brome, (3) Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, (4) Francis Warneford. Assignment of mortgage term in trust for Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell. Sigs. and seals, John Wicks, John Brome, Ralph Brome. Wits. Charles Rumboll senr., Charles Rumboll, junr.

**35.** Articles of agreement of same date. Parties (1) Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, (2) John Brome, Ralph Brome. Agreement with reference to purchase of tithes on part of the estate called Lower Bargain. Sigs. and seals, Jno. Brome, Ralph Brome. Wits., Richard Battin, Wm. Sexstone.

**36.** Lease and release dat. 3 and 4 April, 32 Geo. II., 1759. Parties, John Brome, Alice Brome, Ralph Brome (2) Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, of Coleshill, in the county of Berks, Baronet. Grant to Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell of L.P. and closes of land therewith. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, Alice Brome, Ralph Broome. Wits., Richard Battin, William Sexstone.

**37.** Indenture tripartite dat. 17 July, 33 Geo. II., 1759. Parties (1) Cornelius Bradford, Anne Bradford, Roger Spackman, Thomas Spackman, Jacob Pinniger (administrator of the goods of Christopher Pinniger), (2) Richard Bradford, (3) John Brome and Ralph Brome. Surrender of the tithes of Lower Bargain. Sigs. and seals, Cornelius Bradford, Anne Bradford, Roger Spackman, Thomas Spackman, Jacob Pinniger, Richard Bradford. Wits., John Bull, Hen. Merewether.

**38.** Indenture quinquupartite of same date. Parties (1) Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, (2) John Brome, Ralph Brome, (3) Cornelius Bradford, Anne Bradford, (4) Roger Spackman, Thomas Spackman, (5) Jacob Pinniger, Assignment in trust for Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell. Sigs. and seals, Jno. Brome, Ralph Brome, Cornelius Bradford, Anne Bradford, Roger Spackman, Thomas Spackman, Jacob Pinniger, Richard Bradford. Wits., John Bull, Hen. Merewether.

[NOTE.—This indenture is fastened up with Indenture of 14th June, 1745].

**39.** Indenture quadrupartite dat. 17th April, 1 Geo. III., 1761. Parties (1) Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, (2) John Brome, (3) William Spackman, Thomas Spackman, Roger Spackman, Jacob Spackman, (4) Francis Warneford. Assignment in trust for Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell. Sigs. and seals, John Brome, William Spackman, Thos. Spackman, Roger Spackman, Jacob Spackman. Wits., Richard Battin, William Sexstone.

[NOTE.—This Indenture is fastened up with Indenture of 5th February, 1750.]

**40.** Indenture of six parts, dat. 6 June, 3 Geo. III., 1763. Parties (1) Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, (2) John Brome, (3) Elizabeth Pinniger (administratrix of the goods of John Pinniger), (4) Jacob Spackman, (5)

Broome Pinniger, (6) Francis Warneford. Assignment of mortgage term in trust for Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell. Sigs. and seals, Jno. Brome, Eliz. Pinniger, Jacob Spackman, Broome Pinniger, (6) Francis Warneford. Assignment of mortgage term in trust for Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell. Sigs. and seals, Jno. Brome, Eliz. Pinniger, Jacob Spackman, Broome Pinniger. Wits., Richard Battin, Wm. Sexstone. [NOTE.—This Indenture is fastened up with Indenture of 4th May, 1753, No. 31].

**41.** Indenture, quadrupartite of same date. Parties (1) John Brome, of Greenway, Ralph Brome, of L.P., (2) Elizabeth Pinniger, of Cowage, (3) Jacob Spackman, of Cowage, (4) Broome Pinniger, of Odehill Farm, Cleeve Pipard. Surrender of the Tithes of Lower Bargain. Sigs. and seals, Jno. Brome, Eliz. Pinniger, Jacob Spackman, Broome Pinniger. Wits, Hen. Merewether, Jacob Pinniger.

**42.** Indenture of seven parts of same date. Parties (1) Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, (2) John Brome, (3) Elizabeth Pinniger (administratrix of estate of John Pinniger), 4, Jacob Spackman, (5) Broome Pinniger, (6) Jacob Pinniger, (7) Sir Simeon Stuart. Assignment of sum of £20 per annum. Sigs. and seals, Jno. Brome, Eliz. Pinniger, Jacob Spackman, Broome Pinniger, Jacob Pinniger. Wits., John Bull, Dan Bull, D. Wheeler. [NOTE.—This Indenture is fastened up with Indenture of 4th May, 1753 (No. 32)].

**43.** Lease and Release, dat. 3rd and 4th July, 23 Geo. III., 1783. Parties (1) Jacob Pinniger, Mary Pinniger his wife (eldest daughter of John Brome), Christopher Pinniger (son of Jacob Pinniger), (2) Richard Broome, (3) Sir James Tylney Long. Release to make a tenant to the precipe for the purpose of suffering a common recovery. Sigs. and seals, Jacob Pinniger, Mary Pinniger, Christopher Pinniger, R. Broome. Wits., Wm. Pinniger, Jno. Heath, S. H. Ludlow, Wm. Daffy Cane.

**44.** Deed of Recovery, dat. Trinity Term, 23 Geo. III., 1783. At Westminster before Alexander, Lord Loughborough. Sir James Tylney Long, Baronet, demandeth against Richard Broome, gent., the Tithes arising from 4 orchards, 100 acres of land, 250 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in the P. of Wootton Bassett in which Richard hath not entry, but after the disseisin which Hugh Hunt thereof unjustly hath made to Sir James within thirty years, and whereupon he said that he was seised of the Tithes aforesaid, etc., and thereof he bringeth suit. And Richard comes and defends his right and vouches to warrant Jacob Pinniger, gentleman, and Mary, his wife, and Christopher Pinniger, gentleman. Let him have them here from the day of the Holy Trinity in three weeks by the aid of the court, and upon this Richard appoints Rowland Lickbarrow and George Byard his attornies against Sir James, at which day comes Sir James in his proper person as Richard by Rowland Lickbarrow, his attorney. And Jacob and Mary and Christopher being summoned came by George Healey, the elder, their attorney, and truly warrant the Tithes to Richard, hereupon Sir James demands against Jacob and Mary and Christopher tenants in their own warranty the Tithes, etc., and says he was seised of the Tithes,

etc. And Jacob and Mary and Christopher defend their right and vouch to warrant Thomas Francis Martin, who was present in person, and freely warrant to him the Tithes, etc. And hereupon Sir James demands against Thomas Francis, tenant, the Tithes, etc., and Thomas Francis defends his right and says that Hugh did not disseise Sir James of the Tithes, &c. Thereupon Sir James craves leave to impart, and he hath it, and afterwards Sir James comes again and Thomas Francis, although solemnly called, cometh not again, but departed in contempt of court.

Therefore it is considered that Sir James recover his seisin against Richard of the Tithes, etc., and that Richard have of the land of Jacob and Mary and Christopher to the value, etc.

Hereupon Sir James prays for a writ of Our Lord the King to be directed to the sheriff of the county to cause full seisin of the Tithes, etc., and it is granted to him returnable here on the morrow of All Souls. All which premises at the request of Sir James we have commanded to be exemplified. In testimony we have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents. Wit., Alexander Lord Loughborough, at Westminster, 9th July, in the twenty-third year of our reign. Large seal.

**45.** Lease and Release dat. 18 and 19 Dec., 24 Geo. III. 1783. Parties (1) Jacob Pinniger, (2) The Right Hon. Jacob Earl of Radnor. Grant of Tithes of L.P. to Earl of Radnor for £258 15s. Sig. and seal, Jacob Pinniger. Wits., Wm. Pinniger, Wm. Sumner.

[NOTE.—The following memorandum is endorsed on the above Release. "I hereby give the Tithes purchased as within to go with the Estate." Sig. Radnor, April 3, 1793].

**46.** Bond dat. 20 Decr., 24 Geo. III., 1783. Parties (1) Jacob Pinniger, (2) The Right Hon. Jacob Earl of Radnor. Indemnity against any claims by issue male of John Brome against the Earl of Radnor. Sig. and seal, Jacob Pinniger. Wits., Wm. Pinniger, Wm. Dummer.

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## LITTLE PARK ESTATE, WOOTTON BASSETT.

[Chiefly from notes by the late W. F. PARSONS, of Hunts Mill, Wootton Bassett.]

About a mile south of FASTERNE (or Great FASTERNE) is the old Farm residence (formerly a mansion) known as Little Park (or Little FASTERNE Park). It is brick built, with freestone quoins and gable ends, the garden front being constructed of stone. The entrance porch projects and contains a parvise or small chamber.

Many of the rooms were formerly cased with oak panelling and in the upper chambers some of the panelling still remains. There was formerly in one of the upper rooms an extremely interesting chimney piece, richly gilded and coloured. The supporters on each side were two figures, male and female, nearly of life size, nude to rather below the waist and painted in natural colours. The arms thereon were those of the Moore family, who owned the property in the later part of the seventeenth century and in the earlier part of the eighteenth, and also of the Dancastle family. Both these families belonged to Berkshire and were Roman Catholics. Francis Moore, the son of William Moore, married a daughter of John Dancastle. The crest of Moore (on the dexter side) was a moor hen, while that of Dancastle (on the sinister side) was a wounded stag with gilt horns. This chimney piece was removed during the nineteenth century by the then owner, the Earl of Radnor, to Longford Castle, near Salisbury, where it still remains.

The present Little Park Farm now consists of about 380 acres, but the park was not originally so large, as lands were added to it when the common fields of the parish were enclosed, as the quota or share belonging to it. These were most likely the Upper Cowleaze which is on the outside of the wide double mound.

There were formerly at Little Park, near the house, two large fish ponds, but the site of these has since been covered with wood and now forms a rookery.

The district appears to have formerly been a favourite haunt of the Bittern (now extinct in Wilts) and one of the fields, containing a large pond, has been known for centuries as the Bittern Pond Field, and another field as "The Pleck."

In the reign of James II. the replies to the questions addressed to the Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates of Wilts with reference to the repeal of the Test and penal statutes, contained the statement that in the Borough of Wootton Bassett "My Lord Rochester and Mr. Moore, Catholique, had the chief interest." The first reference is to Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, who settled at FASTERNE about 1682. He had represented Wootton Bassett in Parliament from 1679 to 1681. The second reference is to Francis Moore.

From an assessment made in May, 1697 for levying rates and duties for births, burials, etc., there were then residing at Little Park the following persons:—Francis More, Mary More (his wife), Elizabeth More (his

daughter), Vallentine Castillion (bachelor), Samuel Teagle (bachelor), Hugh Brinsden, Jane Bowshire, and Ann Brinsden (servants).

As regards the assessment for Land Tax it may be of interest to note that the amount charged in 1695 was £53 6s., showing an annual value of £266 10s. In 1758 the amount of Land Tax (which was at the same rate as in 1695, viz., 4s. in the £) amounted to £42 10s., the annual rent being then £220, with a reservation of timber and an allowance of 1,000 faggots.

In 1695 Francis Moore had other property in Wootton Bassett of the annual value of £198.

Owing to a variety of causes, especially the difficulty of construing the Will of William Moore and also by reason of the after effects of a great flood which arose in 1690 and affected other property of the Moore family situate in Essex, a special Act of Parliament was obtained in 1711 vesting the Little Park Estate in the hands of trustees for sale. The sale took place in 1714 when the property was purchased by Ralph Broome, of Lyneham, Wilts, who (by his will, in 1716) endowed the Free School at Lyneham with the sum of £450 to be laid out in lands and the income applied for the payment of a schoolmaster as in the will is particularly mentioned. Testator directed that after the decease of his trustees the trust should be in the possessors of both parts of Little Park.

The Broome family resided at Little Park until about the middle of the eighteenth century, and the property was sold by descendants and devisees of Ralph Broome and their mortgagees in 1758 to Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell.

The Pinniger family appear to have succeeded the Broomes as tenants of Little Park and were resident there for many years.

Shortly after the sale of the property in 1758 a prolonged dispute arose between Jacob Pinniger, the tenant of Little Park, and the Rev. Timothy Meredith, Vicar of Wootton Bassett, concerning the Vicarial Tithes and in 1780 some litigation took place. The Bill of Complaint and the answer thereto set out fully the details of the dispute, which lasted for several years.

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## THE RED DOWN BORING, HIGHWORTH, AND ITS GEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE, WITH NOTES ON NEIGHBOURING WELLS.

By W. J. ARKELL, B.A., B.Sc., F.G.S.

### I.

The recent publication by H.M. Geological Survey of the long-awaited Memoir on the Water Supply of Wiltshire,<sup>1</sup> delayed by the death of its senior author, brings the county abreast of its neighbours in respect of possessing that valuable commodity, an official record of all wells and borings whose histories are known. It is to be hoped that the publication of this memoir will act as a stimulus to civil engineers and others, whose privileged occupation it is to sink wells, to keep careful records of the strata penetrated and to communicate them to the authorities at the Geological Survey, Jermyn Street. By the failure to do this in the past much valuable information has been lost, both scientific and practical, which there is small chance of ever recovering.

It is now twenty-three years since the sinking of the deep boring on Red Down, Highworth. Happily not only was a record of this boring kept, but also a series of samples of the various strata penetrated. These may now be examined in the Swindon Museum, where they were deposited by the generosity of Mr. F. Redman, the engineer in charge of the works.

Red Down is the highest eminence in the neighbourhood of Highworth, rising to 443 feet. At the time of the sinking of the boring, which was begun in 1904, at the highest point of the hill, the whole of the down was considered to consist of Lower Calcareous Grit and was so mapped on the Geological Survey Map (Sheet 34). The Lower Calcareous Grit, being a porous deposit of clean sand resting upon the impervious Oxford Clay, is the common source of water in the otherwise argillaceous tract known as the "Vale" of North Wiltshire and Berkshire. This may have influenced the choice of a site, but it is understood that a dowser was also resorted to.

Since 1904 our knowledge of the stratigraphy of the Middle and Upper Jurassic rocks has been considerably increased, and such records consequently have more meaning than they used to have. In 1924—5 the writer mapped geologically the neighbourhood of Highworth on the scale of 25" to the mile and a wider area on the 6" scale. A consideration of the known well records, carried out *pari-passu* with the mapping, proved invaluable in elucidating the structure of the district and conversely the

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<sup>1</sup> Whitaker, W., and Edmunds, F. H., "The Water Supply of Wiltshire from Underground Sources," *Mem. Geol. Surv.*, 1925. H.M. Stationery Office, 4/6.

mapping threw much light on the interpretation of the records. It was while thus engaged that it was realised that the Red Down boring was no mere sinking, like the rest, into the Lower Calcareous Grit, but the most complete section of the whole Corallian formation in the Midland counties ever made, passing from Kimeridge Clay into Oxford Clay.

## II.—THE RECORDS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION.

(See "The Water Supply of Wilts, p. 64.)

Two versions, first according to the Wilts County Council, second according to the Rural District Council.

Version 1.			Depth.	Version 2.	
		ft. ins.	ft. ins.		ft.
16—Loam ...	...	3 0			
15—Clay, with thin ironstone over 2ft. down ...	...	23 0	26 0	Clay	... 22
14—Stone, with three bands of clay one at base ...	...	8 2	34 2		
13—Stone ...	...	15 10	50 0	Coral Rag	... 27
12—Sandstone ...	...	1 0	51 0	Portland Oolite	2
11—Sand ...	...	3 0	54 0		
10—Hard stone ...	...	1 10	55 10	Sand	... 5
9—Sand ...	...	4 9	60 7		
8—Bands of clay and stone ...	...	18 0	78 7	Clay	... 25
7—Stone ...	...	8 0	86 7	Portland Oolite	8
6—Sand ...	...	2 9	89 4		
5—Stone ...	...	1 0	90 4	Sand	... 7
4—Sand ...	...	4 3	94 7		
3—Stone ...	...	2 0	96 7	Portland Oolite	2
2—Sand ...	..	8 0	104 7	Sand	... 7
1—Oxford Clay ...	...	20 5	125 0		

The well only reaches a depth of 105ft., but a boring, from which samples were kept, was continued to 125ft. I have added this to the published record.

Owing to the obvious shortcomings and more sketchy character of Version 2, it is useful only for occasional substantiation of Version 1.

If the entire hill consists, as shown on the survey map, of Lower Calcareous Grit, an improbable thickening is involved, for in four other wells at Highworth, all within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Red Down, the thicknesses of the Lower Calcareous Grit were proved to be 30ft., 26ft., 22ft., and about 22ft. respectively.

Even if Beds 2 to 16 consist of Corallian Beds in accordance with the grouping adopted in "The Water Supply of Wilts," the thickness of 104ft. 7in. is in excess of anything observed in the district; moreover, in no known instance do the Corallian beds, as ordinarily developed, consist in their upper part of 23ft. of Clay. This clay is an unusual feature which,



if it ever existed over the surrounding Corallian plateau, has been swept away.

An examination of the ground alone reveals the true state of things. The outlier of red clay forming the summit of the down has been spread by surface wash down the northern and eastern sides, giving the false impression that the subsoil is the same from summit to base and thus accounting for the faulty mapping of the surveyor. On the southern and western sides the sequence is not so obscured. The red clay is seen clearly to rest upon the Coral Rag and the whole sequence of the Highworth rocks can be followed down step by step in the arable fields and small quarries.

Careful mapping of Red Down shows, in fact, that the outlier of red clay forming the summit is either Kimeridge Clay, possibly containing a representative of the Abbotsbury Iron Ore in the band of ironstone, or else it is a representative of the Sandsfoot Grit and Clay of Shrivenham, the ironstone band being on the level of the Westbury Iron Ore. The latter is the more probable supposition. The Red Down Boring is in either case a very valuable key to the relations of the various Corallian strata and their thicknesses, at a point where they are in an unusually complete state of preservation.

INTERPRETATION.		RECORD.				
		No. of Bed.	Thickness.			
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Soil 1ft.		16	3	0		
Kimeridge Clay and Upper Calcareous Grit	25ft.	15	23	0		
Osmington Oolites	24ft.	14	8	2		
		13	15	10		
		12	1	0	—	2 0
			$\left. \begin{matrix} 11 \\ 10 \\ 9 \end{matrix} \right\}$		5	0 — 9 7
Berkshire Oolites	34ft.	<i>Note.</i> —The discrepancy between the two versions at this point is accounted for by the gradual passage from Highworth Grit to Highworth Clay, which makes the point of division a matter of opinion.				
			8	18	0 —	25 0
			7	8	0	
			Indurated top bed 2ft.			
Lower Calcareous Grit	20ft.		$\left. \begin{matrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right\}$		16	0 — 18 0
Oxford Clay,	20ft. 5in.	1	20	5		

*Note.*—Brief descriptions of the samples from the boring are given on the accompanying figure.

### III.—INTERPRETATIONS OF OTHER HIGHWORTH WELLS, WITH SOME NEW RECORDS.

#### WELLS AT MARSHALL'S DAIRIES, SHEEP ST.

A little east of the Church, 1919. 421 a.o.d.

(See "The Water Supply of Wilts," p. 65.)

Boring No. 1.			Boring No. 2.			
		ft.			ft.	
8—Soil	...	3	Made ground	...	4	
7—Clay	...	7	Yellow clay	...	4	
6—Rock	...	11	} {	Rock	...	8½
5—Rock and shelly clay	...	3		Rock and clay	...	5½
4—Sandstone	...	½	} {	Sand	...	26
3—Loamy sand	...	13½				
2—Sand and veins of clay	...	16				
1—Blue Oxford clay	...	46	Blue Oxford clay	...	5	

Detailed mapping of Highworth shows that the borings started near the junction between Highworth Grit and Highworth Clay.

The only possible interpretation of the borings is therefore as follows:—

Interpretation.		ft.	Record.		ft.
Highworth Clay	...	7	7—Yellow clay and clay	...	7
Trigonia perlata Limestones					
and Urchin Marls	14—15		6, 5—Rock and shelly clay	14—15	
Lower Calcareous Grit	26—30		4, 3, 2—Sandstone, sand, and		
			sand with veins of clay	26—30	
Oxford Clay	...	46	1—Blue clay	...	46

#### WELL NEAR UPPER FARM, HIGHWORTH.

Registered as EASTROP GRANGE, AUXILIARY SUPPLY. 1923—4.

Kindly communicated by Mr. F. Redman, Engineer, Swindon.

Surface of ground 386ft.

Top water level about 26ft. down, normal water level 22ft. down.

Interpretation.		ft.	Record.		ft.	
Base of Trigonia perlata			} {	7—Soil and brash	2	
Limestones	...	5		6—Stone	...	6
Indurated top of L.C.G., seen	...	2	} {	5—Yellow sand	4½	
at Hangman's Elm	...			4—Sandy clay with stones, and		
				two clay bands 2"—3"		
				thick in the top 2½'		9½
Lower Calcareous Grit	...	22		3—Marl	6	
				2—White sand and soft sand-		
				stone	2	
Oxford Clay	...	22		1—Blue clay	22	

NOTE.—This well record is now published in "The Water Supply of Wilts," p. 64, as "Eastrop Grange, Auxiliary Supply." There is a discrepancy of 5ft. in bed 4 between the version given above and the published

version. I keep to the figures on the original plan given me by the engineer, Mr. Redman. An inspection of the thickness of the Lower Calcareous Grit in the escarpment face adjoining the well shows that this version is more probably the correct one—the Lower Calcareous Grit cannot be less than 20ft. thick at this point, whereas the published version gives it a thickness only of 17ft.

WELL AT FENNEL'S FARM,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -MILE S. OF HIGHWORTH.

Information from Mr. Robey, the digger. Dug Sept. 1921.

The supply (an adequate one) is from Highworth Grit.

Interpretation.	Combined information from Record and tip heap.		ft.
	3—Soil	... ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pusey Flags, and possibly the base of the Coral rag ... ..	2—Rubble	.. ..	3
Highworth Grit and Clay ... ..	1—Sand, becoming clayey towards base	... ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

WELL AT SHEPPARD'S ALLOTMENT, NORTH OF BOTANY FARM,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -MILE  
S. OF HIGHWORTH.

Information from Mr. Sheppard. Tip heaps inspected. Dug 1923—1924.

Good supply from Lower Calc. Grit.

Interpretation.	Combined information from Record and tip heap.		ft.
Trigonia perlata Limestones	3—Soil and brashy stone, the latter with <i>Theocosmilieae</i> , containing harder bands	... ..	6
Indurated top of Lower Calcar- eous Grit ... ..	2—Hard sandstone, which had to be blasted	... ..	3
Lower Calcareous Grit ... ..	1—Sand	... ..	20

IV.—NOTE ON WATER SUPPLY.

The greater part of the water from the Corallian in N. Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire, is obtained, as has been said, from the base of the Lower Calcareous Grit, where it is held up by the Oxford Clay. Only occasionally in special circumstances has this source proved barren. Down the dip-slope, beneath the Kimeridge Clay, the Lower Calcareous Grit is sometimes saturated to the top, when it is liable to burst up after the overlying limestones are penetrated, choking the well. An instance of this was the well mentioned by Phillips at Even Swindon;<sup>1</sup> another instance occurred more recently at Bourton.<sup>2</sup>

In the Highworth district there are many shallow wells which do not

<sup>1</sup> *Geology of Oxford*, p. 289.

<sup>2</sup> Water Supply of Berks, *Mem. Geol. Survey*, p. 27.

penetrate to the Lower Calcareous Grit, but obtain an adequate supply from the Highworth Grit. Before the installation in 1904 of the town water supply, which is now brought from the deep boring on Red Down, most of the houses in Highworth obtained their water independently from shallow wells in the Highworth Grit. The supply from these was generally excellent, and in some houses the water level always stood flush with the floors of the cellars, a mild artesian effect due to the synclinal folding of the beds under the town.

At Red Down, although the deep boring passed through the same strata as build Highworth Hill, no water was met with until the more than adequate supply in the Lower Calcareous Grit was struck. The explanation of this is probably to be found in the steep slope of the northern face of the down, which renders the outcrop of the Highworth Grit inclined and narrow and therefore unsuitable as a collecting ground ; and also in the outlier of clay on the summit, which spreads down the northern slope as a deep red clay soil, covering the outcrops of the underlying beds and preventing water from soaking in.

As published in their crude form records lose much of their value from the point of view of anyone desirous of sinking a well, unless it be close to an existing recorded well. When interpreted, however, they become valuable guides to the depth at which water may be expected, and to the nature of the soil to be penetrated, at any point which the geological map shows to be on the surface outcrop of any of the subdivisions penetrated in the previous wells.

Thus an excellent supply is obtained from the shallow well recently dug at Fennel's Farm, Highworth. With an intelligent use of this record and the geological map a similar supply may be expected at a depth of about 12ft. anywhere on the outcrop of the Highworth Grit. If a well were started in the outcrop of the Highworth Clay, however, perhaps only in the adjoining field, it would need to be dug to a depth of at least 34ft. before reaching water.

It is apparent that the keeping of records by well-sinkers for interpretation by geologists is of no mere academic interest and brings its practical reward in return for the valuable information which accrues to science.

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# RED DOWN BORING, HIGHWORTH.

Bed No.	RECORD.		Ft.	SAMPLES.	INTERPRETATION.	INTERPRETATION.
16.	Loam 3'					? Kimeridge Clay.
				..... Oolitic Ironstone; nacreous fossils. <i>Ostrea</i> sp. <i>Pecten midas</i> d' Orb. ..... 6 Brick-red clay.	Westbury Iron Ore.	UPPER CALCAREOUS GRIT.
			10			
15.	Clay 23' with thin Ironstone over 2' down.					
			20		Clays equivalent to Sandsfoot Grit and Sandsfoot Clay.	
14.	Stone 8' 2" with 3 bands of clay in lower part, one being at the base.			..... 28 Hard, compact, grey limestone, with calcite lining cavity. <i>Serpula</i> . 30 30 Compact, fine-grained white limestone.	Wheatley ? Limestones.	OSMINGTON OOLITE SERIES.
			40			
13.	Stone 15' 10" Coral Rag (Version II.).				True Coral Rag.	
12.	Sandstone 1' Portland Oolite 2' (Version II.).		50	..... 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ Soft, friable, brown sandstone, full of white oolite grains. Shows bedding laminae distinctly.	Pusey Flags and Highworth Grit.	BERKSHIRE OOLITE SERIES.
11.	Sand 3'			..... 59 Heavy, hard, ferruginous sandstone, full of white oolite grains; wavy zones of colouring due to different concentrations of iron. (misplaced from 56'?).		
10.	Hard stone 1' 10"			60 63 Interlaminated grey clay and brown sand.	Highworth Clay.	
9.	Sand 4' 9"			..... 66 Brown and grey clay. ..... 67 Light grey clay. ..... 68 Fine grey clay, mottled with brown.		
8.	Bands of clay and stone 18'		70	..... 74 Grey marl full of broken shell-fragments; <i>Pecten fibrosus</i> . ..... 78 Grey oolitic limestone, soft and moderately shelly. <i>Lima rigida</i> , <i>Pecten fibrosus</i> .		Urchin Marls and <i>Trigonia perlata</i> Limestones
7.	Stone 8'		80	..... 81 Grey and brown oolitic limestone, like from 78' but rather harder and less shelly. <i>Pecten fibrosus</i> . ..... 84 Grey, shelly, oolitic limestone, like from 81'. <i>Pecten fibrosus</i> .		
6.	Sand 2' 9"		90	..... 94 Intensely hard ferruginous calcareous grit.	Lower Calcareous Grit.	LOWER CALCAREOUS GRIT.
5.	Stone 1'			..... 96 Fine yellow calcareous sand.		
4.	Sand 4' 3"			..... 99 Fine yellow calcareous sand.		
3.	Stone 2'		100	..... 102 Grey and brown argillaceous sand, with a fragment of <i>Ostrea</i> .		
2.	Sand 8'		110	..... 115 Grey and brown and mottled sandy clay. ..... 119 Greyish-brown sandy clay.		OXFORD CLAY.
1.	Oxford Clay 5' Base of well.		120	..... 125 Grey clay with trace of sand.		
	Trial Boring, not recorded 20',  Base of boring.....					

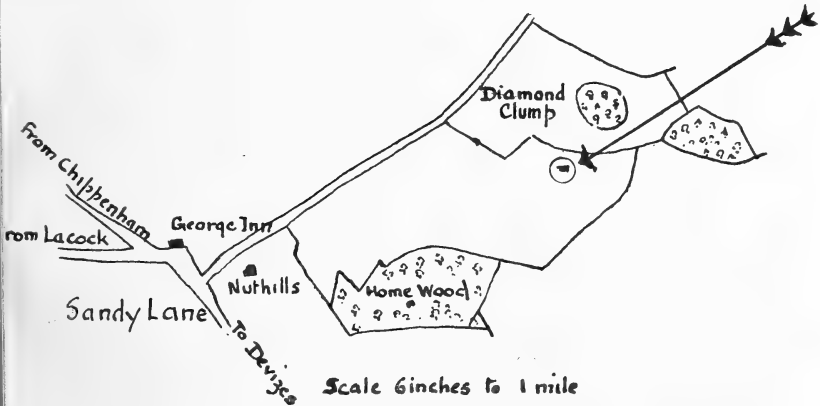


## A ROMAN VILLA AT NUTHILLS, NEAR BOWOOD.<sup>1</sup>

By THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

In March, 1927, I wrote at the request of the editor of the *Wiltshire Gazette*, a short account for that paper of the Roman remains which had been discovered at Nuthills, near Bowood Park.<sup>2</sup> The excavations are now filled in and nothing is to be seen above ground. It seems desirable therefore that the whole story should be put on record in the pages of the *W.A.M.*, and that one or two inaccuracies in my former account should at the same time be corrected.

The site may be located by the small sketch map which (with a ground plan of the remains) accompanies this article. It lies near the corner of an arable field at the back of Nuthills Farm, Sandy Lane, between the woods marked on the six-inch ordnance map as "Home Wood" and "Diamond Clump" respectively. It is about two hundred yards from the boundary of Bowood Park and half-a-mile N.E. of Wans, where stood the Roman station of Verlucio. The site, as in the case of all Roman villas, was well selected. It is on the top of a gentle rise which faces south and west, there are several springs close by, and it commands a delightful prospect over the Heddington Vale of Roundway and the Downs.



Map showing site of Roman Villa at Nuthills (indicated by arrow).

The discovery of the "Villa" was due to Mr. Ernest Butler, the tenant of Nuthills Farm. Small pieces of pottery had from time to time been turned

<sup>1</sup> The Society is indebted to Lord Lansdowne for the cost of the blocks illustrating his paper.

<sup>2</sup> *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 10th, 1927. In the issue of March 17th, 1927, Mr. S. E. Winbolt compares the Nuthills basin with larger basins in the floor at Bignor and Keynsham, both probably the basins of fountains.

up by the plough, but in view of the known propinquity of a large Roman station they were not in themselves sufficient to attract any special attention. There was, however, at one point, just below the surface of the ground, a large stone which had constantly impeded Mr. Butler's ploughing operations, and he determined to remove it. In the autumn of 1924 this was done, and it was found that the offending object was no natural boulder, as had been imagined, but a rectangular block of good stone, roughly hewn, some three feet square and ten inches deep. The bed from which it was extracted disclosed immediately under the stone a quantity of rubble which had obviously once formed part of a building, and a little further spade work revealed a portion of a wall. Captain Cunnington was invited to come over and inspect the spot and at once decided that the remains belonged to the period of the Roman occupation. The wall was followed up in both directions, its angles were soon reached and before long the outline of a room (marked A on the ground plan, Plate II.), seventeen feet square was exposed to view.

During the ensuing summer (1925) this room was systematically excavated. Some five feet of its walls were found to be standing, the floor being about eight feet below the present surface level. The floor consisted of irregular slabs of grey pennant stone and was apparently intact. Sunk in its centre was an octagonal stone basin (B), in appearance much resembling a font, with a surface gutter of the same material running from it across the room to an outlet in the outer wall, all evidently *in situ*. The walls were observed to continue on the western side of this room and other traces of building were discovered to the south of it; but no more work could be done at the time and further exploration was left over till the next year.

In 1926 these indications were followed up, but the results were disappointing. Though the line of the building was traced for some distance, it became increasingly indefinite and eventually disappeared altogether. The ground outside the four walls of the room was not completely removed down to the old ground level, but several trial holes failed to "touch bottom," nor was anything which looked like a solid floor discovered outside the limits of the room which had been first exposed. In other parts of the same field close by there were signs of debris on or near the surface; these spots also were tested by digging but nothing solid emerged, though plenty of rubble was found. There seemed therefore no further object to work for, and at the commencement of the present year the excavations were all filled in, most of the stones being utilized by Mr. Butler and the objects of interest taken to Bowood House. The ground was then restored to its legitimate purpose of agriculture, from which it had been withheld for more than two years.

I may here mention that both the rubble and the walls were marked by the presence of large quantities of the common "bind-weed" or wild convolvulus. Mr. Butler tells me that the outcrop of this weed has seriously interfered with the practice of husbandry on this portion of his land, and that it grows in profusion not only at the spot where the excavations were made, but also on several patches near by. If (as seems probable) its appearance on the surface may be taken as indicating structural remains of



some kind underneath the ground, this shows that the site originally extended far beyond the small area which has been explored, a supposition which (as I shall show) may be supported by other considerations.

It will be convenient to deal with the remains found on the site under five distinctive heads:—(1) Structural, (2) Pottery, (3) Bones, (4) Coins, (5) Miscellaneous.

#### STRUCTURAL REMAINS.

The walls, or so much of them as remained, were built of roughly shaped blocks of local stone of various kinds. It is curious that there was very little of the dark iron-stone which is to be found on the spot and has provided the material for most of the modern cottages in Sandy Lane village close by. The possibility suggests itself that the iron stone may have been removed for smelting purposes to the "bloomerie" only a few fields away, where a prehistoric slag heap still forms a prominent feature in the landscape.

There were a number of loose blocks of *calcareous tufa*, a porous stone somewhat resembling gruyere cheese in appearance. I am informed by Dr. McClintock, of the Jermyn Street Museum, that this material was frequently used by the Romans for vaulting purposes on account of its lightness. The same or a similar type of *tufa* seems to have been present in considerable quantities in the Roman house lately discovered at Keynsham, Somerset, near Bristol (vide *Archæologia*, vol. lxxv., 118 & 125).

The floor of the room exposed (A) was paved with thin slabs of a grey pennant stone, while the roofing tiles, the fragments of which would have filled a good-sized farm cart, were of the blue or pink variety associated with the Forest of Dean. Few of these tiles were unbroken, but a complete specimen shows them to have been of elongated hexagonal form, pointed at top and bottom, and measuring some 17 inches by 12 inches broad (Plate III., fig. 1).

Of cut stone there remained only three or four blocks, one of which was the fellow to that mentioned above which led to the discovery of the site, the others being of somewhat smaller dimensions. None appeared to be *in situ*. A small piece of stone cornice (12 inches long and 4 inches deep) was found. It is nicely carved in the form somewhat resembling the Norman "zig-zag" pattern (fig. 2) and may have belonged to an altar. It shows at all events that some parts of the building must have been carefully decorated, though this is the only fragment of such work that remains. It is noteworthy that a small piece of red plaster still adheres at one spot to this stonework, whence it must be inferred that the whole of it was originally covered in a similar manner, and that the fragment in question formed part of the interior and not of the exterior work in the Villa.

The small Roman brick was apparently used in the building, though here again it is curious that only a single specimen came to light; it measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\times$  3 in.  $\times$  1 in.

Of ordinary round drain pipes, rather heavier than, but in other ways similar to, the land drains of to-day, there were numerous fragments; as also of the more interesting box-flue tiles used for heating purposes in connection with a hypocaust. These are rudely decorated with "reed and tie" festoons

on their outside, and many of them display signs of the heat to which they had been subjected. None, however, were found *in situ*, nor was there any trace of a stoke-hole or of the *pilae*, on which the floor of a room heated in this manner was usually supported.

Much the most interesting find, however, was the stone basin or "font" (Plates I. and III., figs. 3 and 4) discovered, as already explained, in the centre of the excavated room. It is cut out of a single block, the over all measurements of which are 17in.  $\times$  22in. Only some three inches were exposed above the floor level, the remainder being sunk into the ground as shown in the photograph. Its outer lines are octagonal, the rim or wall being of an even thickness of two inches, and the basin within it some five inches deep. In the centre of this basin there is a circular hole or socket twelve inches across and three inches deep.

That the font was intended to hold water is sufficiently clear from its shape, as well as from a semi-circular dent in its rim which was evidently intended to allow for the overflow. This dent was immediately above the stone gutter, which was inserted a few inches into the stonework at this point so as to obviate risk of the water leaking on to the floor. There is, however, no hole through the basin by which a supply pipe could have been introduced. The idea that it was a drinking fountain seemed therefore to be ruled out; for assuming that it was filled up from time to time by hand, its contents would have quickly become stagnant, while the construction of the basin was not such as to permit of its being readily or thoroughly cleaned out.

If it was unsuitable for drinking purposes it was equally so for those of ablution, both on account of the smallness of its size and of its position—practically on the floor level of the room in which it stood. In default of any better hypothesis I was driven to suggest in my previous article that it might have been intended for the rinsing of the muddy feet of the Roman cowherds!

Subsequently, however, a new line of thought seemed to be indicated. The trained eye of Captain Cunnington had detected that whereas the surface of the font was generally speaking rough, the sides of the circular hole in its centre were worn very smooth, as if by the revolution of another stone within this hole. Thus it seemed that the basin might have been used as the "bed" for a stone *quern* for the crushing of grain,—and very possibly at some period of its existence it may have been so employed. On such an hypothesis, however, it seemed impossible to reconcile milling operations with the presence in the basin of water in such quantities as to involve a constant overflow.

The problem of the font thus remained unsolved when I consulted Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, with regard to it. Curiously enough Mr. Smith had what seems to be the clue in his pocket at that very moment. It was contained in an extract from *The Times* of May 12th, 1927, in which there was a short account of the doings of the archæological expedition then engaged in excavation work at Stamboul. In the Byzantine Hippodrome at that place a fountain of an unusual type had just been

brought to light. It was in the form of a column or obelisk, the centre of which had been bored through so as to admit of the passage of a lead pipe. The column was planted in a solid stone base and the water, which issued from its summit, was collected in a basin below in which it was thus constantly renewed. It may well be therefore that the Nuthills "font" is the base of a fountain of a similar type—though of more humble proportions; the round hole in its centre being the socket of its original centre piece, into which the water was introduced by means of a pipe (Plate III., fig. 5). The disappearance of the pipe (which would have been above ground, as shown in the sketch) and of the column or centre piece would be easily accounted for, for these would have fallen ready victims to the despoiler. The removal of the base, which as we have seen was firmly imbedded in the floor and must weigh nearly half-a-ton, would however have presented a more difficult proposition and thus secured its preservation.

There is little doubt that the walls of the room (A) were plastered over throughout. Most of this plaster, sodden and disintegrated by the percolation of more than fifteen hundred years, fell away in small pieces at the moment of excavation, but its fragments were continually appearing amongst the debris. In the N.W. angle of the room a few square feet, for some reason less affected than the rest, survived in position for a few weeks after exposure. I have roughly reproduced the designs thereon from some drawings done by Major Stevenson at the time, which he was good enough to lend to me for the purpose (Figs. 6 and 7). The rest of the decoration appears to have been similar in type, the designs being generally of a "geometrical" character—in black, red, green, and blue. They seem to have run right round the room, above a solid red "dado" of which traces were found on the lower portions of the walls. In the process of washing off the earth from these fragments the colours also quickly disappeared, it is difficult therefore to pronounce definitely upon them. Round the room at the junction of floor and wall was a quarter-round convex-plaster moulding.

#### POTTERY.

I am indebted to Mrs. Cunnington for an examination of the pottery, and the following remarks are all based on information supplied by her. The fragments were numbered in hundreds but though many of them, severed no doubt for 1500 years, have been connected once more together, I have so far been unable to reconstitute any one vessel among the many which are represented. They are all of the type known as "Romano-British," red, black, and grey. With the exception of some pieces of "bead rim bowls," which may be attributable to the first, there is nothing among them earlier than the third century A.D. There are several of plain red Samian ware but one only of the ornamental kind. This shows two human figures, one of them apparently a captive with hands tied behind his or her back, a conventionalised type which frequently occurs and has been illustrated and described by Dechelette (*Les Vases Ceramiques ornés de la Gaule Romaine II.*, 107, fig. 642 bis).

The "pseudo-Samian" ware which was made in the New Forest is well represented—one piece has a very clear stamp or "maker's mark" on its

base. There are also a few pieces of stamped "Rosette" ware from the same place of origin, some "Castor" ware made near Northampton, an interesting fragment of a perforated colander, and several pieces of "Mortaria," the inner surfaces of which are lined with particles of some hard and shining grit, which gives them a curious speckled appearance. They were used as mortars for pounding or grinding various substances.

The grey and black pottery is of coarser type, and consists of fragments of pots and bowls of all shapes and sizes. Several are of the so-called "Upchurch" ware, recognisable by the criss-cross pattern with which the lower part of their exterior was adorned—many bear on their outside obvious traces of fire, while inside they are frequently covered with a thick incrustation from the chalky water which was heated in them. One single small black jar,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, of a rather coarser and heavier type than the rest, was found complete. It emerged, some time after the excavation had been finished, from the debris of one of the walls which had fallen in after some heavy rain. It must have been immured in the building, though with what object it is hard to say.

#### BONES.

Animal bones were found at every stage of the work, not in any one place or level, but scattered through the ground, a few being quite close to the surface. This stratification and the fact that there were so many *within* the walls would seem to indicate that they were no longer where they had been originally thrown; for surely the British squatter in the ruins of a Roman house would have thrown his old bones *outside* the walls of his temporary residence rather than inside. I shall have occasion to recur to this point below. Similarly distributed also were numbers of oyster shells and some snail shells; the latter have been identified by the Editor as the common or garden variety (*Helix aspersa*) and not the edible kind (*Helix pomatia*). The common snail is, however, often eaten to-day and was, no doubt as much appreciated by our British forefathers as it is by their descendants.

Mr. J. Wilfred Jackson, of the Manchester Museum, was good enough to examine some samples of the bones found. I append the report which he has sent me.

"The animals represented among the bones submitted to me for report are :—horse, ox (two kinds), sheep, and pig.

*Horse.*—This is represented by three limb bones and several loose teeth. There is a scapula (or shoulder blade), a metatarsal (or cannon bone), and a fragment of a femur (or thigh bone). The metatarsal is longer than any I have examined from the pre-Roman stations of All Cannings Cross, Fifield Bavant, Swallowcliffe Down, and Glastonbury, but is quite as slender. It measures 280m.m. in length and is 28m.m. in diameter at the middle of the shaft. The animal to which it belonged was slender-limbed and perhaps 12 or 14 hands high. The scapula suggests a similar animal. Little can be said with regard to the teeth except that there is one canine indicating the presence of a male animal, and that the upper molars all possess narrow pillars.

The remains of slender-limbed horses, but in most cases rather smaller than the above, have been recorded from excavations in and around Roman forts, etc., and from many prehistoric stations.

*Ox.*—The greater proportion of the bones and teeth are referable to oxen, but two types appear to be represented. Most of them are comparable with remains from All Cannings Cross, etc., and are of the small Celtic ox type (*Bos longifrons*): a typical horn-core of this animal is present. There is, however, a long horn-core and the proximal end of a large humerus (upper foreleg bone), both of which suggest a larger and different type of ox. *Bos longifrons* was a very small animal, probably not larger than the Kerry breed. It is generally believed that this was the only ox in Britain when the Romans came, and that these people introduced larger animals which they crossed with the native breed. The above horn-core and humerus may have belonged to an animal crossed in this manner. The absence of the skull renders it very difficult to judge.

*Sheep.* There are a few bones and teeth belonging to this animal. Among them are two metatarsals which are long and thin-shanked as in those found at All Cannings Cross and other places. The most interesting specimen is a large horn-core which agrees with similar remains from the above-mentioned station and from Glastonbury, and indicates the presence of a large-horned race of domestic sheep. Remains of this race, known as Studer's Sheep (*Ovis aries studeri*), have been obtained in the Swiss Lake Dwellings, Neolithic and later deposits, Roman camps, and Romano-British villages in Great Britain. The type is best represented at the present day by the almost deer-like sheep living on the small island of Soay, near St. Kilda.

*Pig.*—Two fragmentary canines and a few lower molar teeth belong to the domestic pig. As far as the few remains go they resemble those from All Cannings Cross and other pre-Roman stations, and from Roman camps, etc.

J. WILFRED JACKSON, M.Sc., F.G.S.,

11th Nov., 1926.

Senior Asst. Keeper of Manchester Museum.

#### COINS.

The coins are thirteen in number, and as I gather from a list compiled by Mr. Arthur Bulleid of a similar, though larger, collection found at Keynsham (*Archæologia*, 1924—1925, pp. 132—4), are all such as fall within the generic term of "third brass," their extreme dates being 264—353 A.D. I give their details as supplied to me by the British Museum.

Claudius II., 268—270. (No. 1)—Obv., Imp. C. Claudius Aug., head radiate—draped; rev., Liberalitas Aug. L., L. standing l. holding tessera and cornucopia.

Gallic Empire, 265—270. (Nos. 2 and 3)—Obv., Head radiate; rev, figure (?).

Constantine the Great, 307—337. (No. 4)—Obv. Urbs Roma, Bust to L.; rev.—Wolf with Romulus and Remus.

Constantine II. (No. 5)—Obv., Constantius Jun. Nob. C., Head diademed, draped : rev., Gloria Exercitus, Two soldiers (minted at Piscia, c. 330—335).

Constantius II. (No. 6)—Obv., Bust to r. ; rev., Victoriae. D.D. AVGG. Q. NN., figures, struck 337—340.

Constantius II., or Constans. (Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)—Obv., head ; rev. Fel. temp. Reparatio. c. 340—350.

Magnentius. (Nos. 12, 13)—Obv., D. N. Magnentius P. F. Aug., head bare. bust draped ; rev., Victoriae D.D. N.N. Aug. Et. Caes. Two victories holding shield on which is legend V. Mul. X., c. 350—353.

In addition to the above there came to light a rather curious metal disc of uncertain date. It is circular in form, and a little over an inch in diameter. It has a hole through it, which appears to be for the purpose of suspending it to something, and it is stamped with the single letter "F" in a capital of the "Lombardic" type. In the circumstances one might perhaps hazard the guess that such labels were attached to domestic animals belonging to the forest in order to distinguish them from others which were allowed to graze within its confines.

#### MISCELLANEOUS FINDS.

The most interesting of these was part of a bronze Roman brooch, which Mrs. Cunnington tells me is similar to one recently found in the Roman fort at Newstead, near Melrose, and belongs probably to the second half of the second century A.D. The flat fluted bow with remains of the coiled spring to which the pin was attached are present, though the pin itself is missing. It is not unlike one of those found in the Stockton Earthworks and illustrated in the *W.A.M.* of December, 1926 (Plate II., Fig. C.). I am informed by the same authority that this object can be dated from the fact that the spring is covered up, for in the earlier Roman brooches the springs are always "free."

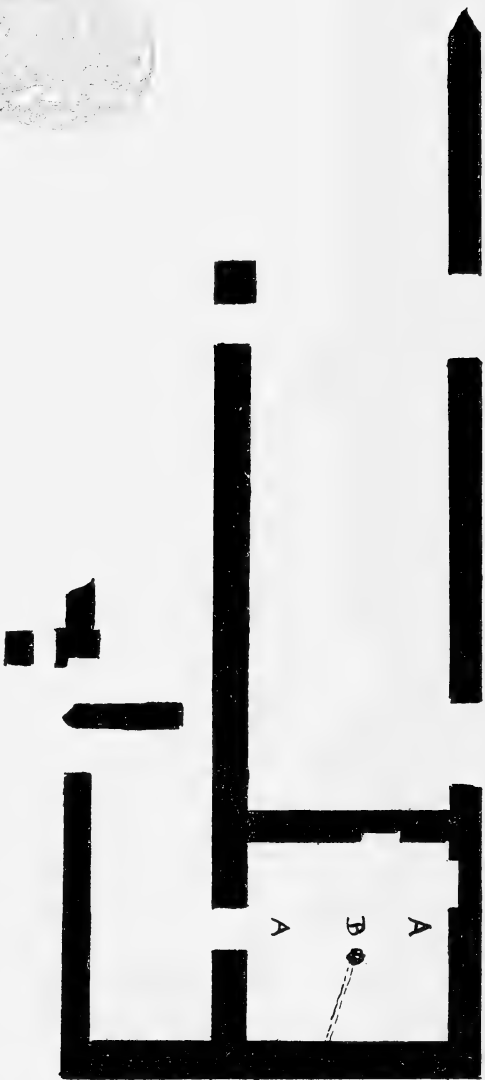
Other minor finds included some small fragments of Roman glass, both plain and ornamented and wonderfully delicate in texture ; the blade of a hunting knife, a small whetstone, a fragment of a quern, some stones with rounded ends which appeared to have been used as pestles, a door hinge, some iron clamps and hooks, besides a number of nails, some of which still remained in the roofing tiles which they had held in position.

To sum up, the site though interesting enough at the moment of excavation was perhaps somewhat disappointing in results. Though no tessellated pavement was found, the evidence of a hypocaust, the wall paintings, the few fragments of cut stone and the "font," all show that the house was an important one, as indeed from its proximity to the large station of Verlucio might well be expected. It is clear, however, that it must while still exposed have been at some time or other mercilessly raided.

In reading Mr. Bulleid's account of the excavations at Keynsham already referred to, I was struck by the fact that the floor level of that Vila seems to have been not more than four feet below the surface of the ground. In the present instance the depth of soil was at least eight feet. Though I



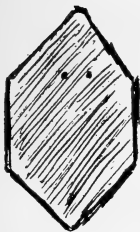
PLATE I.—Two views of Basin and Drain in floor of Room in Roman Villa at Nuthills.



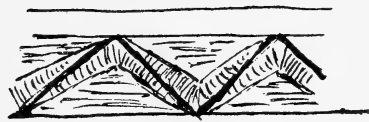
Scale 16 feet to an inch

PLATE II.—Plan of Walls of Roman Villa at Nuthills, Sandy Lane.  
(A)—Room excavated, (B)—Position of Basin or “Font.”

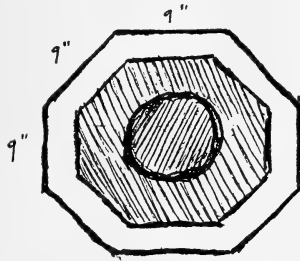




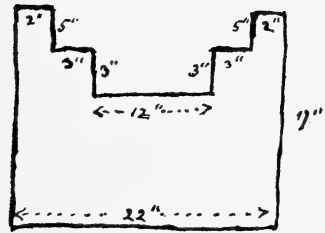
(1) Roofing Tile (17" x 12")



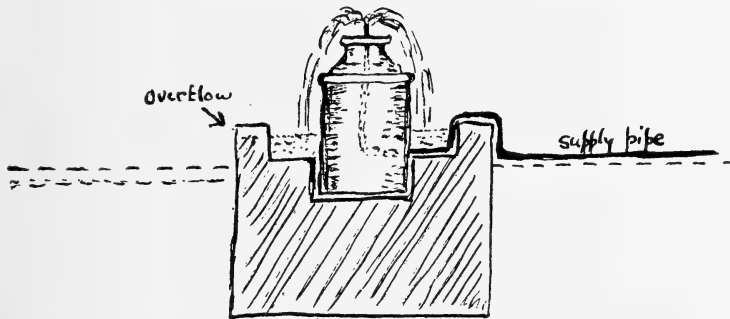
(2) Cornice (4" x 12")



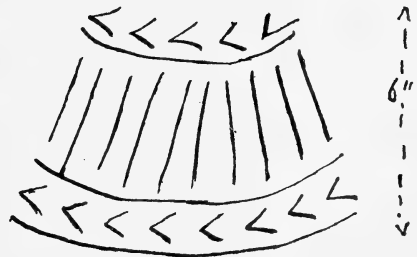
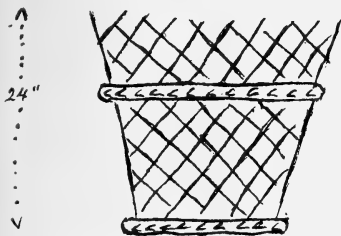
(3) Font (in plan)



(4) Font (in section)



(5) Font (reconstituted)



(6) & (7) Wall decorations



suppose no universal rule can be laid down for the rate of accretion in such cases, the difference is such as to call for remark. It seems to point to the fact that the Nuthills site may have been purposely covered over at some period for the purposes of agriculture. The curious stratification of the bones and pottery, to which I have already referred, would lead to the same conclusion. It would be easily accounted for if some neighbouring "middens" had been dumped in among the ruins in order to raise the level of the ground, but is difficult to explain on any other hypothesis.

The position of the site may perhaps provide a theory both for its destruction and for its having been covered up. It lay within the confines of the original Forest of Chippenham, which, as the "perambulations" of the time of Edward I. and III. show, was bounded at its south-eastern angle by the "Bridge of Fynamor" (Whetham), the "breach of Woden's Dyke" (Wans), and the road between that place and "Horsleperithe" (the George, Sandy Lane; see *King's Bowood Park, W.A.M.*, No. 134). Thus situated the ground should have been immune from pilferers of building material so long as the forest existed in its entirety. This corner of it, however, was "assarted" or let out for cultivation by the Crown in the early part of the xviiith century, though "King's Bowood" remained for the time being in royal hands. At this period no doubt the road or lane now called Cuff's Corner Lane, but then known alternatively as Pontens, Ponteres, or Nustrells Lease Lane, came into existence, between the assarted land and King's Bowood Park. This road after passing Cuffs Corner crossed part of the present park, down into what is now the lake (but was then only the Whetham stream), across Manning's Hill Bridge and so through the Alders to Calne which it thus linked directly with Devizes. By its side were built a number of cottages, for the use, no doubt, of labourers on the disafforested lands, as well as for those who were employed inside the remaining portion of the forest. There were a dozen or more of them at Cuffs Corner, according to a map of the year 1771 at Bowood, and a deed of the same date shows that they were purchased by William, Earl of Shelburne, from a Mr. George Carey, who appears to have been the owner of much of the land immediately adjoining Bowood Park.

Though these cottages have all since disappeared, and Cuffs Corner Farm stands alone on the spot from which it takes its name, the former presence of a village on this spot induces certain reflections. Stone would have been required for its building, as well as road metal for the lane which provided its only communication with the outer world. A quarry was at hand, almost as good and more easily worked than that which the Avebury Sarsens provided for the inhabitants of that district. It must surely have been used, and the disappearance of the greater part of our Roman Villa would thus be easily accounted for. It would have been only natural also that, after all had been taken away that was useful or necessary, the prudent husbandman should cover over what remained, in order that the land should bring forth its due increase.

It is well known that the origins of Calne are shrouded in the mists of antiquity, but one Henry Cleverly, who died not long since at Cuffs

Corner Farm, had his own ideas or traditions on this subject. This old man told Mr. Ernest Butler that he had been brought up to believe that the original site of the "Ancient Borough" lay buried on the slopes of Nuthills. It is possible that he was right! It is clear from the remains which have been found that when the Romans left, Nuthills was occupied by the Britons, who, deprived of the protection and the custom which Verlucio had afforded, may well have decided in time to migrate to a more favourable site. None better could have been found than *Col-awn* (the "current of waters"), scarcely a mile away. The name is said to be of Celtic origin, but there is no evidence that it was in fact occupied by either Celts or Romans; there are, however, remains of a British settlement at Sands close by. But we need not stop to examine the story too closely, for it was obviously based on nothing but hearsay. Its interest lies in the fact that in Henry Cleverly's youth the tradition that some structural remains lay buried at Nuthills must still have existed, though it seems probable that all outward signs of the settlement had disappeared a century or more before he was born.

[My father, the late Lord Lansdowne, was a life-long member of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, and had been its Patron for more than 60 years. It is almost unnecessary for me to say that he took the keenest interest in the discovery and exploration of the Nuthills "Villa"—situated as it was on one of his own farms and scarcely a mile from the home in which he had spent the greater part of a long life. He had often expressed a wish that an account of the site should be written for the *W.A.M.*, and, though he did not live to see it in print, the foregoing paper was almost complete when he died in June last].

#### ANOTHER ROMAN VILLA NEAR BOWOOD.

In an article on *King's Bowood Park* which I contributed to the *W.A.M.* some years ago (*W.A.M.*, xlii. 37) I mentioned the fact that nothing was then known of a Roman Villa which is referred to by Hoare in his *Ancient Wiltshire* (II., 124) as lying "between the Mansion and the Lake." Not very long after that article was written Mr. O. G. S. Crawford chanced to come on the information required and sent it to me. It is contained in Skinner's diary at the British Museum (Add. MSS. 33654, fol. 11b & 12), under date October 15th, 1819, and deserves to be put on record in print. The passage runs as follows:—

"Afterwards our guide [Mr. Richardson] accompanied us to a place in the park [Bowood] about 200 yards distant from the west front of the house, where he and two other labourers, when employed to level the ground about 40 years ago [*i.e.*, about 1779] came to a tessellated pavement and dug up six skeletons, ashes, charcoal and fragments of pottery, evidently indicative of a Roman residence. This villa was situate on a gentle rise above the brook, which is now widened so as to form a part of the magnificent piece of water, which forms so conspicuous a feature in the pleasure grounds.

On an eminence facing the spot, called Clarks Hill, similar indicia of Roman coins, &c., have been found."

The above account is accompanied by a sketch "looking east" and showing the site of the pavement (which it is noted measured 20 feet by 15) and the skeletons. The original discovery was evidently made during the process of "laying out" the Park, which was done between 1765 and 1780 under Lancelot (Capability) Brown's directions. Levelling formed an important feature in this scheme, and the Bowood accounts show that large sums were spent by William, Earl of Shelburne, on such work under "Capability's" advice.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Skinner evidently failed to orient himself correctly before writing his account. Two hundred yards from the *west* front of the main part of Bowood House would place the remains in question at a spot which is nowhere near the "gentle rise above the brook" (or lake) as indicated both in the account and in the sketch, nor is that sketch one that could possibly have been made by anyone looking *east* from the house. There is the additional information that the site was "rear" (? near) the "grey and white terrace," which again does not help us, since the Bowood terraces are all of the same stone, which, though, no doubt, once white is now of a uniform grey colour. But by discarding all Mr. Skinner's written directions and following his sketch the approximate position can be guessed, though, on the supposition that the pavement is still there, it could scarcely be located with sufficient accuracy to justify any attempt at further investigation.

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## NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

**The Common Dotterel.** On September 10th, 1923, while shooting on the Manor Farm, Collingbourne Kingston, I walked right into a small "trip" of the Common Dotterel, now one of the most uncommon species in these islands. As is always the case, these birds were remarkably tame, so tame that they allowed me to approach within twenty yards without paying any attention to me or to the voice of the beater who loudly asked what they were. On the ploughed-up ground they looked something like Golden Plover, though of a slightly rounder build, and I could easily make out the white streak over the eye and down the neck. When they flew away they uttered a cry something like that of a Golden Plover, but in a lower and more plaintive note. It is needless to say that these wanderers were allowed to go on their way in peace. They were evidently a family party of five, migrating to Africa or Palestine from their breeding haunts in the lakes or in the north of Scotland. There is a tradition that this bird used to breed on Salisbury Plain, but the Plain is too far south of their breeding range for this to be probable. The Dotterel is the most beautiful of the Plovers and its gradual extinction in Great Britain, as Professor Newton says, is a fact much to be regretted. The female is larger and more brightly coloured than the male and like the Phalaropes and Godwits the hen leaves to the cock bird the larger share of incubation and of family cares. Years ago it used to be so common and regular a migrant that in parts of Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire May the 10th used to be known as Dotterel Day, just as for a similar reason on Breydon Water May the 12th was known as Godwit Day. It may be noted that the Dotterel is a bird of the fallows, the fell, and the mountain, and is not often seen near marshes or the sea coast.

The cause of its great scarcity is not far to seek. It had the misfortune to be a good bird for the table so on its arrival in the spring it was mercilessly butchered to make a dainty dish for an Alderman's feast. Like all rare birds it has suffered much from the depredations of egg collectors, and still more, especially in the Lake district, from the demand for its feathers for making artificial flies, though in modern times a Dotterel fly dressed from a starling's wing has proved an equally effective lure for a fastidious trout.

The late Canon Tristram, in his "Fauna of Palestine," comments on the multitudes of this species that he saw in the Holy Land, and a friend of mine who made careful notes of all the birds he saw on the march from the Canal to Jerusalem during the war found it almost as numerous at places fifty years afterwards.

I have also come across Stone Curlews on the Manor Farm, Collingbourne Kingston.

M. VAUGHAN,

**The Redshank.** In the last few years the Redshank has extended its breeding range (as it has in other counties) in this direction, and now

breeds every year between Ramsbury and Marlborough, which it never did till a few years ago.

One day last autumn (1923) a Golden Plover migrating was picked up under the telegraph wires at Marlborough. It is an exceptionally rare bird here and I cannot understand why, except perhaps because it is very capricious in the choice of its haunts.

M. VAUGHAN.

**Bittern.** A Bittern was brought to me for identification at the beginning of January, 1924. . . . The writer of the letter accompanying it had promised not to give the murderer away as he was ashamed of himself, so I have not been able to get any details, but I have a strong suspicion that the bird was shot on the Kennett, opposite Mildenhall. He goes on to contrast the reception of this fine bird with that accorded to a pair of Bitterns some 10 years ago in the Norfolk Broads, where they were carefully protected and bred successfully with the result that in 1923 there were no less than twelve pairs of Bittern breeding in the Broads, and their "booming" can be heard there nightly after having been extinct as a breeding species in England for some 50 years.

M. VAUGHAN.

**White Woodcock.** A pure white bird was shot on Nov. 29th, 1921, in Chisbury Woods, Bedwyn, by Mr. Frank Cundell, and was illustrated in *Country Life*, March 18th, 1922.

**Moorhen nesting in tree.** Mr. L. J. Noad, of Hinton, Trowbridge, writing to the *Daily Mail* says "I found to-day a moorhen sitting on seven eggs in the top of a big fir tree (about 30ft. from the ground) in a small withy bed, near which there is no stream, other than an ordinary ditch."

**Adders in N. Wilts.** Mr. Maurice Taylor, of Langley, near Chippenham, tells me that he has killed four adders in the last five years on sandy soil at Langley, one at Coldharbour and others in Dog Kennel Wood. In view of the general absence of the adder in N. Wilts this seems worth recording. At Wootton Bassett too, Miss Hersee daughter of the Vicar, was badly bitten recently on the hand by a snake which she picked up on the Vicarage lawn, supposing it to be a harmless Grass Snake. In this case the hand and arm swelled so much as to require medical treatment.

**Great Crested Grebe.** These fine birds seem to be increasing on all sheets of water in N. Wilts where they are at all secure from molestation. In 1922 it was noted that a pair had taken up their abode at Shearwater, and for some years a pair has bred on the lake at Bowood, and in 1926 there were at least two if not three pairs on the lake.

**Flora of Bradford-on-Avon, 1903—1923.** A MS. list of the Flowering Plants of the Bradford neighbourhood has been added by Mr. W. G. Collins, of Bradford, to the MS. Note Book on the "Flints and Roman Pottery of Westwood," which he gave some time ago to the Society's library. He has also added a "List of Land and Fresh-water Shells" found in the Bradford neighbourhood.

Amongst the more notable Botanical items are the following :—

- Helleborus viridis.* Near Beckiades Wood.  
*Helleborus fœtidus.* Staples Hill, near Westwood, and Shrubdown, near Freshford.  
*Hesperis matronalis.* One plant between Iford and Freshford.  
*Erodium cicutarium.*  
*Genista anglica.* Near Lye Green.  
*Medicago sativa* (Lucerne). Frequent.  
*Lathyrus nissolia.* Near Lye Green. "In a field near Lower Westwood on the N. side of the road coming from Bradford."  
*Lathyrus sylvestris.* Grew formerly between Iford and Freshford.  
*Pyrus aria.* Conkwell.  
*Callitriche vernalis.* Scarce.  
*Sedum dasyphyllum.* Walls of Stowford Mill (escape ?).  
*Sedum album.* Frequent on walls.  
*Colytedon umbilicus.* Monkton Farleigh.  
*Galium cruciatum.* Frequent.  
*Dipsacus pilosus.* Grips Wood.  
*Tanacetum vulgare.*  
*Tussilago fragrans.* Railway crossing, Barton Bridge, Bradford (an escape which has established itself here).  
*Inula helenium.* Near Swing Bridge on Canal.  
*Monotropa hypopitys.* Beckiades Wood. Rowas Lodge near Sanatorium.  
*Vinca minor* and *V. major.*  
*Chlora perfoliata.* Bradford.  
*Atropa belladonna.* Shrubdown, and near Iford.  
*Lathræa squamaria.* Local but abundant in places.  
*Salvia verbenaca.* Near Barton Orchard.  
*Anchusa sempervirens.* Bradford.  
*Daphne laureola.* Frequent.  
*Neottia nidus-avis.* Beckiades Wood.  
*Orchis muscifera.* Beckiades Wood.  
*Gagea lutea.* Near Limpley Stoke. It was suggested that this might probably be only an escape, but Mr. Collins writes that he has consulted Mrs. C. E. Flemming who tells him that her father, Mr. Hayward, found the plant 50 years ago in the same wood in which it has grown ever since. The plant is also found near Frome.  
*Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.* Abundant.  
*Ornithogalum umbellatum.* Beckiades Wood.  
*Hydrocaris morsus-ranae.* Horse and Jockey Pond. Perhaps introduced by Mr. Sole, of Bath.  
*Butomus umbellatus.* Almost extinct.  
*Convallaria majalis.* Bury Ditch, near Colerne.  
*Lemna polyrhiza.* Canal. Scarce.

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*Symphytum asperrimum* (*peregrinum*). "Forage Comfrey" was



found quite well established in a hedge near Newton Toney, July 1924, by Mrs. Herbert Richardson.

*Sambucus ebulus* is reported from near Tinhead in 1924 by Mr. R. G. Gwatkin.

**Plusia Moneta or Golden Plusia.** This moth was unknown in England until 1890, when one was taken at Reading, and afterwards others. Since that date it has apparently spread widely. I caught one at Lydiard Millicent on July 4th, 1919, and two more on July 11th, 1919, hovering over delphiniums in my garden at dusk. In 1920 I caught six, July 3rd—15th, under the same conditions, and since then I have found specimens each year, in 1921 many, but in 1923 only one. It is a striking instance of a southern insect establishing itself securely in our island, and extending its range northwards. Probably anyone searching delphiniums in N. Wilts during the first two weeks in July would now find it without fail. (June, 1924).

D. PERCY HARRISON.

**White variety of small Copper Butterfly.** Mr. J. O. A. Arkell, of Redlands Court, Highworth, writes (1924) "In 1915 I caught at South Marston a specimen of the White Small Copper called *var. Schmidtii* (cream coloured on both sides)." This rare specimen Mr. Arkell subsequently gave to the Devezes Museum.

**Mandrake Roots.** The Rev. C. V. Goddard, writing from Baverstock, 1922, says "I asked our old clerk, David Watts, about a plant called Mandrake with a big root. "Yes," said he, "forked like us, male and female; used to dig them out for the horses; horses very fond of they." The name seems to have been not uncommonly applied to the roots of the White Bryony, which when they had been sufficiently carved and improved bore some resemblance to male and female figures. More than one example of these are to be seen in the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford. See also Gerard's *Herbal*, 1597, p. 230, and Halliwell's *Dictionary*.

**Sarsens in the Vale, off the chalk.** Further examples of Sarsens, in addition to those mentioned in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xlii., 358, are three small examples in the Park at Bowood reported by Lord Kerry and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, one of which is known as the "Horestone," of which Mr. Crawford writes "It stands on a site that would not have been unsuitable for a circle or Long Barrow, but there is no evidence than any monument ever stood there. The Horestone (or Hoarstone) will be marked as such on the new O.S. maps. The Rev. C. F. Burgess, Rector of Easton Grey, also reports that many sarsens have been found lying on the clay in the vale at Earls Court Farm, Wanborough, about a mile from the chalk escarpment. Mr. Crawford also writes (Feb. 19th, 1924) that "Redbridge Stone," the "Egbrihtes Stone" of the present Ordnance Map, xliv., North Wilts, is a sarsen, as he has himself proved.

**Lizard Orchis.** *O. hircina.* The *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 7th, 1927, recorded the finding "near Devizes" of a specimen of this rare plant (identified by Mr. Marsden Jones). This is the only specimen recorded from this county since 1907 (?). The *Gazette* quotes the *Morning Post* as reporting the discovery on the same date of a specimen on the Goodwood estate, Sussex.

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## WILTS OBITUARY.

**Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, 5th Marquess of Lansdowne**, died June 3rd, 1927. Buried at Derry Hill. Born January 14th, 1845, eldest son of the 4th Marquis by his second wife, a daughter of the Comte de Flahaut. Educated at Eton, 1858—62, as Lord Clanmaurice, and at Balliol Coll., Oxford, as Lord Kerry. B.A. and M.A. 1884, Hon. D.C.L. 1888, Hon. Fellow of Balliol 1916. He succeeded his father at the age of 21. His ancestry went back to the Fitzmaurice who married Strongbow's daughter, and his family had held lands in Kerry where his Irish seat Derreen was situated, since the 13th century. Derreen was burnt in the Irish troubles of 1922 but was rebuilt in 1925. In 1868, during the first ministry of Mr. Gladstone, he became a Lord of the Treasury. In 1869 he married Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, youngest daughter of James, first Duke of Abercorn, and sister of Lord George and Lord Claud Hamilton. In 1872 Lord Lansdowne became Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the War Office, and in 1880 he held the same office under Lord Hartington at the Indian Office. Later on in the same year he voted against the Government on the Compensation for Disturbance Bill (Ireland), and resigned office, but he did not leave the Liberal party until 1888. He was Governor-General of Canada, 1883—88, and "won the affection of all classes in Canada, notably that of the French-Canadians, to whom his mastery of the French tongue, added to his own charm of manner, gave him an unusually free access." From 1888 to 1893 he was Viceroy of India, and on his return to England he became Secretary of State for War under Lord Salisbury in 1895. In 1899 the South African War broke out and the blame for the unpreparedness of the nation was somewhat unjustly laid at his door. In 1900 he was transferred to the Foreign Office. "Lord Lansdowne's whole bent was in fact towards the diplomatic art. It has been said that diplomacy is essentially a French art, and French blood ran in the veins of Lord Lansdowne . . . his tenure of the office of Foreign Secretary was soon to win for him the approval of both the great political parties." His two outstanding achievements were the Japanese Alliance and the formation of the Entente Cordiale with France consequent on the solution of the

various subjects of dispute which had so long divided the two countries. In 1915 he was minister without a portfolio in Mr. Asquith's Coalition Government. He was from 1894 a Trustee of the National Gallery, K.G. in 1895, Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Chairman of the British Red Cross, and Lord Lieutenant of Wilts until his resignation. In 1905 he received the rarely bestowed decoration of the Royal Victorian Chain.

Lord Lansdowne had been for more than sixty years Patron of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, and was always ready to help the Society when occasion arose. The references to his death in the House of Lords were remarkable for personal feeling on all sides. Lord Salisbury spoke of his "wonderful courtesy and consideration" and of the loss to the country at large of "so great a gentleman." Lord Haldane called him "the type of the perfect English gentleman, singularly modest, very wise, and singularly courageous, one of those rare figures who come just at times and make us better by their presence." Lord Lambourne in conclusion said "Lord Lansdowne was indeed a great man, a great gentleman, and above all, a great Christian; one whom it is an honour to have known and who leaves behind him in this house a feeling of love and respect which it will be difficult ever to equal." The same note was struck by the writer of a letter to *The Times* who claiming to speak for the Indian Civil Service, said that all those who served under Lord Lansdowne during his viceroyalty, or who came in contact with him in any way learned to regard him "with affectionate respect." Other great Viceroy's of our time had won respect and admiration, but to no other had men's "affection" been given in the same degree. *The Times* had a long biographical notice with portrait, June 6th, 1927. The *Wiltshire Gazette* of June 9th and 16th, had also long biographical notices and quotations from many other notices, with a portrait of the Marquess at the age of 62, a reproduction of the caricature by Ape in *Vanity Fair* of June, 1874, and a reprint of an excellent character sketch by Frank Dilnot, written before Lord Lansdowne had retired from public life. The *Wiltshire Gazette* of July 7th reprinted "A Personal Reminiscence," by Brig.-Gen. J. H. Morgan, K.C., from the *English Review*.

He was the author of the following:—

Preface to "**Rights of Citizenship: a Survey of Safeguards for the people,**" by eight writers. Warne & Co., 1912, 1s. net.

**The Irish Land Question: Speech of the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne on the second reading of the Land Law (Ireland) Bill delivered in the House of Lords, Monday, August 1st, 1881, extracted from Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, vol. cclxiv.,** London, C. Buck, 22, Paternoster Row, E.C., 1881. Pamphlet, large 8vo., pp. 15.

**A Canadian River.** *Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov. 1920, pp. 610—627.

**George Pargiter Fuller**, died April 2nd, 1927, aged 94. Buried at Corsham Church. Born at Baynton, Wilts, Jan, 8th, 1833. Son of John Bird Fuller. Educated at Winchester, 1848, and Ch. Ch., Oxford. B.A. and M.A., 1859. Played in the Winchester Cricket Eleven and in the

University Eleven at Oxford, 1854 and 1855. Student of the Inner Temple 1855. Succeeded his father at Neston Park, 1872. J.P. (1861), and C.C. for Wilts. High Sheriff, 1878. Liberal M.P. for West Wilts, 1885—95. Major, Wilts Yeomanry. Chairman of Chippenham Rural District Council. For many years after he ceased to be a member, Mr. Fuller was looked on as the leader of the Liberal party in the county, and was known in later years in Liberal circles as the Grand Old Man of Wiltshire. He married in 1864 Emily Georgina Jane, second d. of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, 8th Baronet, who survives him. Their eldest son, Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller died 1915, and the youngest, Edward Fleetwood, died some years ago. The eldest surviving son is Col. Will. Fuller, Master of the V.W.H. (Cricklade) Hunt, formerly commanding the Wilts Yeomanry. Major Robert Fuller, of Gt. Chalfield, managing director of the Avon Rubber Co., and Harry Fuller, manager of Fuller's Brewery at Chiswick, also survive him. His only daughter, wife of Sir Charles Hobhouse, Bart., is an Alderman of the County Council. Mr. Fuller hunted regularly until 1902, when he suffered from an accident in the field. About the middle of the last century he regularly drove his coach from Devizes to Bristol *via* Bath, and a photograph of him on the box seat taken on the occasion of his golden wedding in 1914, the last time the coach was used, was given in the *Wiltshire Times* of April 9th, 1927. Mr. Fuller had filled a large and honoured place in the life of West Wilts, and the esteem and regard which all classes felt for him was shown by the very large attendance at his funeral at Corsham, not only of personal friends, but of representatives of public and political bodies and associations.

Long obituary notices with portraits appeared in *Wiltshire Times*, April 9th, and *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 7th, 1927, with portrait at the age of 52.

**William Heward Bell, F.G.S., F.S.A.**, died June 21st, 1927, aged 78. Buried at Seend. Born February 26th, 1849, at Pelton House, co. Durham, son of William Heward Bell. Privately educated, he acted as a mining engineer in his younger days. When he settled down in Wiltshire it was at Cleeve House, Seend, then the property of Mr. Wadham Locke. Obligated to leave this, he lived for a few years at Holt, and then in a smaller house at Seend, until the opportunity arising, he purchased Cleeve House and practically rebuilt it on a larger scale, adding the hall and adjoining rooms. Here he lived until his death, identifying himself in all the life of the parish, and of the district. He had represented Seend on the Melksham Board of Guardians and Rural District Council since the first formation of the latter. He was chairman of the Melksham Bench of Magistrates and Patron of the Melksham Agricultural Society. The Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, of which he was a Past Grand Master and for many years the treasurer, owed much of its success to him. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts, and High Sheriff in 1912. During the war he took a share in the arduous and difficult work of the County Appeals Tribunal. Whatever he undertook he carried out in a businesslike way, and if he was in the chair, it was certain that no

time would be unnecessarily wasted. He spoke his mind with great clearness when he thought the occasion demanded it, and did not suffer fools gladly, but those who knew him knew also his real and deep kind-heartedness, especially those of his own parish and neighbourhood. He was a man of unusually wide and varied interests and knowledge. He had travelled in most parts of the world. He hunted regularly with the Avon Vale Hunt, and was chairman of the Hunt Committee. He had shot big game in the "Rockies," and during the later part of his life took every year a deer forest in the Highlands, and up to last year looked forward for months beforehand to the time to be spent "on the hill" in what to him was the finest of all sport—deer stalking. In his younger days he had been a notable rifle shot, and his skill, with a rifle specially made to fit his left shoulder, remained with him to the end. But he had another side which does not commonly go with "The Thorough Sportsman." He had a very considerable knowledge of geology and had long been a Fellow of the Geological Society. He was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and was interested in architecture, and in archæology in most of its branches. But his real hobby at home was gardening, rock gardening at first, and later on the cultivation of choice shrubs which demanded less actual personal labour. There are many things in Cleeve House garden that it would be difficult to match in Wiltshire. With all these interests and occupations he combined those of an extensive colliery owner in S. Wales, and of a railway director, at first of the Taff Vale line, in which he held large interests, and afterwards of the Great Western Railway when the smaller line was merged in the greater. This was the real business of his life in all his later years. Of the Wiltshire Archæological Society he had been President since 1912, taking part until last year in the annual excursions, and regular in his attendance at committee meetings. To him the Society indeed owes a debt of gratitude on many counts. On at least three occasions he made it possible for the Society to carry through works which would have been impossible without his help. He advanced the money for the purchase of the adjoining house and the enlargement of the Museum, he bought the original MS. of the Tropenell Cartulary and made it possible for the Society to undertake its publication, and he secured the great Buckler collection of drawings, at a time when the Society could not have done so, and later on surrendered it at cost price. These were outstanding examples, but there was no subscription list launched by the Society on which Mr. Bell's name did not figure very substantially. His loss will indeed be felt by the Society severely in many ways. He married in 1874 Hannah Taylor, d. of William Cory, who survives him with two sons and two daughters; Col. William Cory Heward Bell, D.S.O., formerly M.P. for the Devizes division; Mrs. Acton, wife of Major Acton of the Royal Irish Rifles; Arthur C. Heward Bell, who as "Clive Bell," is well known as a writer on art and critic; and Mrs. Henry Hony, of Ogbourne St. George.

He was the author of:—

"**The Buried Palæozoic Rocks of Wiltshire.** *Wilt's Arch. Mag.*, xxv., pp. 80—85.

**Edward Herbert Stone, F.S.A.**, died Feb. 17th, 1927, aged 79. Cremated at Woking, buried at Devizes. Second son of Robert N. Stone, of Bath, born 1848. Educated at King's Coll., London, where he earned great distinction in mathematics and science. In 1870 he went to India as a Railway Engineer under Government and remained at Simla and Calcutta for eleven years, for five years of which he was private secretary to Sir Guildford Molesworth, Chief of the Secretariat. In 1882 he was transferred to Burmah to construct the Prome to Rangoon Railway. Here he took great interest in the volunteers of which he became Major, and worked up the corps to double its former strength. From 1892 to 1905 he held the appointment of Chief Engineer of the East India Railway, and designed the Sone bridge, the second longest in the world. In 1892 he retired, and after living some time at Freshford came to Devizes about 14 years ago and built himself the house known as "The Retreat," on the Potterne Road, in which he died. He was elected a Fellow of King's Coll., London, 1909, and a Fellow of the Soc. of Antiquaries, 1925. He married 1885 the daughter of Capt. R. Morgan Hall, Somerset Light Infantry, who with two sons and a daughter survives him. He was a prominent Freemason. He devoted the later years of his life largely to the study of Stonehenge, more especially from a mathematical and astronomical point of view, as a thorough going supporter of Sir Norman Lockyer's theories. His plans and diagrams were most admirably and accurately drawn, and his handwriting was singularly clear and good. He had for many years been a regular attendant at the Society's committee meetings.

Long obit. notice *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 24th, 1927.

He was the author of :—

**Safe Working Stress for Railway Bridges.** (Paper read before the American Society of Engineers for which he was awarded the Norman Gold Medal).

**Bridge and Culverts Tables.** (The copyright of which was purchased by the Government of India).

And other works on Engineering.

**Devizes Castle: its History and Romance.** Devizes, Geo. Simpson & Co., 1920. Cloth 8vo., pp. viii + 201, 12 plates. [The substance of this work appeared in a series of articles under the same title in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, from May 29th to Aug. 28th, 1919. A more extended work on the same subject was typewritten in several volumes and placed in the Wilts Arch. Society's Library].

**The Early Norman Castle at Devizes.** *W.A.M.*, xl., 417—429.

**The Age of Stonehenge.** [Letters in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 8th, and subsequent issues to Oct. 13th, 1921. A controversy with the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, see *W.A.M.*, xli., 445].

**The Age of Stonehenge deduced from the orientation of its Axis.** *Nineteenth Century*, Jan., 1922, pp. 105—115. [Noticed *W.A.M.*, xlii., 88, 89.]

**The Age of Stonehenge, deduced from Archæological consideration.** [A series of articles in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 2nd to 30th, April 6th and 20th, 1922. Noticed *W.A.M.*, xlii., 90].

**Stonehenge: concerning the four Stations.** *Nature*, April 1st, 1922. [Noticed *W.A.M.*, xlii., 90].

**Stonehenge: Notes on the Midsummer Sunrise.** *Man*, August, 1922, pp. 114—118. [Noticed *W.A.M.*, xlii., 91.]

**The Method of Erecting the Stones at Stonehenge.** *W.A.M.*, xlii., 446—456, illustrs. [This paper read at the Marlborough Meeting of the Wilts Arch. Soc., July 31st, 1923, was printed in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 2nd, 1923, and also appeared translated into Danish in the *Nationaltidende*, Dec. 16th, 1923].

**The Age of Stonehenge.** *Nineteenth Century*, Jan., 1924, pp. 97—105.

**The Stones of Stonehenge. A full description of the Structure and of its outworks, illustrated by numerous photographs, diagrams, and plans to scale.** London, Robert Scott, Roxburghe House, Paternoster Row, E.C., 1924. 4to., pp. xv. + 150, 36 plates. Price 21s. [Noticed *W.A.M.*, xlii., 608—611. *Ant. Journal*, April, 1925, Vol. V., 198—200].

**The Purpose of Stonehenge.** [A series of letters in controversy with the Rev. G. H. Engleheart in *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 24th and Sept. 25th; *Wiltshire Times*, Aug. 30th and Sept. 27th; *Salisbury Times*, Sept. 26th, 1924].

**The Story of Stonehenge, based mostly on the results obtained by Colonel Hawley, F.S.A., as published in the Antiquaries Journal, 1921—1925.** [Articles in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 17th, to Oct. 15th, 1925, with general plan, etc. Noticed *W.A.M.*, xliii., 361.]

**The Story of Stonehenge, Reply by E. H. Stone, F.S.A., to the criticisms of the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A.** *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 17th, 1925, to Jan. 28th, 1926. [Noticed *W.A.M.*, xliii., 364.]

**The Supposed Blue Stone Trilithon.** *Man*, March 1926, pp. 42—45, illustrations and diagrams. [Noticed *W.A.M.*, xliii., 366.]

**The Orientation of Stonehenge.** *Nineteenth Century*, Sept. 1925.

[He also wrote "Some Notes on the Old Norman Castle at Old Sarum," typewritten and placed in the Society's Library, but not printed].

**Canon George Frederick Tanner**, died Feb. 5th, 1927, aged 67. Buried at Collingbourne Ducis. S. of John Tanner, of Poulton, Marlborough. Educated at Marlborough Coll. and Clare Coll., Camb. B.A. 1884, M.A. 1887, Deacon 1884, Priest (Carlisle) 1885. Curate of St. Luke's, Barrow-in-Furness 1884—87; St. Luke's, Cheltenham 1888—96; Rector of Collingbourne Ducis 1896—1926, when he resigned, retiring to Bournemouth. Canon and Preb. of Salisbury 1924. He was for many years a member of the Pewsey Guardians and District Council. Greatly respected at Collingbourne Ducis. Obit. notice, *Wilts Times*, Feb. 11th, 1927.

**Canon John William Thomas**, died Nov. 11th, 1926.

Buried at Bridgewater. Jesus Coll., Oxford. B.A. and M.A. 1882, Deacon 1883, Priest 1884 (Glos. and Bris.). Curate of Coleford (Glos.) 1883—90; Corsham 1890—93; Vicar of Seagry 1893—1925, when he resigned and went to live at Bridgewater. Hon. Canon of Bristol *cir.* 1923. He was best known in the Chippenham neighbourhood as Chairman of the Chippenham Board of Guardians for 10 years and member for over 30 years. He was also a member of the District Council, and made these duties largely the business of his life. He was greatly respected. Obit. notice, *Wilts Gazette*, Nov. 11th, 1926.

**Captain Robert Sterne, R.N.**, died May 31st, 1927, aged 93.

Buried at Potterne. He joined the Navy as Midshipman 1846. After serving in the West Indies and the Mediterranean he was employed in several ships engaged in suppressing the slave trade off the mouth of the Congo. In 1854 he was on the *Samson* at the bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol and was the first officer in the English service to be wounded in the Crimean War. Promoted Lieutenant he took part in the *Euryalus* in the operations in the Baltic. He afterwards served in the *Renown* and the *Argus* in the Mediterranean. After commanding a gunboat and a despatch vessel he was promoted Commander, at first in the Coast Guard, and then on special duty in the *Seamew* off the Irish coast during the Fenian troubles. In 1870, having retired from the Navy, he was elected Chief Constable of Wilts, a post which he held with great credit until he resigned in 1908. During this period he lived at Tristernagh, on the Potterne Road, going to Redland, Bristol, on his retirement.

Long obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 2nd; *Times*, June 6th, 1927.

**Mervyn Nevil Arnold Forster**, died May, 1927. Buried

at Wroughton. Second son of late Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold Forster and Mrs. Arnold Forster, of Basset Down. On the outbreak of the war, 1914, he enlisted as a private in the London Regt., gained commission in 1915 in the Wiltshire Regt., was transferred to the Grenadier Guards, and served for the remainder of the war in the Guards Machine Gun Regt. in France. After the armistice he helped to compile the War History of that Regiment. He was mentioned in despatches, received the M.C., and retired with the rank of Major.

Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, May 13th, 1927.

**Captain Walter William Shaw**, M.P. for Westbury, died

May 11th, 1927. Aged 59. Since 1925 he had rented Rood Ashton, where he died. Born Feb. 20th, 1868, son of Mr. Dethick Shaw, of Wolverhampton. Educated Jesus Coll., Camb. Married, 1893, Mary Louise, d. of W. W. Wakeman, of New York, who with a son and daughter survives him. County Councillor for Dorset. High Sheriff of Poole, 1911. Served with N. Staffs Regt. and as Captain in the Royal West Surrey Regt. During the war he acted as recruiting officer at Trowbridge and in 1917 was sent



on a special mission to the United States. Stood as Conservative candidate in 1922 unsuccessfully at Houghton le Spring. In 1923 he stood for the Westbury Division and was defeated, but was elected in 1924.

Obit. notice with portrait, *Wiltshire Times*, May 14th, 1927.

**Capt. Alfred Lawrence**, died Feb. 25th, 1927, aged 75. Born at Churchdown, Glos., 1852. Educated Bluecoat School, Gloucester, a chorister at Gloucester Cathedral. Enlisted in 17th Lancers 1872. Took part in the Zulu War in 1879, and served in India until invalided home. As Regimental-Sergt.-Major he became instructor to the Wilts Yeomanry, 1889 to 1909, when he was promoted Lieutenant and Quartermaster. He became Captain in 1915, and until 1917 head of the administrative centre at Chippenham. He then became assistant Adjutant at the Remount Depot at Romsey, and received the thanks of the Army Council for valuable services. He possessed eight medals. He took a leading part in many Chippenham activities and sang in the choir at St. Paul's Church for 30 years. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

**Col. Hugh le Despencer Spencely**, died Feb., 1927, aged 56. Buried at Knowsley, Lancs. Served in 6th King's Liverpool Regt., retiring as Lt.-Col., 1915. Lived at Ashley House, Box. Well known as a breeder and exhibitor of hunters. During the war he presented an ambulance to the V.A.D. Hospital at Corsham. Much respected at Box. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 17th, 1927.

**Frank Reynolds**, died Feb. 27th, 1927, aged 71. Buried at Clovelly, Devon. Born at Devizes. Landlord of the Bear Hotel for 11 or 12 years. He was managing director of the Central Wiltshire Bacon Company for many years. He was afterwards landlord of the Belle Vue Hotel, Cheltenham. He was known as a judge in the poultry and dairy classes at shows. He served for three years on the Wilts County Council. He was the father of the well-known writer, Stephen Reynolds.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 3rd, 1927.

**Lt.-Col. Thomas Henry Burton Forster**, died June 24th, 1927. Buried by his own desire in "Long Wiltshire" field at Holt. Born October 23rd, 1850, only son of Thomas Burton Watkin Forster, of Holt Manor. Educated at Winchester Coll. and Sandhurst, 1871; Sub-Lieut. 93rd Highlanders, 1872; Lieut., 1874; Capt., 1880; Major, 1891; Lt.-Col. 1902. Served in S. African War, 1899-1900, and in the Great War as A.A.Q.M.G. of Royal Naval Division, and afterwards of 52nd Division. He subsequently held a staff appointment in the Gallipoli force. J.P. for Wilts, 1902. Married, 1885, Nina, d. of Capt. Richard Hugh Smith Barry. He leaves a son, Capt. T. G. B. Forster, who succeeds to the property, and a daughter, the wife of Major Dennis Darley.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, July 2nd, 1927.

**Col. Alfred Tennant Miller**, died June 10th, 1927, aged 60. Son of James Miller, of Edinburgh. Partner in shipping firm of Miller & Rickards. In the Great War he joined the Highland Light Infantry as a Private and rose to rank of Major. About eight years ago he bought the Manor House, Gt. Somerford, and was for a time master of the Avon Vale Hounds. He was Grand Master of the Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 16th, 1927.

**Major John Coney Moulton**, died June 6th, 1926, aged 39. Buried at Bradford-on-Avon. Eldest and only surviving son of John Moulton, of the Hall, Bradford-on-Avon. Educated at Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, B.A. and D. Sc. Served as officer in 4th Batt. (Volunteers) Wilts Regt. As a well-known naturalist he became curator of the Brooke Museum at Sarawak. He was afterwards curator of the Raffles Museum at Singapore. During the war he was attached to the staff of General Sir Dudley Rideout, retiring with the rank of Major and the O.B.E. In 1922 he became chief secretary to the Rajah of Sarawak, and made many expeditions in unknown parts of Borneo. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, June 12th, 1926.

**Dr. John Lewis Maitland Govan**, died July 7th, 1927, aged 61. Buried at Inveresk, N.B. Youngest son of Major-Gen. Charles Maitland Govan. Practised in London for many years. On the outbreak of war joined the R.A.M.C. Served in Malta, in Palestine during the Gaza campaign, and in France during the fighting of the early part of 1918. He was demobilised in 1919, when he settled in Malmesbury, where he lived and practised until his death.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 14th, 1927.

**Frederick Greader**, died Feb. 8th, 1927, aged 60. Buried at Bishops Cannings. Son of Fred. Greader, of W. Kington Farm. Educated at Silversides School, Bath. Took on the management of the farm on his father's death when only about 15 years old. Thirty years ago he moved to Horton House, Bishops Cannings, carrying on the farm jointly with his brother William for the first 12 years, when William moved to Little Avebury. He was one of the best known and most successful farmers in the Devizes neighbourhood. He was chairman of the Devizes Branch of the Nat. Farmers' Union for six years, and was on the Council of the Wilts Agricultural Association. He was a J.P. for Wilts and a member of the County Council. He never married.

Long obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 10th, 1927.

**Jabez Rodway**, died at George Town, British Guiana, Dec. (?), 1926, aged 78. Born at Trowbridge, 1848. Began as assistant in Chemists' shops at Trowbridge and afterwards at Hitchen. In 1870 he went out to Demerara to a similar post. Here he soon became known as the acknowledged local historian of the colony, and his History of Guiana in three vols.

ranks as a standard work. Of late years he had been curator of the British Guiana Museum and assistant secretary of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society. His writings on Natural History were well known. He leaves a widow and several children.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, December 25th, 1926.

**Hubert John Deacon**, died Jan., 1926, aged 81. Buried at Swindon Cemetery. As jeweller and watchmaker in Wood Street, Mr. Deacon took a prominent part in the public life of Swindon for many years. He was a great supporter of the Baptist Church. He was a member of the Local Board and District Councils of Old and New Swindon and one of the first members of the Corporation. The Swindon Horticultural Society and the Victoria Hospital owed much to him. He was the first President of the Swindon Chamber of Commerce.

Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, Jan. 28th, 1926.

**Rev. Benjamin James Shaul**, died Dec. 30th, 1926, aged 56. Buried at Quarrington (Lincs). Son of Benjamin Shaul, of Melksham. Educated at St. Paul's Coll., Burgh, and St. Augustine's Coll., Cant., 1890. Deacon 1893, Priest 1894 (Nassau). Curate of St. Thomas, Grand Turk, Bahamas, 1893—95; Rector of Arthur's Seat, Jamaica, 1895—98; Rector of St. Luke, Cross Roads, Jamaica, 1898—1902; Curate of Old Sleaford with Quarrington (Lincs), 1902—10; Rector there 1910 until his death.

Obit notice, *Wiltshire Times*, Jan. 8th, 1927.

**Major Fitzroy Pleydell Goddard**, died Aug. 12th, 1927, aged 74. Buried in Swindon churchyard. Born Aug. 28th, 1852. Second son of Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard. Educated Christchurch, Oxford. Entered diplomatic service and acted as Queen's Messenger, carrying despatches abroad from 1885 to 1895. He was for many years an officer in the Wilts Yeomanry, and as such went out as a representative to the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth in 1901. He succeeded to The Lawn and the Swindon estate on his father's death in 1898. He was High Sheriff in 1907, Deputy Lieutenant and J.P., and for some years a County Councillor. He was President of the Swindon Unionist Association, and was made a Freeman of the Borough in 1924. He presented the Mayoral Chain of Office on the incorporation of the Borough in 1901. He was for a long while President and Chairman of the Victoria Hospital, to the funds of which he gave £1500. He had served as churchwarden at the Parish Church and was an active and earnest churchman. He was also a prominent Freemason. He married, 1895, Eugenia, widow of Mr. A. G. Sutton, who survives him. He leaves no children. He had always the good of Swindon at heart and was greatly respected by all classes, as the very large and representative gathering at his funeral showed.

Long obit. notice, with Canon Mayall's appreciation at the Parish Church, *N. Wilts Herald*, Aug. 19th, 1927.

## WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES.

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

**Stonehenge as an Astronomical Instrument.** By **A. P. Trotter.** *Antiquity*. March, 1927. pp. 42—53. Air view of Stonehenge, plan, and sketch of entrance and Hele Stone.

The writer begins thus "The astronomical controversy about Stonehenge may perhaps be approached from an impartial view of one who is neither an archæologist nor an astronomer, who offers no new or original observations, and proposes to examine facts rather than to discuss theories." A very sensible article. The writer can find "no evidence of any institutional sun-worship in Britain, or sufficient proof that Stonehenge or any other stone circle was used as a place for public worship." The tradition of the sun rising over the Hele Stone on the longest day "cannot be traced back for more than about 150 years." Lockyer's measurements and observations and the deductions from them are discussed at some length. "I agree with Mr. Stone that the middle point of the entrance, between stones Nos. 30 and 1, is the only one that can be taken for one point on the true axis of Stonehenge. But if you stand alongside the great stone No. 56 on Lockyer's axis, or anyone else's axis, and move your head 5in. to the right, and then 5in. to the left, you cause the middle point of the entrance to be displaced 10ins. or one sun's breadth relatively to a point on the skyline, and this makes a difference of 2000 years in the calculated date. You must settle which eye you are going to use, for the difference of position between your right eye and your left makes a difference of 500 years in the date. I do not think that Stonehenge is a very satisfactory astronomical instrument for the purpose of settling dates." On the other hand "it was perhaps the most simple way of fixing a date in the agricultural calendar." Taking, however, the centre as the point of observation of sunrise, the writer concludes that the week of midsummer could be fixed, but that no other useful date in the year could be, and "so the purpose for which it was built and used still remains a matter of conjecture."

**[Stonehenge] Orientation,** By **Vice-Admiral Boyle Somerville, C M.G., F.S.A.** *Antiquity*, March, 1927. Vol. I., No. 1, pp. 31—41. A valuable article on the idea of orientation in general, and more particularly in its application to Stonehenge and other stone circles. Summing up at the end the writer says "even if we accept (as many do not)

that there is in any prehistoric structure an intentional orientation to a rising or setting body, it may confidently be said that it is not possible to ascertain the date of erection of any such monument through a *solar* orientation. The chief general reason for this is that we do not know, and probably never shall know, what *particular moment* of the phenomenon of sunrise was chosen by the builders for the laying out of the desired line on the ground that was to be the orientation of the building." In the case of Stonehenge "the date arrived at by acceptance of 'first flash' (of the sun's upper limb above the horizon) as the proper moment for observation, differs by nearly 4,000 years from that arrived at by considering 'whole orb visible' as the moment. 'First flash' is just as likely a moment as 'whole orb.' We do not know which to employ, and this it is which makes dating by azimuth of sunrise, whether at Stonehenge or anywhere else, impossible."

He sums up the results of Col. Hawley's excavations as follows:—"The partial excavation made at the site during recent years has made it clear that there are at least three different structures included in "Stonehenge" built at widely different dates. There is:—

(a) The earth vallum and ditch, to the date of which possibly belong the untrimmed Sarsen blocks still remaining, namely the Heel Stone, the Slaughter Stone, and the two stones numbered 91 and 93 erected just inside the vallum, on opposite sides of its circumference.

(b) The Blue-stone Stone Circle and "Cove," when in their original positions with the stones untrimmed as imported.

(c) The Blue-stone Stone Circle and "Cove," in their present position (partly trimmed). To this period possibly belongs the ring fence of great Sarsens that surrounds the Blue-stone Stone Circle and "Cove," and the trilithic Sarsen cove itself, trimmed, morticed, and tenoned.

The first-named of these structures, the earthwork ring, belongs, almost certainly, to a very early date in the Neolithic period, while the great trimmed Sarsens, with almost equal certainty, belong to quite a late date, possibly just before the opening of the Bronze Age. Two or three thousand years may separate these two parts of Stonehenge. To which of them does the date arrived at from the azimuth of "Axis" belong?!! Again the writer says the axis of a circle must pass through its centre, but "the centre of the circle of the great trimmed sarsens differs from that of the centre of the Blue-stone Stone Circle by about 2ft. . . . so that on this point also the mathematical calculation of 'dating' stands condemned." Admiral Boyle Somerville has made large scale plans of 27 stone circles in the British Isles. Not one of them is a true circle, and this is true too of the Blue-stone Circle at Stonehenge. Out of the 27 circles seven still retain the means of orientation in the shape of stones larger than the rest of the circle, with in two cases additional stones outside the actual circle. The remaining 20 circles either never had, or have lost, any means of orientation. As regards Stonehenge, if the Slaughter Stone ever stood upright, the line that it makes with the Heel Stone is that of solstitial sunrise, and there may have been a stone on the opposite side of the vallum that would complete the alignment, but even so it would be impossible to calculate any

date, from the impossibility of knowing whether the "first flash" or the "whole orb" is to be taken as the moment of sunrise.

**Stonehenge. Was it roofed?** In the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 7th, 1926, commenting on the excavation of "Woodhenge," and the conclusion that it was composed of circles of timber posts, presumably roofed over, Mr. A. D. Passmore writes suggesting that the three lines of holes at Stonehenge, the "Aubrey holes" and the two lines between them and the outer Sarsen circle, were really intended to contain wooden posts to support a roof. In the issue of Oct. 14th the Rev. G. H. Engleheart replied, contending that "the physical objections alone (to the existence of a roof) are insuperable." The length of span between the Aubrey holes and the next circle of the Y holes is 60ft., and there is no trace of any intermediate holes. Is it possible that beams of this length could have been used, or that if used they should have had no intermediate support? Moreover the Aubrey holes are too small and shallow to contain such posts as would have been necessary to support the weight and thrust of such vast beams. On October 28th Mr. Passmore wrote again declaring that his suggestion of the wooden roof had been evolved after a consultation with an experienced builder, an engineer, and a well-known timber merchant who had all agreed on its possibility. He gives a rough diagram showing that a 60ft. beam resting on posts in the Y and Z holes and on the lintel of the outer Sarsen circle and sloping upwards towards the interior would project about 20ft. over the central space in the manner of a corbel. He contends that the whole central space with a total span of about 60ft. could be easily covered, beehive fashion, by further timbers corbelled out, one above another, from the projecting ends of the first great beams. The Aubrey holes he suggests were to contain short posts, 4ft. high or less, against which abutted 50ft. beams resting against the outer ends of the great beams resting on the upright posts in the Y and Z holes and the outer circle of Sarsens. The whole might then be covered and thatched and the great roof rising gradually from near the ground would not present an unreasonable surface to the wind. On Nov. 11th Mr. Engleheart replies quoting an experienced builder as saying that no oak ever grew in England that could yield a beam 60ft. long—30ft. is a very rare length for an oak beam. A 60ft. beam could only be got from a very big pine tree, and no pine except the Scotch Fir is indigenous in England, and that tree does not run to anything like that height. Also even if the 60ft. beam could be found it would require a very much larger post to abut against it, than could ever have stood in the Aubrey holes. Also no evidence of wooden posts has been found at Stonehenge, such as was found at "Woodhenge."

**Stonehenge and its surroundings. Past, Present, and Future.** An anonymous article [by Capt. B. H. Cunnington] in *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 25th, 1927, describing a journey from Devizes up Red Hone Hill and past the Bustard to Stonehenge 50 years ago, and the very different look of things nowadays, ending with an appeal for the Stonehenge Preservation Fund.

**Prehistoric Timber Circles. By Mrs. M. E. Cunnington.** *Antiquity*, March, 1927, vol. I., pp. 92—95. Reproductions of two air photographs, oblique and vertical views of the site of "Woodhenge" (a name given to the circle since its excavation), and of a model showing the excavations of 1926, are given. Mrs. Cunnington describes the discovery of the six concentric rows of holes, which appear as dark spots upon the photograph. This earthwork, which lies on ploughed ground near Durrington, in the angle made by the junction of the new Fargo-Larkhill road with the Netheravon-Amesbury main road, on the Amesbury side, had previously to the photographic discovery been regarded as a large disc barrow, its diameter from bank to bank being about 250ft. The bank is on the outside of the ditch. In 1926 one half of the circular area was carefully trenched over, and the spots were proved, as had been expected, to represent the site of holes, of which there were six concentric rows, and there was clear evidence that these holes were intended to hold wooden posts or tree trunks of sizes varying from 1ft. to 3ft. in diameter in the different circles. Two burials were found, one the crouched skeleton of a child near the centre, the other a crouched skeleton of an adult below the floor of the ditch. No other monument of the kind is known in Britain. Mrs. Cunnington declines to commit herself to any opinion as to its age or purpose until the excavation has been completed.

A further note on "Woodhenge" appearing in the same number of *Antiquity*, pp. 99—100, contains a letter from Squadron-Leader Insall, V.C., describing the appearance of the field from the air in July when a well-grown wheat crop showed distinct circles of spots, caused by the greater luxuriance of the wheat on the deeper earth of the pits, and the subsequent photographing of the site. The editor notes that a somewhat similar monument has been recorded at Harendermolen, S.E. of Groningen, Holland, where a central interment of the Beaker period was surrounded by a broken ditch and two concentric circles of holes which had held wooden uprights.

**Some Prehistoric Ways. By R. C. Clay, F.S.A.,** in *Antiquity*, March, 1927, Vol. I., No. 1, pp. 54—65. Dr. Clay maintains "that some of the old trackways in S. Wilts fell into decay during the Early Iron Age. For example the ridgeway that stretches from Coombe Bissett to beyond Wingreen is crossed in many places by the Celtic lynchets and Cattle Ways of that period. The parallel track to the north along the range of downs that reach from Salisbury to White Sheet Hill is likewise traversed by Cattle Ways that have been proved by excavations to be contemporary with the village sites of Fifield Bavant and Swallowcliffe Down. Within late historic times this latter road has been metalled and used as a coach road until supplanted in 1758 by the modern highway along the northern foot of the hills. This ridgeway then became the thoroughfare along which drovers took huge flocks and herds to the distant markets and many a ridgeway still bears the name of the Ox Drove." Dr. Clay maintains that in S.W. Wilts "flint sites" or camping grounds of flint-using peoples

appear to be situated close to natural passes in the hills or opposite river crossings, and that they lie alongside trackways which link up chains of camps. "If we start at Knighton Wood and travel northwards down the road that runs along Church Bottom we pass on the east the square earthwork called Wuduburh in the Saxon charters and proved by excavation to be of Early Iron Age date. Crossing the River Ebbel at the position of the modern bridge the road went slightly north-westwards and up the western edge of the Coombe that leads to Chiselbury Camp (Early Iron Age undoubtedly). The road can then be traced to the east of Chiselbury into Sigwine's Dyke (sunken road), then along the foot of the hill for a short distance to reach the Green Drove, and so through the pass called Sandy Hollow over the edge of the high greensand terrace and down to Catherine's Ford over the River Nadder. The road then goes due north over the opposite greensand ridge by another Sandy Hollow with Wick Ball Camp on the west and past Dinton Beeches with Hanging Langford Camp (Early Iron Age) and Bilbury Rings on the east, over the River Wylye by the ford at Deptford and so past Yarnbury Castle (certainly Early Iron Age) past Stonehenge and Vespasian's Camp to Beacon Hill. It then divides, one branch being continued on as the "Harroway" through Weyhill and Hurstbourne to Farnham, the other turning south-eastwards past Quarley, Danebury, and Woolbury Camps to Winchester, and so along the South Downs of Sussex." Dr. Clay then describes the formation of lynchets by the "one way ploughing method," so that in time the lower edge of the field becomes raised and the upper edge cut down. "Double lynchet ways" are roads that lead either straight or with right-angled turns through the middle of systems of lynchets of the Celtic or chess-board type. They are in fact farm roads through Prehistoric ploughed land, and like all farm roads often lead to village settlements. Dr. Clay thinks that none of the lynchets are so early as the late Neolithic period when corn growing was first introduced. Dr. Clay distinguishes between "Hollow Ways or Sunken Roads" and "Cattle Ways." The former run up the chalk escarpments in a slanting direction by the easiest gradient, and some may be of Saxon or even much later date. The "Cattle ways" on the other hand consist of a ditch between two banks and usually run a perfectly straight course and connect the heads of two combs by passing over the dividing ridge of down. Hoare calls these "covered ways." Dr. Clay believes that in S.W. Wilts "these ways are grouped within certain areas which are closely connected with early Iron Age habitations and are not related with Romano-British villages." He thinks that he can detect differences in the construction of the cattle ways in different areas, the extent of an area being about four miles. All these areas bear signs of having been covered with Celtic or chessboard lynchets, and these lynchets are contemporary with or later than the ways. He gives sections of four such ways round the Early Iron Age villages of Fifield Bavant and Swallowcliffe Down, which all cross the Ridgeway. These ways all showed in similar sections a narrow flat-bottomed trench about a foot wide at the bottom, with very steeply sloping sides, topped on each side by a bank. The floor was covered with a layer



of hard chalk rubble with a layer of flints above it trodden down very hard. He concludes that these ways were not "covered ways," they were not defences, nor were they boundaries—but were simply cattle paths along which the cattle were driven in single file from grazing ground to grazing ground, and that they were made intentionally narrow and steep-sided so that the animals could not get out of them on to the arable lands through which they passed but were obliged to walk forward in single file, as cattle do naturally if left to themselves. An interesting theory, and on the face of it probable.

### **Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society for the year ending Christmas, 1926.**

**No. 75. 1927.** 8vo., pp. 91. Mr. Peirson in his preface explains that the "slimness" of the present report is due to the impossibility of printing any longer on the scale of the reports of previous years. In the ornithological section the breeding of the Ictirine Warbler *Hippolais icterina* is recorded for the only time in England. Of the bird itself about 35 specimens have been recorded. In this case the nest was found at Mildenhall as far back as May 8th, 1907, and the hen bird was seen. As the nest was subsequently deserted it was taken and given to the College Museum and the eggs were exhibited at the meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club. Of other notable birds the Waxwing occurred in the Forest; the nesting of the Tufted Duck for the first time in Wiltshire was recorded, as well as the nesting of Snipe and Yellow Wagtail. Pochard and Great Crested Grebe, Water Rail, Buzzard, and Merlin were seen. A Steppe Buzzard (*Buteo buteo Vulpinus*) was shot at Everley in 1864 (now in Brit. Museum), and of Red Grouse one was shot at Compton Bassett (no date), and two at Wedhampton 1794 and 1866. The Woodcock nested in the Forest in 1920. In the Botanical Section 558 species and varieties were recorded including *Anagallis tenella*, *Gentiana germanica*, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, and *Salvia verbenaca*. In the Lepidoptera two species new to the list though taken several years ago, have only now been identified. The lists of the other orders of insects contain many observations new to the Marlborough neighbourhood and good work is obviously being done in this largely unworked field. Mr. H. C. Brentnall gives a long review of *The Mystery of Wansdyke* by Major and Burrows in which he demurs to several statements in the book as to the portion of the dyke in and beyond Savernake, in the examination of which he was himself associated with Mr. Major. In one or two instances he shows that the maps and descriptions of the course of the dyke in this neighbourhood are incorrect. Mr. Brentnall considers it impossible that the dyke can be of either Roman or Saxon workmanship, and he assigns it to the period of the British resistance to the Saxon advance after the departure of the Romans. Mr. Brentnall also has a paper on the Ancient Monuments Act, and Mr. C. P. Hurst has one on Fungi. Among Entomostraca Mr. A. G. Lowndes reports the discovery of four species of Cyclops new to the British Isles, two of them being new to science. Mr. J. G. D. Clark has a note with two illustrations of Sarsen

implements in the Marlborough neighbourhood. The great majority of these are Mullers or Hammerstones, and in this neighbourhood these are more abundant than the similar implements of flint. The most interesting specimen, however, is the waisted axe,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, of which an illustration is given. Three flint axes of the same type, which resembles that of the Danish shell mounds, have been found at Marlborough, and it occurs elsewhere in Wiltshire.

**Eoliths from Braydon and elsewhere.** By Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, F.S.A. *Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club*, 1925. Vol. xxii., pp. 123—135, with four plates of flints. The author discusses shortly the origin of the gravels on Hackpen and round Queen Street and Braydon Pond, and claims that both on Hackpen and at Braydon the Eoliths (edge-trimmed only) are later than the earliest flaked Palæoliths. He states that a large number of the Braydon flints show unmistakable signs of ancient burning, and perhaps prove a knowledge of fire by the makers of the tools. He discusses the origin of lustre on the flints, and whilst allowing that lustrous surfaces are undoubtedly brought about by more than one cause (*e.g.*, wind and water-borne sand, and friction with the soil) he maintains (contrary to other observers) that both at Knowle and Braydon the gloss is due "to the presence of iron manganese followed by friction and pressure." He mentions, on Mr. Passmore's authority, that a Rhinoceros' tooth was found in the Braydon gravel. A useful paper on a locality untouched before.

**Flint Daggers.** In a paper on "The Chronology of Flint Daggers," by Reginald Smith, F.S.A., in the *Proceedings of the Soc. of Ant.*, 2nd series, xxxii., pp. 6—22, the date of the daggers which are found in barrows accompanied by Drinking Cups (or Beakers), Shale Buttons with V-shaped perforation and tanged and barbed flint arrowheads, is established as post-Neolithic, and so later than that of the polished celts, and coeval with the earliest stage of the Bronze Age.

**Lackham and its owners.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 3rd, 1927, published a history, by Ed. Kite, of the owners of Lackham from Domesday until it passed by marriage to the Montagu family. The issue of Feb. 17th, 1927, contained an article on "Old Lackham House and its contents," also by Mr. Kite, continuing an inventory taken Dec. 13th, 1637, of the contents of the house (begun on Feb. 3rd). The inventory is given in full, and very full lists of the furniture, &c., of every room. The issue of April 21st, 1927, contains the history of the descent of Lackham through the Wiltshire branch of the Montagu family. The Hon. James Montagu (I.), 3rd son of Henry, Earl of Manchester, married Mary, heiress of Sir Robert Baynard, and died 1665, aged 57. His wife, Mary, died 1684, aged 63. Their second son, James Montagu (II.), born 1638, married 1671, Diana, d. Anthony Hungerford, of Black Bourton, Oxon, and died 1676. His son, James Montagu (III.), born 1673, succeeded. He married Eliz., daughter of Sir John Eyles, Lord Mayor, owner of Southbroom and

M.P. for Devizes 1679—80. He died 1747. His eldest son, James Montagu (IV.), born 1713, married 1744, Eleanor, daughter of William Hedges, of Alderton, and died 1790. His eldest son, James Montagu (V.), inherited Lackham and died unmarried in 1798, aged 47. His only brother, George Montagu, the naturalist, born 1755, married 1773, Ann, eldest daughter of William Courtenay. He was Lieut. in 15th Regt. of Foot, which he left and was commissioned in the Wilts Militia of which he became Lieut.-Col. He was celebrated as a naturalist and his collection of birds was sold after his death to the British Museum. He lived at Easton Grey and afterwards at Alderton House, but never at Lackham. He died at Knowle near Kingsbridge, Devon, 1815, aged 61. His eldest son, George Conway Courtenay Montagu, born 1776, inherited Lackham. He married Margaret Green, daughter of Richard Green Wilson, of Lancaster, and died 1819, aged 45. He quarrelled with his father, and his extravagance ultimately broke up the estate and everything was sold. Particulars are given of the other sons and daughters of the naturalist. Admiral John Montagu, fifth son of James (III.) and Elizabeth Montagu, born 1719, served in the Navy all his life and died 1795, aged 76. One of his five sons was Admiral Sir George Montagu, G.C.B., born 1750. He married Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of George Wroughton, of Wilcot, near Pewsey, and died 1829, aged 79. His brother, Capt. John Montagu, born 1752, commanded H.M. Ship Montagu in the victory of the 1st June, 1794, under Earl Howe, over the French fleet off Brest. He was killed in the battle, and a monument to him by Flaxman, which cost £3,675, was erected in Westminster Abbey by order of Parliament. An illustration of this monument is given. Another brother, Col. Edward Montagu, born 1755, was killed at the siege of Seringapatam in 1799 whilst commanding the Bengal Artillery. Col. Geo. Montagu, eldest son of Admiral Sir George Montagu, G.C.B., and his wife Charlotte (Wroughton), born 1788, succeeded his aunt in the Wilcot estate, and took the name of Wroughton. He died 1871, and was succeeded by his brother, Admiral John William Montagu, born 1790. He lived for many years at Seend Manor House after his retirement from the Navy, and died there aged 91 in 1882. His only son, Capt. George Edward Montagu, died 1878, leaving three sons and a daughter, of whom Capt. George Edward Montagu now resides at Wilcot.

### **Old Lackham House and its contents, A.D. 1637.**

**By Ed. Kite**, in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 3rd and 10th, 1927. In this article Mr. Kite gives the principal items of "an Inventory of the goodes &c., of Sir Robert Baynard, Knight, deceased," made Dec. 13th, 1637. The original is a parchment roll 16ft. in length. Mr. Kite begins with a sketch of the descent of the property. At Domesday William de Owe or Ewe held it. He was attainted and it was held in 1316 by Ralph Bluet who also held Littlecot, in Hilmarton, and perhaps land in New Park, Devizes. Sir John Bluet, dying before 1348, and his wife Eleanor were buried in the Lady Chapel of Lacock Abbey Church. His eldest daughter Margaret, wife of Will de Cusance, died without children and the property came to the younger daughter Elinor, wife of Edmund Baynard of an Essex family.

He had a grant of hunting in the Forest of Pewsham from Edward III. His son Philip died 1414—15; Robert died 1437—8; his son Philip succeeded; Robert the next owner and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, had thirteen sons and five daughters. Philip was M.P. for Chippenham 1491—2, and Robert, was Sheriff of Wilts 1534, and died 1536. Edward was Sheriff in 1553, M.P. for Chippenham in 1559, and died 1575. His eldest son, Sir Robert Baynard, M.P. for Chippenham 1584—5, for Westbury 1586—7, and Sheriff 1629, left an only daughter, Mary, who married 1635, Capt. the Hon. James Montague, third son of Henry, third Earl of Manchester. Six generations of Montagues held Lackham, and rebuilt the house. Recent owners have been Brig.-Gen. G. Ll. Palmer, who sold it to Lord Glanely, who lately sold it to Capt. H. P. Holt.

Interesting items in the Inventory of the Hall are the arms. "Twelve bills and twoe halberts £2—3—4; twoe pole axes, seven picks, one chayne boulte staffe £2—5—0; twoe muskett rests and pair of andirons and iron bar 6s. 6d." "One paire of cheese tonges 3d."

There is a copy by Mr. Kite of an old print of the medieval house.

**The Statues on the West Front of Salisbury Cathedral with a note on the Gargoyles.** By Canon Fletcher, F.R. Hist. S. Issued by authority of the Dean and Chapter. Price 3d. [1927], 7½in. × 4¼in., pp. 10. Photos of W. Front and of three statues, and four pencil drawings by Miss C. Malcombe of original gargoyles. At the time of the restoration in 1863 only eight of the original statues were left, and most of these were mutilated beyond recognition. The majority of the new statues are by the sculptor Redfern. Canon Fletcher's little booklet is intended as a guide to the identity of the statues with a line or two in each case as to the particular saint represented. It fulfils this purpose admirably.

**St. John Needlework.** *The Connoisseur* of March, 1927, Vol lxxvii, No. 307, pp. 144—151, contains an article by A. F. Kendrick, entitled "Two Petit Point panels from Melchbourne," describing two remarkable panels of Elizabethan needlework in the possession of Lord St John of Bletsoe. They have been called carpets or table covers, and possibly were wall hangings. One of these panels, both of which are notable examples of needlework, has in the centre a roundel containing a shield, arms, and initials, which prove that it was worked to commemorate the marriage of Oliver St. John with Eliz., d. of William Paulet, in 1602, and has round the border 20 shields, arms of families connected with St. John. Of this panel three illustrations are given, the whole panel, the central roundel, and details of the border. The other panel, also illustrated, contains arms not yet identified with the St. John family, but it is suggested that it may be connected with Sir John St. John, Bart., who placed the painted wooden triptych with portraits of himself and his family in Lydiard Tregoze Church, and also put in the east window of St. Mary's Church, Battersea, containing shields of arms of more than 40 families connected with St. John. He inherited the manor of Battersea in 1630.

**Devizes Castle in 1730. A hitherto unpublished Sketch.** By Ed. Kite. A note in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 18th, 1926, contains the following description of Devizes Castle in 1730 from unpublished letters (British Museum, Additional MS. No. 6214) written by John Strachey, F.R.S., of Sutton Court, near Bristol, headed "Some remarks on various encampments in Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire."

"Ye Castle at ye Devises, in Wilts, is thought by Campden, and others to be Roman. Its Spirall Mount, of almost perpendicular ascent if you should attempt it in a direct line ; mostly Natural, but Art and Labour have added much to its Strength. In ye raigne of King Stephen 'twas thought ye Strongest fortress in England, where Maud ye Empress, being straitly besieged, was carried out in a Coffin under pretence of a funerall, and made her Escape. It had then a Stone building, which continued to ye Civil Warrs, when Oliver Cromwell reduced it after a Little Battering from an adjoining hill, and soon after demolished it, so that there is not now left one Stone on another. But on ye very top there is ye Pitt of the late powder house w'ch remained within Memory. Two Wind Mills on ye Top are a late project for grinding Rape. There is an easy Ascent by a Spirall Walk, like that at Marlborow Mount, but neglected and quite out of repair. There is an indifferent good house Just within ye works at ye Bottom towards the Town, built out of ye materialls of ye Old Castle, but now also going to decay. The entrance to ye Town was on ye North, over a draw bridg, now gone, and ye ditch fill'd up at that place. The whole is now an Orchard Within ye Works."

The sketch reproduced (but "in a slightly amended form") in the *Gazette* shows the two windmills on the mound, which were probably erected soon after the Civil War. In a map of the park dated 1654 one only is shown as "The Windmill" at the foot of the mound and not on the top. The "powder house" was used during Waller's siege of the Castle in 1645. The "indifferent good house" shown in the sketch as having two gabled wings is marked in the map of 1654 as "The Castle House," and was apparently then occupied by Edward Essington.

**Take heed in time, or, A briefe relation of many Harmes which have of late been done by fire in Marlborough and in many other places. This Copy was drawne up and Printed, on purpose for the World to take notice of, and to be carefull to prevent the danger of Fire. Written by L. P. London. Printed for F. Grove, and are to be sold at his shop on Snow-hill, 1653.** Reprinted at the Cayme Press, Kensington, 1927. Pamphlet, 6in. × 4½in., pp. 16. This facsimile of a rare tract was reprinted at the expense of Dr. Walter Byron Maurice, of Marlborough, who prints a short preface before the second title which runs : "A Briefe description of

the Towne of Marlborough and of the Harnes that were there done upon Thursday, the 28th of Aprill, this present year 1653."

Marlborough as it was before the fire is shortly described with its shops, etc., as to which it is said "no braver wares can be bought in London, then was to be had in the famous Towne of Marlborough." The origin of the Fire in the house of one Mr. Freeman, a tanner, "as some of his servants were employed with drying of Bark," on the south side of the street near St. Peter's Church, and its spread on both sides of the High Street until the Town Hall, St. Mary's Church, and some 300 houses were destroyed, is described. "And thus were the poor made poorer, and some of the richest became as poor as the poorest." "It is an old saying that one cannot help a great many, but a great many may help one: So I would have it to be, that all Cities and Shires in England, may forthwith lend their assistance to Relieve the distressed people of Marlborough, and to doe by them as they themselves would be done by if the case were their own." At the end other sad examples of destruction by fire are given, as at Layton, in Shropshire, where 150 houses were burnt in the same year. "I am verily perswaded, that if people would be more carefull, there would not be halfe so much harme done by fire as is, therefore I desire all people, whether they be Masters or Servants, Parents or Children, to have speciall care how you afterwards repent when it is too late."

**The Lansdowne Collections.** By A. C. R. Carter. *Daily Telegraph*, reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 9th, 1927. "One of the glories of the Bowood collection was Rembrandt's famous "Mill," which in 1911, was sold to Mr. Joseph Widener after a vain effort to raise the purchase money of £100,000. Many famous pictures had left this country for America before 1911, and many have for ever departed since, but if a poll had to be taken it would be found that Rembrandt and his "Mill" are more remembered than any other painter or any other picture. It was the misfortune of the late Lord Lansdowne not only to be unable to add to the collections which he had inherited, but to be forced to deplete them from time to time." Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Man," now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, was sold in 1883 to Hay Marquand, of New York. Two fine landscapes by Hobbema went to the Rodolfe Kann collection in Paris, and in 1900 Vandyke's "Portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria," from Lansdowne House, was bought by Mr. Edmund Davis, passing afterwards to Lord Cowdray. A collection of drawings by the old masters formed early in the 19th century by the third Marquess, but entirely unknown to the artistic world, was sold at Sothebys, one of which, a study by Rembrandt from his "Staalmeesters," brought £3,300.

**Swindon Hill.** By A. D. Passmore. *N. Wilts Herald*, Feb. 5th, 1926. The writer deals especially with Prehistoric remains found at Swindon. He notes that the hole in which the "Longstone," a monolith 10ft. high, described by several writers, stood, is still visible in Longstone field, between Coate Road and Broome Lane. He mentions the various "beaker" burials found on the hill, and notes that the skeleton of a woman from one

of these interments is now in the British Museum of Natural History at S. Kensington.

**Demolition of Devizes Prison.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 26th, 1927, has a small process reproduction of a photo taken in Sept., 1926, showing the portion of the prison then standing after the removal of the governor's house. Messrs. W. E. Chivers & Sons are building houses on the site, and the method of pulling down the solid walls of the prison by means of a steel wire rope and a heavy traction engine is described.

**Ashton Keynes.** Short notes on the Church, the village, and the crosses, by "Gilbert Prince" (A. F. Smith, of Swindon), were printed in the *N. Wilts Herald*, May 13th, 1927.

**Little Hinton and its Church,** by the same writer, *N. Wilts Herald*, April 8th, 1927. The chief features of the Church and the Norman font are described.

**Cricklade in the dim past.** Again by the same writer. *N. Wilts Herald*, June 17th, 1927, contains a number of notes on events in Cricklade from Saxon times downwards, and descriptions of the architecture of both the Churches in some detail, together with the bells.

**Final years of the Bath Coaches. Coming of the Great Western Railway.** By W. A. Webb. *Wiltshire Gazette*, January 21st, 1926. This useful article contains a great amount of condensed information as to the years between 1832, when a committee was formed in Bristol to promote a railway to London, and 1841 when the line was actually opened all the way from Paddington to Bristol. The first section, Paddington to Maidenhead, was opened June 4th, 1838, when the first coaches were conveyed by rail. On July 1st, 1839, it was opened to Twyford; on March 30th, 1840, to Reading; on June 1st, 1840, to Steven-ton; on July 20th, 1840, to Uffington; on December 17th, 1840, to Wootton Bassett; on May 31st, 1841, to Chippenham; and on June 30th, 1841, the whole way to Bristol; the section from Bath to Bristol having been already opened August 31st, 1840. The ruin of the coaching inns on the Marlborough—Bath road and the impoverishment and inconvenience caused by the discontinuance of the coaches and the business that they brought with them is shortly described.

**The Wiltshire Wassail.** By Alfred Williams. ? *Wiltshire Gazette*. Mr. Williams considers that there was no specially Wiltshire custom connected with the Wassail but that the same observances took place in N. Wilts, S. Gloucestershire, and along the valley of the Thames. Much of his information he derived from "Wassail Harvey," an old inhabitant of Cricklade, a great folk song singer and an actor in the play "The Shepherd and the Maiden," which was produced every year at the Bark Harvest at Cricklade Tanneries. "There was a recognised company of Wassailers at

Cricklade trained to conduct the ceremony. They had an effigy of an ox, made of a withy frame, with a cured skin stretched over it. The head, horns, and tail were intact. The breast and foreparts were stuffed with straw and they fitted two small red lamps into the eye sockets. At Christmas time while the mummers and carol singers were going their rounds, the wassailers paraded in procession. Two of the sturdiest crept inside the framework of the effigy and carried it along on their backs, imitating the swaying motion of the beast. The chief wassailer walked before, carrying the wooden bowl that was decorated with ribbons and mistletoe. The remainder of the company followed behind dressed in fancy costumes ornamented with coloured ribbons. At every farm house or dwelling house of the better class people, they sang their merry song; and the mistress of the house, or the maid, brought out warm spiced ale or hot punch with toast and roasted apples and replenished the bowl. They also pinned new ribbons to the dresses of the wassailers, which were treasured as trophies." The Cricklade version of the wassail song is given in full, together with notes on the special customs prevailing in Yorkshire and Devon. Mr. Williams suggests that the ox was the symbol of agriculture and instances the homage paid to the ox in India at the present day. The Devonshire custom of wassailing the apple trees he compares also with present day tree worship in Indian villages, the root idea in both being fertility.

**The Wexcombe Dairy Ranch.** An article in *The Field* partly reprinted in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 14th, 1927, describes Mr. Arthur Hosier's new system of dairy farming at Wexcombe and its wonderful results in converting into rich pasture land naturally poor and thin downland. An abstract of a paper by Mr. A. J. Hosier on the same subject is given in *The Times*, November 1st, 1927.

**Neolithic Camps in Wiltshire.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, October 8th, 1925, quotes an article in *The Observer*, by O. G. S. Crawford, on Hill Top Camps in Wessex, in which he quotes Knapp Hill Camp as the first to be diagnosed as possibly Neolithic by Mrs. Cunnington in 1908 "That diagnosis has been confirmed by recent discoveries at Windmill Hill near Avebury." In both, the ditches are broken by frequent causeways for which no purpose can be assigned. Mr. Crawford suggests that the inner circle at Yarnbury recorded on maps in 1608, but forgotten again until it was rediscovered on an air photo taken in 1923, as well as the inner circle at Scratchbury may be of Neolithic date also. He suggests too that some of the existing great camps of Early Iron Age date may have been thrown up upon earlier Neolithic sites.

**A Wiltshire Mummers' Play.** By Alfred Williams. *Wiltshire Gazette*, December 30th, 1926. Mr. Williams discourses on the origin of the Mummers' play and compares it with similar present day observances in India. He then gives the words of the play as used at Lydiard at full length.

**Richard Stratton**, of Newport. The *Wiltshire Times*, July 23rd, 1927, gives his "Life Story." Born at Wroughton 1843, one of a family of



twelve, his father renting Salthrop Farm. In 1851 his father rented also Broad Hinton and moved to that place. Richard Stratton, senr., was a pioneer in the use of agricultural machinery, &c., owning the first steam plough seen in Wiltshire, which superseded 20 oxen. Richard junr., was educated at a private school at Calne, and at the North London Collegiate School. When he was 18 years old the whole management of Broad Hinton Farm was entrusted to him. In 1865, aged 22, he started farming on his own account at the Duffryn, Newport, on the Tredegar Estate. In 1866 he married Miss Bryan, of Down Ampney. They had nine children. Later he took other farms in addition to the Duffryn. He was a breeder of Shorthorns, and founder of the Dairy Shorthorn Association, and President of the Shorthorn Society. He has been hon. sec. of the Monmouthshire Chamber of Commerce since its formation in 1868, and has served on many other committees.

**Memoir 7th Battalion the Wiltshire Regiment. France, 1915. Salonica, 1915—18. France, 1918. By C. K. Hulbert, Bodenham, Salisbury.** [1927?] 4to. pp. 7. This memoir takes the form of a diary of very short entries of the principal events in the life of the Battalion from October 1st, 1914, when it was first formed at Codford, to its final dispersal in June, 1919.

**St. Melor and Amesbury.** The *Salisbury Journal*, July 22nd, 1927, contains an interesting account by the Rev. E. Rhys Jones (Vicar of Amesbury, 1919—26) of a recent visit to Lanmeur, near Morlaix, in Brittany, where St. Melor is believed to have been buried on the site of an early crypt still existing under the modern Church. The legend of the saint as told in Brittany is given. This article was reprinted as "A Pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Melor. Associations with Amesbury." Pamphlet, 6¼in. × 4in., pp. 10.

**Swindon. The Bell Hotel.** "History of Swindon and Bell Hotel, 1515—1926," 4to., pp. 4. By E. A. E. Three process views of interior and 4 pp. of thin letterpress description.

**Melksham and Bradford-on-Avon. The Avon Tyre Rubber Works, 1886—1927.** Reprinted from *The Rubber Age*, May, 1927. 4to., pp. 11. The story of the origin of the works of Browne & Margetson at Limpley Stoke in 1886, and their subsequent transference to Melksham, and the connection of the Fuller family with the business is told at some length. The work of the war years and of the present day, both at Melksham and at the branch works at Bradford-on-Avon are fully described and illustrated by good photo process blocks of the shops and two groups of managers and workers.

**The Charm of Salisbury.** By A. L. Salmon in *The Bristol Times and Mirror*, Dec. 18th, 1926. A pleasant article with a good process view of the Cathedral from the N.W., dwelling on the indefinable charm of the place, Cathedral, Close, rivers, and town.

**Stukeley's account of the Solar Eclipse of May, 1724.** Stukeley, in his "*Itinerarium Curiosum*," gives in the form of a letter to Dr. Edmund Halley, the astronomer, dated from Amesbury, May 10th, 1724, a full account of the Solar Eclipse as seen from that place. This is reprinted in full in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of June 30th, 1927.

**"Downland Man," by H. J. Massingham, 1926.** Dr. R. C. C. Clay deals faithfully with this book and its unfounded assertions and theories in *Antiquity*, March, 1927, pp. 120—122.

**William Beckford.** "A Man of mystery, Beckford and his Eccentricities." Melville S. Penley has under this title in the *Wiltshire Times*, August 13th, 1927, a useful article on the popular belief in fabulous orgies at Fonthill behind the high park wall, and afterwards in the secrecy of Lansdowne Tower, as well as his supposed rudeness to strangers, and hatred of women. All these stories the writer declares to have been entirely groundless.

**New Sarum. 1227—1927. Programme of 700th Anniversary Celebrations.** Printed and published at the "Journal" Office, Salisbury. Pamphlet, 7½in. × 5in., pp. 32. Portrait of the Mayor of Salisbury (J. C. Hudson), views of the old and new Council Houses, and Cathedral. Excellent accounts are given of the various groups in the great procession illustrative of the 700 years of Salisbury's history, and of the historical events which they represented, as arranged by Mrs. Herbert Richardson from the scheme originally laid down by Mr. F. Stevens, F.S.A. It is really, as the procession and its accompanying festivities were themselves, a resumé of the city's history.

**The Geology of the District around Devizes. By Canon E. P. Knubley.** *South-Western Naturalists' Union Proceedings*, December 31st, 1926, 8vo., 2 pp. These short but useful notes were written for the conference of the S.W. Naturalists' Union which was to have been held (but was not) at Devizes in 1926.

**The Story of Phyllis Joye, of Box, and the mad cat** is told by W. G. Addison in *Wiltshire Times*, January 1st, 1927. The indenture of her apprenticeship to John Coombs, Broadweaver, of Trowbridge, 1759, is given, together with the story of her attempt to get money out of the overseer, Mr. William Brewer, in 1765, when she said she had been bitten by a mad cat, and showed scratches made with a pin on her leg to prove her case.

**Alderman C. Haskins.** The *Salisbury Times*, July 8th, 1927, gives an account of the conferring of the Freedom of the City of Salisbury on Alderman Charles Haskins (he is only the fourth person so honoured) on account of his great services to the city for the last forty years. A portrait and an illustration of the silver casket presented to him are given.

**William Pitt and Stratford-sub-Castle.** Some correspondence appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette* as to whether William Pitt was born at Stratford or not, and in the issue of April 21st, 1927, Mr. J. J. Hammond states that there was never any tradition that William Pitt was born there. His father held the manor of Stratford as a leaseholder under the Bishop and lived there, but William Pitt was in all probability born in London.

**Stephen Duck, the Thresher Poet.** An article by "Gossiper" in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 23rd, 1927, quotes a description from his poems of Duck's feast at Charlton.

**Devizes during the Civil Wars. By B. H. Cunnington, F.S.A. (Scot.).** *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 31st, April 7th, 14th, 1927. The condition of Devizes is described as mainly royalist in feeling, though under the rule of Sir Edward Baynton, of Bromham, who commanded the parliamentary forces in Wiltshire, until 1643, when he was succeeded by Sir Edward Hungerford, of Corsham, for a time, until he retired to Bath, leaving Devizes to the royalists. Capt. Cunnington begins his notes by giving a topographical sketch of the town as it then existed, its streets and principal buildings, and their modern representatives. At the beginning of the trouble in 1642 the Town Council ordered that watch and ward should be kept within the borough, and that ten corslets and ten pikes should be bought. This was followed later in the year by the purchase of two great guns called "Draks." On October 25th, fifteen corslets and six muskets were distributed, gunpowder and match were brought from Chippenham and Bradford and the entrances to the town were being continually blocked with chains, &c. The powder was stored in the tower of St. John's Church, and other preparations for defence were made. All these particulars are gleaned from entries in the municipal records. Twenty swords were bought, the wheels of the great ordnance were bonded, sentinels were posted at the town's ends, and wooden barricades strengthened with chains were erected. Collins and Bancroft were continually out scouting, and the night watchmen had to be supplied with candles and beer. The entrances to the town were blocked with large baulks of timber and more muskets were purchased. The march of the royalists after the battle of Lansdowne on July 5th, 1643, through Chippenham, Derry Hill, Sandy Lane, by Bromham Hall, to Devizes, is described. All the way the rear guard was engaged with Waller's troops following them up. It is noted that Bromham Hall, Sir Edward Baynton's house, near Netherstreet, was burnt in 1645 by order of Sir James Long lest it should fall into the hands of the parliamentary forces. The events immediately preceding the battle of Roundway, the capture of the royalist convoy of ammunition from Oxford, near Beckhampton, the advance and investment and subsequent bombardment of Devizes by Waller, with a battery of seven guns on Jump Hill, and the escape of the royalist cavalry to Oxford, whilst the Cornish infantry held the town, are detailed. The fact that they were able to hold out against Waller's forces, and ultimately to defeat him decisively on Roundway

Down, with the help of the reinforcements from Oxford is ascribed by Captain Cunnington largely to the foresight of Alderman Richard Pearce in laying in a store of gunpowder in St. John's Church. Waller was preparing to storm Devizes on July 13th when the Oxford troops appeared on the Marlborough road and he was forced to draw up on Roundway Down to meet them and was there decisively defeated. After this Sir Charles Lloyd, governor of Devizes, repaired the defences of the Castle, which was then in ruins, and garrisoned it for the King. In September, 1645, Cromwell with 5000 men entered the town with little opposition, formed a battery of ten guns in the Market Place opposite the Castle and bombarded it for a day and a night, when Sir Charles Lloyd surrendered. In 1646 the Parliament Committee resolved that "The Castle Hill and Works at the Devizes shall be forthwith slighted or demolished." A useful and interesting article, which gathers together all the known facts concerning the fighting in the neighbourhood and sets them forth in order.

### **Lady Suffolk and her circle. By Lewis Melville.**

London; Hutchinson & Co., 1924. 8vo., pp. xviii. + 292, 17 illustrations.

Henrietta Hobart, d. of Sir Henry Hobart, 4th Baronet, married the Hon. Charles Howard, afterwards 9th Earl of Suffolk, 1706. Their son, Henry, 10th Earl of Suffolk, was born January 1st, 1707. The date of her birth is not known, 1681 and 1688 have been conjectured. She died July 26th, 1767. In 1710 Charles Howard and his wife went to the court of the Elector of Hanover, and on his accession to the throne of England as George I. returned with him. Mrs. Howard was appointed a woman of the bed chamber to the Princess of Wales in 1714, and about 1720 became, according to general belief, the mistress of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., remaining at Court and on apparently good terms with the Princess, afterwards Queen, until she retired from Court in 1734. Her husband, who appears to have received a yearly pension in consideration of her relations with the King, died September 28th, 1733, and on June 26th, 1735, she married secondly the Hon. George Berkeley, who died October 29th, 1746. This book contains a great amount of gossip and scandal, letters of Lady Howard and letters to her, with contemporary reports, and details as to the life of the courts of George I. and George II., gathered from original sources, which are carefully given in footnotes. There are two portraits of Lady Suffolk from engravings.

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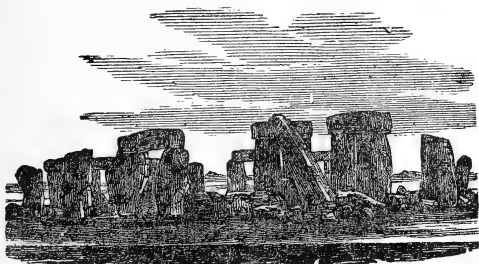
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“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”—*Ovid.*

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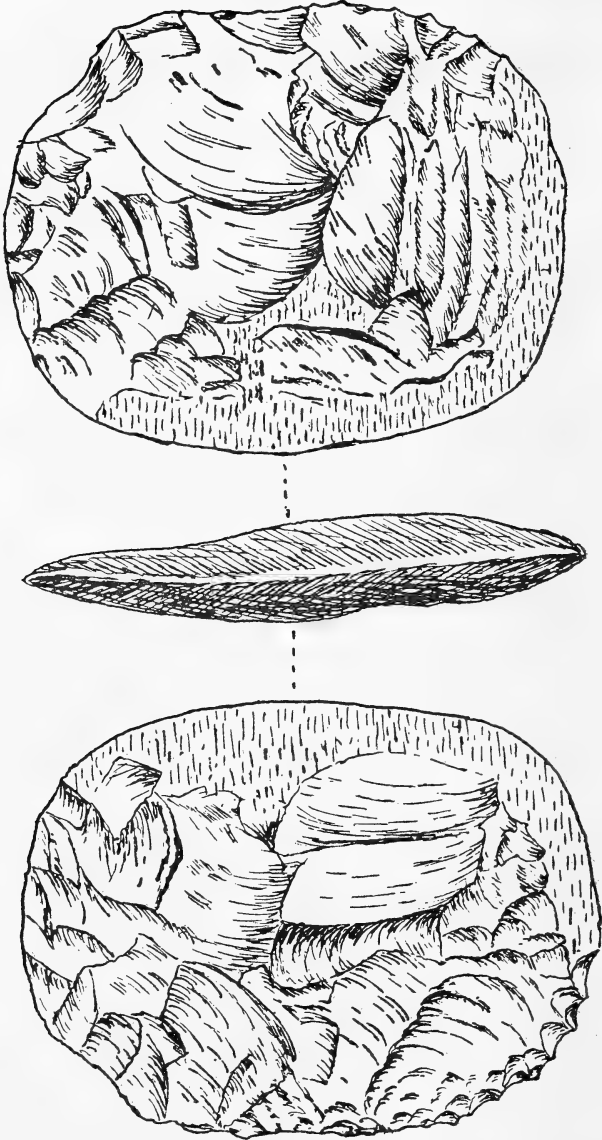
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POLISHED FLINT KNIVES, WITH PARTICULAR  
REFERENCE TO ONE RECENTLY FOUND  
AT DURRINGTON.

By R. C. C. CLAY, M.R.C.S., F.S.A.

In September, 1926, Mr. W. E. Young found a polished flint knife near the eastern end of the Cursus, almost due north of the King Barrows, Lat. 51. 11. 21., Long. 1. 48. 10. He has kindly presented it to our Society's Museum at Devizes. Its length is 3ins., width  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., and greatest thickness  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. It has been weathered, and displays a dirty white patination on both surfaces. These surfaces had been delicately chipped until they were nearly flat, and then the ridges smoothed down by grinding. Three of its sides have been sharpened by grinding, while the fourth has been blunted for handgrasp by alternate chipping and a small amount of grinding across the edge.

Polished flint knives are rare. Under this heading all knives that were made from broken polished flint celts in which the original cutting edge of the celt was utilised as a knife edge, are excluded, and only those are included which were first of all chipped into shape, and the finishing touches to the edge and upper and lower surfaces afterwards given by polishing or grinding. These knives fall naturally into three main classes or divisions, namely, (1) Rectangular with rounded corners, (2) Triangular, (3) Circular. The horseshoe type is included in Class three. There are also a few specimens of indeterminate shape which cannot be classified, but they are always poor specimens, show little care in the roughing out process, and the amount of grinding on them is usually small. The commonest type in Britain is the horseshoe, with one straight and three curved sides, the straight side having been blunted for handgrasp. Our specimen from Durrington is an admirable example of this type. The so-called Picts' knives from Scotland are never made of flint, but of some other stone. They are very thin and are paralleled only by two thin rectangular flint knives



Polished Flint Knife from Durrington.  $\frac{1}{1}$

from Yorkshire. One from Barrow No. C 75, Aldro Group<sup>1</sup> was found with a crouched skeleton. It measures  $4\frac{3}{8}$  ins. by  $1\frac{3}{16}$  ins. and is only  $\frac{1}{12}$  in. in thickness. It is polished all over. The other was also found with a crouched skeleton in Duggleby Howe<sup>2</sup>, and measures  $2\frac{5}{8}$  ins.  $\times$   $1\frac{3}{16}$  ins. It is  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. thick. These two knives are unique and do not fall into any of the categories dealt with in this paper.

Unfortunately most of these knives have been picked up from the surface of ploughed fields and were not definitely associated with any objects that can give irrefutable evidence of their date. Mortimer cites a polished flint knife that was found with a whetstone and a crushed cinerary urn at Rookdale Farm, Sledmere, Yorkshire.<sup>3</sup> This suggests a middle Bronze Age date, although the type of cinerary urn is not stated. A circular knife came from "the stone circle at Arbor Low."<sup>4</sup> A flint knife-dagger is said to have been found with it. This implies an early Bronze Age date if the association is correct. From analogies with other megalithic structures of similar form Arbor Low itself is almost certainly of the same period. The rectangular knife found at Overton, Wilts, beneath the roots of an ash tree on Pick Ridge Farm, and now in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, was definitely associated with a large barbed and tanged flint arrowhead.<sup>5</sup> This arrowhead might quite possibly be of early Bronze Age date. A triangular knife from "near Ely," and now in the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Cambridge, was definitely associated with beaker fragments. It can safely be stated that these knives belong to a period which is later than the Neolithic Age proper, a period when the art of flint flaking and flint polishing was at its prime. This period lies well within the early and middle portions of the Bronze Age. With the late Bronze Age came the knowledge of iron, the freer use of metals of all kinds, and consequently the abandonment of flint as a material for tool making.

The following list of polished knives, in addition to the Durrington example, is probably far from complete since these implements are essentially cabinet specimens and no doubt many have found a resting place in the homes of collectors.

Rectangular Knives. Pentrefoelas, Denbighshire.<sup>6</sup> Lean Low, nr. Newhaven, Derbyshire.<sup>7</sup> Burwell Fen, Cambs.<sup>8</sup> Quy Fen, Cambs.<sup>9</sup> Lackenheath.<sup>10</sup> Torrs, Glenluce, Wigtonshire.<sup>11</sup> Pitforthie, Fordoun, Kincardineshire.<sup>12</sup> Overton, Wilts.<sup>13</sup> Brandon, 1 mile west of Grimes' Graves' Plantation.<sup>14</sup> Burwell Fenn.<sup>15</sup> Bottisham Fen.<sup>16</sup> From Cambridgeshire.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Forty Years' Researches*, p. 74, Pl. XIX., fig. 160.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 28, Pl. VII., fig. 58. <sup>3</sup> *Forty Years' Researches*, p. 42.

<sup>4</sup> *B.M. Guide to Stone Age*, p. 124, fig. 124.

<sup>5</sup> *Arch. Jour.*, XII., p. 124, fig. 124.

<sup>6</sup> *Arch. Journ.*, XI., p. 414; XVII., p. 171. <sup>7</sup> *Bateman Cat.*, p. 66, No. 18.

<sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> *Evans' Stone*, p. 304. <sup>11</sup> *Edin. Mus. Cat.*, AA6. <sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, AA8.

<sup>13</sup> *Evans' Stone*, fig. 255; *W.A.M.*, III, p. 17; *Arch. Jour.*, XII., p. 285.

<sup>14</sup> *P.P.S.E.A.*, II., p. 432, fig. 88. <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> *Mus. Archæology and Ethnology*, Cambridge.

Triangular Knives. Kempston, Beds.<sup>1</sup> Fimber, Yorks.<sup>2</sup> Thames at Windsor.<sup>3</sup> Mildenhall.<sup>4</sup> Derbyshire.<sup>5</sup> Suffolk.<sup>6</sup> Thames at Richmond.<sup>7</sup> Gussage Down, Dorset.<sup>8</sup> Laverstock, Wilts.<sup>9</sup> Alfriston, Sussex.<sup>10</sup> West Dean, near Brighton.<sup>11</sup> Yiewsley, Middlesex.<sup>12</sup> Burwell.<sup>13</sup> From near Ely.<sup>14</sup>

Numbers 21, 22, and 23 are not true type specimens.

Circular Knives. Arbor Low.<sup>15</sup> Dunwester.<sup>16</sup> From the Londesborough Collection.<sup>17</sup> Aldbourne, Wilts.<sup>18</sup> Ramsbury, Wilts.<sup>19</sup> Durrington, Wilts.<sup>20</sup> Cookroost Hill.<sup>21</sup> Near Dyke Station.<sup>22</sup> Newhaven, Derbyshire.<sup>23</sup> Shurburn Carr, Yorks.<sup>24</sup> Mining Low.<sup>25</sup> Kintore, Aberdeenshire.<sup>26</sup> Lanarkshire.<sup>27</sup> Rushford, Norfolk; Winton, Hants.<sup>28</sup> Ellisfield, Hants.<sup>29</sup> Trefeglwys, Montgomeryshire.<sup>30</sup> Thames near Benson.<sup>31</sup> High Salvington, Sussex.<sup>32</sup> Storrington, Sussex.<sup>33</sup> Fourdoun, Kincardineshire.<sup>34</sup> Pitdoulzie, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.<sup>35</sup> Hackpen, Wilts.<sup>36</sup> Avebury Down, Wilts.<sup>37</sup> Thwing, Yorks.<sup>38</sup> Old Portswood, Hants.<sup>39</sup> Two from Icklingham.<sup>40</sup> Burwell.<sup>41</sup> Bottisham.<sup>42</sup>

Specimens have been found at Henfield Common, Sussex; Sway, Hants; and Sledmere, Yorkshire; but their forms are not known.

Specimens which cannot be placed in any category, chiefly on account of their irregular forms, have been found in the Basingstoke neighbourhood (Willis Coll.), at Winterbourne Monkton, Wilts (Kendall Coll.), Jeffrey's Point, near Devil's Dyke (Brighton Mus.), and Chelsfield, Kent (Garraway-Rice Coll.).

Certain unpolished and perhaps unfinished specimens of similar form have been found, and reference may be made to one from Bridlington (Evans' Stone, fig. 254).

<sup>1</sup> *Flint Chips*, p. 75; Evans' Stone, fig. 256. <sup>2 3 4 5 6</sup> Evans' Stone, p. 305.

<sup>7</sup> B.M. <sup>8</sup> Salisbury Museum. <sup>9</sup> Blackmore Museum.

<sup>10 11 12</sup> Garraway-Rice Coll. <sup>13 14</sup> Mus. and Arch. Ethnology, Cambridge.

<sup>15 16 17</sup> B.M. <sup>18 19</sup> Passmore Coll. <sup>20</sup> Devizes Museum. <sup>21 22</sup> Brighton Mus.

<sup>23</sup> Evans' Stone, fig. 258. <sup>24 25</sup> *Ibid*, p. 306. <sup>26</sup> *Ibid*, fig. 257, Edin. Mus.

<sup>27</sup> Edin. Mus. <sup>28</sup> Russell-Coates' Art Gallery, Bournemouth.

<sup>29</sup> Willis Coll. <sup>30</sup> *R.C.A.M. Mont.*, No. 887, fig. 48, Welshpool Mus.

<sup>31</sup> Ashmolean Mus. <sup>32</sup> Private hands in New Zealand.

<sup>33</sup> Garraway-Rice Coll. <sup>34 35</sup> Edin. Mus. <sup>36</sup> Swindon Mus.

<sup>37</sup> Kendall Coll. <sup>38</sup> Mortimer, Pl. E., fig. 181B. <sup>39</sup> Winchester Mus.

<sup>40 41 42</sup> Mus. of Archæology and Ethnology, Cambridge.

## PRE-ROMAN COFFIN BURIALS WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO ONE FROM A BARROW AT FOVANT.

By R. C. C. CLAY, F.S.A.

In the Anglo-Saxon charter of the lands of Fovant and Sutton Mandeville, dated A.D. 994, the boundaries of the two parishes which King Aethelred granted to the monastery at Wilton are surveyed.<sup>1</sup> The southern portion of the eastern boundary, and its junction with the Ridgeway, which runs almost due east and west along the ridge of chalk downs, is thus described : " . . . then from Sigewine's Dyke up on the Down thirty rods east of Chester Camp where the flowers grow<sup>2</sup> to the burial place (byrigenne). From the burial place to the Highway." The modern eastern and southern boundaries form a right-angled corner south of Chiselbury (Chester Camp). Since the Saxon boundaries elsewhere in the charter correspond exactly with the modern boundaries, it was natural to suppose that the burial place was situated somewhere in that small area of ground which lies between Chiselbury and the junction of the eastern and southern boundaries. I therefore cut several trial trenches through this area from the spot " thirty rods east " of the camp to " the Highway," but no burials were found, and I therefore concluded that the " byrigenne " were the two small tumuli marked on Colt-Hoare's map west of Chiselbury and just north of the ridgeway, that the Saxon boundary made a sweep round Chiselbury, and that it did not correspond with the modern boundary. Although the land on which these two barrows were supposed to be situated is on top of the downs, yet it has for a hundred years at least been carefully cultivated, and I am informed that at one time a herd of donkeys was employed to bring manure in panniers up the steep escarpment from West Farm, Fovant. No barrows are marked here on the ordnance maps, an aeroplane photograph of the land (grass-covered) to the west of the camp showed no barrows, and in spite of diligent search no mound was discovered in this large field, until in 1926 Mr. Kerley found a slight rise in the turf in the extreme south-west corner. This was examined and proved to be an abraded barrow.

This barrow lies in Lat. 51. 2. 47. N., Long. 1. 58. 58. W., 57 feet north of the ridgeway and 165 feet from the fence on the western side of the field, and 3 furlongs south-west of Chiselbury. Its diameter is 28 feet, and its highest part only 10 inches above the normal ground level. Beneath the estimated centre a rectangular cist was found with its long axis south-west

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<sup>1</sup> Kemble 687.

<sup>2</sup> It is of interest to note that immediately south of Chiselbury there is still a patch of the very handsome and conspicuous greater willow-herb, *Epilobium Augustifolium*, met with in patches, usually far apart, on the Southern Downs.

and north-east. Its length was 5 feet 6 inches, its width 2 feet 10 inches, and the bottom of the cist was 3 feet below the surface of the barrow. In it, and filling its lower portion, were the remains of a wooden coffin consisting of a soft, powdery, black material very similar to charcoal. The upper part of the coffin extended in a horizontal layer,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in thickness, across the cist at a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the crest of the barrow. Immediately under this layer some human bones consisting of frontal and temporal bones, a 12th rib, a pisiform and a molar were found. These bones lay in their proper position, but the rest of the skeleton had decayed, and may have been represented by a whitish material like finely divided chalk. In front of the skull bones there was a large antler of red deer, and a pick-like implement of antler was discovered where the hips should have been. The floor of the cist was covered by the same thick black layer of decayed wood. When the coffin decayed it collapsed and at the same time spread and filled up the corners of the cist, so that a vertical section of the coffin when found gave it the form of a pointed oval. In the centre the depth between the upper and lower sides of the coffin was 6 inches. The skeletal remains suggest that the body was lying on its left side with the head to the south-west and the legs to the north-east. It was probably crouched. One calcined flint was in the coffin, but might have been accidentally thrown there when the cist was filled in. The wood of the coffin was oak, but it was difficult to determine its original form. No clamps or nails were found and the burial can be ascribed to the Early Bronze Age. There was a top to the coffin, possibly made from a hollowed and split tree trunk with boarded ends attached. If the remains found had been of planks placed above and below the body, there would have appeared spaces between the adjoining planks, but none were found. Indeed the upper and lower portions of the coffin formed even and unbroken layers, as if each had consisted of one large entire slab of wood. It is worthy of notice that the skeletal remains discovered in other early wooden coffins have usually been badly decayed; more so in fact than if the body had been interred without a coffin. This suggests that the air round the body in the coffin allows aerogenous bacteria to hasten decomposition. Another suggestion is that the acid from the decaying wood may act on the bones. In the present instance all conjectures of interference after burial, whether by treasure seekers or by burrowing animals, can be ruled out, since the upper layer of the coffin formed an unbroken line. The bones preserved were lying up against the southern end of the straight walled cist, and consequently the percolation of water with humic acid in suspension from rain, usually from the south-west quarter, may have been prevented at this spot.

Sir Arthur Keith has kindly examined the bones and has reported on them as follows:—"I do not think that any theory of gradual decay will account for a well preserved frontal and temporal bone, a piece of 12th rib, a pisiform, and a molar, all in good condition. Something disturbed that skeleton, either before it was put in a coffin, or more likely afterwards. The frontal bone is that of a young man, for his coronal suture was perfectly open. What the exact shape of his head was we cannot tell, but he had

strong supraorbital ridges. He might well have been a "beaker man" so far as his supraorbital ridges are concerned. The forehead was of average English width, 97.5mm., and the supraorbital width was great, 111mm. The greatest width of the frontal is 122mm., so he may have been a "beaker man," or rather "round headed."

Coffins of split tree trunks are commonly found in Denmark with burials of the first part of the Bronze Age. In Britain coffin burials are uncommon until Romano-British times, but most of the recorded examples also belong to the Early Bronze Age, although, when cremation was as yet a new custom, burnt bones were occasionally placed in wooden boxes. These early coffin burials can be classified under various headings according to the method employed. Perhaps the commonest form was a coffin made by hollowing and splitting a tree trunk. Wooden ends were sometimes added. Other coffins were of boat-like form; and occasionally a flat lid was affixed with wooden pegs. Another method was to line the floor of the cist with planks, and then to place planks over the body without any end-pieces or any attempt to join the planks together to form a coffin in the true sense of the word. Instances where the body rested on planks without any wooden covering should come under this heading of coffin burials. With the exception of one recorded instance from Dorset, coffin burials appear to have been restricted to Wiltshire and Yorkshire.

#### WILTSHIRE.<sup>1</sup>

Aldbourne. Barrow 14. Burnt bones and a bronze knife-dagger enclosed in a wooden box.<sup>2</sup>

Amesbury. Barrow 15. (164 Hoare).<sup>1</sup> Bell barrow. Skeleton lying on a plank of elm wood, with 3 pieces of oak wood radiating upwards from the cist to the surface of the barrow. Associated objects: Bronze dagger with remains of wooden sheath, small bronze knife-dagger, antlers and a beaker.<sup>3</sup>

Collingbourne Ducis. Barrow 4. (24 Hoare). Burnt bones contained in wooden coffin or tree trunk, 6ft. long and 3ft. wide. Associated objects: Incense cup, bronze dagger, and long bronze pin with double rings in head.<sup>4</sup>

Collingbourne Ducis. Barrow 10. (5 Hoare). Burnt bones in hollow tree trunk, associated with antler hammer.<sup>5</sup>

Collingbourne Ducis. Barrow 12. (7 Hoare). Remains of skeleton on wooden plank, 5ft. below the surface of barrow.

Ogbourne St. Andrew. Barrow 11. Saxon burials in wooden coffins at depth of 2ft.; burnt bones, wrapped in cloth, on a wooden plank, associated with a flint knife at a depth of 7ft.; and a cist 7ft. long lined with wood at the bottom of the barrow.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The numbers of barrows are those in Goddard's List, *W.A.M.*, XXXVIII., p. 153, ff unless otherwise stated.

<sup>2</sup> *A.W.*, II. Stations XI, XII. <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, I., 205, 206.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, I., 185, pl. XXIII., *Cat. Stourhead Coll.*, 116, *Evans' Bronze*, 366, fig. 449. <sup>5</sup> *W.A.M.*, X. 94—97., *Dev. Mus. Cat.*, II., X32, X33.

<sup>6</sup> *W.A.M.*, XXII., 345; *Smith, Antiq. N. Wilts*, 189, XIV., M. IIIa.; *A.W.*, II. Stations XI, XII.

Overton, West. Barrow 1. Skeleton in wooden coffin with bronze knife-dagger, crutched pin, and flanged celt.<sup>1</sup>

Roundway. Barrow 5. Oval barrow. In east end cist with burnt bones, flint arrowhead, whetstone, flint knife, bronze knife-dagger, and antler needle. In west end burnt bones deposited with knife-dagger in wooden box or coffin.<sup>2</sup>

Upton Scudamore. Barrow 1. Secondary burial of skeleton in a wooden coffin. Associated object: small bronze knife dagger.<sup>3</sup>

Wilsford. Barrow 43. (8 Hoare). Burnt bones with bronze dagger and whetstone in wooden box.<sup>4</sup>

Wilsford. Barrow 56. (182 Hoare). Burnt bones in wooden box, associated with bronze knife-dagger, bone tweezers and pin.<sup>5</sup>

Winterbourne Stoke. Barrow 4. (15 Hoare). Bell Barrow. Burnt bones in wooden box with bone pin, bow tips of bronze and bone tweezers.<sup>6</sup>

Winterbourne Stoke. Barrow 5. (16 Hoare). Skeleton in hollowed elm trunk with "urn of ginger jar shape," 2 bronze daggers, and bronze awl with bone handle.<sup>7</sup>

Winterbourne Stoke. Barrow 9. (26 Hoare). Shallow boat-shaped coffin of wood, containing a skeleton, necklace of amber beads, bronze knife-dagger, bronze awl and small pottery vessel.<sup>8</sup>

Yatesbury. Barrow 3. Burnt bones in hollowed tree trunk. Associated with bronze knife-dagger.<sup>9</sup>

#### DORSET.

King barrow, near Stowborough. Hollowed tree trunk containing a skeleton. Many of the bones had disappeared, and those which remained were very friable.<sup>10</sup>

#### YORKSHIRE.

Gristhorpe. Small coffin of split and hollowed oak trunk. Contained a semi-crouched skeleton and a bronze knife-dagger.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Cran. Brit.*, A.I. 7; *A.W.* II. 90; *Arch.* XLIII., 121; *Evans' Bronze*, 51, 134; *Antiq. N. Wilts*, 167, XI., H. VI. k.

<sup>2</sup> *Dev. Mus. Cat.*, II., X57—X68; *W.A.M.*, VI., 162; *Antiq. N.W.*, 68, IV. A. VIII. g.

<sup>3</sup> *A.W.* I., 52.

<sup>4</sup> *A.W.*, I. 211, pl. XXVIII.; *Stourhead Cat.*, 134, 179.

<sup>5</sup> *A.W.*, I., 207; *Ibid.*, III., IIIa., 174.

<sup>6</sup> *A.W.*, I., 122, pl. XIV.; *Arch.*, XLI., 125, fig. 75; *Evans' Bronze*, 241, 302; *Stourhead Cat.*, 21, 22, 78a; *W.A.M.*, XXXVII., 99.

<sup>7</sup> *A.W.*, I. 123, pl. XV.; *Arch.*, LXI., 122; *Bronze*, 190, 241, fig. 227; *Stourhead Cat.*, 23—25.

<sup>8</sup> *A.W.*, I., 124.

<sup>9</sup> *Proc. Arch. Inst., Salisbury*, 96, 97, fig. T.; *W.A.M.*, XVIII., 332; *Antiq. N.W.*, 86, 87, VI. E. IV. b, c.

<sup>10</sup> *Gentleman's Mag.*, XXXVII., 53; *Jewitt Grave Mounds*, 47.

<sup>11</sup> *Grave Mounds*, 47; *Cran. Brit.*, pl. 52; *Brit. Barrows*, 207 note.



Wath, West Riding. Urn inside an oak coffin.<sup>1</sup>

Scale House, near Rylston. Split oak trunk coffin. The skeleton had entirely decayed and was represented by an "unctuous white substance," which chemical analysis proved to be of animal origin.<sup>2</sup>

Wiseber, south of Kirkby Stephen. Remains of a skeleton in a coffin made of a slightly hollowed slab of wood with planks over one end of it. Associated objects : remains of small bronze bowl and a bluish glass bead splashed with red and yellow. This burial had disturbed a former cremation and was evidently late in date.<sup>3</sup>

Towthorpe. Barrow C 73. Tree trunk coffin with squared ends. There was probably a lid. It contained a cremation.<sup>4</sup>

Farnham. Barrow 14. Skeleton in a cist which was lined with wood. Much of the skeleton had decayed.<sup>5</sup>

Beverley. Boat-shaped coffin of wood with pegged on lid. Contained some fragments of human bones.<sup>6</sup>

Sunderlandwick, near Great Driffield. Badly decayed skeleton in a coffin of hollowed and split tree trunk with no end pieces.<sup>7</sup>

Selby. Hollowed tree trunk with lid and ends. Contained a skeleton.<sup>8</sup>

Ganton. Barrow 25. Skeleton and food vessel lying on a wooden platform in a cist the sides of which were lined with wood.<sup>9</sup>

Rudstone. Barrow 67. Skeleton of a very young child in a cist lined with planks. This burial was evidently the primary one and was slightly earlier than a secondary burial associated with a beaker.<sup>10</sup>

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

Wyden Eels, near Featherstone Castle. Greenwell mentions several coffins of split tree trunks having been found here, and notes that all the skeletons with one exception had entirely disappeared. The date of these burials is unknown.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Grave Mounds*, 37. <sup>2</sup> *Brit. Barrows*, 375.

<sup>3</sup> *Brit. Barrows*, 384. <sup>4</sup> *Mortimer Forty Years' Researches*, 6.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, 157. <sup>6</sup> *Wright, The Celt, Roman and Saxon*, 371.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*, 371. <sup>8</sup> *Ibid*, 371.

<sup>9</sup> *Brit. Barrows*, 170. <sup>10</sup> *Ibid*, 258. <sup>11</sup> *Brit. Barrows*, 376 note.

THOMAS DUCKETT AND DANIEL BULL,  
MEMBERS FOR CALNE.

By L. B. NAMIER.

The Ducketts were an old Wiltshire family, and between 1585 and 1763, whilst they owned the Manor of Calne and Calstone which gave them the nomination of at least one member for Calne, eight of them represented it in Parliament. George Duckett, an author and poetaster, who rightly signed his poem *Homerides*, as "Sir Iliad Doggerell," and who, as most of that tribe, appears in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, sat for Calne 1705—10, and again in 1722; the same year he exchanged, however, his seat in Parliament for the lucrative post of a Commissioner of the Excise, in which he continued till his death in 1732, whilst his brother, Colonel William Duckett, represented Calne 1727—1741.

Thomas, the second son of George Duckett, was born in 1713; he was a merchant, and in the London commercial directories appears in 1752 as "Duckett, Thomas, at Mr. Price's, Great St. Helen's"; in 1754 and 1755 "at Mrs. Farmer's in Walbrook"; in 1757—60 as of "Bush Lane, Cannon Street"; and in 1763 he is last mentioned under "Duckett & Jebb, Merchants, Bush Lane, Cannon Street." The identity of Thomas Duckett, the merchant, with the member for Calne is proved by a letter addressed to him by his steward, John Bull, on August 5th, 1754, and directed to "Walbrook," and by a letter from Thomas Duckett, M.P., dated June 7th, 1761, "Bush Lane, Cannon Street."<sup>1</sup> Moreover, in the list of members of Parliament prepared for Bute about the middle of December, 1761, the mark "Mer." [chant] stands against Duckett's name.<sup>2</sup>

In 1754, at the comparatively advanced age of 41, Thomas Duckett first entered Parliament, and politically connected himself with Lord Sandwich. "I have seen Mr. Jones,"<sup>3</sup> wrote Lord Sandwich to the Duke of Newcastle on December 24th, 1755, "and learn from him that the information I gave your Grace was true, and that he and Mr. Duckett and Bolton have attended and voted in every question this sessions in support of the measures of the government."<sup>4</sup> No correspondence between Duckett and Lord Sandwich is preserved among the Hinchingsbrooke MSS. (which the present Earl of Sandwich has very kindly allowed me to examine) nor is any published in *Duchetiana*; in the absence of evidence, surmises

<sup>1</sup> Both these letters are published in Sir George Duckett's *Duchetiana* (1874), pp. 67—8.

<sup>2</sup> Add. MSS. 38333, f. 101.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Jones, M.P. for Huntingdon, a London merchant and financial and political agent of Lord Sandwich.

<sup>4</sup> Add MSS. 32861, f. 427.

only are possible concerning the origin of the connection between them. As Robert Jones and Henry Crabb Boulton were both directors of the East India Company, possibly Thomas Duckett, who is mentioned in one breath with them, was of the same group; or possibly his connection with Jones, who had started as a wine merchant, may have originated in the Portugal trade in which Duckett was engaged. Anyhow, Duckett's political connection with Lord Sandwich seems to have been through Robert Jones; in 1761, the Duke of Newcastle, at the opening of the session, first intended to send him the "whip" through Jones,<sup>1</sup> though ultimately he sent it through Lord Sandwich as the chief of the group.

"In the year 1755 the earthquake happened at Lisbon, and Thomas having connections there, was a great sufferer."<sup>2</sup> Possibly in consequence of financial troubles he, shortly after that, decided to sell his seat in Parliament "We have found a person to vacate," wrote Pitt, in search of a seat for a valued follower, to Newcastle on June 26th, 1757, "who is Mr. Duckett, and ready to accept a pension of £500 pr. an. till an office of that value can be found for him. This proposal seems so reasonable that I will not suppose your Grace can find any difficulty in accomplishing it, especially in a matter so indispensably necessary."<sup>3</sup> The bargain was struck, and Dr. George Hay was returned for Calne on July 12th, 1757, in place of Duckett, who received his pension. The first payment is entered in the secret service accounts under November 7th, 1758, "To Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer [H. B. Legge] for Mr. Duckett, one year to Michaelmas last £500";<sup>4</sup> the next on November 13th, 1759,<sup>5</sup> and the last, for the year ending Michaelmas, 1760, not till May 25th, 1762. On May 27th, 1762, the day after Newcastle had resigned office, H. B. Legge, who had been removed from office a year earlier, wrote to Newcastle: "I have received the arrear for Duckett and will contrive some way or another to have it convey'd to him, tho' I don't very well know thro' what channel."<sup>6</sup>

Duckett had decided to re-enter Parliament at the general election of 1761; or perhaps his steward, John Bull, had decided it for him, in order to have his son Daniel returned together with him. In the list of new men to be chosen, submitted to Newcastle on December, 14th, 1760, Duckett and Bull appeared as the prospective candidates for Calne;<sup>7</sup> and on January 29th, 1761, Lord Sandwich wrote to the Duke of Newcastle:—

<sup>1</sup> Add. MSS. 33929, f. 310.

<sup>2</sup> In "Mr. Bowman's Abstract and Observations," *Duchetiana*, p. 66.

<sup>3</sup> Add. MSS. 32871, f. 406      <sup>4</sup> Add. MSS., 33044.

<sup>5</sup> The receipt for this payment is preserved among the Newcastle papers (Add. MSS., 32900, f. 28) On December 13th, 1759, Duckett wrote to H. V. Jones, private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle.

Sir, I have received from Samuel Martin, Esq., the money put into the Rt. Honble. Henry Bilson Legge's hands for my use. I am, &c. Thomas Duckett.

<sup>6</sup> Add. MSS. 32939, f. 39.      <sup>7</sup> Add. MSS. 32916, f. 66.

"In obedience to your Grace's commands I have sounded Mr. D[uckett] as to his present political creed and find him disposed just as you would wish, my friend Stephenson<sup>1</sup> has secured himself a seat in Parliament, and I will be likewise answerable for his conduct; but they shall both satisfy your Grace from their own mouths of their intention to concur in everything that can support or strengthen your administration."<sup>2</sup>

On March 28th, 1761, Thomas Duckett and Daniel Bull were duly returned for Calne, and in October, 1761, Duckett received his summons from the Duke of Newcastle through Lord Sandwich,<sup>3</sup> whilst Bull was written to by James West, Joint Secretary to the Treasury.<sup>4</sup>

In 1757, Pitt, when discussing the "circular letter" with West, "said jocularly" that if West marked it Secret Service, "it might be understood"; and then seriously suggested that the letters should be sent anonymous "dated from the Treasury Chambers."<sup>5</sup> Daniel Bull took the hint of a letter from West, perhaps for more than it was worth; and Newcastle now received the following series of letters from William Levinz,<sup>6</sup> a Commissioner of the Customs:—

Custom House, December 16th, 1761.

As I find by my friend Mr. Bull, Member for Caln, that he is to be introduced to your Grace to-morrow, I believe, by Mr. Duckett who he has brought into Parliament with him. I hope you will pardon my saying that *I know* he is perfectly well inclined to your Grace, and that he is a most worthy man. . . .<sup>7</sup>

Custom House, January 7th, 1762.

I have a commission to communicate to your Grace from my friend Mr. Bull, Member for Caln. I never presumed to engage in an affair of this nature before, and am now influenced more by my gratitude to

<sup>1</sup> John Stephenson, elected for St. Michael in 1761, "a very considerable Spanish and Portugal merchant."

<sup>2</sup> Add MSS. 32918, f. 110.

<sup>3</sup> Add. MSS. 39329, ff. 338 and 452. See also Add. MSS. 32930, f. 156, for Duckett's long and elaborate reply of October 27th, 1761. Having repeated the contents of Lord Sandwich's letter, he went on to say: ". . . as I shall always have a sensible pleasure in obeying your Lordship's commands, although I was under another engagement to pass that evening in the country, I will acquit myself thereof and be sure to be at the Cockpit next Monday evening [at the preliminary meeting of the friends of the Government] and will endeavour to prevail on my colleague [Daniel Bull] to accompany me thither . . ."

<sup>4</sup> Add. MSS. 23929, f. 310.

<sup>5</sup> Add MSS. 32875, ff. 376—7.

<sup>6</sup> William Levinz was M.P. for Notts, 1734—1747; Commissioner of the Customs, 1747—1763; Receiver-General of the Customs from 1763 till his death in 1765. He promptly deserted Newcastle on the change of government in 1762.

<sup>7</sup> Add. MSS. 32932, f. 210.

your Grace, than his openness and friendship to me. I believe he is a very worthy man, certainly chuses the two Members for the Borough he represents, and has withstood (to my knowledge) strong solicitations from others, resolving from the first to make your Grace the only object of his attachment. I therefore hope I cannot have done very wrong in engaging to break the ice for one I am perswaded, possesses great truth and modesty. . . .<sup>1</sup>

Custom House, February 6th, 1762.

I some time since took the liberty of acquainting your Grace that I had a commission to communicate to you from Mr. Bull, one of the Members for Caln; and for fear I should offend, where I most desire to serve and oblige, I hope your Grace will forgive my informing you, that he is become very impatient: from a notion that he is not an object worthy of your consideration. From what I could ever learn, Mr. Bull, and his father are very happy in their fortunes, and the Borough incontestibly in them, and their friends, for both Members. The late Ld. Shelbourn bought a house very near that town,<sup>2</sup> and it was then thought with an eye to that Borough. What views the present Ld. may have I can not pretend to say, but from the very great civility and attention he pays this gentleman, I have suspected he would be glad to serve him to the extent of his power. Mr. Bull's choice and opinion is certainly to make your Grace his only friend, and therefore I have nothing more to do than submit it to your pleasure. . . .<sup>3</sup>

Indeed, young Lord Shelburne, actively engaged in English politics, was even keener than his father had been on enlarging his political interest, so far limited to one seat at Chipping Wycomb, in Bucks. In the list of Members of Parliament prepared for Lord Bute in December, 1761, the following remark appears against the name of Daniel Bull: "inclinable to Ld. Shelburne, but elected against his Lordship's will by his father, —. Bull, who is steward to his Lordship and Mr. Northey. Duckett and Bull have the borough."<sup>4</sup> Still, presumably it was not Parliamentary ambition which had prompted the Bulls, and a bargain was soon concluded. Daniel Bull, at that time a man of thirty-five, was made Commissioner of Taxes,<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Add. MSS. 32933, f. 94.

<sup>2</sup> The purchase of Bowood by John Fitzmaurice, 1st Earl of Shelburne, was completed on January 1st, 1754; see the Earl of Kerry's essay on "King's Bowood Park," *W.A.M.*, xli., 509.

<sup>3</sup> Add. MSS. 32934, f. 215.

<sup>4</sup> Add. MSS. 31333, f. 101.

<sup>5</sup> Lord Shelburne wrote to Henry Fox on August 19th, 1762:—"He [Lord Bute] was also very obliging in assisting me essentially in regard to Calne" (see *Letters to Henry Fox, Lord Holland*, edited by the Earl of Ilchester p. 157). This refers undoubtedly to the appointing of Daniel Bull to a Commissionership of Taxes. In a MS. notebook containing the names of officials holding various posts or sinecures in the colonies, and compiled in 1781, Daniel Bull appears as "Vendue Master" of the Leeward Islands; the remark is added: "When the fees are regulated, it may be worth 500*l.* per ann." (Add. MSS. 22129 ff. 26—27). The date of his appointment is not given.

which post he retained till his death in 1791,<sup>1</sup> and Thomas Fitzmaurice, the brother of Lord Shelburne, was elected in his place on December 29th, 1762.

By 1763 Thomas Duckett's "financial affairs had become so much involved" that he was forced to sell the Manor of Calne, which had been in his family for near two centuries; the price paid for it by Lord Shelburne was £28,600.<sup>2</sup> About the same time Duckett sold to John Bull "some closes and lands in the parish of Calne."<sup>3</sup> "The vendor," writes Lord Kerry, "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." On March 13th, 1765, Thomas Duckett got married, at the age of 53, and only a year before his death. He himself, it is alleged, was understood to deny—"he was in a state so infirm that he could not express himself in correct words,"—having sold Calne or having got married.<sup>4</sup> He died in March, 1766.

In 1765 Lord Shelburne completed the purchase of Calne by buying from William Northey "the Prebend Manor of Calne." "Its possession was no doubt useful, if not indispensable, to those who wished to retain the political interest of Calne borough. . . . £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>5</sup>

From now onwards the borough was entirely under the influence of Lord Shelburne, a statesman who surrounded himself with men of character and signal ability; his nominees were among among the most prominent members of the House of Commons. John Dunning, the famous lawyer, sat for Calne from 1768 till 1782, when he became Lord Chancellor and was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Ashburton: whilst Colonel Isaac Barré represented the borough 1774—1790,—undoubtedly a marked improvement on Thomas Duckett and Daniel Bull.

<sup>1</sup> See the *Gent. Mag.*, 1791, I., p. 382.

<sup>2</sup> See the Earl of Kerry's essay on "King's Bowood Park," *W.A.M.*, xlii., 28.

<sup>3</sup> *Duchetiana*, pp. 66 and 80.

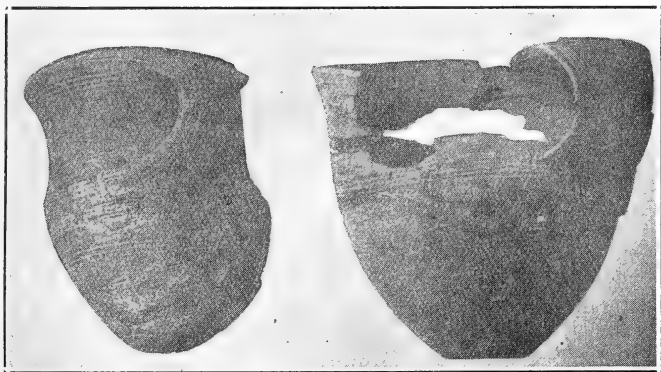
<sup>4</sup> See memorandum by Sir George (Jackson) Duckett in *Duchetiana*, pp. 65—66.

<sup>5</sup> See the Earl of Kerry, *loco cit.*

## TWO SHALE CUPS OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE AND OTHER SIMILAR CUPS.

By R. S. NEWALL, F.S.A.

The two cups of shale mentioned first in this list came with the rest of the collection of the late Job Edwards, of Amesbury, to the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum some years ago. Mr. Edwards was an omnivorous collector. He took some pains to collect Prehistoric objects, and those in the Museum which still have their labels, are all local. He seems to have made no catalogue, or if he did, it has not survived. Unfortunately therefore these two cups have no history beyond what is stated above. They are probably from the Amesbury neighbourhood, or perhaps "probably Wiltshire" would be a safer description.



Shale Cups, I. & II., in Salisbury Museum.

*Fig. 1.*—Rather more than half this cup remains, it is the more ornamented of the two. On each side of the handle, which is much broader at the top than the bottom, are three perpendicular grooves, which as they get nearer to the top, expand with the handle and join three horizontal ones. The rest of the space on the handle is filled at the top with two grooves forming a V, and at the greatest protuberance are four horizontal grooves. The cup is zoned by five bands of four, three, or two grooves; the surface of the cup is smooth and shows no striæ. The thickness of the walls of the cup vary from  $\frac{5}{32}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. at the bottom. Height  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., diameter at top  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. base rounded.

*Fig. 2.*—Most of this cup remains but it is very contorted by earth pressure, its present diameter at the top being  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. and  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. The handle is surrounded on all sides by four grooves, the top being slightly broader

than the bottom, whilst the cup is zoned about the middle by a band of four grooves, the rest of its surface being plain and smooth. It has a small flat base. Height  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., estimated diameter  $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

On looking at the drawings of these two cups, which have not to my knowledge been published before, and those that have, of which I give outline drawings, all to the same scale as far as possible, one notices a very close family likeness whether they are of shale, amber, gold, or wood, so close indeed that the shale specimens might all have come from one workshop. In the amber specimens from Hove and Clandown, it would appear that in the first instance the piece of amber was broad and thick, and in the other long and narrow, which influenced the shape of the two cups. Both have the out-turned rim and the expanding handle, and only differ in the raised band of five grooves almost encircling the Hove cup. This cup above all others seems to point to the use of the lathe, its average thickness being only 2in. It will be noticed that in all these cups where a band of grooves comes at the same height as the handle, they are not carried under the handle. When they encircle the cup completely they lie evenly and equally distant, and the very smooth and circular surface both in and outside is without any trace of small flat facets, which are usually found on curved surfaces cut by hand. These indications all point to the cups having been turned on a lathe. The late Sir John Evans was of this opinion (*Stone Implements*, 447), whereas the late Dr. Thurnam is of opinion that they were not (*Archæologia*, XLIII., 495). But granting for the moment that they are lathe-turned we should expect to find other objects made on the lathe. Wood would naturally be the most used material, and this of course has all perished, but the following objects all appear to have been made by the same means:—

The Farway Segmented Bone Bead. *Archæologia*, XLIII., fig. 141.

The Lignite Cores of the Gold Cones. Upton Lovell Gold Barrow. *A.W.*, 99. Pl. X.

The Cores of the Gold Cones. Normanton Barrow, 155. *A.W.*, 201. Pl. XXV.

The Cores of the Gold-covered Beads. Normanton and Bircham. *Archæologia*, XLIII., figs. 215, 216, 217.

The Gold and Amber Disk. Normanton Barrow 155. *A.W.* 201. Pl. XXV.

The Lignite and Gold Bead of the Gold and Amber Disk from Manton Barrow. *W.A.M.*, XXXV., 8.

There are probably other similar specimens showing turning.

As to the place of manufacture the material points to England in the case of the shale specimens. The amber ones may be from the Baltic, where similar cups were made of wood.

Of bronze tools there seem many that would be efficient for this work, particularly narrow palstaves. Socketted gouges would undoubtedly have been used a little later.

As regards the contemporary objects and ways of burial, cremation and inhumation are equal, one urn burial, two stone cists, one cist said to contain bark of a tree, two oak dug-out coffins. A dug-out coffin was found with the cup from Denmark. Four bronze daggers, gold in one if



not two instances, and a perforated double axe hammer were also found with shale cups. This axe hammer with the Hove amber cup, links these cups up with the first stage of the true Bronze Age (Montelius *Archæologia*, xli., 97).

It may be interesting to give a list of all known cups of a similar type and the objects found in connection with them.

### East Riding, Yorkshire.

The discussion as to the first (of these cups) discovered, reminds us of a vessel found in a tumulus in East Riding, Yorkshire, consecutively preserved in the treasuries of the English and Scottish monarchs, Henry I., David II., and Henry II., and described as "Vasculum Materiae incognitae, coloris insoliti et formae inusitatae." Thurnam, *Archæologia*, XLIII., 523.

This is so doubtful an example that it is only mentioned to check any reference to one of these cups having been found in Yorkshire, although there is no reason why one should not have been found there.

### King Barrow, Stowborough, near Wareham, (Dorset). Fig. 3.

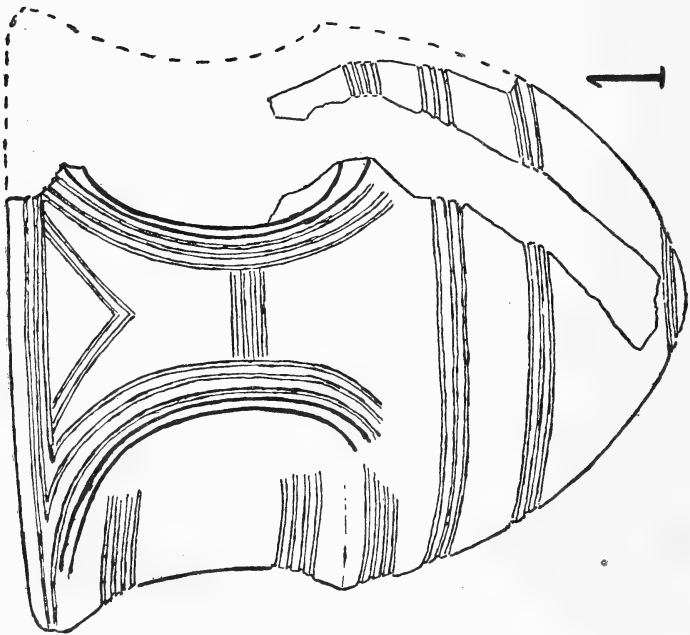
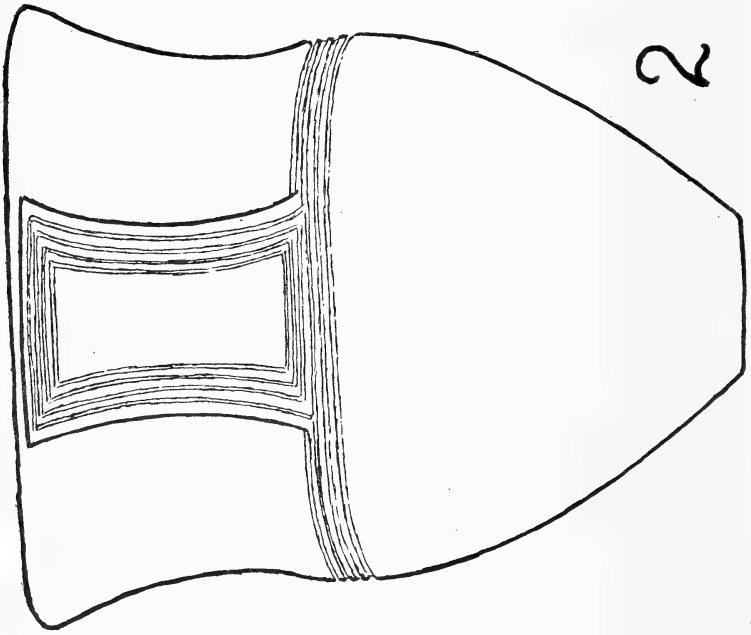
This barrow was opened 21st January, 1767, and is situated at the end of Stowborough, near Wareham, and on the road to Grange. The barrow was 100ft. in diameter and 12ft. high. In the centre at the bottom, even with the surface of the ground, in sandy soil, was found a very large hollow trunk of an oak, 10ft. long, 4ft. wide, lying S.E. and N.W. The barrow was composed of layers of turf. The skeleton was covered with skins. Near the S.E. end was a small vessel of oak blackened and much broken on the outside, and etched with many lines, some horizontal, others oblique. Its long diameter at the mouth was 3in., the shorter one 2in. Its depth 2in., its thickness  $\frac{2}{10}$ in. It was probably placed at the head of the corpse. There was a piece of gold lace (?), as imagined, 4in. long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, stuck on the covering on the inside, black and much decayed, bits of wire appeared in it." Warner's *Celtic Tumuli III.* 3.

Fig. 3 is a tracing from Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. I., 70. It is difficult to understand this sketch. The cup was more probably of shale, and was in Gough's possession. Now lost. Hutchins' *Dorset*, I., 38. *Pro. Soc. Antiq.*, IV., 161.

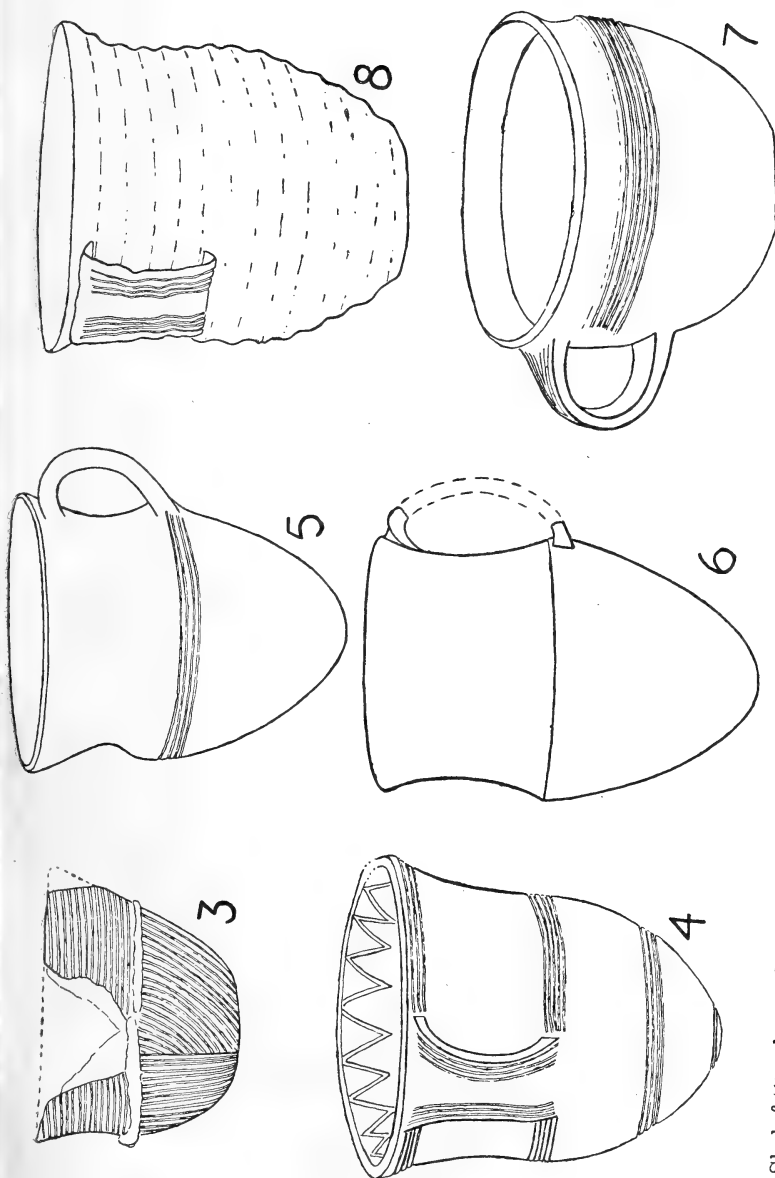
### Rempston, near Corfe Castle (Dorset).

In draining a withy bed at Rempstone in the year 1845, the workmen came upon a deposit of "Kimmeridge Coal Money" that occurred beneath a bed of peat, and with it was a vessel described as "like the bowl of a large glass or rummer with the bottom stand broken off." He says here we have an unrecorded instance of a cup similar to that found at Broad Down, indubitably of Kimmeridge Shale. Kirwan *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, II., 630.

This cup is included to clear up the reference to it in Evans' *Stone*, 448, and it is of extreme doubt if this is a real cup of the type with which we are dealing. A certain number of shale cups and bowls have undoubtedly been found with "Kimmeridge Coal Money," but this "Coal Money" is



Shale Cups in the Salisbury Museum (nat. size).



3, Shale? Stowborough, Dorset. 4 and 5, Shale, Broad Down, Honiton, Devon. 6, Amber, Martinstown, Dorset.  
7, Amber, Hove, Sussex. 8, Gold, Rillaton, Cornwall. (All half-size.)

only the waste material from turning shale bracelets which occur in numbers with Roman remains. This cup is more than probably one of these Roman cups.

**Farway Broad Down, Honiton (Devon). Fig. 4.**

Exeter Museum. Found July, 1868, by the Rev. R. Kirwan in one of the three or four small barrows at Farway on the range of hills 800ft. high rising between Sidmouth and Honiton, and about four or five miles from each place. This barrow was rather more than 8ft. high, and 94ft. diameter, with a ditch. It was very carelessly opened, the labourers beginning without supervision threw out many objects without noticing them. The cup, 3½in. high, 3in. diameter had the appearance of smooth clean dark porcelain, but was pressed into an irregular oval by the weight of the earth. On drying it cracked. The barrow was made almost entirely of peat. Traces of charcoal and burnt bones were present near the centre of the floor, which was of large stones, 9ft. × 12ft., daubed with clay. The body seems to have been burnt on this, the ashes swept into the centre, and covered with earth without any urn. The cup was resting on the floor. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, II., 624, xii., 133. *Arch. Journal*, XXV., 297. *Trans. Prehist. Congress*, 1878, 363. *Pro. Soc. Antiq.*, IV., 159.

**Farway Broad Down, Honiton (Devon). Fig. 5.**

Exeter Museum. Opened in 1870 by the Rev. R. Kirwan. The barrow was surrounded by a ditch and a ring of stones. It was 7ft. high, 120ft. in diameter. At 3ft. below the top was a cairn covering a deposit of burnt bones packed in layers in the bark of a tree. Resting on this was a much corroded bronze dagger, 4¾in. long, with mid rib and two engraved lines. At about 3ft from the burnt bones was this cup 3¼in. high, 3in. in diameter, in a compact mass of stones. It has no ornament on the handle. *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, XII., 136. *Arch. Journ.*, XXIV., 42. Abercrombie, *Bronze Age Pottery*, II., 29, fig. 260.

**Clandown Barrow, Martinstown (Dorset). Fig. 6.**

Dorchester Museum. This barrow was 18ft. 6in. high, and 68ft. in diameter; 2ft. from the top were two stone-lined graves, probably Roman, with no accompanying objects. At 6ft. was a cairn of flints, and on the edge of this a bronze dagger, unfortunately broken. On the cairn was a very fine diamond-shaped ornament of thin beaten gold, 6in. × 4½in., decorated with incised lines. Near this was a jet ornament with three gold knobs on it. Scattered among the flints and spread over a surface of 2ft., were the fragments of an amber cup, and below the cairn were the broken pieces of an incense cup. At 1ft. from the flints lay a badly broken Cinerary Urn. This amber cup is quite plain, the handle is missing. It is 4in. high × 2¾in. in diameter.

Curwen. *Brighton and Hove Arch.*, No. 2, Plate III. Abercrombie, *Bronze Age Pottery*, II., 10, fig. 3a and 3, also 02a, 02b, 02c.

**Hove, near Brighton. Fig. 7.**

Brighton Museum. An oval barrow, 15ft. to 20ft. high. Finally destroyed in 1857, situated in what is now the garden of No. 13, Palmeira Avenue. Nine feet below the surface the workmen found a dug-out tree trunk coffin between 6ft. and 7ft. long, lying E. and W., which crumbled to pieces. In this were decayed bones, and in the earth of the barrow much charred wood. It could not be determined with certainty if the body had been burnt or not. In the centre of the coffin were this cup, a perforated axe hammer, whetstone, and bronze dagger. The cup is 2½in. high and 3½in. in diameter. It has a raised band of five grooves below the lip and three on each side of the handle.

*Arch. Journ.*, XIII., 183. Curwen, *Brighton and Hove Archæologist*, No. 2, Plate 11. Smith, *Archæologia*, LXXV., 81, Fig. 2.

**Rillaton (Cornwall). Fig. 8.**

Found on 10th April, 1857, in a barrow composed of rough stones covering a chamber formed of granite slabs containing a skeleton. An earthen vessel (lost), fragments of pottery and a bronze dagger were in juxtaposition to the cup inside the chamber. The cup is of pure gold. The surface is corrugated in concentric horizontal rings. It is 3½in. high, and 3½in. in diameter. The handle is engraved with three lines at the sides and attached by rivets passing through diamond-shaped plates. The corrugation of this cup reminds one of bronze objects of a much later date, but the description of the barrow is so scanty, and not only is the pottery as well as the gold cup lost, that it is difficult to attach a definite period to this example except for the handle, which closely agrees with the others. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, III., 517. *Arch. Journ.*, XXIV., 189.

**Dragshoi, Scheleswig.**

From a barrow in centre of which was a wooden dug-out coffin, with the skeleton wrapt in a woollen cloth. There was a bronze dagger 7in. long, a small chip-wood box, 4in. in diameter, and this cup 12in. in diameter 6½in. high, made of wood studded with two bands of two rows each of tin nails or tin tacks, both starting from the upper and lower junctions of the handle. The handle was also studded with rows of tin tacks parallel to its sides, the bottom of the cup having an eight-rayed star with two concentric circles made in the same manner. On the edge of the barrow was a stone cist containing a bronze sword and a flint arrow head. *Arch. Journ.*, XXIII., 35.

I have looked at this cup in the Aarhus Museum, and similar ones in the Copenhagen Museum, but have not handled them, so cannot say definitely that they are turned, but I should regard them as a later variation of the same type as those mentioned above,

**Switzerland.**

Mr. Eliot Curwen in his very excellent paper on the Hove cup, which gives photographs of the cups mentioned in the above notes, says that the museum at Lausanne has similar cups from Swiss Lake Dwellings-

## BEAKER AND FOOD VESSEL FROM BARROW No. 25, FIGHELDEAN.

By R. S. NEWALL, F.S.A.

This unique beaker and food vessel have been kindly lent to me by Mrs. Hawley for description. They are both mentioned by Col. Hawley in his description of Barrow No. 11, *W.A.M.*, xxxvi., 623. This barrow (Goddard's Figheldean 25) is roughly Long.  $1^{\circ} 45' 45''$ , Lat.  $51^{\circ} 13' 13''$ , calculated on the lin. ordnance map, or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile E. of Ablington Farm, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile N.E. of Syrencot House, standing in Barrow Clump. There is some doubt if it had not already been opened in 1849. If this is the barrow referred to in *Arch.* xliii., 537; *Arch. Jour.*, x., 248; *W.A.M.*, iv., 249; xxxvii., 119; and Evan's *Bronze*, 242, it produced a strong bronze dagger with rather a flat blade, a small knife dagger, three boar's tusks, and two Roe Deer horns, with cists and burnt bones. These objects are in the Blackmore Museum.

Colonel Hawley in his account of this excavation says after considerable digging three flexed skeletons were found, and the skeleton of an infant immediately above them. Over and about these skeletons were the appearances of burning and "the remains of a pot perhaps about 8in. high, very coarse and poor in material and make." This I take to be the food vessel or small urn illustrated here. It is 5in. high, 5in. in diameter at the mouth. The rim, which is slightly turned outwards, is ornamented with a row of circular impressions about  $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter,  $\frac{1}{4}$ in. centre to centre. The walls are plain and thick, turned out at the base, which is flat. The colour is buff, but very dark grey in section where shown at a fracture. Below this he found a rectangular cist, 7ft. 3in.  $\times$  4ft. 3in.  $\times$  5ft. deep, cut in the solid chalk. Lying on the bottom was the flexed skeleton of an old man with brachycephalic skull. At the foot of the cist was this beaker, and under the skull a flint dagger (now lost)  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the rounded cutting end finely chipped.

This beaker is  $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. high,  $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter at the mouth. It is of type A. It is ornamented with first two and then three bands of oblong irregular indentations on the neck, each one being made by the same tool, which from plasticene casts seems to have been the edge of a worked flint, since they show a wavy edge down the middle and facets on each side. The bulbous lower half is covered with double finger nail impressions in seven bands, these appear to have been made by pushing the two first finger nails into the clay towards each other at the same time. The nail must have been long and horny. This leaves a raised piece of clay between two half moons, in some instances half this piece of clay has come away on the nail afterwards, and in others the whole has come away leaving a hollow depression not unlike a cow's footprint in the mud. The colour is buff, varying to grey in places.

I regret that I did not procure the loan of the beaker before so that Mrs. Cunnington could have included it in her very excellent List of Wiltshire Beakers, *W.A.M.* xliii., p. 267.



Food Vessel and Beaker from Barrow 25, Figheldean.





THE SEVENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING  
 OF  
 THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL  
 HISTORY SOCIETY, HELD AT FROME,<sup>1</sup>  
 JULY 25TH, 26TH, AND 27TH, 1927.

MONDAY, JULY 25TH.

Arrangements had been made to hold the Annual Meeting of 1927 at Shaftesbury, but the burning of the principal hotel there made this impossible, and the Society fell back on Frome. The Annual General Meeting was held at the Public Offices, which had been most kindly placed at the Society's service by the Urban District Council and Board of Guardians, at 2.30. Owing to the recent death of the President, Mr. W. Heward Bell, the first business was to elect a Chairman and President of the meeting. Canon Knubley dwelt on the very real loss the Society had sustained by the death of Mr. Bell, and proposed that Capt. B. H. Cunnington, F.S.A. Scot., be elected chairman of the meeting, a proposition which was carried unanimously. Capt. Cunnington then took the chair, and called on the Hon. Sec. to read the minutes of the last General Meeting. These were read, and Capt. Cunnington announced that in consequence of the resolutions passed by the Society last year in favour of the marking of all scheduled monuments, the War Office were taking steps to clearly mark all the more important earthworks on their land. He was glad to be able to report this and hoped that all other owners of ancient scheduled monuments would follow so excellent an example. The Hon. Secretary then read the

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1926—27.

Since last year the Society has lost by death both its Patron and President. The Marquess of Lansdowne had held the former office for a very long period, and had always shown his interest in the Society and his willingness to help it in any special work. The office of President had been held continuously for many years by Mr. W. Heward Bell, whose death deprives the Society of one of the best friends it has ever had. Regular, whenever possible, in his attendance at committee meetings, and until the last two years presiding also in a particularly efficient way at the annual meetings and excursions, Mr. Bell showed his real interest in the Society's work more especially by coming forward on at least three occasions to advance the money, without which those particular undertakings could never have been carried through. The enlargement of the Museum, the printing of the Tropenell Cartulary, and the purchase of the Buckler collection were in this way chiefly due to his prompt and generous assistance.

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<sup>1</sup>The best and fullest account of the meeting is given in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 28th, August 11th and 18th, 1927.

*Members.*—The numbers at the present time are 18 life members and 428 annual members, making a total of 446, with, in addition, one honorary member, an increase of 13 in the year. During the year one member of long standing wished to commute his annual subscription for life membership, and was allowed by the committee to do so for less than the ordinary life membership payment. The committee decided that if similar cases arose, each case should be considered on its merits, and that no definite sum should be fixed for the conversion of long standing annual membership into life membership.

*Finance.*—The general fund showed a balance on January 1st, 1926, of £126 18s. 10d. The entrance fees and annual subscriptions came to £350 2s. 6d., whilst the balance of the annual meeting at Chippenham provided £53 12s., with the highly satisfactory result that after paying £229 11s. 9d. for the printing of two numbers of the Magazine, there remained on December 31st, 1926, a balance of £250 17s. 5d., a gain of £123 18s. 7d. on the year's working. This will assist in the publication of Mr. H. B. Walters' "History of the Church Bells of Wilts," of which the first part is due to be issued to members with the December Magazine.

The Life Membership Fund also showed an increase of £22 6s. 5d., from £81 17s. 2d. on January 1st to £104 3s. 7d. on December 31st, due to the fact that three new life members joined during the year.

The Museum Enlargement Fund, from which nothing has been spent during the year, has automatically increased by the addition of the caretaker's rent, from £7 5s. 9d. on January 1st to £20 9s. on December 31st. This is intended gradually to provide a sum to assist in future enlargement of the buildings.

The Museum Maintenance Fund beginning with a balance of £39 13s. 9d., ended with a balance of £34 18s. 1d., a considerable sum having been spent on new cases and repairs. Subscriptions during the year came to £39 5s., with a further special gift of £10 for binding, and £14 8s. 10d. came from admission fees and donations in the box.

The Museum Purchases Fund had a balance on January 1st of £93 1s. 5d. and one of £88 2s. 2d. on December 31st, £7 having been spent on the purchase of two volumes of MS. Notes by Dr. Thurnam, W. Long, and others.

The Bishop Simon Ghent Fund. This is a special fund contributed by subscribers to the printing of the Register of that Bishop. As nothing has been published during the year, the balance has increased from £10 1s. 2d. to £10 4s. 8d.

The Bradford Barn balance increased from £56 7s. 2d. to £61 17s. 11d. The balance on the whole of the Society's funds, exclusive of the Bradford Barn fund, increased from £358 18s. 1d. on January 1st to £508 14s. 11d. on December 31st, 1926.

*The Museum.* The most important addition to the collections during the year has been the gift by General G. Ll. Palmer of his large collection of English trade tokens of the 17th and 18th centuries, a gift the value of which is enhanced by its being unconditional, so that the Society is at liberty to exchange or sell such duplicates as are not required for the Museum collections. A certain number of the 17th century tokens were

new to the Museum, and many others were better specimens of scarce tokens than those already in the collection. Of the 18th century Wilts tokens the majority are new to our collection, which was before very weak in this section. The accession of these additions has put our collection of 18th century tokens on quite a new footing. In addition to this the Hon. Curator has already sold a considerable number of duplicate tokens and has many more on hand which he would be glad to dispose of to collectors. More room has been found for the display of the prehistoric collections, more especially the large urns found by Dr. Clay in the Woodminton Barrows, etc., by the alteration of some of the table cases in the Stourhead Room so that the space below them is available for exhibits. It is proposed gradually to deal with more of these cases in the same way. Among other gifts we have to thank Dr. Clay for more objects from the Swallowcliffe Early Iron Age Pits, and Mr. E. V. Young for a remarkable oblong polished flint knife. The electric light has been installed in the principal rooms with great advantage.

*Library.* The work of binding up the MS. copies of Wiltshire Monumental Inscriptions in the churches and churchyards of Wilts, chiefly the fruits of the industry of the late Mr. T. H. Baker, has been completed at the expense of his daughters, Mrs. J. L. Lovibond and Miss Baker, and 22 folio volumes in which the parishes are arranged alphabetically, are now easily accessible on the library shelves. "The Bibliographical Catalogue of Printed Materials for the History of Wiltshire," compiled by the librarian, bound in five quarto volumes—one of two typed copies—has also been placed in the Library. Vol. VI. of "Wiltshire Portraits," and Vol. I. I. (the 35th vol.) of "Wilts Prints, Drawings, etc.," have been completed during the year, and catalogued. The curious engraving of the Wootton Bassett Election Procession was purchased by subscriptions from several members.

*Magazine.*—Two numbers of the Magazine, 145 and 146, have been issued during the year, extending to 250 pages, completing Vol. XLIII., and containing a full index to the volume in over 8,000 references. The Society has to thank Mrs. Cunnington for the cost of the illustrations to two papers. It is hoped that the first instalment of the "History of the Church Bells of Wiltshire," by Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., may be issued to members with the December, 1927, Magazine. In the work of examining bells hitherto unrecorded, Mr. Walters has received very valuable help from Mr. A. D. Passmore and Mr. A. F. Smith, Swindon.

*Excavations.*—The excavations at Stonehenge which have been carried on for so many years under the indefatigable direction of Colonel Hawley, were brought to a close last autumn and are not being continued this year. On the site now generally known as "Woodhenge," at Durrington, Captain and Mrs. Cunnington have been busy this year completing the excavations which they began in 1926, on the remarkable circle of pits first revealed by an air photo. A full description of the work will be published later. All that can be said at present is that this was a great circular structure, formed of large wooden posts and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. Mr. Alex Keiller has continued the excavations begun last year on the interesting Neolithic site of Windmill Hill, Avebury. Dr. Clay also

excavated certain barrows, etc., in Wilts, though his principal energies have been spent during the past year at Bournemouth.

*Church and Churchyard Inscriptions and Field Names.* There are still many churches, and many more churchyards, especially in North Wilts, in which the monumental inscriptions have not been copied. The Society is indebted to Mr. A. F. Smith, of Swindon, for copies of three churchyards recently made. A complete list of those already copied will be published in the December Magazine, and the hon. secretary will be grateful to any member who will copy the inscriptions in any church or churchyard not already copied and send them in to him.

Another work which it is desirable should be carried out is the compiling of complete lists of Field Names for separate parishes. Such lists might without much difficulty be made by anyone who has access to old estate maps, or tithe maps, and tithe apportionment schedules.

*Bradford Bridge Chapel.* Members will hear with satisfaction that this interesting building has been offered by the Lord of the Manor, Sir Charles Hobhouse, to the Wiltshire County Council, and that the Council has agreed to take charge of it on condition that the necessary structural repairs are first carried out. Subscriptions are being raised for this purpose in Bradford and the neighbourhood.

*Archæological Excursion.* A new departure on behalf of the Society was made on May 18th, 1927, when a one day's excursion devoted especially to prehistoric archæology was arranged. The main points to be visited were the two great camps of Battlesbury and Scratchbury, near Warminster. The organisation of the day's proceedings was in the hands of Mr. C. W. Pugh, and the camps were described on the spot by Mrs. Cunnington, Dr. R. C. C. Clay, F.S.A., and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A. Sixty-three members joined in the excursion, which proved a great success, leaving a balance in hand of £3 19s. 6d., which was carried to the General Fund.

The report was adopted, Mr. J. J. Slade expressing the appreciation of the Society at the work done on the Bibliography of the County by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, who in reply explained what had been done up to the present in the matter.

The next business was the filling of the post of Patron of the Society, vacant by the death of the late Lord Lansdowne. The Hon. Secretary explained that from the formation of the Society the Marquess of Lansdowne for the time being had been its Patron, and that the present Marquess had expressed his willingness to succeed his father in the office. Lord Lansdowne was then unanimously elected Patron.

The office of President being also vacant, through the death of Mr. Bell, the committee had enquired of Lord Lansdowne whether he would be willing to act as President for next year, 1927—28, and he had replied that if elected he would like to act. He was accordingly elected President for next year. Four new trustees were then appointed, Lord Lansdowne, Col. Lord Heytesbury, Major R. Fuller, and Capt. B. H. Cunnington, so as to bring the number up to five, the minimum number under the rules. The committee had already appointed Mr. Basil Hankey as Hon. Treasurer,

and this appointment was confirmed by the meeting. Four new Vice-Presidents were then elected, Mrs. Cunnington, Canon E. P. Knubley, and Messrs. C. Penruddocke and G. S. A. Waylen. The Hon. Secretary, Librarian, and Hon. Curator and Meeting Secretary were then re-elected, as were also the whole of the Local Secretaries and members of Committee, with the addition of two members, Messrs. J. J. Slade and H. M. Gimson, who had been appointed provisionally by the Committee. As the time of the Society's representative on the Town Trust of Wootton Bassett had run out, the Rev. E. H. Goddard was re-elected as the representative. One new member of the Society was also elected.

An alteration of Rule IV., which was suggested by the Committee was passed, providing that the President in future shall be elected annually instead of for three years.

At 3.30 two char-a-bancs and several private cars left the Market Place for Beckington, where the fine 15th century Church was inspected, the Rev. E. H. Goddard pointing out the chief points of interest in the building.

From the Church the company went on to the Old Rectory where they were most kindly entertained at tea by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mason, and some time was spent in admiring the picturesque garden and the interesting contents of the house. From this point members walked to the Abbey House, and inspected the garden, but owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Blackwood the house itself could not be visited. Leaving Beckington about 6 o'clock members reached Frome before scheduled time at 6.30. After dinner at the George Hotel, which was the headquarters of the meeting, a public reception of the Society by the chairman of the Frome Urban District Council, Mr. T. H. Woodland, accompanied by eight members of the council, took place at the Public Offices at 8.30 p.m. The chairman in welcoming the Society, read an excellent paper comparing the two counties of Wilts and Somerset, geologically, archæologically, and historically,<sup>1</sup> noting the outstanding points in which they resembled or differed from each other. He was followed by Mr. H. H. Bearl, who gave an account of the chief industries of Frome. Capt. Cunnington then took the chair, thanked Mr. Woodland and his colleagues, and called on Mr. A. M. G. Daniel to read his paper on "Some Ancient Relics from Nunney."<sup>2</sup> The paper dwelt chiefly on the history of the Castle, and in illustration a 17th century helmet found in the moat was exhibited. An interesting discussion arose on this head piece, the Rev. R. Jeffcoate pointing out that it seemed originally to have been an officer's helmet, which had lost its lobster tailpiece and had been turned into an iron hat in a very rough and ready way by the village blacksmith. About 42 persons were present at this meeting, and coffee was provided both on Monday and Tuesday evenings by the kindness of the chairman and members of the council.

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<sup>1</sup> This paper is printed at length in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of July 28th, 1927.

<sup>2</sup> Printed at length, *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 18th, 1927.

TUESDAY, JULY 26TH, 1927.

Motors and charabancs left the Market Place at 9.30 for Longbridge Deverill, arriving at the Church at 10.15. Here the Rev. E. H. Goddard shortly pointed out the features of the Church, and the Vicar read notes more especially on the additions to the Church made by his predecessor, the Rev. J. W. R. Brocklebank. These additions are of a very remarkable character. The Church itself suffered a very drastic "restoration" in 1852, the whole eastern end is modern, and the principal ancient portions are the early 12th century solid square piers and arcade on the N. side, after the manner of Enford and Baydon, and the 14th century arcade on the S. side, in which the mouldings run down to the floor without caps, together with the tower arch. All this work, much scraped as it is, would present by itself a somewhat cold and uninteresting interior. The whole aspect of the building, however, is changed by the solid wooden screens shutting off the E. walls of both N. and S. aisles, in which the prevailing colours are red and cream colour respectively, and the brilliant green and gold screen of the tower, together with lesser items of decoration in the same style. The three small windows of the N. aisle by Eden are surely amongst the most beautiful examples of modern glass in the county. Altogether the effect of this bold and unorthodox decoration in the hands of Mr. Eden and the late Mr. Brocklebank is admirable. The helmets from the Bath Chapel now hung on the wall of the tower (and faced by a trophy of German arms taken in the Great War) were described, and their particular points shown in an interesting talk by the Rev. R. Jeffcoate. From the Church the party walked to the Old Rectory, and by the kindness of Mrs. D. Brocklebank visited the garden formed by the late Mr. Brocklebank. This was an addition to the programme and proved a most welcome one to all gardening members, for not only is the garden in itself a beautiful one, but it contains a great number of fine things, both in rock and border plants by no means to be found in the ordinary garden. Longbridge Deverell indeed, both in Church and garden, provided a good deal more to see than the programme promised.

The private cars, now increased to 24, with the two charabancs, drove on to Brixton Deverill, halting at the foot of the track which leads to the top of Cold Kitchen Hill. Here Mr. Richard Stratton had most kindly provided a cart to take drinkables and members' luncheons to the top of the hill, and members began the easy ascent of about a mile leading to the tumulus or mound at the top. Up to this point the weather had been overcast but no rain had fallen. At the very moment, however, that the party reached the top, one of the highest and most exposed spots in S. Wilts, the rain began, and very soon a pelting storm seemed to make it hopeless to think of staying on the top, and almost all the members hastened down hill again and took refuge in their motors, consoling themselves with lunch under cover. Happily most people were provided with mackintoshes and umbrellas and so escaped getting really wet—but it was a great disappointment. A fine day would have made an hour and a half spent on the top a joy in itself, with the magnificent views over the whole country on all sides, and the possibility of picking up relics of Romano-British or

earlier times from the site of the well-known settlement. Even as it was one very notable relic was found by Miss Pugh, the half of a bronze bracelet of Hallstatt type, perhaps dating from *cir.* 400 B.C. It is understood that this find will eventually come to the Society's Museum which has no example of the type.<sup>1</sup> The cutting short of the time spent on the top necessitated a wait at the bottom of the hill after lunch before starting for Stourton at 2 p.m. On arrival at Stourton members first visited the Bristol High Cross, of which Mr. Goddard gave the history, and then adjourned to the Church. Here the principal points of interest were the old glass in the N. aisle window, and the Stourton effigies with their accompanying helmets, one of these being a remarkable example of an actual helmet, the points of which were dwelt on by the Rev. R. Jeffcoate in remarks which showed him a master of his subject.

Sir Henry Hoare, accompanied by his forester, then led the members by the singularly beautiful path round the lake to the temples which overlook it, and thence by the path which strikes off to Stourhead House. Happily the weather had improved much by this time, and members were able to enjoy the lovely views over the lake, and the magnificent trees that clothe the sides of the narrow valley. All trees indeed grow to an extraordinary size in the moist and mild climate of this sheltered valley, and the great cedar not far from the entrance, now about 230 years old, is probably the largest in the county if not in England. Undoubtedly there is no place in Wiltshire to compare with these grounds, and perhaps none in the whole country that excels them in beauty. Stourhead House was rebuilt in 1720 by Henry Hoare, who also began the planting and laying out of the grounds. It is good to see that Sir Henry Hoare, the present owner, is not only keenly appreciative of the beauty of his inheritance, but is also continually adding to its interest by planting fresh examples of rare trees for the benefit of succeeding generations. In showing members over the house, which was freely thrown open to them, Lady Hoare joined Sir Henry, and pointed out as fully as time allowed the many objects of interest preserved within it. Amongst the most remarkable things, is the furniture of the library, &c., specially made for Sir R. C. Hoare by the younger Thomas Chippendale in 1804 and 1805, and differing entirely from the ordinary designs of "Chippendale" furniture, resembling indeed work of the Empire style.

At the evening meeting in the Public Offices Mrs. Cunnington read her paper on "Recent Archæological Excavations at Durrington,"<sup>2</sup> in other words, on "Woodhenge." Members and their friends present numbered 41, and the paper, an admirably clear account of the monument's discovery and excavation, and the evidence for its having been a wooden structure, was listened to with the closest attention. Mrs. Cunnington made no dogmatic pronouncement as to its age or purpose, for the pottery found, so far

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<sup>1</sup> It has since been given to the Museum.

<sup>2</sup> An abstract of Mrs. Cunnington's paper is printed in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of July 28th, 1927.

as it has been examined, seems to be of a different type from both Neolithic and Bronze Age wares, but threw out the possible suggestion that it may have been the wooden prototype of the later Stonehenge. It became known during the meeting that Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington with their usual liberality have bought the "Woodhenge" site and that they will probably hand it over for preservation to the National Trust, as they have handed over more than one site before.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27TH.

Motors left Frome at 9.30 for Mells, which was reached at 10 a.m., the Church being first visited.<sup>1</sup> Here the Rector, the Rev. Canon Hanney, better known to fame as "George Birmingham," the author of many novels, described the building and its history. It is a beautiful late Perpendicular Church, with, as is fitting in Somerset, a fine tower, and perhaps one of the most beautiful porches in England. It suffered a very "complete restoration" which cut up its Jacobean pews and made a dado of them round the walls, but provided it on the other hand with perhaps the unique distinction of quite good oak bench ends throughout the Church, all carved in the village itself, as well as the whole series of stained glass windows in the nave, also entirely made in the village. These latter cannot be described as good, but they are by no means so bad as many windows of their age elsewhere. This painted glass industry was started in the village by a curate who having learned glass painting himself taught the art to others. It eventually developed into the firm of Horwood, glass painters, who removed to Frome, and have now since ceased to exist.

By this time it was raining hard, but the Elizabethan Manor House of the Horners adjoins the churchyard and members had only a few steps to go. Here Lady Horner received the party most kindly and did the honours of the house, originally a large house built in the shape of the letter **H**. Of this only one side of the **H** now remains, the larger part having been pulled down, and the remainder degraded to the status of a farm house when more than 100 years ago the Horner of the day built himself a large classical house in the Deer Park some distance away. The late Sir John Horner, however, restored the old house and lived in it. It contains family portraits, furniture, and numbers of other objects of interest, including the large veil worn by Mary, Queen of Scots, at her execution. The party returned to Frome for lunch and set forth again at 1.30 p.m. for Orchardleigh Park. A little way inside the precincts of the large park, at Murtry Hill,<sup>2</sup> the cars stopped and members walked a short distance to the site of the Long Barrow excavated by Mr. H. St. George Gray not long ago. Here they were met by Dr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., who gave them an address on the Chambered Barrows of Somerset, of which this was one. Two large stones are now standing upright on the mound which is almost worn away, but the late excavations seemed to show that they are not now in their

<sup>1</sup> See *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 11th, 1927.

<sup>2</sup> See *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 11th, 1927.



original positions. Two or three other smaller stones uncovered in the excavations are still visible. Returning to the cars, the members drove on through the park to the house, a large modern building.

From this point a walk through part of the gardens and a quarter of a mile of the Park brought members to the little Church,<sup>1</sup> standing on an island surrounded by a stream. The most remarkable features here are the two corbelled figures standing out from the north and south walls of the chancel in front of the altar rails, of which that on the south side still holds in his hands the iron ring from which the lenten veil was suspended in front of the altar in Lent. The font, too, is a remarkable one, perhaps originally Norman with figures and other ornaments added in the 14th Century. During the walk back to the cars the rain came down heavily, but happily, there were trees here to shelter under.

Lullington Church, the last item on the programme, was reached at 3.30, and here, as at Orchardleigh, the Vicar, the Rev. H. Vaughan Johnson, kindly read notes on the chief features of the Church.<sup>2</sup> These are the remarkable Norman work of the N. door with tympanum and high pediment over it, enclosing a figure of Christ seated in glory, of 12th Century work, and the chancel arch with Norman zig-zag moulding re-used in the 13th Century re-building of the arch. In the vestry is a good coffin slab with the Manus Dei issuing from clouds above a cross. From this place the cars went back to Frome, arriving about half-an-hour before scheduled time. With the exception of the cutting short of the stay on Cold Kitchen Hill the programme was carried out as laid down, but the weather on Tuesday morning and practically the whole of Wednesday was the worst the Society has experienced for many years. The numbers attending some part of the proceedings were between 90 and 100. and everything, except the weather, went pleasantly and well, and time, as usual, was kept strictly throughout, thanks to Capt. Cunningham's careful and exact preparations beforehand. The balance on the meeting amounted to £6 2s. 9d.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 18th, 1927.

<sup>2</sup> See *Arch. Journal*, June 1900, by Rev. J. G. Marshall. *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 11th, 1927.

## NATURAL HISTORY NOTES ROUND GREAT BEDWYN. II.

By CECIL P. HURST.

## MOSESSES.

The following mosses do not seem to have been recorded by Mr. H. N. Dixon in "The Moss Flora of the Marlborough Greywethers" (*W.A.M.*, vol. xxxv., p. 587) or by me in "East Wiltshire Mosses" (*W.A.M.*, vol. xxxiv., p. 449), "East Wiltshire Mosses, Hepatics, and Land Shells" (*W.A.M.*, xl., p. 231), or "East Wiltshire Mosses, Hepatics, and Lichens" (*W.A.M.*, vol. xli., p. 40). They are mostly common species which have in some way escaped record. It may be mentioned that the rare *Seligeria paucifolia* was found on flints in Rivar Copse, a hanging wood on the chalk escarpment to the south-east of Bedwyn, the greater part of which lies just outside our county boundary, in Berkshire; this moss should be looked for in Wiltshire. With reference to the edentate form of *Mnium rostratum* recorded by me in "East Wiltshire Mosses, Hepatics, and Lichens," Mr. Dixon writes on p. 380 of the third edition of "The Student's Handbook of British Mosses":—"Mr. C. P. Hurst has gathered a remarkable form in Savernake Forest with the leaves quite entire; it is sterile, but if it should prove dioicous, as is possible, it would be identical with the Indian *M. integrum* Fleisch. In any case I can hardly look upon it as anything but a varietal form." This moss was plentiful on the gravel of Rhododendron Drive in the south-east of the Forest in the spring of 1927. Interesting forms of *Barbula fallax* and *Orthotrichum leiocarpum* are noted below. *Fissidens viridulus* var. *Lylei* growing upon an ant-hill near Newtown Shalbourne is rare, and *Tortula muralis* var. *aestiva* on a wall at Durley is an uncommon variety. The abundant *Bryum argenteum*, hitherto unrecorded, may be looked upon as the sparrow among the mosses for it attaches itself to man and seems to flourish amid the surroundings of great cities, and I have observed it under doorsteps in Cromwell Road, S.W., and have seen it growing luxuriantly in Kensington Gate. *Orthotrichum stramineum*, included below, is a moss that is much more at home upon trees on the Welsh mountains than upon the beech near London Ride in the Forest where it was found.

v.c. 7=North Wiltshire. v.c. 3=South Wiltshire. c. fr.=with fruit.

*Tetraphis pellucida*. 8. On a stump in Botley Great Copse to the south of Bedwyn; a very pretty and interesting moss easily recognised by the gemmiferous cups; a widely distributed but not abundant species, common in peaty districts.

*Seligeria calcarea*. 7. Chalk-pit near Froxfield with one or two capsules; it grows on the bare surface of the chalk and is frequent on the chalk hills of the south and east of England, looking like the film of a protophytic alga until carefully examined.

*Fissidens viridulus* var. *Lylei*. By the side of an ant-hill on clay near Burridge Heath. Mr. Dixon wrote:—"Your *Fissidens* has too small cells

for *F. exilis* and I think you are right in referring it to *F. viridulus* var. *Lylei*, of which it is a very extreme form in its departure from type, having sheathing lamina quite without border (so far as I have seen) and often denticulate." The locality was just in Berkshire (v.c. 22) by the old county boundaries but in South Wiltshire (v.c. 8) by the new ones.

*Tortula ambigua*. 8. On the ground at Dod's Down; a common moss in calcareous districts. *T. muralis*. 7, 8. Abundant on walls and stone everywhere; var. *aestiva*, growing on a wall at Durley. Mr. H. H. Knight writes:—"Your moss is *Tortula muralis* var. *aestiva*. The leaf margin is not right for *T. marginata* and as Mr. Dixon says, this latter moss grows in wide patches, not in small cushions like yours. I have never seen *T. marginata* on brick walls. Its favourite habitat seems to be a calcareous sandstone. It is quite common in this county (Gloucestershire) on our Red Keuper Sandstone. I have two localities for it on the Cotswolds, where it seems to be quite rare."

*Barbula rubella*. 7, 8. Rather common at the foot of trees, and nearly always fruiting; the red colour of the lower part of this moss is very characteristic and may be relied upon to distinguish it from allied species. *B. fallax*. 7, 8. Not very frequent in this dry chalky country, Mirl Down, near Wilton Brails, near London Ride; about a form which grew in a hollow in Tottenham Park, Mr. Dixon wrote:—"Your *Barbula* is a perplexing one. It has many—most perhaps—of the characters of *B. recurvifolia*, but it has not the habit and colour, which are important, and the leaves are perhaps a little too acute. On the whole I should incline to put it under *B. fallax*, showing a marked approach to *B. recurvifolia*." *B. unguiculata*. 7, 8. Very common everywhere.

*Weisia microstoma*. 7, 8. Here and there on sandy soil; known from the closely allied *W. viridula* by the small mouth and absence of the peristome; in April, 1925, both species occurred on ant-hills with deoperculating fruit near St. Katharine's Church, in Savernake Forest, and it was interesting to compare the mouths of the capsules and to note the presence of the peristome in *viridula* and its absence in *microstoma*: about plants which grew at Mirl Down Brickworks, Mr. Dixon wrote:—"Your *Weisia* is hardly var. *brachycarpa*; the leaf characters are pretty typical; it is rather the var. *obliqua* which, as I have said, seems hardly worth keeping up." *W. tenuis*. 7. A tiny evanescent tuft of this moss appeared on the oolitic barrier surrounding the Column in Tottenham Park; an uncommon species, occurring on sandstone or calcareous rock.

*Orthotrichum leiocarpum*. 7. On felled beech near London Ride, April, 1922; Mr. Dixon wrote:—"You are quite right in thinking that your *Orthotrichum* is not *O. pulchellum*; it is not, however, *O. affine*, as it has 16 broad striae and sparsely hairy calyptra. It is a somewhat peculiar form of *O. leiocarpum*, having the outer teeth redder than usual, and the capsule darker, with occasional traces of broad bands." *O. affine*. Well distributed and very common on trees. *O. stramineum*. Beech near London Ride; not uncommon in mountainous districts but rare in the lowlands; it may be distinguished from the closely allied *O. affine* by the very hairy vaginula and immersed stomata of the leaves.

*Funaria hygrometrica*. 7, 8. Very common everywhere; often growing on ground that has been burnt, and hence known to the French as La Charbonnière.

*Aulacomnion palustre*. A large paludal species occurring on marshy ground near Stype Wood; the locality by the old boundaries is in Berkshire v.c. 22, but by the new ones, it is well within South Wiltshire v.c. 8.

*Bartramia pomiformis*. 7. The Apple Moss. A beautiful species which avoids lime and so is very rare in this chalky country; it occurs sparingly on the Reading sands in one place in Tottenham Park and on the 23rd February, 1926, I counted over twenty-five of the pale green spherical capsules on tufts of the moss.

*Bryum argenteum*. 7, 8. An extremely common silvery green species growing on roads, paths in gardens, etc., especially where there are cinders; it also occurs on roofs; it is one of the few *Brya* that fruit in autumn, the majority producing their capsules in early summer.

*Homalia trichomanoides*. 7. C. fr. Hedgebank between Bedwyn and Sadler's Hill; a common species.

*Porotrichum alopecurum*. 7, 8. Hedgebank in Bedwyn village, etc., etc. A fine dendroid moss which is common in woods and hedgebanks; the fruit, which is uncommon, I have noticed near the hamlet of Rivar and also in Foxbury Wood.

*Thuidium abietinum*. 8. A scrap of this species, which affects dry calcareous soil, was found near Wilton Brails; the fruit is extremely rare and has not been found in Britain.

*Camptothecium lutescens*. 7, 8. A golden green moss, occurring principally in calcareous districts, which is very common among grass on the downs. I have seen the fruit on the sandhills at Burnham-on-Sea, in Somerset, but have not been able to find it here.

*Brachythecium velutinum*. 7, 8. Rather frequent near Bedwyn in hedgebanks and tree trunks, and freely producing its rough-stalked fruits. Mr. Dixon states that it is common in the eastern and midland counties and much less so in the west and north.

*Eurynchium confertum*. 7, 8. Near London Ride; wall at Fosbury; a common species on stones, stumps of trees, etc., in shady places, the stem is prostrate and adheres by radicles to the substratum.

*Amblystegium serpens*. 7, 8. Abundant in the woods and fruiting profusely; the red fruit-stalks tipped with small white calyptras are very characteristic and this is one of the mosses with which the beginner first familiarizes himself.

*Hypnum molluscum*. 7, 8. Not infrequent on calcareous ground; the fruit is not common in this district, but I found capsules in 1925 in Bedwyn Brails, near a chalk pit. This species is indicative of calcareous soil.

*Hylocomium triquetrum*. 7, 8. Rather frequent on downs and in bushy places; a large soft moss used for packing china, and when dyed green, for ornamental purposes.

The following species which have previously been recorded in the *Wilts Arch. Mag.* were observed during 1927, and are interesting plants.

The fruit of *Zygodon viridissimus*, which is rare, was seen on an elder in

Birch Copse, in Savernake Forest, and on an oak near the Grand Avenue; this moss is occasionally found fruiting in the Forest. It has been suggested that *Z. conoideus* (more slender than *Z. viridissimus*, with leaves not recurved, and with a distinct peristome) and *Z. Forsteri*, the var. *Sendtneri* which was found on trees at Burnham Beeches in 1902, may occur in Savernake Forest and these should be looked for. On the 26th March nine capsules of the pretty little *Orthotrichum pulchellum* were observed on elder in Birch Copse; by the 16th April, three of them had deoperculated, displaying the orange-red peristomes. Other noteworthy and uncommon species seen were *Brachythecium illecebrum* on soil by the Column in Tottenham Park, *Pterogonium gracile* growing with the lichen *Leptogium lacerum* on an oak close to the King Oak in Savernake Forest, *Leptodon Smithii* on a beech near the Grand Avenue, *Brachythecium caespitosum* on an oak at Tidcombe, *Racomitrium canescens* and *Funaria ericetorum* on sandy ground in Tottenham Park, and *Hypnum Patientiae* growing finely on clay upon rides in Bedwyn Brails, Foxbury Wood, and Burrige Heath Plantation. *Funaria ericetorum* and *Hypnum Patientiae* we probably owe to the presence of Reading sands and London clay in the district. *Barbula sinuosa* was observed on felled timber at Tidcombe; it is interesting to note that this moss, which occurs chiefly in calcareous districts, has not been found in fruit in any part of the world. A gathering was made of *Hypnum fluitans* var. *gracile* which grows plentifully on peaty soil in a pool in the upper part of Chisbury Wood at a little over 500 feet. It may be mentioned that the type of this variety, *Hypnum fluitans*, a calcifugous species, is the principal component of the peat in the Fens in Eastern England. I have just (19th January, 1928) received a letter from Mr. H. H. Knight, of Cheltenham, who writes:—"I have been looking through the specimens of *Zygodon viridissimus* in my herbarium, and I find that a specimen of yours from Bedwyn Common dated 14th October, 1913, is *Zygodon conoideus* . . . The peristome is 'small and fugacious' and soon disappears in old capsules. The best time to get the fruit is in April or May, and October is rather late in the year, for by that time the peristome may have perished. . . . In *Z. viridissimus* the leaves are recurved when moist, and in *Z. conoideus* straight. Mr. Dixon, in the third edition of the *Handbook* gives a further method of distinguishing these two species by the gemmae, which seem to be always present on the leaves. But in your specimen from Great Bedwyn, I found a capsule in which the peristome had not quite gone." *Zygodon conoideus*, which is not included among Wiltshire mosses in the second edition of "A Census Catalogue of British Mosses" (1926) is an interesting new record for the county. Plants gathered during the latter half of March, 1928, on elder in Birch Copse, Savernake Forest, have also been placed under *Z. conoideus* by Mr. Knight.

#### HEPATICS.

I do not appear to have recorded the following eight hepatics in the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*

*Aneura major*. 8. Mirl Down and near Round Copse, on clay, and fruiting in Foxbury Wood.

*Lophozia badensis*. 8. Fruiting copiously by a chalk pit on the east side of Bedwyn Brails and also growing on the Drove Road on the downs near Botley Copse; an uncommon plant of moist calcareous soil which is occasionally present in some abundance on sand-dunes. *L. ventricosa*. 8. On London Clay at Dod's Down; a very common hepatic that extends to the Shetlands, ascending to the summit of the hills.

*Lophocolea bidentata*. 7, 8. Common in grassy places; all the species of *Lophocolea* have a musky odour and it is said that the smell noticeable when a lawn has been mown upon a warm moist day is due to plants of this genus. *L. bidentata* and *L. cuspidata* are particularly frequent amongst grass.

*Calypogeia arguta*. 8. Sparingly in a depression in Foxbury Wood; an uncommon delicate species, with flat almost whitish leaves, most common near the west coast.

*Scapania nemorosa*. 8. Along a bank by the side of a path in Bedwyn Brails, where the plants with their clusters of reddish-brown gemmae at the apices of the stems and upper leaves, become conspicuous in the autumn; frequent except in the extreme north. *S. dentata*. 7, 8. In very small quantity in Bedwyn Brails and also occurring in Savernake Forest by the path between Marlborough Station and the Keeper's Cottage; of plants from the latter locality Mr. Knight wrote:—"One would expect a *Scapania* from your district to be *irrigua* and not *dentata*. The latter is common in our mountain country (West Gloucestershire). However, I make out your plant to be *S. dentata*, the lobes are as you say markedly dentate, the cell structure is that of *dentata*, and also the absence of rhizoids up the stem. It is a green form, *dentata* is usually purple, and was formerly known as *purpurascens*." Mr. Knight also mentions that the purple plant found on mountains has a very different appearance from the local specimens I sent him.

*Anthoceros crispulus*. 8. In some quantity in a cultivated field near Burrigge Heath Farm, growing on moist soil with various species of *Riccia*. As in *Blasia*, a curious form of symbiosis occurs in this order of liverworts. In the thallus there are cavities containing mucilage and colonies of *Nostoc* (a genus of freshwater algae); they form small dark bluish-green round masses and can be frequently seen with the naked eye. *Anthoceros crispulus* and *A. punctatus* are frequently found in arable fields, fruiting in the autumn after harvest, and often so late as hardly to mature their capsules before the frost destroys them.

Other noteworthy liverworts seen during 1927 were *Blasia pusilla* occurring luxuriantly on London Clay at Dod's Down, *Marsupella Funckii* growing in some quantity by the side of a walk in Cobham Frith Wood, and *Alicularia scalaris*, *Gymnocolea inflata* and *Sphenolobus exsectiformis*, the last with orange clusters of gemmae at the apices of the leaf lobes gathered on sandy ground in Tottenham Park. The rare and pretty *Ptilidium pulcherrimum* appears to be extinct in Foxbury Wood, the bark on which it grew having decayed. *Microlejeunea ulicina* is by no means uncommon on the Forest beeches.

## LICHENS.

Mr. H. H. Knight, of Cheltenham, has very kindly sent me a list of sixty corticolous lichens which he noted near Marlborough when with the Mycological Society at the Fungus Foray held in the early part of June, 1927. Of the species included in the list, the following eighteen are new to Marlborough.

*Chaenotheca chrysocephala*. Trees near the Grand Avenue; apothecia uncommon; a local and scarce lichen found in a few localities in England.

*Lobaria laetevirens*. On old oak near the Grand Avenue.

*Parmelia perlata*. On elder, Martinsell Hill.

*P. acetabulum*. On elder, Martinsell Hill.

*Cetraria chlorophylla*. On tree, Martinsell Hill.

*Physcia stellaris*. Near Great Bedwyn and Martinsell Hill. Mr. Knight states that *P. stellaris* is in some forms very like *P. pulverulenta* but is easily distinguished from that by the reaction with caustic potash. Near Cheltenham the two species often occur on the same tree.

*Lecanora Hageni*. On elder, Martinsell Hill. Mr. Knight mentions that *Lecanora Hageni* and *Biatorina cyrtella* are common species, they are small but are easily recognised when one knows them.

*L. symmicta*. On elder, Martinsell Hill; a rare species.

*L. symmictera*. On an old gate near Great Bedwyn.

*Lecania syringea*. On elder, Martinsell Hill.

*Pertusaria multipuncta*. Fertile; on beech near the Column in Tottenham Park. I have seen this species in Foxbury Wood; it is very like *P. faginea*, but it has not a bitter taste; it is probably not uncommon.

*P. lutescens*. Sterile, on old oak with *Lobaria laetevirens* near the Grand Avenue; a rare species.

*Phlyctis argena*. With apothecia on elder, Martinsell Hill.

*Biatorina cyrtella*. On an elm tree near Great Bedwyn, and on elder, Martinsell Hill; I also observed this species on an elm near Hill Barn, Great Bedwyn, with five other interesting lichens.

*B. Griffithii*. On trees, Savernake Forest.

*Bilimbia Nitschkeana*. On elder, Martinsell Hill; a rare species; there appear to be specimens from only two localities in the British Museum. It may be mentioned that Mr. Knight includes *B. Naegelii*, one of our most interesting rarities, in his list; it was recorded in the *Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society for 1919*. I have given some account of its local distribution in my paper "East Wiltshire Lichens" (*W.A.M.*, vol. xlii, p 1).

*Bacidia luteola*. On elm, by the Canal, near Great Bedwyn. This lichen, the large orange apothecia of which are conspicuous, also grows plentifully on a maple in Chisbury Wood; it is general and common in most parts of England, but is rare in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and is found chiefly on elms.

*Opegrapha betulina*. On ash at Manningford Bruce.

Upon the low wall surrounding the Column in Tottenham Park, Mr. Knight noticed the saxicolous lichens, *Placodium rupestre* and *Lecanora calcarea* var. *contorta*, both new to Marlborough; he tells me that near Cheltenham

he finds the latter, which is rather rare in Britain, on monuments in country churchyards; the detached greyish-white scale-like areolae give it a curious appearance. I may mention that I once saw a tiny evanescent tuft of the moss, *Weisia tenuis*, otherwise unknown in this district, on the same low barrier round the Column, and that on it also grows the orange aerial alga, *Trentepohlia aurea*.

The following four lichens are also new to our list.

*Leptogium lacerum*. A blackish lichen with thin lacerate lobes growing on the moss, *Pterogonium gracile*, upon an oak, close to the King Oak, in the middle of Savernake Forest.

*Parmelia dubia*. On trees near Thistleland, Great Bedwyn, and elsewhere; probably not uncommon; somewhat similar to *P. sulcata* but differing in the round soralia, and in the thalline reactions.

*Pertusaria globulifera*. Mr. A. G. Lowndes and I have seen this species, which has an extensive greyish-green thallus crowded with large discoid soralia, on beeches in various parts of Savernake Forest; it is general and common throughout the British Islands.

*Acrocordia biformis*. A pyrenomycete lichen found near Hill Barn, Great Bedwyn, on a very prolific elm which also bore *Ramalina calicaris*, *Placodium cerinum*, *Opegrapha varia*, *Bacidia incompta*, and *Biatorina cyrtella*; in *A. biformis* the perithecia are small, black, numerous, and semi-immersed in the substratum.

Other interesting plants observed were:—

*Chaenotheca melanophaea* with apothecia on an oak in Birch Copse; it is not uncommon round Bedwyn, generally growing on coniferous trees.

*Parmelia sulcata* fruiting finely on old elder in a sloping meadow between Burridge Heath and Shalbourne Newtown; the apothecia, which are rarely produced in this species, have reddish-brown discs, and Miss A. L. Smith says this lichen is "fertile chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland." Specimens of the fruit from the Bedwyn locality were sent to Mr. Paulson, of Pinner, Middlesex.

Fine apothecia of *Lecidea contigua* were seen upon small sarsen stones on the sandy ground in the north part of Tottenham Park, and *Buellia myriocarpa* was observed on palings near Folly Farm.

#### FUNGI.

The following species, new to the Marlborough list, were found round Great Bedwyn in 1927. My acknowledgments are due to Mr. E. W. Swanton, of the Educational Museum, Haslemere, for kind identification of species.

*Amanita nitida*. Two specimens of this poisonous plant were found at the foot of a beech in Haw Wood in October; the plants were snow-white and the caps, which were covered with fragments of the volva, afterwards became reddish-brown; it is an uncommon fungus.

*Lepiota rachodes*. A large species, with a scaly cap and long stem, closely allied to the Parasol Mushroom (*L. procera*), from which it differs in its smooth stem, and in the flesh becoming reddish-brown when bruised or cut, and also in other points; it is a common plant which was seen in various parts of Savernake Forest, and was plentiful and conspicuous in



the fir plantation near Woronzoff Lodge, by the Bath Road, in October.

*L. clypeolarioides*. A small agaric which is found in woods, gardens, and hedgerows, in late summer and autumn; the cap has small reddish-brown scales, and the stem is scaly below the ring; it was noticed growing under firs in Rhododendron Drive in early October.

*Tricholoma Georgii* occurred gregariously among Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*) in Foxbury Wood on the 25th May; this is an interesting plant very similar and nearly allied to St. George's Mushroom (*Tricholoma gambosum*) and appearing about the same time of year, but it is smaller, grows in woods as well as on downs, and has a naked instead of a downy margin.

*T. acerbum*. A large prominent *Tricholoma*, with firm compact flesh, and yellowish-buff cap, which becomes rufous at the disc, seen in October in Foxbury Wood, where it occurred in several places; a not uncommon agaric in woods and on downs.

*Clitocybe curtipes*, a rare species, with orange cap and shining white gills was gathered near Bedwyn Common.

*Mycena flavo-alba*. A group occurred under firs by the side of Rhododendron Drive, in early November; my specimens of this common little *Mycena* were wholly white, and the caps were noticeably umbonate. Mr. Carlton Rea records as British no fewer than ninety-six species of this very large genus.

*M. rorida*. A tiny, greyish toadstool, the cap is measured in millimetres, growing plentifully on fir needles in Rhododendron Drive, at the beginning of November; the pileus is sulcate when dry, and its margin is crenate; this fungus is found until December.

*M. corticola*. Some specimens were seen on the mossy trunk of an oak, near the Grand Avenue; an interesting and well-known little purplish species growing commonly among moss on the trunks of trees; it is found from June to January, and soon withers in dry weather, reviving with moisture.

*Entoloma rhodopolium*. On short turf upon a sloping meadow near Burrige Heath Plantation; a common pink-spored species with sometimes a smell of new meal or sugar; the cap varies from three to twelve centimetres across, and is first bell-shaped, and then expanded and subumbonate, and the gills are white and then rose-colour.

*Pholiota destruens*. At the base of a tree in Foxbury Wood, in September; an uncommon agaric with the tawny, scaly cap sometimes 20 centimetres across; the thick stem is covered with white squamules which disappear, and its base is bulbous and rooting; the spores are dark rust-coloured, and the fungus has an unpleasant smell.

*Inocybe hystrix*. Near London Ride, at the end of July; an uncommon *Inocybe* of a dull brown or mouse colour, with scaly cap and stem, and brown spores; it has a smell of new meal.

*Psaliota pratensis*. The Meadow Mushroom. A few specimens in Tottenham Park, near Haw Wood, in October; a *Psaliota* with brownish, granular or rimosely squamulose cap, darkish gills and brown spores. Mr. Ramsbottom states that this species is intermediate between the common Field

Mushroom (*P. campestris*) and the large Horse Mushroom (*P. arvensis*); it is an interesting addition to our small list of mushrooms, which, however, includes such noteworthy rarities as *P. Bernardii* and *P. dulcidula*. It may be remembered that the former was found in May, 1922, in a sloping meadow near BurrIDGE Heath; it is sold in the markets of La Rochelle, in France, in marshy, maritime meadows near which it was first found by M. Bernard, and was an unexpected find so far inland.

*Bolbitius titubans*. A few specimens were gathered upon BurrIDGE Heath, on the 31st October; a very tender, slender *Bolbitius*, the specific *titubans*, tottering, indicating its extremely fragile and delicate nature; the cap is light yellow at the disc or centre, and becomes greyish at the margin, and the stem is white and shining.

*Cortinarius fulmineus*. An uncommon *Cortinarius* with tawny viscid cap and golden yellow crowded gills, of which a single specimen was gathered near Bedwyn Common at the end of October; the yellow stem has a very depressed marginate, *i.e.*, with a distinct ledge above, rooting bulb; it is generally found in deciduous woods. Mr. Carlton Rea records 209 *Cortinarii* in "*British Basidiomycetæ*"; they are difficult of determination, even by experts.

*C. alboviolaceus*. A little colony of this interesting agaric was noticed under beeches near London Ride at the beginning of October; the cap is whitish violet in colour and is beautifully silky, and the club-shaped stem is of the same colour; it is common in woods, especially beech woods.

*C. bolaris*. Light yellow and covered with spot-like red scales, this striking species is instantly recognized; it grew under beeches near the last-named fungus, and like that, is pre-eminently a plant of beech woods: Mr. Swanton tells me 1927 has been a favourable year for this very noticeable toadstool.

*C. caninus*. A *Cortinarius* with yellowish cap and long white stem, which was collected in BurrIDGE Heath Plantation in October; it is very common in deciduous woods.

*C. privignus*. A little tuft under beeches, near St. Katharine's Church, in the Forest; it has a brown cap and fragile white stem, and is an uncommon plant of pine and oak woods; its association with *privignus*, a step-son, requires explanation; Fries gave the fungus this name as it is fragile in a non-fragile group.

*C. rigens*. With tan clay-coloured cap, long whitish stem and very broad gills, often veined on the sides, this is a scarce plant of pine woods, that was collected in Bedwyn Brails in September.

*C. obtusus*. By Rhododendron Drive in early November; not infrequent in pine woods from April to November; an agaric with cinnamon cap, whitish when dry, long, ventricose, curved stem, and very broad gills connected by veins.

*Hygrophorus fusco-albus* was noticed near Haw Wood in October; it has a grey sticky cap, and stem, white floccose at the apex; an uncommon *Hygrophorus* occurring in woods and amongst grass under conifers.

*Russula lilacea* has a violet or lilac cap, often brownish, with a striate margin, a white stem often rosy at the base, and white ventricose gills, and

was gathered in Bedwyn Brails in September ; it is an uncommon plant which has a pleasant smell of apple and a mild taste.

*R. lutea* var. *armeniaca* was also found in Bedwyn Brails in September ; it differs from the type in the rich apricot colour of the pileus.

*Boletus pachypus*. A single plant near London Ride in October ; my specimen had a pale cap, yellow tube-openings, and a swollen stem, with blood-red reticulation. This species has yellow tube-openings *at first*, and may thus be distinguished from the much rarer *B. satanas*, also found in the Forest, which has them blood-red *at first*.

*Clavaria corniculata* var. *pratensis*. Amongst short grass on West Leas ; in this variety the branchlets form a level top ; it is common in exposed places, and sometimes occurs in vast quantities ; one of the yellow *Clavariae*.

*Helvella elastica*. By the side of Rhododendron Drive ; a not uncommon *Helvella*, with a longitudinally grooved stem.

*Humaria pilifera*. In March, in the north part of Tottenham Park, on sandy ground ; a tiny *Humaria* 1—2.5 millimetres across ; the orange-red disc has a pale fimbriate margin ; it was found growing among moss, and was kindly identified by Mr. W. B. Grove, of Birmingham University.

#### PLANT-GALLS.

On the 13th August the hypertrophies on the leaves and flowers of the hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*) caused by the fly *Perrisia stachydis* were seen by the roadside near Dod's Down, and in the autumn of 1927 the spherical galls due to the presence of the larvæ of the hymenopteron *Dryophanta folii* were plentiful on the under surface of oak leaves in Chisbury Wood and Rhododendron Drive, and specimens of the little black fly-like wasps still in the galls were collected. These latter galls, as is usual in summers deficient in sunshine, were by no means vividly tinted, the usual reddish colour being very sparingly present.

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OBJECTS FOUND DURING EXCAVATIONS ON THE  
ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT COLD KITCHEN HILL,  
BRIXTON DEVERILL, 1926.

By R. DE C. NAN KIVELL.

The following illustrated list of objects discovered contains all the important "finds" during the very few excavations carried out in 1926.

With the exception of the iron "involute" brooch there is not anything outstanding in comparison with the previous discoveries from this site. The pottery, beads, bone and iron work, etc., are of exactly the same character as the objects from the site previously illustrated. (See *W.A.M.*, xliii., pp. 180—191 ; 327—332).

PLATE I.

A. Iron "involute" brooch. Pin missing. Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. This is the second almost complete specimen from this site (*W.A.M.*, xlii., 67). These are the only two known iron specimens of this type of brooch. The other four known examples are of bronze (See *Man*, 1921, 80, Fig. 1, and *Archæologia Cambrensis*, June, 1927).

This specimen closely resembles, without the ornamentation, the bronze one found by Sir Arthur Evans at Beckley, Oxon (illustrated in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, June, 1927).

B. Bow of iron bow brooch with perforated catch-plate. Length  $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. (Iron brooches with perforated catch-plates are very rare)

PLATE II.

A. Bronze penannular brooch with ends coiled back. Part of circumference moulded into four knobs. Diameter 1in. Complete but crushed.

B. Bronze hinge-pin bow brooch. Flat bow  $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick,  $\frac{7}{16}$ in. wide, with shoulders projecting to  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at head. Bow tapers to the foot, Three sunken grooves along the bow, the two outer ones feathered and a sunken punch mark on each shoulder. Length  $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. Perfect.

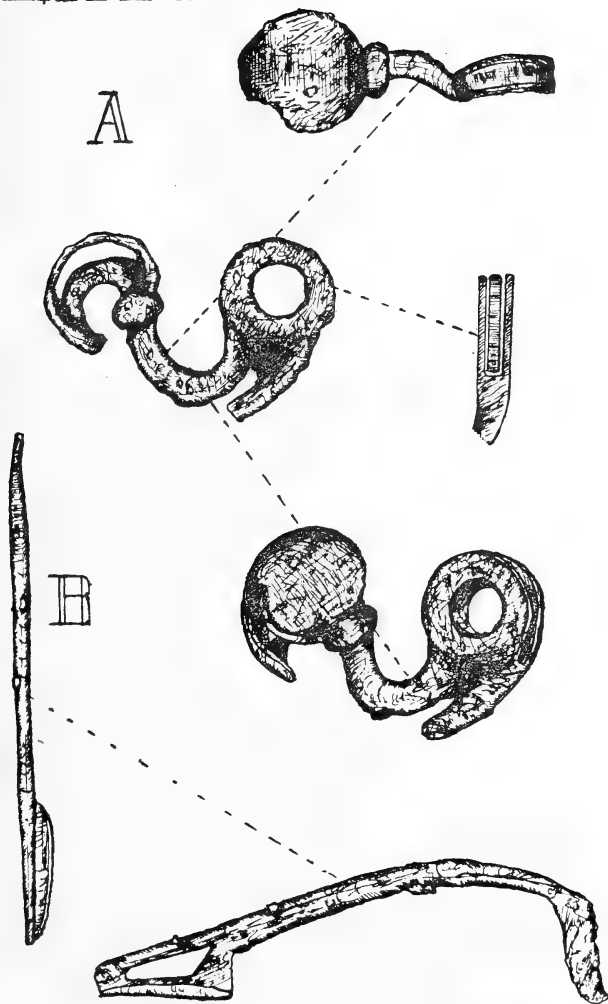
C. Bronze hinge-pin T-shaped bow brooch. Round bow with raised moulding tapering from head to apex of bow. Has had iron pin fixed. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

D. Bronze pin, with circular grooves cut, and fine lines incised at head. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diameter  $\frac{1}{16}$ in. Perfect.

E. Bronze spring-pin T-shaped bow brooch with eight coils to spring. Grooved incisions on projections at head. Pin missing. Length  $1\frac{13}{16}$ in.

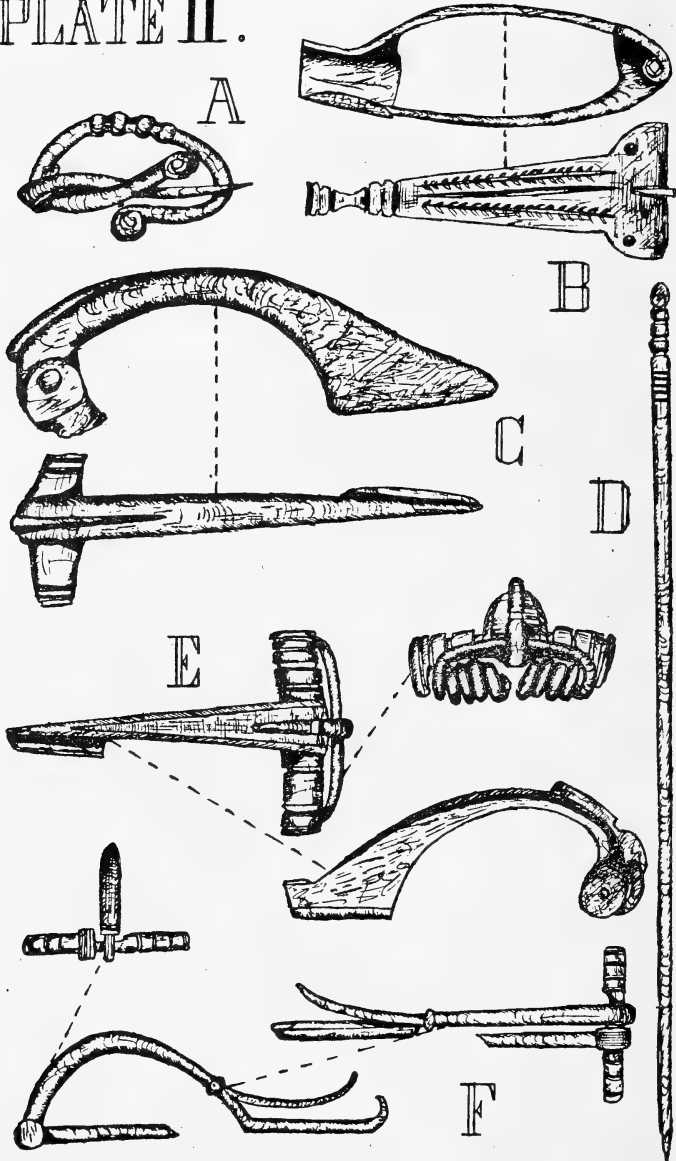
F. Bronze hinge-pin T-shaped bow brooch. There is an added projection tapering to a point immediately over the elongated catch-plate which also ends in an upturned point. The pin attachment is unusual, as the whole of the projections at the head are definitely fixed to, and work with, the pin, thus the end of the bow of the brooch has only a loop to it for attachment.

# PLATE I.



Iron Involved Brooch of the "Beckley" type, &c.  
Cold Kitchen Hill, 1926.  $\frac{1}{1}$

PLATE II.



Brooches and pin. Cold Kitchen Hill, 1926.  $\frac{1}{1}$

FURTHER FINDS NOT HERE ILLUSTRATED INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING.

Eleven coins. Small brass.

3 Tetricus	A.D. 267—273.
2 Claudius Gothicus	„ 268—270.
3 Carausius	„ 287—289.
2 Constantinus	„ 306—337.
1 Magnentius	„ 350—353.

This brings the total number of coins found during the excavations up to 180.

Nineteen glass beads, which with those previously found, number 428.

Two bone needles and four fragments of others.

Two bone pins and six fragments of others.

Broken bone comb of six teeth.

Small bronze ring, pin of brooch, and twelve fragments of bronze.

Iron hinge-pin bow brooch. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Complete.

Bow of iron hinge-pin bow brooch. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Iron awl. Length 6in.

Ditto. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Worked bones.

Two baked clay sling bullets.

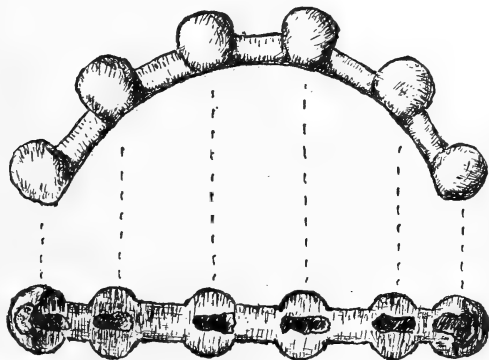
Six fragments of glass.

Pottery whorl. Diameter 2in.

One pound, three ounces, of iron nails of different sizes, and numerous sandal cleats.

Pottery fragments of all recognised types.

The piece of cast bronze here illustrated from a block which appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette* in the account of the Annual Meeting in 1927, is



Fragment of Bronze Bracelet (?) of Hallstatt age from Cold Kitchen

Hill, 1927.  $\frac{1}{1}$

perhaps part of a bracelet, or of an anklet. It weighs  $\frac{7}{16}$  of an ounce, and measures two inches across the bow. On the under side there are openings into the hollow lobes, or beaded projections. The metal is finely patinated, especially on the under side where the surface seems to have been somewhat protected. This beaded design occurs frequently on ornamental bronzes of Hallstatt date. The settlement on Cold Kitchen Hill no doubt goes back to this period, for pottery of the All Cannings Cross type, and pins of the swan-neck variety have been found there.

This fragment was found on the surface by Miss Constance Pugh when the society visited the site during the Annual Meeting in August, 1927. Miss Pugh has kindly given the bronze to the society, and it is now in the Museum at Devizes. †

M. E. CUNNINGTON.

† The Society is indebted to the Editor of the *Wiltshire Gazette* for the kind loan of this block. It is from a drawing by Mr. C. W. Pugh.

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## NOTES ON CLYFFE PYPARD AND BROAD TOWN.

By the late CANON FRANCIS GODDARD.<sup>1</sup>

The name is spelt variously in old documents, as Clyve, Clive, Cleeve, Cleve, White Cleve, Pepper Cleve, Cleve Pypard, Cleve Pepper, Pypard's Cleve, and in modern times as Clyffe, Cliff, Cliffe, Cleeve, White Cleve, Clyffe Pypard, and Pepper Cleeve. Twelve "Cleves" are mentioned in Domesday as in the County of Wilts. It seems a common name for places situated beneath the steep chalk hills, and is explained as signifying the brow or sloping side of a hill.

An old rhyme containing names of places in this neighbourhood mentions

"White Cleeve, Pepper Cleeve, Cleeve, and Cleveancy,  
Lyneham and lousy Clack, Cus Mavord (Christian Malford) and  
Dantsey."

Of these the first three now apply to the same place, Clyffe Pypard. Cleveancy is in the adjoining parish of Hilmarton and is situated under the hill exactly as Clyffe Pypard is.

It is properly Cleve Wancy, from a family of that name. William and Godfrey de Wancy were owners *temp.* Hen. III. and Ed. I. Pypard is a Norman family name. The Pypards held Clyffe under the Columbars, who held under Bigod, Earl Marshall.<sup>2</sup>

## BROAD TOWN.

The hamlet of Broad Town, N.E. of Clyffe Pypard Church, was made a separate ecclesiastical district, and a Church was built upon a site given by Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq., in 1844, chiefly through the efforts of the Rev. Edward Wyndham Tuffnell, then curate of Broad Hinton, now (1863) Bishop of Brisbane.

The district, Christchurch, was endowed partly from the tithes of Clyffe Pypard, partly from those of Broad Hinton, afterwards augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the sum of £120 per annum.<sup>3</sup> Portions both of Broad Hinton and Clyffe Pypard are included in its boundaries. The trust deed states that the district was set apart by consent of George

<sup>1</sup> These notes were written in 1864 by the late Canon Francis Goddard, then Vicar of Hilmarton. He was the son of the Rev. Edward Goddard, Vicar and Lord of the Manor of Clyffe Pypard. He was born January 21st, 1814, and died November 2nd, 1893.

<sup>2</sup> The name has of late years been quite unwarrantably changed to Cliff-ansty, a name which has no authority except the fancy of a late owner.—E.H.G.

<sup>3</sup> It is now (1928) stated to be of the net value of £300 a year.

Ernest Howman, clerk, Master of St. Nicholas Hospital, Sarum, and patron of Broad Hinton, and Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq., of Clyffe Pypard, patron of the Vicarage of the latter parish.

There was much difficulty in filling the office of incumbent by reason of the insufficient income, and there being no Parsonage House ; it was in the first instance vacant two years, and in the second instance rather longer.

The first incumbent, the Rev. William Farley, was inducted in 1846, resigned Nov., 1853, living afterwards at "Coleses," in Broad Town, until he died there 1864.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Alex. G. W. Morrison, who was inducted July, 1856, and died almost suddenly in August, 1865. During his incumbency a Parsonage House in brick was built under the hill on a site granted by the Trustees of the Broad Town Charity in 1857.

Lower down on the road to Wootton Bassett very excellent schools, with master's residence attached, have been built on a site granted by the above-mentioned trustees in the year 1859. Through the great exertions of the Rev. Alex. Morrison in collecting subscriptions for this purpose, these schools now rank among the best village schools of the neighbourhood, and their opening was an era in the advance of civilisation in Broad Town, a place formerly much out of the way, and of a decidedly low grade of population.

Broad Town was held in 1299 by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, and Philip Basset under the Honour of Wallingford, by the families of Birnard and Parys [whose tenement was called "Pary's Place"] under the Earl Marshall and afterwards under the Mortimers. In 1400 the Manor belonged to the Crown ; in 1415 to Edmund, Duke of York ; in 1446 to Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick ; in 1478 to George, Duke of Clarence, *jure uxoris*. In 1536 it was granted to Sir Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp, afterwards the Protector Somerset.

#### THE BROAD TOWN CHARITY.

The Duchess of Somerset, by will dated May 17th, 1686 [she died Oct. 26th, 1692] gave certain estates called Cotmarsh, in Broad Hinton, which she bought of William Basset, situated in the lower part of Broad Town, and her Manor of Broad Town for apprenticing poor boys, preference being given to those born on the Manors of Broad Town, Thornhill in Clyffe, Wootton Rivers, Huish and Froxfield [all in the county of Wilts], and in default of these, to boys in the county at large. These estates came under settlement with her second husband, John Seymour, 4th Duke of Somerset, great grandson of the Protector, who died without issue in 1675. She is believed to have married thirdly, at the age of about 40, in 1682, Henry Hare, Lord Coleraine. She was also the founder of the Froxfield Alms Houses for the widows of clergymen and lay widows.

The first trustees of the Broad Town Charity were Henry, Lord Delamere, Sir Samuel Grimstone, Sir William Gregory, and the heirs of their survivors. Of these Sir S. Grimstone survived. In 1711 a commission decided that the trust should conveyed to seventeen trustees, whose numbers were to be filled up as often as they were reduced to eight. They

were to be members of the Church of England and inhabitants of the county of Wilts. The trustees in 1712 were Robert Loggan, clerk; Sir Edw. Seymour, Bart.; Francis Popham, Esq.; Richard Jones, Esq.; Charles Tooker, Esq.; Thomas Bennet, Esq.; Samuel Whitelock, Esq.; Lovelace Bigg, Esq.; Farwell Parry, clerk; Basil Devenport, clerk; Servington Savory, M.D.; Thomas Foster, clerk (Vicar of Clyffe Pypard); and Thomas Toker, clerk.

Trustees were successively appointed to fill vacancies in 1758, 1772, 1784, 1790, 1803, 1814, 1837, 1846. Those appointed in 1837 and 1846 were Sir John Dugdale Astley, Bart. (Everleigh); John Hungerford Penruddock, Esq.; The Earl Bruce; The Rt. Hon. Henry Pierrepont; Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq. (Clyffe); Thos. Henry Sutton Bucknill Estcourt, Esq. (New Park); George Wroughton Wroughton, Esq. (Wilcot); George Heneage Walker Heneage, Esq. (Compton Bassett); Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.; Francis Leybourne Popham, Esq. (Littlecote); Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard, Esq. (Swindon); The Hon. Sydney Herbert (Wilton); Sir John Awdry, Kt. (Notton); Rev. John Leybourne Popham (Chilton); Rev. George Ashe Goddard (Clyffe Pypard).

In 1838 the following were the particulars of the Charity property:—

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Tenants.</i>	<i>Extent.</i>		
		<i>a.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Manor Farm	Thos. Gale	249	3	10
	[Robert Chesterman in 1863.]			
Ham Farm	Thos. Gale	164	3	21
	[Will. Stiles in 1863.]			
Goldborough Farm	Rich. Parsons	101	2	0
	[Edward Parsons in 1863.]			
Farm at Broad Town	Rich. Gale	32	2	26

There were four cottages let on leases for lives in 1838.

The number of boys apprenticed from the foundation to 1838 were:—  
Manor boys, 614; County boys, 1842.<sup>1</sup>

[Since the Great War the whole of the charity lands have been sold, and the income available for the purposes of the charity has been thereby nearly doubled.—E. H. G.]

#### THORNHILL TITHING.

Called Tornelle in Domesday. It belonged to Gilbert de Bretville. A considerable portion of this tithing is now included in Broad Town, whilst some remains in Clyffe. In 1861 the Clyffe portion had 15 houses and 58 persons, the Broad Town portion 32 houses (3 uninhabited) and 117 persons. The greater part of the tithing is held by Brasenose College, Oxford.

Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, gave by will dated 1686 to the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, the Manor of Thornhill to increase the number of her scholars, she having already founded four scholarships

<sup>1</sup> For further particulars see *Some Particulars relating to the Broad Town Charity*, by James Bradford, Steward of the Charity, 1838, and subsequent editions.

to be maintained from certain estates in the parish of Iver, co. Bucks, for scholars of Manchester School, with preference for natives of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Hereford. The Thornhill scholars were to be elected in turn from Manchester, Marlborough, and Hereford Schools. She further gave her leasehold farm in the said Manor (Thornhill) to found other scholarships in Brasenose. Also by codicil dated 1691 she gave the advowson of the living of Wootton Rivers to Brasenose Coll. and to St. John's Coll., Cambridge, who are bound to present alternately one who has been a Scholar on the Duchess's Foundation.<sup>1</sup> I myself enjoyed the benefit of one of the Duchess's scholarships at Brasenose Coll. for four years, being nearly, with allowances, £60 per annum.

The Manor Farm House is a structure of no architectural pretensions in brick, occupied (1863) by the tenant, Mr. Henly. On the end of the stables is an inscription on a stone built into the wall on which "Comes de Hereford" is legible.

#### BUSHTON TITHING.

Bushton in 1861 contained 87 houses and 378 persons. The name is said by Canon Jackson to be a corruption of Bishopstone. It was held at the Conquest by the Bishop of Winchester. At the dissolution a lease was granted by the Crown to John Warnford, Esq. The land is chiefly held (1864) by Sir Robert Buxton, Bart., Mr. Broome, and Mr. Goddard. Mr. Thomas Hill, yeoman, and Mr. Spackman, also have freehold lands therein. Many of the cottagers own their respective residences, having built them originally on the common, which was enclosed within my memory.

About the centre of Bushton there is a well-built brick mansion, now (1864) inhabited by Mrs. Smart, the tenant of the farm. This was formerly the residence of the Hunton family (see Pedigree in *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623), and Aubrey mentions that a monument of Elizabeth Hunton, of Bushton, stood in the chancel window of Clyffe Church and was removed by order of the Chancellor when the Communion table was set altarwise. Portions of this monument, which must have been a very large one, blocking the whole of the lower part of the east window,<sup>2</sup> remain in fragments in a recess in the East end of the North aisle and a part of the shield with the Hunton Talbots or hunting dogs upon it. Richard Hunton, Esq., of Bushton, presented Henry Burford, clerk, to the Vicarage of Clyffe in 1614. It is probable that Mr. Hunton was lessee of the Goddard family to whom the advowson belonged from the period of the Dissolution, and the lessee had the presentation to the Vicarage. The family of Hunton were of East Knoyle, Wilts. This estate of Huntons has been for a long time in the

<sup>1</sup> This was previous to the Oxford reforms.

<sup>2</sup> The shield of arms here mentioned has entirely disappeared. The other pieces of the tomb were probably turned out at the time of the restoration of the Church in a corner of the churchyard, where they remained for many years. It is possible that one or two of the fragments now placed above the beam over the S. door in the porch may have belonged to this tomb — E. H. GODDARD.

family of Broome. The first I can trace is Ralph Broome, who by will dated 1767 devised the estate to his son Ralph Broome, and by heirship it has descended to the present (1864) possessor, Christopher Edmund Broome Esq., who has never resided at Bushton.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Wayte, late of Highlands, Calne, had a small farm at Bushton, now (1864) occupied by the widow of Jasper Lewis as tenant. Among many small holders of freeholds in Bushton are Skuse, a tailor; Church, a wheelwright; and Cook, a labourer.

A new road leading from Bushton to Hilmarton is in progress of construction by what were formerly almost impassable lanes (1863). [This road was completed under the New Highway Act, 1864—5, and chiefly enclosed.]

#### BUPTON TITHING.

This is in the Hundred of Potterne, because [as is supposed] the Bishop of Sarum was lord of both.

Bupton at present (1863) contains only the farm and two cottages, the latter very dilapidated and called Lower Bupton. [Two more cottages were built in the Marsh in 1864.]

The Farm House, situated immediately under the hill, at the extremity of the parish [the next field to it being in Hilmarton parish] is a place of some note as the residence of the Quintin family, who also held property in Hilmarton, in which Church they have a monument, and in the registers of that period is the entry of the death of one of the Quentins on Tower Hill in the time of the rebellion. If the present house is the same in which this family resided, the home of a squire of the old time contrasts strangely with modern requirements in the same rank of life.

Sir Richard Simeon, Bart., sold Bupton Farm, of which Mr. Jasper Rumboll Maskelyne was tenant for a long period, to Mr. Richard Stratton, yeoman, of Broad Hinton, the celebrated breeder of shorthorn cattle, in 1860.

In the Goddard deeds the Pile family are frequently mentioned in connection with Bupton Estate, and in 1602 Thomas Goddard, Esq., of Clyffe, sold certain property in Bupton to the Piles.

Sir Seymour Pile held Bupton in 1699. Mr. Stratton has during his ownership very much improved the approach to this place which was before without a road, by making a hard road connecting with Hilmarton lanes in the Marsh.

The Goddard family seem to have held property in Bupton subsequent to the above mentioned sale in 1602, as it appears by family deeds, certain holdings in Upper and Lower Bupton and Oadhil revert to Francis Goddard, Esq., of Clyffe, son of Edward and Bridget Goddard, having been in his mother's jointure, the date of the jointure being 1656. The said

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<sup>1</sup> The house which was either built or greatly altered by Ralph Broome as stated in an inscription on a stone formerly in the interior but now built into the front of the house has been since 1926 the residence of the well-known novelist, Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson.—E. H. G.

Bridget, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart., married after Edward Goddard's death Kasper Keeling, Esq., as her second husband, who is a party to the deed by which the property reverts to her son Francis Goddard during her life. Gabriel Pile conveys certain lands called Rosyers in Clyffe parish to Thomas Goddard, Esq., dated 8th June, 1602, and a deed endorsed "Counterpart of Thomas Goddard's feofment of his part of Bupton to Gabriel Pile" is dated August 24th, 1602 [this by an error in Jackson's *Aubrey* is printed 1682].

BUSHTON, 1549.

[Extracted from an original Survey of Crown Estates in Co. Wilts made for Sir John Thynne, Receiver of the Crown; and now among the documents of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat, contributed by Canon J. E. Jackson.]

Anno III. Ed. VI. Bushton Manor in . . . Swithini et nuper Domi S. (Seymour probably) fermarii ibidem.

Tenants by Copy. Nicholas Lanfere: copy dated Oct. 2nd, 35 H. VIII., Messuage, garden and orchard. Wholme Close, Shaw Close, the Heath. 1 vesture (?) of mead in Lansdowne and Hencroft. 10 acres in East field, 10 acres in West field, Common for 30 sheep in the field, for 6 beasts and 2 horses in the Hurst payable yearly. Fine 53s. 4d. by report. Court silver 1d. and 1d., 10s. 10d. 1 yard land.

Richard Fermor, copy dated St. George's Day, 27 Hen. VIII. Whome closes, the Breach, and in East and West field and Common.

John Byde, messuage, Broad Mead, Callcroft, Hamons, Tuckeys, 1 . . . in Lansdown, Common, &c. Copy 19th Oct., 13 H. VIII. pays 26s. 8d. Fine £3. Heriot. Court silver 7d. and 7d.

John Phelps, copy April 19th, H. VIII. Messuage, Whome Close, pasture called Lydgates, Broad Close, Inocks, Breach, 1 . . . in Lansdown, Hencroft, East field, Common. Court silver 4d. and 4d. 19s. Fine 8. 4d.

John Farmer *alias* Hayward, copy 18th April, 21 Hen. VIII.. Messuage and two closes called Rockes (?), Broad lease, Lane close, Tare (?) close, Heath, Common. Court silver 4d. and 4d. 19s. Fine 60s. Yard and half. Heriot.

PARTICULARS OF THE MANOR, SO CALLED, OF BUSHTON.

Christian Harding holdeth by custom during widowhood a messuage and Tare close, the Breech, &c., &c.

Thomas Hayward, Holcroft, Okesey (?), Scotsclose (?).

Walter Bush in the same grounds as above.

Mawde Clerk, Holcroft, Rummead.

Thomas Gale, John Willes, Robert Parker, all various holdings in the Breach, Hancroft, Inocks feeding, and Lansdown, and also paying court silver, fines, &c.

Site of Manor fine and report £60. Richard Stephens, Thomas, his son, by indenture, House and Chapel Hay, Wigsey Hill Close, Hill Close, Shaw 16 acres, Woodcroft, Monckton Lane, Rolands down, —(?) Common 200 sheep, &c.

The certeyn silver coining of the tenants of this manor, 6s. 8d.

The custom called Monkton Eve, 12d.

Value of all the issues of this Manor £18 2s. 2d.

Liberties. The Lord may keep two Leets in the year and hath all manner of waifs, strays, felons' goods, infangthef and outfangthef within the manor. The Sheriff could serve no process, but the Lord's office only.

Item. The said Manor is situated within the parish of Cleve Pyper and is a tithing of himself.

Item. There ys ii commons belonging to this Manor called the Hurst and the Marsh conteyning by estimation 60 acres.

Item. There is never a freeholder within this Manor, but all the land within this tithing is the Lords of the Manor.

Woods. None of name: but on hedgerows aboute the Manor, which is well wooded, the nature okes and elms. Also in a pasture of the farmers called Shawe be okys newly thick sett albeit but scrubbes.

Customs: the custom of thys Manor ys that there shall be granted but one life in a copy and no reversion till the hold be fallen. Notwithstandinge the custome is that the child to the father shall have the hold after the father, and no stranger. Also the tenant may surrender to a stranger.

Item: all copies in reversion be voyd by custom as the Homage says, yet there be one or two that have copies in reversion, every Wyff surviving her husband shall have her Widowe's estate in her holde, whether she be named or not, and she be first or last.

Also Widows pay . . . at courts..

Every tenant shall pay for every pigge or swyne that he shall have above XV. months olde for pannage 1d. yearly, and of half-year olde 1 farthing at Michaelmas only.

The Tenants do pay yearly XIIId. for a custom called the Monkton Eve, yerely at Michaelmas only.

The Lord of the Manor hath certeyn silver. There be 10 hable men to serve the King, when need shall requyre.

In the copy of a Lease granted by the Monastery of St. Swithin, Winchester, to the Stephens family, "To Richard Stephens and Thomas his son and Richard eldest son of Thomas, made 12 die Aug. ann H. VIII 25th," mention is made of a chapel at Bushton attached to the Manor, and the articles appertaining to the said chapel are specified, viz. :—"Unum par vestamentorum, unum corporale, unum subaltare, unum Missale, unum calicem cum patena argentea, duas fiolas,<sup>1</sup> unum manitergum, unum frontale, pertinentia ad capellam."

Afterwards occurs a provision for a certain custom called Le Gyeve (?) and the most minute particulars are specified for the convenience of the tenant, in paying annually 13 marks and 20 pence in equal portions at the four seasons, at the feasts of S.S. Simon and Jude, the Purification of the B.V.M., S.S. Philip and James, and St. Peter ad Vincula. The Stephens bound themselves to repair everything and to reside continually in the

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<sup>1</sup> Two stoles, one towel.

house, and to find the steward of the monastery meat and drink and good beds stuffed with wool, with provender for horses two days in the year. Sealed by the Prior (Dnus Henry Broke) and Convent and the Stephens, 12th Aug., 25 H. VIII.

Walter Engford is called by a title which Canon Jackson thinks is "anniversarius," perhaps the same officer who at Glastonbury was called "Custos Anniversarii."

3rd Ed. VI. Tenants of this Manor do pay yerely xiid. for a custom called the Munckton Eve yearly at Michaelmas only.

I may add here that the fields in every instance retain the names above mentioned, and that individuals in the neighbourhood have at this time, 1865, the same names as those that then occupied the lands.

The Manorial rights of Bushton have long since been in abeyance, and no memory remains of the fact that it was a Manor.

#### CORTON [IN HILMARTON].

William of Worcester, in his journey from Salisbury, 30th August, 1468,<sup>1</sup> leaves Wilton and sleeps at Cheverell on Sunday. On Monday, 31st Aug., he rides through Devizes (De Vyes), Yatesbury, and at last the Manor of Crofton (Corton), formerly Catermains (Quartermayne's), in the parish of Hilmarton, where he did the business of Thomas Danvers, Esq. [William of Worcester was receiver to Sir John Fastolf, Lord of Castle Combe]. Corton, three miles from Hilmarton Church, immediately adjoins Bupton on the west.

It is interesting as having had a chapel at an early period, which is said to have been a chapel of ease to Clyffe, but not a trace of the site of it remains except the inequality of the ground. The Rectory of the Free Chapel of Corton was sold by the heiress of Russell, widow of Quartermayne, to Walter, Lord Hungerford, in 1434, by whom the proceeds were added to the Chantry of St. Mary's in Heytesbury (see Jackson's *Aubrey*). In 1438 Thomas Danvers held Corton, late Quartermayns. I have lately sought for the site of this Chapel. The tenant, Mr. Crook, points out a spot immediately over the hedge of the first (home) field westward from the Farm House as the situation of the former Chapel. There are no traces whatever of buildings, but they say stones are found there occasionally where no stones exist by nature.

The estate, which is the property of Magdalen College, Oxford, pays a modus of 1s. in lieu of tithe. Mr. John Large has (1866) the lease of it, and Mr. Henry Crook is the tenant. [His family formerly had the lease.] It is about 600 acres and runs along the boundary of Clyffe parish to Whyrr Farm in Winterbourne Bassett. The Pinnigers lived at Corton in the last century.

#### OADHILL OR WOODHILL PARK.

The Quintins held Oadhill under Bigod, Earl Marshall *temp.* Hen. III. It is a farm house of brick, and lies in the fields N.E. of Bupton, and is now

<sup>1</sup> Scrope's *History of Castle Combe*, p. 195.

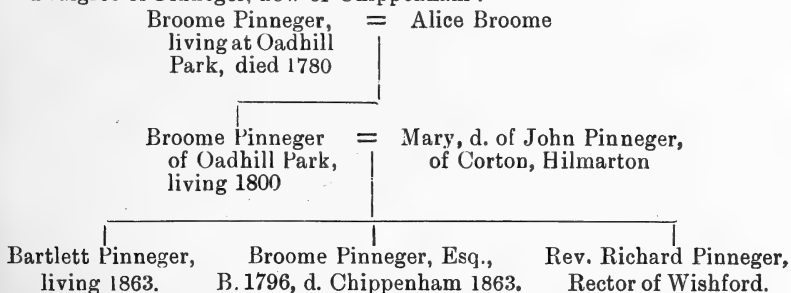


(1866) commonly called Woodhill Park, a corruption of Oadhill, the name which it bears in old deeds. There is no cottage belonging to the farm below the hill, but above the hill there is one in a farm yard called Nebo belonging to this estate. It is the property of the Broome family, Mr. Pritchard is the tenant.<sup>1</sup>

Richard Broome, Esq., of Grays Inn, London, bought Oadhill Park Farm in 1792, of the Rev. John Sheppard, who bought it of John Smith, Esq., of Lee, Kent, in the year 1720. Mr. Beak, now of Somerford Magna, was for many years (I believe 30) resident at Oadhill Park. It had no outlet by any hard road till 1862, when a stoned road was made up the hill in connection with the Marlborough road above Clyffe hill, and another way out, through the "Marshes" below, has been completed. Mr. Beak's daughter married Mr. William Abbot Large, the present (1866) owner of Cleveancy estate.

In the beginning of this (19th) century the Pinneger family occupied Oadhill; being connected with the Broomes. Of this family we find a John Pinneger residing on his own estate at Tockenham, *temp.* James I. The Pinnegers owned Cowage Farm (in Compton Bassett but enclosed in Hilmarton) which formerly belonged to the Goddards of Clyffe and Purton. The late Thomas Poynder, Esq. (of Hartham and Hilmarton), purchased it of the Pinneger family.

Pedigree of Pinneger, now of Chippenham :—



Jericho is a small farm above the hill between Bupton and Nonsuch. There is a cottage in the farm yard. Mr. Spackman, the owner of this and of some land at the bottom of Bushton, is of a family that have held it for a long time.

Stanmore Lane is a muddy way leading from the top of Clyffe Hill towards Devizes by the side of the wood of the same name. The road has now (1864) been for the first time partially stoned. The wood is a fox covert hunted by the Duke of Beaufort, lying beside the lane on the way to Yatesbury. It is not all in Clyffe parish. One half belongs (1864) to Lady Holland, a small portion to Mr. Broome, and the remainder to Sir Robert Buxton.

<sup>1</sup> The property is now owned by Mr. E. Pritchard who purchased it from the Broome family.—E. H. G.

Nonsuch is a corn farm above the hill between Jericho and Broad Town field, the property of H. N. Goddard, Esq., of Clyffe. It has two cottages beside the farm buildings. The inhabitants of these cottages, and those at Jericho<sup>1</sup> and Nebo, are the only parishioners of Clyffe Pypard above the hill.

Under the hill lies a house and garden the property of Mr. Thomas Hill, bacon factor. [This was converted into several tenements before 1864.]<sup>2</sup>

Nearer to Clyffe on the right as you ascend the hill are two cottages (1864).<sup>3</sup>

There are other detached buildings between Clyffe and Wootton Bassett as Littleworth, two cottages at a distance of two miles,<sup>4</sup> and Barnhill Farm which belongs to Mr. Grosvenor Drax, of Charborough, Dorset. Canon Jackson derives the name from Barnville, owners of lands in Clyffe, *temp.* Hen. III. Rosiers, three cottages, and Woodstreet, two farms and cottages, lie between Bushton and Thornhill on Mr. Goddard's estate.

All the western and middle part of Clyffe Pypard, beneath the hill, is pasture, and all above the hill and at Broad Town for some little distance below the hill is arable,<sup>5</sup> chiefly cultivated in beans, wheat, and oats; barley is the exception, the soil not being favourable for its growth and malting qualities. The soil on the chalk above the hill is very fertile, the produce is often 28 bushels per acre of wheat, and rather more perhaps below the hill. Dry seasons suit it best. The motto of the old "Uphill" farmer was "Dry weather and plenty to drink." But wet seasons are the more healthy for the population.

There is no stone in the parish except the chalk, which when used for building will only endure on the north side of walls.

Census of Clyffe Pypard, 1861. Enumerators, Thos. Gale, master of the Free School, Thornhill, and Parish Clerk, and Henry Draper, Mason.

	Houses.	Void.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tithing of Clyffe Pypard ...	28	—	44	61	105
St. Peter's District					
Tithing of Thornhill ...	13	2	31	27	58
In St. Peter's District					
Tithing of Bushton ...	85	2	191	187	378
In St. Peter's District					
	<u>126</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>541</u>

<sup>1</sup> The cottage at Jericho was pulled down many years ago.—E. H. G.

<sup>2</sup> It is now again (1928) reconverted into a single residence, which belongs to the County Council and is rented by Mr. A. Gleed, smallholder.—E. H. G.

<sup>3</sup> They have been for half a century (1928) a blacksmith's house and forge.—E. H. G.

<sup>4</sup> The cottages at Littleworth have been pulled down and only the small enclosed garden now marks the spot (1928).—E. H. G.

<sup>5</sup> A great deal of land above the hill, and nearly the whole of it below the hill, is now (1928) under grass.—E. H. G.

	Houses.	Void.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tithing of Thornhill ...	29	3	52	65	117
In Christ Church District					
Tithing of Broad Town ...	53	1	124	128	252
In Christ Church District	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	82	4	176	193	369
Total ...	206	8	442	468	910

The total population in 1851 was 890.

The five tithings of the parish each maintained their own roads till Lady Day, 1864, when the new Highway Act came into operation.

The last waywardens of the tythings were in 1863:—Mr. Charles Bevan, for Clyffe; Mr. Thomas Tuck, for Thornhill; Mr. John Smart, for Bush-ton; Mr. Thomas Pritchard, for Woodhill; Mr. Will Stratton, for Bupton.

Goldborough 100 acres is a tithing of itself below Broad Town.

The village of Clyffe, situated beneath the hill, consists of the Church, Manor House on the N. side of the Church close adjoining, and Vicarage on the S.; a farm house called "Hunters," an inn ("The Goddard Arms"), and about seven or eight cottages near together, with one called "Drapers," in a field called "Runmead." At about 70 yards distance the school house and school room built in the year 1854, three cottages near the school, and one larger brick house belonging to the Lewis family with a smithy attached. The school was erected at a cost of about £500.

The Manor House, the residence of Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq., stands on a lawn, formerly the old Bowling Green on the N. side of the Church, a yew hedge dividing the lawn from the churchyard. Until my father's, the Rev. Edward Goddard's, death the house had its chief face only to the east, and before my grandfather's time I have heard that there was a long dining hall on that face in which all the family and dependants dined together, the former on a raised dais at one end. My father (Edward Goddard) altered the arrangement of the house when he married in 1801, and under his son, Horatio Nelson Goddard, the whole has been renovated. The walls were removed with a view to rebuilding it, but it was found that the roof was supported by oak timbers concealed in the walls and these with the old roof were suffered to remain. The timbers were a portion of the original wooden building, and one of them can still be seen extending from the cellar to the roof.

The present Vicarage was built about the year 1839—40 by the Rev Geo. Ashe Goddard, then Vicar, without the aid of Queen Anne's Bounty or other public funds, at a cost of nearly £5,000. At its building a carpenter's shop and cottage, and the blacksmith's shop and house were taken down in order to form the western portion of the Vicarage garden and stable yard. The Vicarage stands on the only glebe land there is, but not on the site of the old Vicarage which I remember standing where the entrance gate now is. This old Vicarage, was built by the Rev. Edward Goddard but was never inhabited, and was taken down at his death when the existing Vicarage was built.

There are a great many family deeds extant relating to the advowson of the Vicarage. At the dissolution of the monasteries it was alienated from Lacock Abbey and granted to John Goddard, ancestor of the present family, and from that time to the last presentation has remained in the same line, but subject to continual interchange among members of the family. Thus having bought the Rectory (great tithes) and Vicarage advowson in 1542 John Goddard conveys it to Thomas Goddard, his second son, who in turn conveys it to Anthony Goddard, second son of his elder brother John, in 1586.

The following are amongst the deeds preserved at the Manor House :—

1542. Feb. 14th. The feofment of the farm and parsonage of Clyffe Pypard to Thomas Goddard, sen., my son, from John Goddard, of Upham (in Aldbourne).

1542. Licence of Alienation from John Goddard, of Aldbourne, to Thomas Goddard (Godard) of the Rectory of Clyffe Pypard.

1567. Ap. 28th. Feofment of Rectory and Parsonage of Cliffe Pypard to John Godard, of Standen Hussey, from John Godard, of Upham,

1586. Thomas Goddard, Esq., of Standen, conveys the Parsonage of Cliffe Pypard to Anthony, second son of John Godard, late of Standen, Esq., father of the said Thomas and Anthony, reference being made to the will of this John bearing date July 1565.

1647. By deed bearing date 6th December, 1647, there is a repurchase of the Parsonage of Clyffe by Francis Goddard, Esq., of Lancelot Humber, son of Lancelot Humber, who was second husband of Mary Goddard, widow of the above Anthony Goddard. Thus it returned to the senior branch of the family after a long lease had attached it to the junior branch (Anthony Goddard's). It is probably because there was a sub-leasing to other persons that the Goddards did not present to the Vicarage till 1660, and that Richard Hunton, Esq., of Bushton, obtained the presentation by being the lessee of the Rectorial tithes (called the Parsonage) as he presented Henry Burford to the Vicarage in 1614. The last presentation by Lacock Abbey mentioned in Phillipp's *Wiltshire Institutions*, was in 1544. Between that date and 1660 when Edward Goddard presented, there are five institutions mentioned, but in fact there was a sixth Vicar not mentioned, Richard Hopkins, who held the living from 1648 to his death in 1656. It is not improbable that in those troubled times he was never instituted. I hope he was not an "intrusionist," for he was a careful man, keeping his registers beautifully.

I do not remember seeing the name of Stephen Jay in the registers. He seems to have been instituted in 1645. Perhaps Hopkins supplanted him, but there is no record of this. The Crown presented in 1582, 1620, and 1645. After that there appears no presentation other than by a Goddard, with one exception, that of Richard Gale, of Everleigh, "pro hac vice" 1718.

The person presented by Edward Goddard, the proprietor in 1660, was Henry Blake, a name which suggests a family connection, as the Blakes,

of Pinhills (now included in the Bowood estate), intermarried with the Goddards.<sup>1</sup> Blake was dispossessed two years later, in 1662, probably for nonconformity, when so many who had been intruded into benefices were compelled to leave the Church. Blake never performed any baptisms. Was he an Anabaptist? He signs the other registers till his "deprivation." He appears to have officiated in 1659 (before he was presented to the living). He was succeeded by William Stampe in 1663, who remained Vicar for 21 years, and was the donor (1683) of the large plate-shaped Paten still in use.

The office of registrar under the Commonwealth was not necessarily attached to that of Vicar. William Newman was appointed registrar by Justices Bruges and Blewett, 1656. It survived the Restoration, for Ambrose Spackman was registrar from 1660 to 1683.

Thomas Taylor, Vicar from 1730 to 1745, was a college friend of my grandfather's, who presented him and lived to repent it. His carelessness appears in the registers of his period, which are sadly confused and negligently kept. From about 1754 his name ceases in the registers, and it is probable that he was absent, when there was a continual feud between him and the squire, who upon Taylor's death in 1769 is said to have declared that he "would have no more Vicars at Clyffe," and so presented himself, not being till then in holy orders. Having served the office of Sheriff in 1767 he was ordained deacon in 1769 and priest in 1770, being 47 years of age. He was instituted in 1770 and died 1791. He married Johanna Reed, of Crowood, Wilts, and left his estates to his eldest son, Edward Goddard, of Clyffe. In 1865 there was living at Clyffe Ann Bedford who had been a servant in his household. She told me that "The Old Justice," as he was always called, and Mrs. Goddard always fasted on Fridays and often did so on Wednesdays. His eldest son, Edward Goddard, succeeded him in the Vicarage as well as in the estate and held them for 47 years, dying on Jan. 23rd, 1839, in his 78th year. His widow, Annica Susan Bayntun, survived him till 1855. They lie together in the vault under the chancel. This was the last interment in Clyffe Church and I believe the 43rd of the Goddard family buried there, as the registers testify. He was always known as "the old Squire," and was all his life an active magistrate and much engaged in county business. In his days the business now done at Petty Sessions, and many cases that go to Quarter Sessions were settled by his dictum in his little study.

LIST OF VICARS OF CLYFFE PYPARD FROM 1304 TO 1928.

[From Phillipps' *Institutiones Wiltoniæ*]

Date	Vicar (V) Rector (E)	Patrons.	[Vicars or Rectors].
1304	V Alexander	. . . Rector	Robert of Eton of the parish

<sup>1</sup>Anthony Goddard, of Hartham, 4th son of Thomas Goddard, of Ogbourne, married Jane, d. of Roger Blake, of Pinhills; they had two children Edward and Jane (*Wilts Visitation*, 1563).

<i>Date</i>	<i>Vicar (V) Rector (E)</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>[Vicars or Rectors].</i>
1327	E	Henry de Cobeham, Kt.	John Jokyn
1328	V	John Jokyn, Rector	John de Henton
1332	V	Thomas de Cobeham, Kt.	John de Hoby
1342	E	John de Hoby	John de Whetewang [exchanged with Will. of Blebury]
1343	E	Thomas de Cobham, Kt.	Henry Wyldegos
1381	E	William Worston	Thomas Worston, by exchange with John de Campeden
1381	E	William Worston	John Walcote
1400	V	John de Maydenhith, Dean of Cirencester	Roger Atteburne
1421	V	Abbess of Lacok	Nicholas Frankelyn, by resigna- tion of John Smyth
1421	V	Abbess of Lacok	John King, by resignation of Nicholas Frankelyn
1422	V	Abbess of Lacoche	Thos. Cook
1434	V	Abbess of Lacoche	Will. Towe, by resignation of John Durneford
1435	V	John Heryng, armiger	John Derneford
1439	V	Abbess of Lacok	Nicholas Kempston, by resigna- tion of John Derneford
1441	V	Abbess of Lacock	John Cleydon, by resignation of Nicholas Kemston
1468	V	Abbess of Lacock	Will. Heggess, by death of John Cleydon
1489	V	Abbess of Lacock	Richard Foster, by exchange with Will Higges
1513	V	Abbess of Lacock	John Gerrard, by death of Richard Foster
1544	V	Thos. Tymes, by con- cession of Joanna Temyse, late Abbess of Lacock	William Hodgekinson, by death of Johanna Garard
1562	V	Thom. Halknight, notary public by concession of . . .	Ralph Wyks
1582	V	Richard Hunton, of Bushton, armiger	Henry Burford, by death of Francis Burford
1620	V	The King (for this turn)	Henry Burford
1645	V	(none given)	Stephen Jay
1660	V	Edward Goddard, of Standen, armiger	Henry Blake, by death of U. V. (i. e., ultimi vicarii)
1662	V	Edward Goddard, armi- ger	William Stamp, by the depriva- tion of Henry Blake

<i>Date</i>	<i>Vicar (V) Rector (E)</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>[Vicars or Rectors]</i>
1683	V	Edward Goddard, armiger	Bernard Hore, by death of Will. Stamp
1685	V	Francis Goddard, armiger	Thomas Foster, by resignation of Bernard Hore
1718	V	Richard Gale, of Everleigh (for this turn)	William Gale, by death of Thomas Foster
1745	V	Edward Goddard, of Cliffe Pypard, Esq.	Thomas Taylor, by death of Will. Gale
1770	V	Edward Goddard, clerk	Edward Goddard, by death of Thomas Taylor
1780	V	Edward Goddard, clerk	The said Edward Goddard, by gift of himself
1791	V	Rev. Edward Goddard	Edward Goddard, by death of Edward Goddard
1839	V	Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq.	George Ashe Goddard, by death of Edward Goddard
1863	V	Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq.	Charles William Bradford, by resignation of George Ashe Goddard
1883	V	Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq.	Edward Hungerford Goddard, by death of Charles Will. Bradford [present Vicar 1928.]

## DEEDS PRESERVED AT CLYFFE PYPARD MANOR HOUSE.

[A list made by Edward Goddard, 1763.]

1. Edw. I. 1304. Charter granting the Free Warren of Pipard's Cliffe to Roger de Cobham.
2. Hen. VIII. 1510. Robert Duckett's Release to John Brook of all his rights in lands in Cliffe Pypard, late William Cobham's.
3. Hen. VIII. 1518. Release to John Broke of all his interest in the Manor of Cliffe Pypard to Edward Cobham.
4. Hen. VIII. 1518. Lease from Edward Cobham to William Horne of the Manor of Cliffe Pypard.
5. Hen. VIII. 1521. Edward Cobham's grant of the Manor of Cliffe Pypard to John Roper, Simon Webb, Richard Patten, and others, upon his son's marriage.
6. Hen. VIII. 1522. Release from John Roper and others to Simon and Richard Patten of their interest in the Manor of Cliffe Pypard.
7. Hen. VIII. 1522. Exemplification. Cliffe Pypard. Simon Webb and Richard Patten against Edward Cobham.
8. Hen. VIII. 1525. Edward Cobham's grant to William Dantsye, of London, alderman, of the Manor of Cliffe Pypard.
9. Hen. VIII. 1526. Simon Webb's release to Edward Cobham of the covenants of indentures between them concerning Cliffe Pypard.

**10.** Hen. VIII. 1526. Release of Simon Webb and Richard Patten of their rights in Cliffe Pypard to William Dantsye and others.

**11.** Hen. VIII. 1530. William Dantsye, of London, Alderman, his conveyance of the Manor of Cliffe Pypard to John Goddard, of Aldborne, woolman. Purchase £400.

**12.** Hen. VIII. 1530. William Dantsye's feofment to certain persons to the use of John Goddard of Upham, Cliffe Pypard.

**13.** Hen. VIII. 1531. Grant to John Goddard, sundry persons of Clyffe Pypard to the use of John Goddard, of Upham.

**14.** Hen. VIII. 1541. Tenements and lands in Wanburghe and Upham. Tenements and lands in Weglestok in the parish of Wroughton. The Rectory of the Church of Clyffe Pypard and the gift of the Vicarage belonging to the Monastery of Laycock, paying thereof yearly to the King at Michaelmas £1 16s. Tenements and lands in North Tidworth belonging to the Monastery of Broadstock, paying yearly at Michaelmas to the King's Majesty 6d. [This is the original grant of K. Henry VIII. to John Goddard, of Aldbourne, gentleman, of the Rectory of the Church of Cliffe Pypard with the Parsonage and gift of the Vicarage and tithes.

**15.** Hen. VIII. 1542. Licence of Alienation to John Goddard of Alborne of the Rectory of Cliffe Pypard with the appurtenances to Thomas Goddard the elder.

**16.** Hen. VIII. 1542. John Goddard's feofment to his son, Thomas Goddard, senr.,<sup>1</sup> of the farm and Parsonage of Cliffe, &c., with an entayle thereof.

**17.** Elizabeth. 1560. Edward Fawley's feofment of a tenement and lands in Hungerford to John Goddard, of Standen.

**18.** Elizabeth. 1567. Thomas Goddard, of Upham, his conveyance to John Goddard, of Standen Hussey, of the Rectory and Parsonage of Cliffe Pypard.

**19.** Elizabeth. 1567. Thomas Goddard, of Upham, his feofment to John Goddard, of Standen Hussey, of the Rectory and Parsonage of Cliffe Pypard.

**20.** Elizabeth. 1586. Thomas Goddard's conveyance for 99 years to his brother Anthony Goddard, of the Parsonage of Cliffe, recites a will of John Goddard, Esq., of Standen Hussey, dated July, 1567.

**21.** Elizabeth. 1586. Copy of lease for 99 years from Thomas Goddard, Esqre., to his brother Anthony Goddard, of the Rectory of Cliffe Pypard. Rent £10 per ann. It is noted that these are the sons of John Goddard, Esqre., of Standen, 1567.

**22.** Elizabeth. 1602. Gabrill Pile's conveyance of certain lands in Cliffe Pypard called Rosyers to Thomas Goddard, of Standen Hussey.

**23.** Elizabeth. 1602. The counterpart of Thomas Goddard's feofment of his part of Bupton to Gabrill, except Rectory and all tithes whatsoever to Mr. Goddard.

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<sup>1</sup> This Thomas was the elder of the two sons named Thomas, but John was the eldest son and heir.



- 24.** James I. 1609. Will of Thomas Goddard. His two sons by a second marriage were Alexander and Edward.
- 25.** James I. 1617. Indenture of Francis Goddard to Sir Anthony Hungerford and Mr. Edmund Hungerford, diverting the use of the fine levied by the said Francis to the said Sir Anthony Hungerford and Mr. Ed. Hungerford, to the use of Francis Goddard, Esqre., in fee, all that belonged to Francis Goddard, Esqre. [except Standen Hussey. The fine is enclosed in this deed which includes the Rectory with the advowson of the Vicarage].
- 26.** James I. 1623. Feofment of a messuage, garden, 1 acre meadow, and 2 acres pasture. Harolds to Francis Goddard, Esqr. [called Copped Hall].
- 27.** Ch. I. 1643. Decree touching Rectory of Cliffe Pypard, between Bartlett and Humber. [Concerning the remainder of lease from Thos. Goddard to his brother Anthony Goddard, who is said there to have died about 1605].
- 28.** Ch. I. 1647. Sir John Ernley's surrender of the Parsonage of Cliffe.
- 29.** Ch. I. 1647. Deed of the uses for the Parsonage of Cliffe purchased by Francis Goddard, Esqre. [Francis was great grandfather of Edward, owner in 1754].
- 30.** 1652. Cowich Farm now bought by Mr. Northy. [It is recited in this deed that Francis Goddard, of Standen Hussey, by indenture 4 Sept., 1650, left to his brother of Black Bourton, Oxon., Esqre., in trust, Cowich Farm to his youngest son Francis, younger brother to Edward, grandfather to Edward, owner in 1763. This Francis was ancestor of Dr. Richard Goddard, of Purton (1763). £10 out of Cowich Farm is left to the right heirs of Francis Goddard for ever].
- 31.** 1652. Probate of will of Francis Goddard.
- 32.** 1652. Probate of will of Francis Goddard, of Standen Hussey.
- 33.** 1655. Counterpart lease, Sarah, widow of Francis Goddard, and Edward, their son, to Daniel Gale.
- 34.** 1656. Uses of deed of settlement of Major Goddard's father, Edward Goddard. [Major G. was Francis].
- 35.** 1617. Surrender of Copse called "Chesterman's Copse," by Thomas Chesterman to F. Goddard, of Standen Hussey.
- 36.** 1721. Assignment of lease, Robert Gale to John Baker in trust for Francis Goddard, Esqre. [Father of Edward G., 1763].
- 37.** 1724. Copy of will of Francis Goddard, Esqre.
- 38.** 1742. Will of George William Goddard, Esqre., of Cliffe Pypard. [An illegitimate son of Francis Goddard].
- 39.** 1721? Marriage settlement of Major Francis Goddard, of Standen Hussey. [Married at Grays Inn Chapel, London, 1721].

## REGISTERS OF CLYFFE PYPARD.

\* *Extracts from Baptisms.* The first leaves of the Baptisms seem to be lost. They do not begin till 1600, but in the margin of the first existing page are some entries from another book.

1597. Ann Hunton, bap. Oct. 5, 1597.
1598. Giles, son of Anthony and Mary Goddard, Aug. 19, 1598.
1612. Francis Goddard, son of Francis and Ann, 25 Oct.
1618. Richard Goddard, son of R<sup>d</sup>. and Eliz<sup>th</sup>, Aug. 9th.
1620. Ann, d. of Richard (of Upham) and Elizabeth Goddard May.  
Mr. Richard Hopkins was buried 21 April, 1656.  
Francis Burford, Vicar, died Ap. 4, 1614.
1576. Constance, d. of Bernard Hore, Vic. of Cleeve, and Elizabeth his wife, bap. 3rd Jan., 1576.
1688. Jan. 3, John, son of John and Margery Goddard, bap.
1701. Dec. 10, bap. Meliora d. of Richard Baskerville, gent., and Jane his wife. [Of Ricardston, Winterbourne Bassett].
1704. Jan. 1, Jenevora, d. of George and Elizabeth Baskerville.
1730. Thomas, s. of Francis and Jane Baskerville.
1745. Thomas Taylor, Clerk, M.A., inducted by me John Bromich.
1755. Joanna, d. of Edward Goddard, Esqr., and Joanna his wife, born June 7, and bap.
1756. Ann, d. of the above. Bap. June 10.
1757. Sarah, d. of the above. Born April 12. Bap. May.
1758. Elizabeth, d. of the above. Born and bap. May 1 (?).
1758. Bridget, d. of the above. Sept. 16.
1759. "Through neglect many entries omitted" till 1763.
1759. Edward, son of Edward Goddard, Esqre., and Joanna his wife, was born Whitsunday and baptized May 10.
1763. Francis, son of the above. Born Feb. 15. Bap. June 3. [Died 1841].
1767. Priscilla, d. of the above. Born March 31. Bap. June 20. [Died 1850].
1766. Richard, son of the above. Born Nov. 28, 1766. Bap. Feb. 25, 1767. [Some mistake here]. Entry in Register, "Many Baptisms 1767 omitted."
1776. New Register Book. On the first leaf is an entry from Draycott ffoliat parish, signed E. Goddard, who was Rector of that parish as well as Vicar of Clyffe.
1783. Oct. 28 seems the last entry in the Vicar's hand, which commences again 1785, after which it ceases altogether. I believe he had a paralytic seizure.
1785. Rev. E. Goddard, junr., signs as "Minister."
1794. He signs as "Vicar" for the first time.
1796. Broome Pinniger, son of Broome and Mary.
1803. Annica Werden, d. Rev. Edward and Annica Susan Goddard. [Married James Bradford, Esq., of Swindon, who died 1861.]
1804. Edward John Ambrose, s. Edward and Annica Susan Goddard. Aug. 19th.
1806. Sept. 10th. Henry (William) son of Edward and Annica Susan Goddard. B. 18th April, 1805.
1806. Dec. 8th. Horatio Nelson, s. of Edward and Annica Susan Goddard. B. Dec. 8th, 1806.

1808. Nov. 7th. Lucy Charlotte, d. of Edward and Annica Susan Goddard. B. June 3rd.
1810. George Ashe Goddard, s. Edward and Annica Susan Goddard. B. Aug. 15th, 1809.
1812. Sept. 15th. Thomas, son of Edward and Annica Susan Goddard. B. Aug. 4th, 1811.
1814. Fanny, d. of Edward and Annica Susan Goddard. B. Nov. 23rd, 1812.
1815. April 14th. Francis, s. Edward and Annica Susan Goddard. B. 22nd Jan., 1814.
1816. April 29th. Septimus, s. of Edward and Annica Susan Goddard. B. same day.
1819. October 7th. Arabella Thring, d. Edw. and Annica Susan Goddard. B. June 7th. [Married April, 1851, Rev. Richard Dartnell, then Vicar of Rodbourne Cheney.]

EXTRACTS FROM MARRIAGE REGISTERS.

1601. John Kingston and Frances Goddard, Jan. 11th.
1602. Christopher Clyffer and Cathern Goddard, Jan. 3rd.
1605. Robert Paulet (?) and Elizabeth Goddard, April 22nd. [These were? the daughters of Anthony Goddard.]
1620. Under this date it is said "For those that are married till 1632 look to the other book," now lost.
1649. John Jacob and Martha Calley. [The Jacob family were of Tockenham, represented (1863) by Sir Robert Buxton. They had property in Hilmarton. The Calleys were of Highway and Hilmarton. There is a place called "Calleys" in the old Hilmarton register, but not known now. Hilmarton monuments are in Hilmarton Church, and the name is frequent in Hilmarton registers. The family is represented (1863) by Major Henry Calley, of Burderop Park. Miss Ann Jacob, third daughter of John and Martha above mentioned, left £100 for the education of poor children in Hilmarton. Will proved May 6th, 1810.]
1714. "Married Mr. Thomas Young, of Malmsbury, and Madam Bridget Keeling, of Cleve Pipper." She was a daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart., and widow (1) of Edward Goddard, Esq., Cliffe, and (2) of Kasper Keeling, Esq., and mother of Francis Goddard, Esq., of Standen and Clyffe. John Kasper Keeling by deed 28th March, 1711, conveys lands at Tytherton Lucas and Langley Burrell to Francis Goddard, Esq. By his marriage with his wife Bridget he obtained a life interest in lands at Bupton, Oadhil, and Lower Bupton.
1744. James Keeling and Elizabeth Looker, July 8th.
1749. Neville Maskelyne, of Broad Hinton, and Eliz. Self, of Marlborough, were married by licence Feb. 11th. [The family now represented (1863) by Mr. Story Maskelyne, of Bassett Down, who married Miss Maskelyne, the heiress of the property, and took the name in addition to his own name Story.]
1754. Edward Goddard, Esq., impropriate Rector of this parish, and Lord of this Manor, was married at Ramsbury to Miss Joanna Read, of

Crowood, August 28th. [This is the first entry "under the new act by publication of Banns," and is so noted.]

1824. Sept. 16th. James Bradford, jun., of Swindon, and Annica Werdén Goddard.

#### BURIALS.

1581. Thomas Goddard was buried 1st February, 1581. [Third son of John Goddard, Esq., of Upham and Clyffe, and founder of the Goddards of Berwick Bassett.]

1584. John Goddard was buried upon the 4th (?) October. [Fourth son of John Goddard, of Upham.]

1584. Elizabeth Goddard was buried 23rd October. [Elizabeth, d. of Sir Robert Phetyplace, wife of John Goddard, to whose memory the old wooden monument was erected.]

1603. Richard Goddard, buried March.

1606. Anthony Goddard was buried June. [Lived at Clyffe, but was not Lord of the Manor. The "Parsonage" (Rectorial Tithe) was conveyed to him by Thomas Goddard, July 20th, 1586, but he seems to have had a prior interest in it under his father (John Goddard's) will dated 5th July, 1567. The lease passed from him to his wife's son Lancelott Humber, and was re-purchased by Francis Goddard 1647. This Anthony had a son John baptized at Calne October, 1570, by Bp. Jewell. [Calne Register.]

1614. Thomas Burford, died 4th April, buried 6th, Vicar.

1616. Francis Goddard, son of Francis, buried 6th August.

1617. Richard Goddard. Buried 20th January.

1623. William Phillipps buried. [Ancestor of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill. The Phillipps' family was of Wanborough.]

1633. The name of Henry Burford ceases as Vicar.

1638. John Kingston was buried 3rd (?) June. [He married Jan. 11th, 1601, Frances Goddard, and was the donor of the existing fine Jacobean pulpit.]

1645. Edmund Goddard. Buried Dec. 24th.

1656. Richard Hopkins. Buried 21st April. [Vicar since 1648.]

1658. Elizabeth Goddard. Buried 16th May.

1682. Elizabeth Goddard, of London, was buried 6th Dec.

1718. June 7th. Mr. Thomas Foster, Vicar.

1724. Jan. 20th. Francis Goddard, Esq. [Major of the Berks Militia. Died at Hungerford. Married in Grays Inn Chapel, 23rd May, 1721. Owner of Clyffe and Standen Hussey. He lived chiefly in London, and is said to have invested largely in the South Sea Bubble and to make good his losses sold Standen Hussey, 1719, to his kinsman, Stonehouse Eyre.]

1730. Sept. 26th. Sarah, widow of Thomas Forster.

1745. Dec. 3rd. Rev. Mr. Gale, Vicar. [He is the first of the Vicars registered as "The Rev." I do not think he resided at Clyffe but occasionally he appears in the register.]

1756. Joanna Goddard, infant. June 17th.

1758. Elizabeth Goddard, infant. Aug. 31st. [Children of Edw. and Joanna Goddard.]

1769. The Rev. Thomas Tayler, M.A., died July 7th, buried July 11th, æt. 50, Vicar.
1772. Ann Goddard, daughter of Edw. and Joanna. Died May 12th, buried 16th May, æt. 16 years.
1785. "Mr. Thomas Spackman, of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, who endowed the Charity School, aged 76." Oct. 29th.
1791. Edward Goddard, Vicar, died Jan. 6th, aged 69 years. [Son of Francis and father of Edward.]
1792. Edward Goddard, the new Vicar and Lord of the Manor, first signs as Vicar July 3rd. [He presented himself 1791.]
1802. Joanna Goddard, widow of the late Edw. Goddard, died Feb. 22nd, aged 77. [Daughter of Henry Reed, Esq., of Crowood, Ramsbury.]
1818. Aug. 9th. Hen. William, second son of Edw. and Annica Susan Goddard, died August 3rd, aged 13.
1827. [In margin.] Mrs. Wadley died at Marden. [Bridget, sister of Rev. Edw. Goddard, married Thos. Weston Wadley, of Stow in the Wold, 1803.]
1828. Edward John Ambrose Goddard, died 11th Nov., aged 24. [Eldest son of Edward and Annica Susan.]
1832. [In margin.] Mrs. Hallilay died at Wedhampton (Urchfont) Nov. 2nd, 1832, aged 76 years. [Sarah, sister of Rev. Edw. Goddard, married Richard Hallilay, Jan. 1st, 1784.]
1833. July 3rd. Richard Goddard, Esq., Post Captain, R.N., died June 28th, aged 66. [Brother of Rev. Edw. Goddard.]
1833. Lucy Charlotte Goddard, aged 25, died Nov. 6th. [D. of Rev. Edw. and Annica Susan Goddard.]
1834. July 22nd. Fanny Goddard, died July 17th, aged 22 years. [D. of Rev. Edw. and Annica Susan Goddard.]
1839. Jan. 28th. Rev. Edward Goddard, Vicar, died Jan. 22nd, aged 78.
1841. Francis Goddard, of Wootton Bassett, aged 78. [Brother of Rev. Edw. Goddard, unmarried.]
1841. Oct. 3rd. Susan Werden Goddard, died September 29th, at Purton, aged 7 months. [D. of Horatio Nelson Goddard.]
1845. Feb. 1st. Edward Werden Goddard, aged 4 months, died Jan. 26th, at Clifton. [S. of H. N. Goddard.]
1849. [In margin.] Died at Torquay, Feb. 21st, Anne Elizabeth, (1st) wife of Horatio Nelson Goddard. Buried at Tor (Devon).
1850. July 23rd. Priscilla Goddard, died at Morden, Rodbourne Cheney, aged 86. [Sister of Rev. Edw. Goddard.]
1851. Nov. 24th. Katherine Ann Goddard, died at Brighton Nov. 19th, 1851, aged 9 years, last surviving child of Horatio Nelson Goddard by his first marriage.
1855. April 12th. Annica Susan Goddard, of Morden House, Rodbourne Cheney, in her 83d year.

I think one may gather from the registers that the families of clergymen in the last two centuries were contented to marry into lower grades of life than that in which they were born. Many instances occur in the Clyffe registers of the remains of old Vicars' families in the parish, I presume in

the grade of yeomen. This is not surprising when one reflects that the position of the younger sons of country gentlemen of that period living on some small "portion" of the family property must have been little above the condition of the farmers. Indeed the modern farmer is a prince to what they must have been as regards the comforts and conveniences of life.

I have copied in the preceding pages all the entries in the registers that had a name that would attract attention, and it will be perceived that with the exception of Goddard, no such name occurs frequently from the first date of entry 1576. The Quentins had been at Bupton, but Aubrey says, that in his time they were so completely extinct that only one poor boy remained of the name. The Huntons had been at Bushton in Aubrey's time, but their monument erected in 1604 had then been removed, and we see the name no more in the register after that of Elizabeth, wife of Richard Hunton, to whom the monument was placed in the chancel. It does not appear that any family of note as a rule were baptised or married or buried at Clyffe from the period of the Reformation, or soon after, except the Goddards, and the Goddards themselves did not always reside there. The head of the family indeed did not reside at Clyffe until a much later period. Some younger members of the family, who either had a lease or some existing interest in the estate, usually inhabited the Manor House.

The family residences were at Upham, in Aldbourne, and at Standen Hussey, near Hungerford. But the estate never failed to pass from father to son, and there is perhaps no other instance in the county of Wilts of a property having descended in an unbroken line from father to eldest son through so many generations. The late Horatio Nelson Goddard (the last of the name to hold the estate) was the ninth eldest son to succeed his father in the estate. It is a family of no great importance in the county, nor has it ever seen its members persons of eminence in the state, but it has held for many centuries nearly the same position and has always had men to fill those offices usually occupied by country gentlemen and regarded as posts of honour. The name Godard occurs in the Winton Domesday, 1107—1128, but does not occur in the Great Domesday under Wiltshire.

[A silver penny of Hen. II. was struck by "Godard on Lund" (in London)].

Soon after the date of the Oxon Domesday Godards were to be found in almost every county, especially in Norfolk and Leicestershire, where they became important families. The earliest direct ancestor of the Clyffe family mentioned in Wiltshire was John Godard, of Poulton, buried at Mildenhall in 1386, who left lands in Marlborough to his son John Goddard, the grandfather of John Goddard, the first owner of Clyffe.<sup>1</sup>

From this time a large branch settled in Wilts, and their properties were to be found over the greater part of North Wilts in the 16th and 17th centuries. In a deed dated 1405, John Goddard, of "Hye Swindon," and Thomas Poulton (died 1415, his brass is in Wanborough Church) made over lands, &c., to John Palmer, of Hye Swindon, the witnesses being John Everard

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<sup>1</sup> *Testamenta Vetusta*. Sir Harris Nicholas.

(Vicar of Wanborough when the Church tower was built in 1435. The Everards held Wiglestone, or Westlecott, *temp.* Ed. III.), Thomas Brome, and others.

The Swindon estate was purchased by Thomas Goddard, Esq., of Upham or Ogbourne, second son of the John Goddard who bought the Clyffe estate. He married Ann, daughter of Sir W. Gifford, and was the ancestor of the existing Swindon branch of the family.<sup>1</sup>

In the Oxon Domesday the Hundred of Chinbrige or Chingbrigge (now Kingsbridge) is said to contain 110½ hides of which Gislebert de Clive held four hides and one virgate. In the Great Domesday he is called Gislebert (Gilbert) de Bretenille or Bretville. This Clive is identified as Clyffe Pypard by the mention of "Tornelle" (Thornhill) in it. The successive owners after him were Bigod, Earl Marshall; under him, the Columbar family; under them, the Pypards (not actually owners) who gave the existing name to the place.

The date at which the property passed from the Columbars to the Cobhams is not quite certain. *Collectanea Topographica, &c.*, states that Michael Columbar conveyed Pypards Clive to John Cobham in 1284 and that Henry, second son of John Cobham, conveyed the estate to his son Thomas Cobham, on the authority of a Patent of Ed. I., 1284. This would make John, the father of Henry, the first Cobham owner in 1284. But the original deed of the grant of Free Warren at Clyffe Pypard by Ed. I. to Roger (not Reginald as Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, p. 130, says) de Cobham in 1305 is still preserved at Clyffe, having come down with the title deeds of the property. This Roger de Cobham is mentioned in an inquisition p. m. of 25 Ed. I. (1297) as the Chief Lord of Clyve Pypard.

In 1362 Henry de Cobham, son and heir of Thomas de Cobham, dates "apud Clyve Pipard." He was obviously therefore living there.

In 1397 John Cobham, eldest son of Henry Cobham (died 1339), forfeited his estates, amongst them being Chisbury, Bincknoll, and Clyffe Pypard Manor and Advowson.

In 1457 there is a feofment by John Latton of premises at Cliff Pypard to Sir Edmund Hungerford, Kt., Henry Longe, and others, and in 1476 a "Quitclaim of premises at Cleve Pypard to Isabella Latten, widow (probably widow of John Latton), and John Horne, by Sir Edmund Hungerford, Kt., Henry Longe, and others."<sup>2</sup>

The Cobhams, however, seem to have still retained some rights in the property. The heirs of Agnes de Cobham are entered in the Castle Combe Court Rolls for 1454 as "holding a Knight's fee in Pypardes Clyve of the Lordship of Combe," and in 1523—47.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Pedigree of Goddard of Swindon, in British Museum. MS. Roll 23, 237. The Goddards of Brooklyn, and Boston, U.S.A., are descended from the same Thomas.

<sup>2</sup> Deeds in Library of Wilts Arch. Soc. at Devizes given by Richard Mullings.

<sup>3</sup> *History of Castle Combe and Wilts Arch. Mag.*, II., 280.

In 1518 William Herring has possession of the estate by Indenture dated Nov. 16th.

In 1527 there is a release from Simon Webbe<sup>1</sup> and Richard Patton of "Free Rights" in Clyffe Pypard to William Dauntsey, Alderman of London. William Dauntsey held the Manor for only three-and-a-half years and then transferred it to John Godard, of Upham, son of Walter Goddard, for £400 by a conveyance dated 26th April, 1530. This John Godard, the founder of the Clyffe Pypard family, and also those of Godard of Swindon, Hartham, and Berwick Bassett, purchased in 1541 the Rectorial Tithes and advowson of the Vicarage lately alienated from the monastery of Lacock. I think it probable that what is called the "Parsonage Farm," at Thornhill, now held by the possessor of Clyffe, is a portion of this purchase of "The Rectory." The deed preserved at Clyffe is endorsed "To John Goddard. Grant of the Rectory of C. P. with the Parsonage and the gift of the Vicarage and tythes." The grant is made to "John Godard de Albourne."

### THE CHURCH.<sup>2</sup>

The Church, with the exception of the chancel, is entirely of the 15th century, about 1470. The columns of the nave have on them their original marble painting which is considered very effective.<sup>3</sup> The seating (1864) is chiefly of the old oak, now white with age, not of a good period. The aisles have modern deal pews. At the east end of each aisle is a square enclosure with a screen, that on the north side containing the Goddard sittings, and that on the south the Bupton sittings. There appears to have been an altar with piscina on the Bupton side, and within this chapel lay in my memory the brass of Quintin [now (1928) on the north side behind the organ]. The screens dividing these chapels from the nave are of the same pattern as the chancel screen but are much defaced and decayed (1864). The north door in my memory opened on the Manor garden and flower beds; the churchyard is now more clearly defined. It would appear that all the windows were painted glass, and all those that at present (1864) retain the old diamond quarries have portions of the painted glass remaining, but several of the windows have been renewed and have square panes of glass. The painted glass seems to have been uniform throughout; it consisted of diamond quarries of a gold Tudor rose or some such ornament rather obscured by age and dirt within a border with vine leaf running through the whole window.

The chancel, which was of 13th century date, has been quite rebuilt by the Improprate Rector, Horatio Nelson Goddard, of the Manor House, at a cost of £700 in 1860.

<sup>1</sup>The Webbes were of Overton (Wroughton) which the Calleys purchased of them 3 Ch. I.

<sup>2</sup>See account of the architecture by C. E. Ponting, *W.A.M.*, xxxvii., 421—428. Plates.

<sup>3</sup>At the restoration the "marbling" was left on the arches, but the columns had to be patched and they were coloured first of all buff and afterwards slate grey, as they are at present, 1928.—E. H. G.



The fittings are of walnut wood, from trees in the Manor grounds, which fell in the great storm of 22nd Sept., 1856. The roof is of oak concealed by plaster, after the manner of the old one. The new work exactly copies the old. A vestry has been erected on the N. side of the chancel. In this work the monumental stones both on the floor and on the walls of the chancel have been removed, some have been relaid in the chancel, some in the vestry, and I fear some have been lost. But in the year 1854 fearing some such general disturbance of monuments after the fashion of modern restoration I made an exact copy of all the inscriptions on those in the chancel and noted their position, as follows.

On N. wall of chancel within the rails, the remarkable wooden monumental tablet mentioned by Aubrey. It is of oak, 6ft. high by 3ft. 3in. wide painted with colours almost obliterated, having in the centre a shield of arms, Goddard impaling Phetiplace, surmounted by the crests of the two families. At the top stands the date of its erection (I presume) 1605, and below the shield the inscription:—

“Heare lyeth the Bodye of / Elizabeth Godard wife of John / Godard Esquier and daughter / to Sir Robart Phetepas Knight / who desseeded, in the year of our Lord 1585.”

The age following the date of the year had been there but was quite gone in 1845, as was also the date of the year. This lady is registered as buried at Clyffe 23rd Oct., 1584. This interesting monument was removed to London under Mr Butterfield's direction and perfectly restored. It has now resumed its old place in the chancel 1862, and is the only tablet now there.<sup>1</sup>

Tablet on E. wall of chancel, S. of the Holy Table:—

“Near this place lyeth Daniel Foster, he died October 28, 1719, aged 16 years.” [Son of the Vicar.]

Flat stone in pavement in chancel. [On vestry floor 1928.]:—

“Here lyes Francis Goddard / of an antient family / Both by Father & Mother / A most obedient son / of the true Church of England / Dear to everyone especially to his family & relations / By his sweet & candid behaviour / who after he had waited on the / Lord Jesus sixty-seven years / Quietly rested on him / the day before ye Ides of Janu : / 1724.” [His portrait is at the Manor House. He married at about 60. His widow, much younger, married secondly J. Harris.]

On the same stone:—

“Here also lies / the Rev. Edward Goddard / Vicar of this Parish / son of the above Francis Goddard / He died January 6 : 1791 / In the 69 year of his age.

Flat stone in floor of chancel:—

“Here lieth the body of William Stamp, Master of Arts and Vicar of the parish, who died 23 day of April, A.D. 1682. Resurgam.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> At the time of the restoration of the nave it was placed over the south door and is there now, 1928.—E. H. G.

<sup>2</sup> He was the donor of the large paten still in use.

Flat Stone nearly obliterated :—

“ Mrs. Elizabeth Stamp, wife of Mr. William Stamp, who deceased Jan. . . . and was buried Jany . . . A.D. 1674.” [These two stones are not now in the chancel, 1928.]

(On the same stone) :—

“ Underneath rest the remains of Johanna Goddard / wife of the Rev. Edward Goddard, late Vicar of this parish, who departed this life 22 day of February, 1802, in the 78 year of her age.”

(On the end of the same stone, now in pavement at the vestry door) :—

“ In memory of / the Rev<sup>d</sup>. William Gale / Late Vicar of this Parish / who died Dec. 3 : 1744 / aged 57 years.”<sup>1</sup>

Flat stone, floor of chancel within the rails [now in vestry floor] :—

“ In memory of / Anne Elizabeth wife of / H. N. Goddard, Esqr / who died at Torquay, Feb. 21st, 1849 / and was buried in the churchyard / of that parish aged 34 years /

“ Also Katherine Anne their / only surviving child / who died at Brighton Nov. 19, 1851 / and was buried in the Chancel of / this Church. She was in the 10th / year of her age.

Flat stone in chancel floor within the rails [now in vestry] :—

“ In the / Chancel of this Church / rest the remains of the / Rev. Edward Goddard, M.A. / Patron / and Vicar of this Parish / who died Jan<sup>y</sup> 22, 1839 / aged 77 years /

Of Edward John Ambrose / eldest son / and heir of the above / and Annica Susan his wife / who died Nov<sup>r</sup> 11, 1828 / aged 24 years.

Of Frances Goddard / of Wootton Bassett, who died Feby 26, 1841 / aged 78 years.

Of Richard Goddard Esqr / Post Captain R.N. / who died June 28 1833 / aged 66 years.

Of Priscilla Goddard, who died July 18, 1850, aged 85 years. [Sister of Richard Goddard, died unmarried, lived with her brother, and after his death with Annica Susan, widow of Edward Goddard, at Moredon, until her death.

Marble Tablet on N. wall of chancel [now on vestry wall] :—

“ Dedicated / with duty and respect / to the memory / of Edward Baynton, Esq. / His Majesty's Consul General at Algiers / who died there Nov. 1st, 1777, aged 35 years / and was buried within a Bastion at Fort St. Philip's / in the island of Minorca. Likewise / of Susanna his relict / who died in London August 25th, 1819, in her 77th year / and / whose remains were interred in the new burying ground at Marylebone the 7th of Sept. / she was the last surviving child of the late Sir John Werden, Bart., of Chester, / and was mother of nine children, seven of whom died in her lifetime / all unmarried and the other two, a son & daughter, are now living.

[NOTE.—These two children were Sir Henry William Bayntun, G.C.B., a distinguished Naval officer under Lord Nelson, who died in Bath, December

<sup>1</sup> I think he did not reside.

16th, 1840, and was buried at Weston, near Bath; and Annica Susan relict of the Rev. Edward Goddard, of Clyffe, who died at Moredon House, Rodbourne Cheney, April 5th, 1855, and was buried at Clyffe, aged 82 years].

Marble tablet on N. wall of chancel [now on vestry wall]:—

“A tribute / of parental affection / to the memory / of Henry William / second son of the Rev. Edward and / Annica Susan Goddard / who whilst in the enjoyment of perfect health / was attacked by a violent fever / and snatched away from this transitory world / on the 3rd of August, 1818 / at the early age of 13 years.”

Marble tablet on N. wall of chancel [now on S. wall of vestry, E.H.G.].

“In this chancel lie the remains / of the Rev. Edward Goddard / (son of Francis Goddard, of Standen, Esq.) / patron and Vicar of this parish / who departed this life Jan. 6th, 1791, aged 69 years / also / of Joanna his widow / who died Feb. 7th, 1802, in the 78 year of her age. She was the youngest daughter / of Henry Reed, of Crowood, near Ramsbury / in the county of Wilts.”

[As to the two kneeling effigies of a man and woman, now (1928) on either side of the chancel arch, in the arches at either end of the screen, formerly the rood loft, Canon Goddard writes:—

“An old inhabitant recollects the worshippers on Sunday making their obeisance to these figures then placed somewhere near where the Manor servants sit. The figures themselves have passed as John Goddard, of Upham and Clyffe Pypard, and his wife as long as I recollect. The material of these figures is “chalk of the place.” He seems, however, at one time to have thought that they might possibly have belonged to the Hunton monument which Aubrey says stood in the East window and was removed to make way for the altar.”]

Of the recumbent effigy in the canopied recess Canon Goddard quotes Aubrey (Jackson's *Aubrey*, p. 165) who speaks of “the figure of a man incumbent, which they say is the monument of Lord Cobham, who they say died in one of the grounds here. He built this Church.” John de Cobham, Lord Cobham, however died apparently in 1407, having founded a college at Cobham, in Kent, where he was buried. The figure has also been attributed to Henry de Cobham (father of Thomas and John) who died 1389.

Of the helmet now (1928) hung on the N. wall of the nave, Canon Goddard writes:—

“Ever since my memory the helmet has been in the Manor House. There is no account of it.”

The font, he says, was carved by himself about 1841, and is a copy of that in Over church, Cambs.

Of the small bell, on which the clock strikes at the top of the tower, he writes:—

“I have heard that this bell was formerly used as my grandfather's dinner bell.”

“I have a not very distinct recollection of some pictures painted on panels used as a partition in the old Vicarage house, which were said to have been taken from the gallery of the Church. They represented

large figures of angels and I think they had tears running down their cheeks."

Of the elaborate marble monument to Thomas Spackman at the W. end of the S. aisle he notes :—

"A costly piece of sculpture by Duval said to have been made during the life time of the founder and to have cost £1000." He built and endowed with £30 a year a school house and school room at Thornhill for the education of the children of the poor. He is said to have been of a family who held property at Bushton *temp.* Ch. II. He was buried at Clyffe Oct. 29th, 1785, aged 76. He was a carpenter apprenticed by the Broad Town Charity.

Of the churchyard Canon Goddard notes :—

"A large beech tree near the S.E. corner planted by my grandfather and now (1864) about 100 years old, also two ash trees and an old elm once a pollard." [Of these the beech, a splendid tree, is standing still (1928), the last of the ash trees died from the ravages of goat moth caterpillars, and the elm was blown down several years ago. E.H.G.].

"There have been no interments in my memory on the north side of the Church. In many Wiltshire churchyards the north side is avoided."

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## WILTS OBITUARY.

**Col. Sir George Coope Mashiter, K.C.B., C.M.G.**, died Aug. 11th, 1927, aged 83. Buried in Chippenham Cemetery. Born Nov. 25th, 1843. Second son of Thomas Helme, of the Manor House, Little Bookham, Surrey. Educated at Winchester and Sandhurst, joined 10th Foot as Ensign 1862; Captain, 1876; Major, 1881. In 1883 he exchanged into the Wilts Regiment, was promoted Lieut.-Col., and retired in 1889. Soon after this he came to live at Rowden Lodge, Chippenham. C.B. 1898. He commanded the 6th Middlesex Regt. in the S. African War from 1900 to the end of the war, was mentioned in despatches and made C.M.G. From 1906 to 1909 he commanded the West Riding Volunteer Brigade and was created K.C.B. in 1909. J.P. for Wilts 1891, D.L. 1919. In 1922 he changed his name from Helme to Mashiter under the will of a great uncle. He was Hon. Col. of the 6th Batt. W. Yorks Regt. since 1907, and of the 6th Batt. Middlesex Regt. since 1921. During the Great War he was recruiting officer for Chippenham area. He was one of the oldest members of the Beaufort Hunt. He was a Conservative and Churchman. His chief work at Chippenham was in connection with the Cottage Hospital, of which he continued chairman until two years before his death, and the present condition of the hospital is largely due to his untiring interest in it. He married Florence Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. J. Pearson, Rector of E. Horndon and Little Warley, Essex, who survives him. He had no children.

Obit. notice, *Wilts Gazette*, Aug. 18th, 1927.

**James Hugh Smith Barry**, died Aug., 1927. Son of a great Cheshire landowner. Served in the Grenadier Guards, lived in Cheshire, but owing to bad health he spent several years at Hyeres, where he took up gardening and made a beautiful garden. Some 20 years ago he bought Stowell Lodge, in Wilcot, where he built up one of the best herds of Jersey cattle in England. He had knowledge and taste, and was a collector of pictures and works of art.

Obit. notice, *Times*, reprinted in *Wilts Gazette*, Aug. 11th, 1927.

**James Welch**, died Aug. 27th, 1927, aged 71. Buried at Market Lavington. Born at Cwm Avon, s. of James Welch, manager of the Cwm Avon Copper and Tin Works. Began life in the analytical department of the Cwm Avon works, but after a few years followed his father, who had retired to Market Lavington (Mrs. Welch was one of the Gye family of that place) and from 1875 became a clerk in the North Wilts Bank at Westbury and Melksham for some eight years. He then became assistant secretary to Mr. W. Bouverie, of Lavington, who was the first secretary of the Wiltshire Agricultural Association in 1885, and became secretary in 1886, holding the post for 41 years until his death. To the work of the association and its shows he largely devoted his life, and was widely known to and respected by Wiltshire agriculturists. He had also been Steward to the Dauntsey School Foundation since 1892 (three years before the opening of

the school in 1895). He was one of the four official crop reporters for Wilts to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. During the war he had the supervision of horses over a wide area for the Food Production Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. He was an earnest churchman, and a member of the Diocesan Conference. He served 26 years in the Glamorgan and Wilts Volunteers and was a good rifle shot. He married in 1886 the daughter of Mr. Frank Earle, architect, who with a grown-up son and daughter survives him.

Long obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 1st, 1927.

**Admiral Sir Hugh Henry Darby Tothill**, died Sept. 25th, 1927, aged 62, Buried at Fleet, Dorset, Born March 14th, 1865, s. of Francis Tothill, Barrister. Entered Navy as cadet July, 1878, served as midshipman on the *Invincible* at the bombardment of Alexandria (1882). After service in the West Indies he became Sub-Lieutenant 1884, and Lieutenant 1888. Served in the *Benbow* 1888 to 1891, and afterwards in the Transport Service in the troopship *Serapis*. He served in the training ship *Ganges* at Falmouth, and in 1895 in the training ship *Lion* at Devonport. In 1898 he commanded the training brig *Nantilus*. Promoted Commander 1900, and Captain 1905. Served in two cruisers on the N. American Station, and as Flag Captain in the Reserve Division at Portsmouth, on the *Barfleur*, the *Illustrious*, and the *London*. In 1910 he commanded the cruiser *Lancaster* in the Mediterranean. In 1913 he became Naval Assistant to the Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves. In Dec., 1914, he took command of H.M.S. battleship *Conqueror*, and was in the Second Division of the Battle Fleet at Jutland, commanding the sub-division of two ships. For his services he was awarded the C.B. Promoted Rear-Admiral 1917, and became Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport. In 1918 he was created K.C.M.G. From 1919 to 1921 he was Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and was promoted Vice-Admiral 1921. He was made K.C.V.O. in 1921. In 1923 he became Admiral Commanding Reserves and K.C.B. In 1926 he was promoted Admiral. In addition to his British decorations he held the Russian Order of St. Anne, the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun, the Legion of Honour, and the American D.S.M. He married 1892 Hilda Montgomerie, d. of John Beddoe, F.R.S., who survives him with two sons and a daughter. He died at the Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon.

**Lt.-Col. Robert Francis Guy, C.M.G., D.S.O.**, died Oct. 1st, 1927, buried at Devizes. Born at Cork Dec. 2nd, 1878. Educated at Monkton Coombe School, commissioned in King's Royal Rifle Corps (Militia) 1899. Posted to 2nd Batt. Wilts Regt in same year, and served with it in the S. African War. Lieutenant 1901. Transferred to 1st Batt. in India 1902. Adjutant 1905—1908, when he was promoted Captain and joined 2nd Batt. at Dublin. He became Brigade Major to Yorks and Durham Infantry Brigade 1912. Served in France from 1915, where he held several Staff appointments, becoming Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel in 1918. After the Armistice he was a General Staff Officer in the Army of Occupation in Germany, and in Malta in 1919. He rejoined the 1st Batt. Wilts

Regt. at Tidworth in 1923 as second in command, and had commanded the Regimental Depôt at Devizes since 1925. During the Great War he was mentioned in despatches eight times and received the C.M.G. and D.S.O. Obit. notice *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 6th, 1927.

**Thomas Smith**, died Oct. 8th, 1927, buried at Devizes Cemetery, born April 15th, 1851, s. of Thomas Smith, of Potterne. He was for nearly 39 years Pastor of the Chapel at Coate. He was a governor of Devizes Secondary School, and one of the oldest members of the Board of Guardians and District Council. He was a frequent contributor to the *Wiltshire Gazette*, especially of obituary notices. He was the author of the series of articles on "Potterne as it was between 1850 and 1900," published in the *Gazette*, also the "History of Music in Devizes," an article published in the issue of May 15th, 1924.

Long obituary notice in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 13th, 1927.

**Emma Marie Caillard**, died Sept., 1927. Born 1852. Eldest d. of Camille Felix Desiré Caillard, County Court Judge, of Wingfield. She had been a life-long invalid from the age of 17. She devoted herself first to the study of physics and published her first book in 1888. Later she turned especially to the relationship between science and religion and the developments of the New Psychology. About 1914 she settled permanently in London, and occupied herself mainly with two societies, of which she was practically the foundress, The Religious Thought Society and the Guild of Health, which is concerned with mental healing considered from the Christian point of view. She also published several small volumes of verse. "To a profound spiritual sense and religious faith she owed her unshakable optimism and wide and delicate sympathies."

Obit. notice, *Wilts Gazette*, Sept. 15th, 1927.

She was the author of the following:—

**A Poem of Life.** London Literary Society, 376, Strand, W.C. N. D. [1883]. Cloth, thin cr. 8vo., pp. vii. + 120.

**The Invisible Powers of Nature.** 1888. Cr. 8vo.

**Electricity the Science of the Nineteenth Century.** 1891. Cr. 8vo. Illust. 7/6.

**Progressive Revelation, or Through Nature to God.** John Murray, London. 1895. A series of essays reprinted from *The Contemporary Review* with an introductory chapter. 6/-

**The Relation of the Christian Revelation to Experience,** *The Contemporary Review*, Jan., 1896.

**The Intellectual Position of Christians.** Ten articles in *Parents' Review*, 1896.

**The Use of Science to Christians,** *Good Words*, Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., 1896.

**Force.** *Good Words*, May, 1897, pp. 314—318.

**Power in Work.** London. 1897. Square 16mo. Price 2d. [Advice to women workers on health, &c.]

- Reason in Revelation : or the Intellectual Aspect of Christianity.** London. J. Nisbet. 1898. Cr. 8vo. 2/-. A series of essays reprinted from *The Parents' Review*.
- The Relation of Choice to Freedom.** *Contemporary Review*, March, 1898, pp. 439—449.
- Law and Freedom.** Nisbet & Co. 1899. Post 8vo. 3/6.
- Individual Immortality.** London. John Murray. 1903. Cr. 8vo. Cloth 3/6. The first four chapters reprinted from *Contemporary Review*.
- At Montmirail in 1814.** *Cornhill Mag.*, Aug. 1906. Translation of MS. diary kept by her French grandmother during the invasion by the allied armies.
- The World of Personal Spirits, a study of Lotze's Philosophy of Religion.** *Contemporary Review*, July, 1906, pp. 64—75.
- A Psychological Puzzle.** *Contemporary Review*, Feb., 1907. pp. 230—245. On the case of Miss Beauchamp.
- Ancient Wisdom and Modern Knowledge.** *Contemporary Review*, May, 1908, pp. 569—581.
- Subjective Science in ordinary Life.** *Contemporary Review*, July, 1908, pp. 86—96.
- Subjective Science and Religion.** *Contemporary Review*, Dec., 1908, pp. 718—730.
- The Rationale of Spiritual Healing.** *Contemporary Review*, April, 1911.
- The Church and the New Knowledge.** Longmans, London, 1915. 2/6.
- A Sheaf of Verse.** 1917.
- Spiritual Healing and Mental Therapeutics.** *Guardian*, Jan. 15th, 1920.
- Man in the Light of Modern Psychology.** *Hibbert Journal*, July, 1920. vol. xviii.
- John Bucknell**, died at Studley, November, 1927, aged 91. Buried at Monkton Farleigh. A Devonshire man by birth, he farmed at Knowstone, Devon, in early life, and afterwards in other counties. "In conjunction with Mr. Henry Spackman he established one of the most notable flocks of Hampshire Down sheep in the county of Wilts." Well known as an exhibitor and a judge of sheep and cattle (Devon and Shorthorn) at the Royal and West of England Agricultural Shows. As a follower of the Devon and Somerset staghounds, he was intimate with both "Parson Jack Russell" and "Parson Froude." For the last 50 years he had lived in Wiltshire, having bought a house near Trowbridge. A long appreciation of him in *Wiltshire Times*, Nov. 12th, 1927.

**Canon George Frederick Tanner**, late Rector of Collingbourne Ducis. A striking tribute to the character of Canon Tanner is contained in the address by Archdeacon E. J. Bodington (now of Dorset, late of Wilts) on the occasion of the dedication of a treble bell placed in



the tower of Collingbourne Ducis Church, as a memorial to the late Canon by his wife. It is printed in full in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 17th, 1927.

**Frederick Standish O'Grady, 6th Viscount Guillamore**, of Cahir Guillamore, Ireland, died Oct. 11th, 1927, aged 80. Born April 20th, 1847, 6th son of 2nd Viscount. Educated at Charterhouse and St. John's Coll., Oxon. He spent several years in New Zealand. In 1881 he married Mary Theresa Burdett, d. of the Hon. William James Coventry and widow of Mr. G. S. Tucker de Windt, and of Mr. J. H. Empson, of Yokefleet Hall, Yorks. He then lived at Duffield Park, near Derby, where he was much interested in trout culture. He was all his life an ardent fisherman. He was a Fellow of the Zoological Society and a prominent member of the Society for the Protection of Birds. His first wife died 1910, and he married secondly in 1911 Gertrude Lily, d. of John Langford, of Draycott, Sudbury. He succeeded his brother in the title as 6th Viscount Guillamore in 1918. He had lived for many years at Ingleside, Holt. He leaves a daughter Kathleen Gertrude, by his second wife, who survives him. The title passes to his cousin Major Hugh Hamon Massy O'Grady.

Obit. notice, *Times*, Oct. 13th, 1927.

**Ralph Hale Gaby**, died Oct., 1927, aged 66, Buried at Bexhill. M.A. Worcester Coll. Oxon. Articled to firm of Messrs. Keary & Stokes, of Chippenham, and admitted Solicitor. He acted as Hon. Sec. of Chippenham Cricket Club which owed much to him. He left 31 years ago and had since lived at Bexhill-on-Sea. His family owned and occupied St. Edith's Marsh, Bromham. He married a daughter of Mr. Tom Matravers, of Melksham. Whilst living at Bexhill his principal practice as a lawyer was at Hastings. At Bexhill his influence in all local matters was great, and the place owed much to him. The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 10th, 1927, quotes notices from Hastings and Bexhill Papers, and an appreciation from a Chippenham correspondent.

**The Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn**, Dean of Salisbury, died Nov. 28th, 1927, after an operation for appendicitis, aged 63, buried in the cloisters. Born at Bareilly, India, s. of Rev. T. H. Burn, Domestic Chaplain to Dr. Cotton, Bp. of Calcutta, Jan. 7th, 1864, Educated at Clifton College, Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1885, M.A. 1889, B.D. 1899, D.D. 1904. Deacon, 1887; Priest, 1888 Durham; Curate of St. Cuthbert's, Gateshead, 1887—91; Auckland St. Andrew, 1891—93; Rector of Kynnersley, Salop, 1893—1904; Rural Dean of Edgmond, 1902—04; Select Preacher at Oxford, 1906—07; Rector of Handsworth, 1904—09; Rural Dean, 1905—09; Examining Chaplain to Bp. of Lichfield, 1896—1913; Prebendary of Lichfield, 1904—17; Vicar of Halifax, 1909—20; Rural Dean of Halifax, 1914—20; Hon. Canon of Wakefield and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop, 1917—20; Chaplain to H.M. the King, 1918—20; Commissary to Bishop of N. China, 1914; Dean of Salisbury, 1920 until his death. He married 1893 Celia Mary, daughter of Edward Richardson, of Gateshead, who, with one son and three daughters, survives him. The *Times*, in an obituary article headed "Scholar and Pastor" says: "The death

of Andrew Burn will be a great loss to the Church, to whose service he devoted every spiritual and intellectual energy he possessed. . . . Patient and un-resting investigation into the origin and history of creeds gradually established him as one of the first authorities in a field that had previously been explored chiefly by German Scholars. From creeds he passed to cognate studies, such as the origin and history of the "Te Deum." . . . Beginning with textual questions . . . he became more and more interested in the theological ideas that found expression in the ancient formularies of the Church. . . . It was the spiritual issues that underlay the ancient controversies and their modern parallels that appealed to him most. It is significant that most of his best work was done side by side with his work as a parish priest, and he was an almost ideal example of the mutual strength that scholarly work and pastoral ministrations can bring to one another. . . . His ministry was varied ; but in a country parish, in a flourishing suburb, and as incumbent of one of those great Yorkshire Churches whose function is almost episcopal in character, he showed the same devotion to learning and to pastoral care. He spoke German with ease. . . . Few men knew so many German theologians and pastors. He did a remarkable work in keeping them in touch with English theological thought and life. . . . It was natural to find him as a delegate of the English Church at (the Conference at) Lausanne, and he came back deeply impressed with the atmosphere created there." Whilst at Salisbury he was instrumental in throwing open the choir and east end of the Cathedral to visitors, and in having explanatory notices attached to the principal tombs and monuments, relying upon voluntary offerings instead of the locked gates and compulsory fees which have hitherto vexed the soul of many visitors from distant parts of Wilts and Dorset who are told to regard the Cathedral as their mother church. Probably few things could be done more likely to increase the knowledge and love of the Cathedral beyond the limits of the Cathedral city itself.

An appreciation of the Dean's character and work by Archdeacon Bodington is given in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 1st, 1927, and portraits and obituary notices in many other papers.

He was the author of :—

**The Athenasian Creed and its early commentaries** (*Texts and Studies*, vol. iv. No. I.), 1896.

**Introduction to the Creeds and the Te Deum**, 1899.

**Nicetas of Remesiana, his Life and Works**, 1905.

**The Crown of Thorns**, 1911.

**E. F. Pye-Smith**, solicitor, died Nov. 24th, 1927. Cremated. Born at Hackney, April 5th, 1853. Son of Dr. E. Pye Smith, F.R.C.S., Educated at Mill Hill School, which was founded by his grandfather, Dr. John Pye-Smith, 1807, Articled with Mr. Wallis Nash, admitted solicitor 1874, practised in London and came to Salisbury in 1884. He was Mayor 1894, and served on many committees of the corporation. He was keenly interested in educational questions, and very largely instrumental in obtaining the Carnegie gift of £4000 for the Public Library. J.P. for the city,

1916. The Y.M.C.A. in Salisbury, of which he had been president, owed much to his efforts, as did many other public enterprises in Salisbury. For 42 years he conducted a Men's Bible Class in connection with the Baptist Church. He married, 1878, Gertrude Elizabeth, d. of William Taunton, of Redlynch, who with a son and daughter survives him.

Obit. notice with portrait, *Salisbury Times*, Dec. 2nd, 1927.

**Frank Henry Trethowan**, died Nov. 26th, 1927, aged 45, buried at Hale, s. of W. J. Trethowan, entered into partnership with his father as solicitor, at Salisbury, 1909. Married the daughter of Mr. Egremont, of Damerham. He succeeded his father as Coroner for South Wilts in 1913. About two years ago he retired to live at Woodgreen.

Obit. notice with portrait, *Salisbury Times*, Dec. 2nd, 1927.

**Thomas Kemm**, died Dec. 6th, 1927, 2nd son of Thomas Kemm, of Avebury Manor. Salisbury Theological College, 1876; Deacon, 1878; Priest, 1880 (Salisbury); Curate of Ch. Ch., Warminster, 1878—84; York, West Australia, 1884—85; Rector of Northam, W. Australia, 1885—91; Curate of Hensford (Corn.), 1891—94; Vicar of Easton Royal, 1894, until his death. He married the eldest daughter of John le Mesurier, of Kensington. Much respected at Easton.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 15th, 1927.

**Georgina Fleetwood, Lady Hobhouse**, died almost suddenly Dec. 17th, 1927. Buried at Monkton Farleigh. Only daughter of G. P. Fuller, of Neston, married 1890 Sir Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse, later 4th Baronet. *The Times*, Dec. 24th, 1927, had a remarkable appreciation headed "Practical ability and personal charm." "Hers was an outstanding personality, an unusual combination of personal charm and business-like acumen, of sweet graciousness, humorous appreciation and imaginative insight. . . . Her ability was of the rare kind which can adapt itself to almost any side of life. She was a County Councillor, the first of Wiltshire women J.P.'s, a member of the Magistrates' Advisory Committee, of the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare, of the Council of Bristol University, chairman of the District Red Cross Society, of the County Arts and Crafts Association, chairman also of the County Nursing Association, which she had been largely instrumental in starting. She was, indeed, one of the pioneers in nursing organisation, and the mainspring of many endeavours in that field of work. The foundation of the Wiltshire Nursing Association owed much to her practical organising powers. At the opening of the Great War, when her husband was Postmaster-General, she originated the Post Office Relief Fund, which by voluntary effort secured hospital treatment and after-care for the sick and wounded who were Post Office employees, and a whole system of assistance for the widows and orphans of those who fell. She was nominated by the Privy Council as a member of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales. . . . In political life her mark was as notable, and her influence widely felt. Always an ardent Liberal, she took an active part in her husband's electoral contests, and a deep interest in political problems; while her powers of

organisation, inspiration, and public speaking, led to her holding for several years the chairmanship of the Women's Liberal Federation. . . . Moreover the fullness of her nature included other powers which are generally associated with a contemplative rather than an active life. Her water-colour painting was above the average of amateur accomplishment; her output of embroidery might have been envied by any idle woman; her delight in flowers and in every aspect of nature found vent in the making of a beautiful garden and in the detailed superintendence of more than usually successful farming operations. . . . Her friendship was a thing to treasure. It would be hard to say whether she fulfilled to most perfection the rôle of daughter, of sister, or of wife. She radiated happiness and found it everywhere."

Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, Dec. 23rd, 1927.

**Rev. William Harvie Weekes**, died Jan. 14th, 1928, aged 68. Eldest son of William Weekes, of Willestrew, Lamerton, Devon. Educated at Honiton and Sherborne, Wadham Coll., Oxon., and Salisbury Theological College. Deacon, 1884; Priest, 1888 (Salisbury); Curate of Pewsey, 1884—88; Andover, 1888—89; Potterne, 1890—91; St. Peter's, Devizes, 1891—1900; Chaplain to Devizes Prison, 1900—14; Chaplain to Devizes Union Workhouse, 1914; temporary Chaplain to the Forces, 1914—19. He married the daughter of the Rev. E. S. Harris, Vicar of Rowde, who with a son and daughter survive him. Their two elder sons, Walter, 2nd Lieut. in Lincolnshire Regt., and Harold, private in the Somerset Regt., were killed in the war. Canon Phipps' appreciation of him is quoted in the long obituary notice in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 19th, 1928. "Of a most generous temperament, expressing itself at times in acts of marked unselfishness, he won, and deservedly won, the warm esteem and deep regard of many. His musical talents—not to call him a genius—were a great asset to this town, and not only the town but the whole diocese and even further afield . . ." His death "may be said to have as a consequence the falling to pieces of a whole chain of musical activities." Mr. Weekes was indeed the mainspring of such activities in all central Wilts. About 1895 he formed the Devizes Orchestral Society, whose concerts in the Corn Exchange for several years were notable events. These great efforts, however, proved too expensive and came to an end, though the society still exists, and in 1926 presented a gold watch to their conductor. He did not confine his activities to Devizes. For some years he conducted the Philharmonic Society at Trowbridge; he was one of the founders and most enthusiastic supporters of the Wiltshire Musical Festival; he was the conductor of five village choral societies, at Rowde, Potterne, Poulshot, Worton, and West Lavington, in addition to the ladies' choir in Devizes. He was an admirable organist, whilst his own special instrument was the double bass, with which he travelled far and wide to musical events. He was also a composer, and "Weekes in D" setting for choral celebrations of the Holy Communion is widely known.

**John Mitchell Harris**, of Chilvester Lodge, Calne, died Oct. 12th, 1927. Buried at Holy Trinity, Calne. Son of Thomas Mitchell Harris. Chairman of Calne bench of magistrates.

**Rev. Henry George Ommanney Kendall, F.S.A.,**

died April 16th, 1928, aged 62. Magdalen College, Oxon., B.A., 1888; M.A., 1893. Leeds Clergy School, 1890. Deacon, 1891; Priest, 1893, St. Albans. Curate of Cheshunt, 1891—94; Bishops Hatfield, 1896—98; Lanteglos, 1898—99; Launceston, 1899—03; Welwyn, 1903—04; Rector of Winterbourne Bassett, 1904—24; Rector of Baverstock and Vicar of Dinton, 1924, until his death. He married the daughter of Canon Thomas Jackson Nunns, Vicar of Launceston, who with three sons and four daughters survives him. During his twenty years at Winterbourne Bassett he spent the whole of his spare time in the study and collection of flint implements, more especially those of the Eolithic and earlier Palæolithic periods as exemplified in the clays of Hackpen Hill and the gravels of Knowle Farm Pit, Savernake. To these localities he added that of the famous flint mines of Grimes Graves in Norfolk, where he spent many of his holidays excavating. He also began in the ditch of Windmill Hill, Avebury, on a small scale, the great work of excavation there which is still being carried on by Mr. Alex. Keiller. The result of this concentration of his abilities on this particular branch of Prehistoric archæology was that he came to be widely recognised as a specialist on early flints and on the obscure and difficult subject of their manufacture and patination as bearing upon their probable age. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1913. He also served as President of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, in whose Proceedings many of his writings, as given below, were published. Other branches of archæology hardly interested him at all, his whole interest was taken up in his own subject. Before leaving Winterbourne he had gathered a very large collection of flints, chiefly from Knowle, Hackpen, Windmill Hill, and other localities in North Wilts, the larger part of which, it is understood, have passed into the private museum of Mr. Alexander Keiller, F.S.A. He was a most conscientious parish priest, but after leaving Winterbourne his health rapidly broke down.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 19th, and *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, May, 1928.

**Bibliographical List of Writings.**

- Eoliths and Pseudo-Eoliths.** *Man*, Nov., 1905, No. 91, pp. 163—165.
- Investigations at Knowle Farm Pit.** *Man*, March, 1906, pp. 38—41.  
Reprinted with some alteration in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiv., 299—307.
- A Correction and a Note on the Gloss on Flint Implements.** *Man*, August, 1906, pp. 115—116. [Refers to preceding paper.]
- Pygmy Flints,** *Man*, Sept., 1907, p. 133. [A short note.]
- The Case for Eoliths re-stated.** *Man*, June, 1907, vol. vii, pp. 84—86.  
[Eoliths on Hackpen Hill.]
- Palæolithic Microliths.** *Man*, July, 1908, vol. viii., pp. 103, 104.  
Seven illustrations.
- Palæolithic Implements, &c., from Hackpen Hill, Winterbourne Bassett, and Knowle Farm Pit, Wiltshire.** *Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Geol. Soc.*, No. 874, March 4th, 1909, also in *Quarterly*

*Journal of Geol. Soc.*, May, 1909, vol. lxx., pp. 166—198. [Both these are short abstracts of the paper.]

**The Oldest Human Industry, 1910.** Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 19. Three illustrations. Post free 7d.

**Palæolithic Periods at Knowle Farm Pit.** *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd series, xxiii., 453—460. [Paper read May 11th, 1911.]

**Flint Implements from the surface near Avebury; their classification and dates.** *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd series, xxvi., pp. 73—88, 13 illustrations.

**Middle Glacial and Pre-crag Implements in South Norfolk.** *Proc. Prehistoric Soc. of East Anglia for 1914—15*, vol. II., pp. 31—55. Two plates of flints. [Paper read at Norwich, Oct. 19th, 1914.]

**Flint Implements in Cornwall.** *Ibid.*, vol. ii., pp. 58, 59. [Paper read at Norwich, Jan. 25th, 1915.]

**Some Palæolithic Pits and Periods in Hertfordshire, etc.** [Read at Norwich, March 23rd, 1915.] *Ibid.*, vol. II., pp. 135—139.

**Neolithic Flint Implements in North Wilts.** *Trans. of N. Wilts Field and Camera Club*, 1912 8vo., vol. III., pp. 1—4. Three plates.

**Windmill Hill, Avebury, and Grimes Graves.** *Proc. Prehistoric Soc. of East Anglia for 1915—16*, vol. ii., pp. 230—239 and 563. Five illustrations. [Read at Norwich, March 13th, 1916.]

**Windmill Hill, Avebury, and Grime's Graves. Cores and Choppers.** *Proc. Prehistoric Soc. of East Anglia*, vol. iii., part 1, 1919, pp. 104—108. Two plates. [Read in London, March 11th, 1919.]

**Eoliths: Their Origin and Age. Presidential address, read in London, March 16th, 1921.** *Proc. Prehistoric Soc. of East Anglia for 1920—21*, 20 pp. Nine plates.

**A fragment of Blue Stone [Micaceous Sandstone] near Avebury and its accompaniments,** *Man*, April, 1918, pp. 54, 55. One fig.

**Laverstock Down, Some Flint Tools of the Iron Age.** *Ant. Jour.* April, 1925, v., pp. 158—163.

**Eoliths from Braydon and elsewhere.** *Proc. Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club*, 1925, vol. xxvi., pp. 123—135. Four plates.

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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 Druids, a study in Keltic Prehistory. By T. D. Kendrick,** Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum. Methuen & Co., London [1927].

8vo., pp. xiv. + 227. Fifty-one illustrations, among which are a Portrait of John Aubrey; Medal with bust of Stukeley and Stonehenge; Plan of Stonehenge, and Stonehenge restored; and a Wiltshire Disc Barrow. The author begins by examining the Stonehenge tradition in order to trace the earliest appearance of the idea of Druidism in connection with the monument. The Merlin stories of Geoffrey and Nennius originally concerned two persons, one a Welsh Prince of the 6th century, the other Ambrosius, Vortigern's prophet or sorcerer in the 5th century; Geoffrey combined these stories as if they referred to a single individual.

"It is almost impossible . . . to see any trace in this story of Geoffrey's that can reasonably be held to reflect the tradition of a Druidic origin of Stonehenge" and "this story represents the only popular belief ever current so far as one can tell about the monument before the beginning of the 17th century."

Inigo Jones, at the command of K. James I., drew up in 1620 a treatise on Stonehenge which was published some 30 years later. "At the outset he discusses the possibility of a Druidic origin, but he does not bring this forward as a theory favoured by others or supported by any sort of tradition; he mentions it incidentally as a supposition of his own, and it is discussed in a page as an exceedingly improbable alternative to his decided opinion that the monument was Roman." Neither Dr. Charleton nor Mr. John Webb in their treatises mention the Druids. The first person to claim Stonehenge for the Druids was John Aubrey. "I come (he says) in the rear of all, by comparative arguments to give clear evidence that these monuments were Pagan temples; which was not made out before; and have also with humble submission to better judgment, offered a probability that they were temples of the Druids." He clearly thought that he was the first to suggest that Stonehenge was a Druidic temple. His opinion seems to have had a great effect on writers who came after him, such as Toland, but the real populariser of the Druidic theory was William Stukeley, who published his works on Stonehenge and Avebury in 1740 and 1743. So successful was he that at the beginning of the 19th century it had become an article of general belief.

At the end of the 4th century the word "Druid" still survived in the general literature of Roman Gaul but after the Teutonic invasions the word disappears for a good many hundred years until it reappears in the

mediæval manuscripts of Ireland, where in all probability it had never ceased to circulate in the vulgar tongue. It is used in the 14th century as the equivalent of "Magi," *i.e.*, seers or magicians.

"But in the original *Historia*, written about A.D. 800, the magicians of the 5th century King Vortigern were not called Druids; the Venerable Bede did not write of them in his *Ecclesiastical History* and there is no mention of them at all in any of the Saxon or early mediæval chronicles and romances. In England and on the continent, in fact, the Teutonic invasions had effectively obliterated all common knowledge of the ancient priesthood. . . . Thus except for the occasional use of the name in a debased sense by the Irish schoolmen, and more doubtfully, by the Welsh bards, it seems safe to say that throughout a long period from the 4th to the 16th century the original Druids of antiquity had well nigh passed from man's memory."

The Druids reappear at the period of the Renaissance in England in Barclay's *Ship of Fools* (1509) and on the continent in the *Annales Boiorum* of Aventinus (1521) and from the latter part of the 16th century and throughout the 17th century, books and mentions of the Druids multiply. All these are carefully dealt with by Mr. Kendrick, who believes that they all derive not from any popular tradition of the Druids but from the revived knowledge of Cæsar, Tacitus and other classical writers, and he concludes that "the theory now so popular, that the Druids built the Megalithic monuments, was an invention of the late 17th century, successfully promulgated in the succeeding century by Romanticism." He goes very fully into the difficult question of the religion, the doctrines, and the practices of the Druids who were undoubtedly a very powerful body in Gaul before the Roman conquest. All the passages in classical writers referring to the subject are given in full, and the rites connected with the sacred oak, the misseltoe, the "Serpent's Egg," human sacrifice, and divination by the death of human victims, are discussed, so far as they are supported by ancient authorities and are not the fruit of the speculations and fancies of the revived "Druidism" of the 18th and 19th centuries. Summing up he says "I see no reason to suppose that the Druids had developed a special sun-worship or a monotheistic religion. I do not see much evidence that they possessed any remarkable learning, astronomical or otherwise." He emphasises the fact that in the Keltic pantheon the moon was far more important than the sun. The Keltic year was lunar, time reckoning was lunar, festivals began with the rising of the moon . . . and many agricultural operations were controlled by its wax and wane." According to all ancient accounts the Druids worshipped in oak groves. "Until Aubrey's time it never occurred to anyone to suppose that they worshipped elsewhere."

"But before I begin a list of various antiquities (megalithic circles, chambered tumuli, &c.) that were certainly *not* places of Druidical worship, I must take this opportunity of stating my conviction that there is one building that may very fairly be called a temple of Druidism and that is Stonehenge itself. The place, of course, had been



a famous circle ever since the beginning of the Bronze Age, the time when I imagine the temple began its existence as a rough Sarsen circle or system of concentric circles, surrounded at a distance by a ditch and a bank: that is to say, the time when it was probably a humble version of the giant rings at Avebury. But during the Bronze Age and not very long after its erection, it was altered by the introduction of an outer circle of about sixty foreign stones, chiefly dolerites from the Prescelly mountains in Pembrokeshire. . . . It is clear that the laborious transport of material from there to Stonehenge was a direct contribution of part of the traditional sanctity of the Welsh area; so that the Wiltshire site thenceforward became a place of worship invested not only with tribal but with *national* significance. Such significance it never lost. . . . the sacred character of the site remained a fixed point in the prehistoric religion of the island. A surprising amount of British and Romano-British pottery has been collected from the excavations made within its compass, and I do not think it is possible to doubt the continued visits of people to the site right up to the time of, and during, the Roman occupation; thus, it is obvious that it must have been frequented by those professing the Druidic religion."

Mr. Kendrick regards the squaring of the sarsens, and the use of tenons and mortices as betraying the indirect influence of classical architecture and as bringing the date of the monument down to the La Tene period. He dwells on the distinction between Stonehenge and the ordinary and earlier stone circles, instancing as the only example known at all like Stonehenge, a "temple" at Odilienberg, in Alsace, unhappily now destroyed, with an illustration from a model. This shows a structure of concentric circles of stones with larger trilithons, astonishingly like Stonehenge, which does not appear to be generally known of in this country.

Of "Woodhenge" Mr. Kendrick remarks that "it seems to have been a kind of wooden version of its famous neighbour Stonehenge." He does not think that such a wooden structure can have been intended as a memorial, though the site may have been used already for occasional burials, "but this will not make me believe the wooden jungle itself was a funeral monument, nor will any analogy that has so far been adduced; and that being so, I can think of no other way to explain Woodhenge than as a Druidic *grove* of the La Tene period."

Mr. Kendrick can hardly expect that this revolutionary bomb will be meekly received by the orthodox archæologist, but apart from the question of Stonehenge, his book does provide on the whole a scholarly account of all that is *actually known* about the Druids, and so fills a space that was singularly void before.

**The Bristol Avon. By Ernest Walls. With illustrations in pencil and pen-and-ink by R. E. J. Bush. Arrowsmith [1927].**

8vo., pp. 318. Twenty-six illustrations, of which the following concern Wiltshire:—Malmesbury Abbey from the N.; Malmesbury Abbey, Inner Door, S. Porch; Malmesbury Market Cross and St. John's Hospital; Great

Somerford Church and Bridge ; Christian Malford Church ; Foxham Common ; Maud Heath's Causeway ; Chippenham Old Town Hall ; Sloperton Cottage ; Lacock Abbey, and Church Street ; Bradford Barn and Bridge ; Great Chalfield Manor House. Many of these are charming little sketches, the nicest of all perhaps being the interior of Bradford Barn in pencil which shows the roof remarkably well. Starting from Crow Down Springs, near Tetbury, the perennial source of the stream, the Avon is followed throughout its course to the sea in a pleasant chatty way. The author points out that the Roman station of Mutuantonis, placed by the maps and Sir R. C. Hoare near Easton Grey, is merely an invention of Bertram's in the forged chronicles of "Richard of Cirencester." There never was such a place, though there was a Roman villa on the spot. A fine medieval barn at Brokenborough is noticed, but the author expressly disclaims any great knowledge of architecture and does not dwell much on the details of the buildings he passes, but the literary and historical aspects of each place are pleasantly and adequately touched on, and old stories are retold in un-hackneyed form. Thus the chapter on Malmesbury and the life of the Abbey is distinctly good and has a fresh taste about it. The appreciation of Monasticism, its work, and the reasons for its fall are excellently put in a short space. In connection with Chippenham the line of the old Bath Road, and the rise and fall of coaching and the events of the Civil War are shortly described. The watershed between the tributary streams of Avon and Thames near Wootton Bassett is traced with some minuteness. The writer describes what he calls "one of the Old Pilgrim ways" which is said "to have led from Swindon to St. Anne in the Wood at Brislington, near Bristol." He acknowledges that he does not know why it started from Swindon particularly. It is the field path from Bassett Down by Broad Town to Clyffe Pypard and on to Highway and Compton Bassett, under the hill. Somebody (Edward Thomas ?) seems to have started the idea that it was a "Pilgrims' Way" and now doubtless every guide book will solemnly call it by this name, though the evidence that any pilgrim, or even tramp, ever used it seems entirely absent. When the author asserts that many of the gabled cottages at Compton Bassett "seem to be contemporary with the Mansion House," he is somewhat wide of the mark, for almost all of them were built within living memory by the Heneage family. When he visited Bradenstoke he seems to have been tired or out of temper, for he says "The remains of Bradenstoke Priory . . . consist of the wall of some building of the Priory built into the present house and little else, the whole surrounded by a farm yard. Ruins such as these, which cannot inspire respect, would be much better out of existence. The whole place is disappointing and depressing." Surely he could never really have seen the Priory at all. Calne and St. Dunstan, Bowood and its literary associations, Sloperton Cottage and Tom Moore, are duly to the fore, and the pulling down of Bromham spire by a "Steeple Flyer" is mentioned. Lacock Abbey and village come in for enthusiastic praise, "English villages like Lacock are now alas easily counted upon one's fingers." The origin, growth, and method of cloth manufacture in the Avon Valley, its prosperity, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the introduction of machinery and consequent

destruction of home spinning and weaving, the triumph for a time of the water power machine and its later decay before the competition of the steam machinery of the north of England is concisely and clearly set forth. This is one of the best things in the book. Bradford is sympathetically described, especially the Barn. An interesting point is made with regard to the monument in the Parish Church to Charles Steward, who died 1698, as to which it has been recently asserted that the epitaph states that he was "a son born in lawful wedlock" of Charles II. Mr. Walls points out that "the epitaph says nothing of the sort, claiming for Charles Steward no more than that he had sprung from an ancient stock and honourable parents — *ab annosa prosapia ac honestis Parentibus*. He was the son of Richard Steward, Dean of St. Paul's, and Jane, d. of Sir William Button, second Baronet of Tockenham. He lived at Cumberwell, above Bradford-on-Avon, which was bequeathed to him by the third baronet. Dean Steward was a courtier, and followed Charles II. to Paris, where he died Nov. 16th, 1651. Mr. Walls claims to explode another Bradford myth. The tradition is that Monmouth spent a night at the Swan Inn, "but if so it must have been the spurious Monmouth who, a year or two after Sedgemoor, deceived many good folks in the west, being finally apprehended in Bradford-on-Avon and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn."

There is a good section on the rise of many families, Hortons, Halls, Methuens, etc., to importance through the wool trade and the cloth manufacture. The Hungerford family too comes in for special mention, indeed the author's real bent seems to lie in the direction of genealogy and family history. The last 112 pages follow the Avon to Bath, Bristol, and the sea. A very pleasant and useful companion for any one who journeys through North Wilts and Somerset.

[Salisbury.] **The Charter of Henry III., with a translation by Canon Chr. Wordsworth, a Summary of the Translation of the nine other Royal Charters. New Sarum in the Middle Ages and the History of St. Edmund's College, Salisbury, by Alderman Chas. Haskins.** [1927.] Price 4/6. Cloth, 8vo., pp. viii. + 62 + 4.

This book, published by the Salisbury Times Co. in commemoration of the seventh centenary of the granting of the Charter of Hen. III. in 1227, has a short Introduction by the Mayor, J. C. Hudson, and a Preface by the author, with 12 illustrations, portraits of Sir Wadham Wyndham, Mr. Wadham Wyndham, M.P. 1815, and the Rev. Dr. Bourne; the Charter of Hen. III. and an Initial letter of that of James I.; the Ancient Porch from the Cathedral; the College Buildings in 1670 and 1743, with plans for additions in 1790, and the S. and E. fronts in 1926, with the "Collegiate School" in 1876. The Charter of Hen. III. is translated in full and abstracts of nine other charters are given, these latter being by the late H. J. F. Swayne. Four pages are devoted to the surrendered charters." The outstanding events in the history of the city in the middle ages are touched on and the continual disputes between the citizens and the Bishop are

explained, and the quarrels between John Hall and William Swayne which so long kept the city in an uproar are summarised. Bishop Beauchamp granted a piece of land in St. Thomas's churchyard to William Swayne to build a house for the priests of the two chantries he had founded in the newly-erected chapel on the south side of the chancel of St. Thomas's Church. The house was pulled down by John Hall, but was eventually built up again and exists to-day as St. Thomas's vestry. The ledgers of the corporation go back to 1398 (Rich. II.) only, and no mayors are known earlier than 1261. The "Semplehous" or old Council House, stood in St. Thomas's churchyard, and its successor, the timber-framed Council House in Market Square, took its place in 1573. The expenses of Charter of James I. in 1611, which relieved the city from the jurisdiction of the Bishop, were subscribed by between 500 and 600 citizens whose names are preserved in a volume in the Corporation Muniment Room. The Liberty of the Close was, however, expressly exempted from the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Corporation and was vested in the Bishop and the Dean.

Perhaps the most interesting section of the book is the History of St. Edmund's College. Saint Edmund Rich, of Abingdon, Treasurer of the Cathedral, 1222—1234, when he became Archbishop of Canterbury, died 1241—2, and was canonized within five years, and a chapel and altar dedicated to him was founded in the Great North Transept of the Cathedral, whilst about 1263 Bishop Walter de la Wylve built and endowed the Collegiate Church of St Edmund for secular Canons. The Church was enlarged about 1400. In 1653 the central tower and spire fell destroying the nave, which was pulled down, and a new tower built, the choir alone remaining as the parish Church. In 1267—8 the Bishop granted a site for the college to Nicholas de St. Quintin, who became first Provost, and gave a charter in 1269 for a Provost and thirteen fellows, at first there were only seven, but four more were endowed by Robert Woodford in 1272, and later the number was made up to thirteen. At the dissolution the college with its property and the advowsons of St. Edmund's and St. Martin's were granted to William St. Barbe. In 1549 it was sold to John Beckingham, a merchant of Salisbury, whose son Henry, retaining the advowsons, sold the property in 1575 to Giles Estcourt, M.P. The advowsons in 1611 were made over to trustees for the parish, and in 1638 Sir Giles Estcourt gave the churchyard to the parish.

In 1660 Sir Giles Estcourt sold the college to Wadham Wyndham, Esq., of Norrington (in Alvediston), 9th son of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, Somerset, Judge of the King's Bench. He lived and died at the College, aged 58, in 1668, his widow dying in 1704. The oldest drawing of the house, here reproduced, dated 1670, shows a fine Elizabethan or Jacobean front with projecting central porch, projecting bays at the ends, six gables on the front and two at the sides, a forecourt with low stables on the left side. A print of 1734 shows the great alterations made by Sir Wadham Wyndham. The gables have been replaced by a parapet and the mullions by sash windows. Four leaden busts which stood in the circular niches on the S. front, with some of the old chimney pieces and a sundial with inscription given by the 8th Earl of Pembroke to Wadham Wyndham in 1722 were

sold between Dr. Bourne's death and the time when the Corporation acquired the property. Of these the sundial was rescued by Sir Alfred Mond and restored, whilst the busts went to America. Wadham Wyndham's son, Henry, who succeeded to the property, lived at Compton Chamberlain, his son, Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, lived at the college, largely reconstructed the house and extended the park. The only important existing part of the old ditch and rampart of the city made *cir.* 1315, stands in the College garden, and during the levelling of a portion by Mr. Wyndham, between 20 and 30 skeletons with weapons, supposed to be Saxon, were found. Also standing in the grounds is the porch removed by Wyatt from the end of the Great North Transept of the Cathedral, the pinnacles and spiral roof being modern. The greater part of the property was sold in 1871 and built upon, but in 1873 the Rev. George Hugh Bourne, D.D., bought the house and land round it, and after building school rooms established the "Collegiate School" there which was transferred from Chardstock (Dorset). This continued until 1885, when the school was closed, but Dr. Bourne continued to live there. On his death in 1925, aged 86, the Corporation purchased the house and grounds as a new Council House and Municipal Offices. Dr. Bourne had already, in 1883, given the whole of the adjoining greencroft to the city. The last two chapters deal with the ancient city rampart (there never was a city wall), "Barres," and gates, and with the history of the "Greencroft." Alderman Haskins has put Salisbury under a further debt of gratitude to him by the publication of this most useful further instalment of the history of the city.

**The Pottery from the Long Barrow at West Kennet, Wilts, compiled by M. E. Cunnington, Devizes. Printed by George Simpson & Co., Devizes, 1927.**

For private circulation. Boards, 10in.  $\times$  7½in. pp. 19, 13 Plates.

"Pottery from English long barrows is so scarce that the little that has been found is of special interest. The chamber of the long barrow at West Kennet yielded more than any other as yet explored. This pottery has never been fully published, and therefore is not so well known in detail as its value for comparative study deserves." The excavation of this barrow by Dr. J. Thurnam in 1859 was fully described in *Archæologia*, xxxviii., 405-421; *W.A.M.*, x., 130; and Smith's *Antiquities of N. Wilts*, p. 154, but only six pieces of the pottery were illustrated by Thurnam. These were among the fifteen pieces in the British Museum; and the remaining nine fragments are now illustrated, together with all the more important of the 250 to 300 pieces in the Devizes Museum. All these pieces were found in small heaps in the corners of the chamber, and were already merely fragments when deposited there. Some of the fragments are worn as though they had lain on the surface and been exposed to the weather. Mrs. Cunnington says that they were collected, with the bones of animals also found in the chamber, from the site of a funeral feast. Dr. Thurnam, in his original account, says that he was satisfied that the chamber had not been disturbed since the burials took place, and if this was so, the fragments must all have been of the same date, or at all events none of them could be later than the beaker pottery. Later on, it is true, Thurnam speaks less

certainly on this point, but as "Beaker" pottery has been found elsewhere associated with "Neolithic" bowls there seems no reason to doubt that his first impression was correct. Mrs. Cunnington suggests that the comparatively few pieces preserved do not represent anything like the number originally found, for Thurnam speaks of finding "piles of fragments of ancient British pottery, of various descriptions," and of "a large heap" in one corner. In this book good photo process illustrations, actual size, are given of 111 fragments, each of which is carefully described. Mrs. Cunnington sums up thus: "It is curious, but nevertheless it seems to be a fact, that in some respects pottery of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (such as that from West Kennet) has more features in common with that of the Early Iron Age (All Cannings Cross period) than it has with that of the intervening Middle Bronze Age; that is to say as we know it at present, for knowledge of the Middle Bronze Age pottery, in the south of England at least, is almost entirely confined to that from the barrows, and we know little or nothing of the domestic wares of the period. Furrowing, fingertip markings, round and triangular punch marks all occur on pottery of both the Early Iron Age and the earlier period. More than this, some of the fragments as to paste, colour, and general feel, are quite indistinguishable. Complete vessels, or even a fairly comprehensive collection of fragments, would undoubtedly at once declare their origin, but picked pieces from the two series are difficult, if not impossible to distinguish." Mrs. Cunnington has done well to make this very important pottery series available for study in this way. The book was reviewed in *Antiquity*, March, 1923, pp. 116, 117, where, however, somewhat less than justice seems to be accorded to the quality of the illustrations.

**Supplement to Charters and Records of Neales, of Berkeley, Yate, and Corsham, by John Alexander Neale, D.C.L. of Queen's College, Oxford. Mackie & Co., London and Warrington, 1927.** 11in.  $\times$  7½in., pp. 3 + 84. Portrait of Robert Neale, of Yate and Corsham. Tomb of Sir Thomas Neale, of Warnford, 1621.

The original volume of Charters and Records was printed for private circulation in 1906. The present volume contains a number of supplementary notes thereon on Nigells, Fitznigells, Berkeleys, and Neales, and families connected in any way with them, tombs, entries in the registers, etc. There is a certain amount of matter concerning various Wiltshire families. It is stated that Kingston House, in Kensington Gore, was probably built out of the proceeds of the sale of the Chalfield estate to Robert Neale by the Duke of Kingston. A good many extracts from "Duchetiana" are given. The legendary descent of "the O'Neill" of Lisbon and Cintra from kings of Spain and Ireland and the daughter of Pharoah, is dwelt upon at some length. Some twenty-nine additional deeds connected with Corsham and Pickwick are catalogued, followed by fourteen pages of addenda and corrigenda to those printed in the original volume, and a list of forty family portraits of Neales, Smiths of Shaw, Webbs, Gawlers, etc., is given. Indices

of places and persons come at the end. The names of twelve inns at Wootton Bassett are mentioned. There are a good many notes on the family of Selfe.

**The 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment (99th). A record of their fighting in the Great War, 1914—18. By Major W. S. Sheppard, M.C., (Adjutant 1915—16, Second in Command 1917—18). Printed by Gale & Polden, Wellington Works, Aldershot, 1927. 8vo. cloth, pp. 3 + 182. Price 5s. net.**

The 2nd Battalion was at Gibraltar at the outbreak of war, and it was not until October 7th, that as part of the 7th Division they landed at Zeebrugge and reached Ypres on October 14th. Next day they marched out along the Menin road and came into conflict with the advance guards of the Germans at Reutel and the neighbourhood. Here they entrenched and from the 22nd to the 24th they were subject to continued assaults by heavy masses of Germans, six whole battalions as it turned out, against them. In this fighting seven officers fell, and the Colonel and others were, with many of the men, taken prisoners, so that the battalion which went into the fight 1100 strong was reduced to about 250 under the command of Sergt.-Major Waylen on the 24th. But they had held their trenches by rifle fire alone, for they had next to no artillery support, and it "cannot be denied that the Germans lost the war when they failed to break the British line in the first battle of Ypres." "The Germans were astounded when later they learned the actual number of troops that had been opposing them." The first chapter is by Col. Forbes, then Commanding the Regiment, and the fighting is most vividly described. The Christmas truce of 1914, which lasted until New Year's Eve, is described. By March, 1915, drafts from home had raised the numbers again to 28 officers and 886 men, of whom 18 officers and 276 men died or were wounded at Neuve Chapelle. The ranks were again replenished before the battle of Festubert, on May 16th. Here the losses were less severe, about 158 in all, and after recruiting in the rear the numbers were brought up to 35 officers and 1000 men. Throughout this history the various officers who served with the Regiment are mentioned by name. At the battle of Loos the losses of the Regiment numbered 14 officers and 400 men. In December, 1915, the 2nd Wilts left the 7th Division with which they had been associated since the beginning of the War, and were sent to the neighbourhood of Amiens, near Carnoy and Bray. In the Somme offensive of July, 1916, they formed part of the 30th Division, and were prominent in the capture of Trones Wood, under Col. Gillson, who was wounded on the occasion. Their losses here, killed and wounded, were 3 officers and 228 men, and the Regiment was especially praised by the High Command for their share in the success. Later on on October 18th, they lost 14 officers and 350 men in an unsuccessful attack. In 1917 the Regiment was sent to Arras, and on April 9th, in a hopeless attack on the Hindenburg line, their losses were again very heavy. In June they were back in the Ypres salient for a short time, fighting in the 3rd Battle of Ypres, and

Christmas found them where they had begun the War. In 1918 the 30th Division took over a portion of the French line and were for a time near St. Quentin, when on March 21st the trenches held by two companies of the 2nd Wilts were attacked and the whole force was surrounded and killed or captured after desperate resistance by two divisions of Germans. Col. Martin's account of the surrender and subsequent adventures of the prisoners is given. The remnants of the Regiment were now amalgamated with the 2nd Beds. Regiment, and experienced heavy fighting at Gheluvelt, after which only 2 officers and 71 men were left. The 6th Wilts joined up with these and new drafts to form a new 2nd Batt. In May they moved south to Champagne and had continuous fighting against heavy German attacks. In August they moved to the north again, where on September 14th, Lt.-Col. Lord Alex. Thynne, then commanding the Regiment, was killed. In October they were at Cambrai following up the retreating Germans and the Armistice on Nov. 11th found them at Eth, where it is noted that the one Church bell which had been buried to save it from the enemy, was dug up and vigorously sounded on a temporary support. The book, which is really a diary of the movements of the Regiment day by day for four years, ends with a list of the 80 officers killed, and the 110 honours won by officers and men during the War.

**Report of Marlborough College Nat. Hist. Society for the year 1927. No 76.** As usual the Report contains the record of excellent work done by the only society in the county which devotes itself wholly to Natural History. Among birds, the Pied Flycatcher was seen in Savernake Forest on migration, the Woodlark nested at Clench Common, Crossbills occurred at Marlborough and Ramsbury, three pairs of Redshank nested at Poulton, and the Landrail nested at Barton Farm. That this last item should be worth recording is a proof of the remarkable disappearance over all this part of England of what was a common bird 30 years ago.

In the Botanical section a number of plants new to the Marlborough list are noted, but they are nearly all either doubtful escapes or varieties and subspecies of plants lately advanced in the London catalogue to the position of species. *Vaccinium myrtillus*, however, seems to be established at one point in the West Woods. In Entomology Mr. C. P. Hurst records a number of species in orders other than Lepidoptera. *Helix pomatia* (the great "Roman" snail) is noted as abundant at Ramsbury. Mr. H. C. Brentnall reprints from Waylen's *History of Devizes* the story of the ghostly ringing of the Wilcot Church bells in 1624. Mr. C. W. Hughes writes on Draycot Foliat. It seems that one John Webb, alias Evered, who was connected with the place, emigrated to Boston, U.S.A., in 1634, and in 1659 was granted 1,000 acres of land on the north side of the Merrimac River, near Chelmsford, which he named Draycott on the Merrimac, now shortened to Dracut, a village opposite the town of Lowell, which has given its name in American geology to the "Dracut diorite." The Wiltshire Draycot Foliat having lost its Church, and consisting to-day of two farms and a few cottages only, has (most of it) been bought recently by the War Office



and will be absorbed by Chiseldon Instructional Camp. Interesting notes on the history of the Manor of Draycot and of the Foliat family, the owners in the 13th century, and their successors, Crooks, Tyes, and Lises, are given, together with an account of a curious dispute between Sampson Foliat and Thomas, parson of Swindon, who had ex-communicated him for non-payment of tithes on Walcot, in the parish of Swindon. In 1563 Aristotle Webb was instituted Rector, and in 1568 Thomas Webb, Rector, was deprived. In 1528 a lease of the Manor was granted to Thomas Webbe, alias Richman. It is mentioned that the Vicar of Chiseldon is still inducted on the site of Draycot Church, pulled down in 1572 when the parish was merged in Chiseldon. A paper on Fungi, by C. P. Hurst, follows, and another on a minute water animal, *Attheyella wulmeri*, found in great numbers round Collingbourne Ducis in 1927. As this species has never been identified in England before it is here fully described and illustrated.

An appreciation of the entomological work of Mr. Edward Meyrick, F.R.S., read on the occasion of the award to him of the Captain Scott Memorial Medal by the Council of the South African Biological Society, for his contributions to South African Entomology is printed in full. This is a remarkable record of a life's work in the description and naming of many thousands of species of Lepidoptera, largely Australian and South African.

A note on the re-opening recently of Knowle Farm Pit and the continued finding of palæoliths there warns collectors that apparently the faking or "improvement" of implements is not unknown at the pit nowadays.

**The Wiltshire Broomes.** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 15th, 22nd, 29th, Oct. 6th, 13th, printed a series of MS. notes on the Broome family, compiled by the Ven. George Herbert Rogers, Archdeacon of Rockhampton, Queensland, whose mother was descended from that family. The writer says "I have so far failed to trace any connection of our family, settled as yeomen under the chalk hills of Wiltshire in the 17th century with their more distinguished namesakes of Broome in Shropshire, of Baddesley Clinton in Warwickshire, or of Holton, in Oxfordshire, these being undoubted ancestors of the Broomes of West Malling in Kent." The earliest Wiltshire Broome of whom mention has been found is Thomas Broome, of Kingston St. Michael, "husbandman," whose will is dated Sept. 1st, 1616. His brother Richard, and his kinsmen William and John Broome, are mentioned. But the connection, if any, between him and Elizabeth Broome, widow, buried at Clyffe Pypard, May 11th, 1665, who was the ancestress of the writer, is not made out. Her son Ralph, of Spirthill (in Bremhill), yeoman, married Frances Andrews, and had two sons, John and Richard, and a daughter, Elizabeth. By his will, dated 1664, he left Spirthill to John, and Wilcreek, in Monmouthshire, to Richard. Ralph Broome's property was valued at £314, and included 38 oxen, 9 cows, 76 sheep, and one horse. John Broome, son of Ralph, born 1636, died 1723, was churchwarden of Lyneham in 1660 "for his uncle Richard," and in 1661 "for his grandmother Eli. Broome." Richard, son of Ralph, was tenant of Cowage Farm (in Compton Bassett), as was his son Ralph after him. His other son,

Christopher Broome, of Bushton, married John's daughter, Elizabeth, at Clyffe Pypard in 1706, whilst her sister, Susanna, b. 1683, married as his second wife, Christopher Pinniger in 1709. The will of Richard Broome, dated 1713, appoints Francis Broome, of Preston, and Roger Spackman, as trustees for Ralph, son of Christopher and Elizabeth Broome. They are to "keep my grandson and school and breed him a good schollar and prefer him in the world in the best manner they can." This Ralph married his cousin Mary, d. of Christopher and Susanna Pinniger.

A number of entries of births in a bible that belonged to Thomas Munde, of Hullavington, are given, including six children of Richard Broome, of Spirhill, born at Spirhill, Tytherton Kelloways, and Cowage. His daughter Dorothy married Roger Spackman, and both are buried at Clyffe Pypard.

Ralph Broome, of Cowage, in 1734, handed over the tenancy of Cowage to Ralph, son of Christopher, and Richard, son of Ralph. The rent of Cowage payable to William Northey was then £256 a year. The stock was 56 milch cows, one bull, 10 oxen, 60 grazing cows, 6 horses, 100 ewes and lambs, and "a proportionable herd of swine." Hay was worth £1 10s. a ton. This Richard, son of Ralph, of Nuthills, was apparently the R. Broome buried at Bremhill, November 21st, 1740. Ralph had retired to his property at Nuthills, near Sandy Lane, which remained in the Broome family till 1860, when it was sold for £6000 and now belongs to Lord Lansdowne. Ralph left the estate to Ralph the younger, and also legacies to others of about £2,000 as well as "five shillings to every poor family that will receive charity between the Bear Inn in Sandy Lane and the last house in Cuffs Corner." An abstract of the will is given.

An altar tomb east of the porch of Bremhill Church bearing the arms, a chevron with five sprigs of broome, records the death of Ralph Broome in 1716. This Ralph was a partner in the firm of Robert Cooper and Company, looking glass makers. His will leaves the profits of the partnership to be divided between the children of his four sisters. Of these Elizabeth's first husband was Christopher Broome, and her son was Ralph Broome, of Bushton. To John, son of Francis Broome, of Preston, in Lyneham, brother of the looking glass maker, was left the dwelling house of Little Park, in Wootton Bassett, and 277 acres of land, and to his brother Jacob the other part of the Little Park property called the Upper Bargain some 95 acres of land and buildings. This Jacob died 1731 and is described in the Lyneham register as "gent."

Ralph, the mirror maker, also left £450 to provide a school master at Lyneham.

A Sir Robert Mayers Broome, Kt., a J.P. for Middlesex, is mentioned who died at Brompton, June 2nd, 1791, aged 97 years, but he is not known to be connected with the Wiltshire family.

Ralph Broome, the mirror maker, must have purchased Little Park Estate before 1718 and bequeathed it to John, son of his brother Francis, of Preston. John married Alice, daughter of Will. Bartlett, of Dauntsey, and died 1776, being buried at Tockenham.

Ralph Broome, s. of Christopher and Elizabeth, baptised at Clyffe Pypard

Aug. 16th, 1713, married Mary, d. of Christopher and Susanna Pinniger, and settled at Bushton where he built or restored the dwelling house (now, 1928, the property of Mr. Hutchinson) according to an inscription still existing, in 1743. His will, dated Dec. 30th, 1767, leaves the house and property to his three sons, Richard, Ralph, and Francis, each inheriting a portion of his landed property, Bushton being divided between Richard and Francis, and Nuthills and Tytherton going to Ralph.

Of these sons "Richard Broome of Bushton, gent., was admitted to Gray's Inn June 16th, 1768," and "Francis Broome, brother of Richard Broome, fellow of this Inn," January 27th, 1770. Ralph was of the Bengal Civil Service, and died 1838. Richard left Bushton for Aldborough Hatch, Essex, but was buried at Clyffe Pypard, 1803.

Broomes and Pinnigers for three generations consistently intermarried as first cousins. Francis Broome married Susanna Pinniger, their eldest son was Richard Pinniger Broome, born 1777. Another son, Jacob Pinniger Broome, died at Kington Langley in 1875. Their youngest son, Francis, was a butter, meat, and poultry salesman of Newgate St, London.

Christopher Broome was admitted at Gray's Inn, 1804. He lived at Berkhamstead, married secondly Sarah Dorothea Seller, and was buried at Clyffe Pypard 1831. Their only child, Christopher Edmund Broome, born July 24th, 1812, married Charlotte Harman Rush 1836, lived for a time at Rudloe, Box, and settled at Elmhurst, Batheaston, 1848, and died November 12th, 1886. He owned Wood Hill Park Farm, in Clyffe Pypard, and was well-known as a botanist, being spoken of by an authority of the botanical department of the British Museum as one whose name was "familiar to all workers in botany as (with one other) the highest authority in British Mycology (Fungi) and in the first rank of workers in this field throughout the world."

A letter from C. B. Broome, Major H.A.C., in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of October 13th, 1927, gives some further particulars as to Francis, son of Francis and Susannah, and their children and descendants.

### **The Water supply of Wiltshire from Underground Sources. By W. Whitaker, F.R.S., and F. H. Edmunds.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey England & Wales, 1925.

9½ in. × 6 in., pp. 133 + xi. Price 4s. 6d. net. Folding sketch map showing sub-surface water-levels in the chalk of Wiltshire. Sketch map of the Geology of Wilts, and sections of the chalk escarpment at Broad Town; across the Vale of Wardour; along the Vale of Broad Chalk; across the Vale of Pewsey; and showing water-table near Cockroost Farm, Broad Hinton.

Beginning with a general account of the geological structure of the county and of its various formations, with special reference to water-bearing beds, the report passes on to the conditions of water supply in each of the five districts of the county. A table of the formations which crop out in the county from surface alluvium down to Lower Lias Clay with their several thicknesses, is given, as well as those whose existence has been proved by deep borings.

As regards Dew Ponds it is noticed that 65 of these have been either constructed or renovated within the last few years. The Waterworks of all the towns in the county are described, and the sources of supply to most of the villages in the surrounding districts are indicated in considerable detail.

At Lydiard Millicent a well 15ft. deep (an old spring formerly called the Thumblewell, being deepened into Corallian Rocks) is mentioned as supplying the hamlet of Shaw. Of Pavenhill, at Purton, it is stated that the "entrenchment" marked on the six-inch map on the north-eastern side of the hill, is a feature of the ground due to natural causes; in other words it is an old land-slip. The medicinal well at Salts Hole, at Purton, is also mentioned, and it is stated that the proprietor has recently erected a pump room round the well from which 120 gallons can be pumped daily. A list of the more important spring supplies in the county with their position on the Ordnance Maps and other details, occupies 8 pages, and these follow an alphabetical catalogue occupying 53 pages, of the most important wells, giving their exact locality, depth, height above O.D., and where it has been recorded, the sequence of rocks pierced. The deepest boring in the county is at Westbury, which reached 1651ft., and was a trial for coal. The G.W.R. boring, at Swindon, went down to 786ft. and the well was dug to 736ft. The next deepest is that at Lucknam, in Colerne, probably a boring for coal, 773ft. One at Orcheston St. Mary is 558ft., and seven others range between 400ft. and 500ft. A list of the principal mineral springs; analysis of spring and well waters filling 28 pages, and an index, complete this most valuable memoir. The lesson it conveys is that everyone who digs a well should communicate particulars to the Geological Survey whilst the work is being done.

**Kennet and Avon Canal.** A most informing article in the *Great Western Railway Magazine*, Nov., 1911, by F. C. Warren, was reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 28th, 1926. From Hanham Lock at Keynsham, on the Avon, near Bristol, to the Thames at Reading is a distance of  $86\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This forms a water way from the Bristol Channel to London, of which the artificial canal portion lies almost wholly in Wilts and Berks. The first step in its formation was the making navigable of the Avon under an Act of 1712, the next was the canalisation of the Kennet from Reading to Newbury under the Act of 1715. The wholly artificial canal connecting these two rivers was surveyed by John Rennie in 1793 and completed and opened in 1810 under the Act of 1794. The rise from Hanham Lock to Savernake, the highest point on its course, is  $430\frac{1}{2}$ ft., with a fall to the Thames at Reading of 325ft. There are in all 106 locks. At Devizes in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles the canal rises  $235\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 29 locks, of which the 17 at Caen Hill stand in close succession with an average rise of 8ft. each. To get through this series of locks takes a barge about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The various bridges, aqueducts, tunnels, &c., on the course of the canal are described. A table showing the revenue earned from 1838 to 1898 shows a decrease from £52,910 to £5,265, consequent on the competition of the railways. The canal was bought by the Great Western Railway in 1852, and since 1900 the average excess of expenditure over receipts has been £4,805.

**Littlecote, the residence of Sir Ernest Wills, Bt.,**  
**By H. Avray Tipping.** *Country Life*, Nov. 5th, 1927, pp. 664—671. The article begins with a useful disquisition on the real character of "Wild" William Darrell, concluding against the truth of the traditional Littlecote legend, and other accusations brought against Darrell, for Sir John Popham was never a judge within William Darrell's lifetime. On coming into the estate on Darrell's death, Sir John Popham added much to the older house, the south front built of brick being of his time, whilst the earlier walls are of flint. The projecting wings at the ends, if built by him have been altered since. But the house was described and illustrated in detail in *Country Life*, September 27th, 1902, and the bulk of the present article and its excellent illustrations is taken up with the very remarkable garden largely formed by Mr. Bevan, and maintained by its present occupier in wonderful perfection. The illustrations are:—The South or entrance side of the House; Two views of the North side; Border running down from the house to the river; the five hundred foot long border; Wrought iron gates; The paved way; Garden house at the N.W. end of Canal; The Canal running westwards; and group of Phlox.

**Oare House, the property of Mr. Geoffrey Fry.** **By Christopher Hussey.** *Country Life*, March 10th, 1928, pp. 334—341. Eighteen photos and ground plan. Over the Forecourt and down the Avenue; Modern Wings flanking the W. Front; The E. Front and Forecourt looking up the Lime Avenue; From Drawing Room to Loggia in the S. Walled Garden; The projecting Library Wing from the Loggia; The Terrace looking N. towards the Downs; The Lawn and the Vale of Pewsey, from the Terrace; The Library Bow; From Loggia to Drawing Room; The Hall; Modern Drawing Room; Library; Bedroom above Library; Arm chair and single chair, "Egyptian" taste, c. 1805; Garden seats; Modern garden seat at end of Terrace. The old central block was built in brick by Henry Deacon in 1740, as "H. D., 1740" on a rainwater head shows. He was a London wine merchant who took a poor boy from Ireland, John Hiller, into his employ. Hiller married his widow, and so became possessed of Oare, which in 1799 he devised to his sister's son, John Goodman, who was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Maurice Hiller Goodman, Rector of Wilcot-cum-Oare, who died 1856. His nephew, Edward Goodman, succeeded him, and owned the property until it was split up and sold 1887 or 1888. The Rev. M. H. Goodman added a drawing room to the N. end of the house. Mr. Geoffrey Fry added two wings of these bays in 1921, and a library wing at the S.E. angle in 1925. The walled garden was laid out in 1921. Mr. Williams Ellis was the architect.

**The Hertford or Somerset Monument in Salisbury Cathedral.** **By Canon J. M. J. Fletcher, F.R.**  
**Hist. S.** A lecture delivered in the Cathedral. Printed in full in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 24th, Dec. 1st and 8th, 1927. Reprinted as 8vo. pamphlet, 16 pp., 1927. This gigantic monument which blocks up the entire east end of the south choir aisle is described at length in the first

section of the lecture. Incidentally in referring to Dodsworth's *Account of Salisbury Cathedral*, Canon Fletcher says "It seems to be certain that the verger whose name the book bears was not himself the author of it." The monument is of the style of the earlier part of the 17th century. The recumbent figures are the effigies of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, son of the Protector, and Katherine (Gray) his wife. She lies on his right hand side instead of as usual on the left. Canon Fletcher suggests that this was meant to emphasize her royal descent. The kneeling figures are those of their two sons, Edward, Lord Beauchamp, and Thomas Seymour. He thinks that the monument was erected by William, 2nd Duke of Somerset, about 1625, in memory of his father and grandfather, because the Edward, Baron Dudley, of the inscription, held the title from 1586 to 1643, so that it must have been erected in his lifetime and before 1643. The bodies of the following were interred here:—Edward, Earl of Hertford, died April 6th, 1621; Lady Katherine Gray, his wife, died January 27th, 1563, at Yoxford, Suffolk, and was buried there, but her body was removed afterwards to Salisbury; Edward, Lord Beauchamp, their eldest son, died July, 1612, was buried at Wick, but was removed afterwards to the Cathedral; John, 4th Duke of Somerset, second son of Lord Will. Seymour, and great grandson of Lord Edward, died April 29th, 1675; Lady Eliz. Seymour, daughter and heiress of Joscelyn Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, and wife of Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset, died Nov. 23rd, 1722; Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset, died December 2nd, 1748.

Canon Fletcher notes that four of the Protector's sons were named Edward, of whom three were alive at the same time. The romantic story of the secret marriage of Edward Seymour and Lady Katherine Gray in 1561, with the consequent committal of both of them to the Tower by Elizabeth, and the later births of two children, are described. Lady Katherine Gray was the second of the three daughters of Henry Gray, Marquis of Dorset, and Frances Brandon, his wife, and great grand-daughter of Hen. VII. and was born August, 1540. Their home was Bradgate, near Leicester. She was bridesmaid at the wedding (at 2 a.m.!) of Bess of Hardwick to her second husband, Sir William Cavendish. In her 13th year (1553) she was married to Henry Herbert, second son of the Earl of Pembroke, then 19 years old, but was divorced by her husband next year when her sister Lady Jane Gray and her father, the Duke of Suffolk, were executed. She and her sister, however, continued to be treated with consideration at Court, both under Q. Mary and Q. Elizabeth, but she did not get on well with Elizabeth, and her secret marriage with Edward Seymour made the Queen furious, and she was never forgiven. After the birth of the second child in the Tower, husband and wife were never allowed to meet again. She died January 27th, 1568, whilst in the custody of Sir Owen Hopton, at Cockfield Hall, near Yoxford, Suffolk. The career of the two sons, Edward Lord Beauchamp and Thomas Seymour, and their descendants are shortly traced.

**Trowbridge, Silver Street Chapel.** The *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 17th, 1927, has a notice of the closing of this chapel after 230 years

of use as a place of worship. It was used for public worship about 1695 and is thought to have been a glove factory before this. Its origin as a chapel is uncertain, but it is probable that it arose in connection with the preaching of Andrew Gifford and that Southwick Old Baptist, Conigre Baptist, and Silver Street were originally under the same government, that the latter became a separate congregation about 1680—90, and that the chapel was built or adapted for worship *cir.* 1695. A clock on the front of the gallery is inscribed "The Gift of Peter Swift, 1705." There is also a silver christening bowl inscribed "Presented by Thomas Jefferies, of London, 1746." There have been many burials in the chapel and its precincts, the burial ground being closed in 1855 when the cemetery was opened. The first record of a settled pastor is that of Mr. James Foster, 1720—24. The last regular pastor was the Rev. Oliver Brand who resigned in 1891. At least three of the pastors were buried either in the chapel itself or in the burial ground.

**The Corallian Rocks of Oxford, Berks, and North Wilts. By W. J. Arkell, F.G.S., 1925—27.** *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London.* Vol. 216, pp. 67—181, 4to.

The Rocks described in this paper extend from Wheatley (Oxon.), to Wootton Bassett and Tockenham in Wilts, a distance of about 40 miles with an average breadth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, forming a conspicuous ridge parallel to the chalk escarpment. "These rocks are described, the various exposures are correlated, and an attempt is made to show the position which they occupy in the Corallian formation as a whole, both in other parts of England and on the Continent. It is endeavoured, by means of detailed analysis, to throw more light on the conditions under which the rocks were formed, and to account for the apparently meaningless variability which, to a casual visitor to only a few of the exposures seems to characterise the formation. . . . The paper concludes with a revision of the fauna, some new species being described, and with a geological map of an important area (the country between Highworth and Stanton Fitzwarren) in the centre of the district." Over the greater part of the area dealt with, nothing has been done in the way of exploration since 1877. The Lower Calcareous Grit (the lowest of the Corallian rocks dealt with) is 30ft. thick at Highworth, only 10ft. to 15ft. thick at Blunsdon, dwindling until it disappears entirely further on, with only two outlying patches, one consisting of the sands at Tockenham Wick and Grittenham Hill, the other forming Pavenhill at Purton, and the bluff of Ringsbury. This formation, however, re-appears prominently at Spirthill, Bremhill, and Calne. Round Pavenhill and Ringsbury Camp over an area four miles in diameter there is a curious bed of non-calcareous "Rhaxella Chert" (composed mainly of spicules of Rhaxella sponge) belonging to the Lower Calcareous Grit and analogous to the "Arngrove Stone" of the Wheatley neighbourhood. Mr. Arkell suggests that the sands and pebbles of the Lower Calcareous Grit were brought down from a large land surface by a river falling into the sea somewhere S.E. of Marcham. They were then distributed along the coast as

submarine sand banks by a long-shore current incorporating the remains of marine animals.

The normal sequence of the Berkshire oolites in the Highworth district is described in detail. A section of the large old quarry S. of Highworth, now deserted, but described by many earlier geologists, is fully described by Mr. Arkell, whose interpretation of the beds differs somewhat from that of his predecessors, and full lists of the fossils occurring here are given.

The N.E. quarry, Hangman's Elm quarry, the old quarries N.W. of West Mill beside the Highworth—Watchfield Road, Upper Farm quarry, Red Down quarry, Red Down Bungalow quarry, are all dealt with in the same thorough fashion.

The Western shell-cum-pebble bed from Blunsdon to Tockenham and Lyneham is next described. Kingsdown old brickyard and the quarries at Cold Harbour Inn, Tockenham Wick and Lyneham Folly are described.

The Coral Rag, essentially a coastal formation was originally a belt of coral reef or islands from Oxford to Mid-Wilts. Mr. Arkell believes that the solid white limestone, such as the Wheatley limestone, formed chiefly of the ground-up debris of the reef on its seaward side is really contemporary with the ordinary Coral Rag, which continued growing whilst the denudation of the reef was going on. Broad Bush, Cold Harbour, and the Sheepsblight quarries near Blunsdon are described with their lists of fossils. The quarry at Purton, S.E. of the Church, with its Wheatley limestone and rag; the Lydiard Millicent quarry, and those of Moredon and Tockenham Wick, all have lists of fossils attached to them. At Hilmarton as at Littlemore, near Oxford, the Lower Calcareous Grit is succeeded by Corallian clays, alternate bands of blue-grey clays and argillaceous limestone or mudstone in layers a few inches thick. Mr. Arkell suggests that these clay beds were laid down by a river running through the coral reef. A full list of fossils from these clay beds at Hilmarton is given. Mr. Arkell proposes to call the Coral Rag and the thick white limestones into which it passes at Calne, by the name of "Osmington Oolite" from the rocks of the Dorset coast with which they are correlated. Pages 162 to 175 are filled with a complete list of all the known invertebrate fossils occurring in the district covered by the paper. Seven new species, of which two come from Highworth, and one, *Terebratula Kingsdownensis*, from the coral rag of Kingsdown, near Swindon, are fully described; and together with some others are figured in two plates from photographs. This paper will doubtless be regarded in the future as the authoritative account of the formations with which it deals so admirably.

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Accounts for the Year 1927.

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	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>							
Balance, January 1st, 1927	...	...	250 17 5½				
Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions	337	2	0				
Transfer from Life Membership Fund	12	5	6				
Sales of Magazines and other Publications (less purchases)	...	...	19 15 8				
Balance of Annual Meeting	...	...	6 2 9				
Interest on War Stock	...	...	2 10 0				
Bank Deposit Interest	...	...	7 0 3				
Balance of Old Sarum Excavation Fund	...	...	21 1 0				
Balance of Battlesbury Excursion	...	...	3 19 6				
<b>PAYMENTS.</b>							
Cost of producing and issuing Magazines:—							
No. 146	...	...	131 8 11				
No. 147	...	...	77 11 0				
The Church Bells of Wiltshire, Part I.	...	...	47 2 6				
Subscriptions to other Societies	...	...	256 2 5				
Postages, Stationery, Printing, and Incidental Expenses	...	...	3 19 0				
Salary of Museum Caretaker	...	...	15 12 7½				
Financial Secretary's Salary and Commission	...	...	26 0 0				
Donation to National Trust (Stonehenge Fund)	...	...	27 9 4				
By Balance, December 31st, 1927	...	...	21 1 0				
			350 4 4½				
			310 9 9				
			£660 14 1½				

## MUSEUM MAINTENANCE FUND ACCOUNT.

		RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.					
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Balance, January 1st, 1927 ..	...	38	13	10	Fittings and Repairs to Museum	...	18	1	5
Subscriptions and Donations	...	32	15	0	Additions to Museum & Library (Bookbinding, &c.)	...	10	18	3
Admissions to Museum and Donations in Box	...	13	9	4	Light, Fuel, and Water	...	14	16	5
Sundry Sales and Fees	...	4	7	3	Land Tax, Insurances, and Incidentals...	...	11	10	7
					Balance, December 31st, 1927	...	55	6	8
							33	18	9
							£89	5	5

## MUSEUM ENLARGEMENT FUND ACCOUNT.

		RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.					
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Balance, January 1st, 1927 ...	...	20	9	0	Balance, December 31st, 1927	...	33	9	9
One Year's Rent of Museum Caretaker's Rooms	...	13	0	0					
Bank Deposit Interest	...			9					
							£33	9	9

### MUSEUM PURCHASES FUND ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1927	...	88	2	2	...	1	1
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>							
Sale of Tokens	...	8	12	8	...	95	14
Bank Deposit Interest	...	...	2	2	...	14	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£	96	15	0	£	96	15
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

### REGISTER OF BISHOP SIMON OF GHENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1927	...	10	4	8	...	10	5
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>							
Bank Deposit Interest	...	...	10	10	...	5	6
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£	10	5	6	£	10	5
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

### LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1927	...	104	3	7	...	12	5
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>							
Subscriptions	...	15	15	0	...	110	9
Bank Deposit Interest	...	2	16	10	...	11	11
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£	122	15	5	£	122	15
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

### WANSDYKE EXCAVATION FUND ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1927 ...	2	13	3
RECEIPTS.			
Donation ...	1	5	6
Bank Deposit Interest ...	1	0	0
	£3 19 9		
Balance, December 31st, 1927 ...	£	3	19 9

### BRADFORD-ON-AVON BARN ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1927 ...	61	17	11		2	0	0
RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
Admissions to Barn ...	7	1	6	Caretaker ...	...	...	...
Sale of Pamphlets ...	1	18	0	Caretaker's Commission on Sale of Pamphlets ...	...	...	...
Sale of Grass ...	3	6	0	Wayleave ...	...	...	1 2
Bank Deposit Interest ...	1	2	10	Grass-cutting ...	...	...	12 0
	£72 3 9			Paper Roll for Tickets ...	...	...	1 0
Balance, January 1st, 1927 ...	£	61	17 11	Balance, December 31st, 1927 ...	2	18	2
	£72 3 9				69	5	7
					£72 3 9		

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No. CXLIX.

DECEMBER, 1928.

VOL. XLIV.

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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, F.S.A, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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



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# WILTSHIRE Archæological & Natural History MAGAZINE.

No. CXLIX.

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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

No. CXLIX.

DECEMBER, 1928.

VOL. XLIV.

THE SOCIETY'S MSS. GRITTLETON MANOR DEEDS.

By THE REV CANON F. H. MANLEY.

The principal estate in Grittleton was at the time of the Conquest held by the Abbot of Glastonbury, and the right of the monks to the Manor was confirmed by various Popes early in the 12th century. They retained possession until the general dissolution of the monasteries in 1537, when the Manor was seized for the King. By patent dated 7th July, 36 Hen. VIII. (1544), the King granted the Manor and Advowson of the parish Church of Grittleton to Giles Gore, of Surrendel, in consideration of the sum of £591 15s. 7d. and they remained with this family for 58 years. In 1601 the Manor and Advowson were sold by Edward Gore to Henry White, of Langley Burrell, whose fourth son, Walter White, on the death of his father in 1605 succeeded to the estate. On the death of the great grandson of this Walter White, unmarried, in 1705, his estates, which included the Manor of Easton Peyrse and property in the counties of Worcester and Essex, were divided between his two sisters, Priscilla and Elizabeth, as co-heiresses. The Manor of Grittleton fell to the share of Priscilla, who in 1707 married as his second wife Joseph Holton, eldest son and heir of Joseph Houlton, of Trowbridge and Farleigh Hungerford. The Manor of Grittleton thus came into the hands of the Houlton family and remained in their possession until 1828 when it was sold to Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., of Chippenham, ancestor of the present owner.

When Canon Jackson wrote his History of Grittleton he seems to have had access to a large and complete series of ancient deeds relating to the Manor. He states in particular that the Court Rolls giving details of the proceedings at the annual Court Baron and Court Leet from 1533 "are preserved with regularity," containing lists of the homagers, the king's jury, the haywards and tithing men, as well as the surrender and granting of leases together with a record of the other business transacted by the courts. Presumably at that time all these ancient deeds were in safe custody but, like many similar collections, this one became dispersed and the Wilts Arch. Society has only a fragmentary and incomplete set of documents giving us

an imperfect record of the various changes during the last 300 years in the ownership and occupation of the manorial estate in Grittleton. Some of the missing deeds can be traced from the schedule of deeds handed over to the mortgagee attached to a mortgage deed of 1743 but these are not early deeds.

The Society now has in its possession 75 deeds relating to the Manor of Grittleton, one of these dating from the Gore ownership, twenty-five during the ownership of the White family, the remainder being Houlton deeds. It has also the original Court Rolls from 1614 to 1647.

Abstracts of the deeds are given in this issue of the Magazine and abstracts of the Court Rolls made by the late Rev. C. W. Shickle, F.S.A., will be printed later.

#### LEASES.

**A 1.** 1589. Indenture made 20th July, 31 Eliz., between Edward Gore,<sup>1</sup> of Surrenden, co. Wilts., Esq., and Richard Gawen, of Gryttleton, co. Wilts, yeoman, being a lease by the former to the latter of one fourth part of the Farm of Gryttleton and of the Barn belonging to the same and of lands appertaining now in the tenure of said Richard Gawen<sup>2</sup> also of one pasture ground called Thornegrove containing 20 ac. to be held for full term of fourscore years, subject to the lives of his sons John and Robert Gawen and of Prudence, daughter of John Kylberye, of Grittleton, dec., on surrender of previous lease granted to Richard Gawen for his life by Copy of Court Roll at yearly rent of 30s. 4d. and payment of 20s. on decease of John and Robert Gawen and of Prudence Kylberye if tenants at time of their decease.

Mention of "Elizabeth nowe wife of said Edward Gore."

Signature of parties and seal missing but endorsed with attestation of witnesses.

**A 2.** 1622. Indenture made 4th Oct., 20 Jas. I., between Walter White,<sup>3</sup> of Grittleton, gent., and (ii.) Edwd. Smart, of Grittleton, husbandman, by which for divers good causes (i.) lets to (ii.) the close, called Culver Hay, situate in Grittleton, for lives of Joane Smart, his wife, his son Roger and daughter Joane, at annual rent of 2s. 6d. with usual conditions as to upkeep of hedges, &c.

Signed, Edward Smart. Seal missing. Witnesses, Edw. Gore, John Galfe.

**A 3.** 1623. Indenture dated 19th Jan., 20 James I., made between (i) Walter White, of Grittleton, gent., and (ii.) John Jones the younger, of Foscott, in Grittleton, yeoman, being a lease by the former to the latter of

<sup>1</sup> Grandson of Giles Gore, succeeded to the estate on death of his father, Richard, in 1582, and sold it in 1601 (see *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623).

<sup>2</sup> In 1540 the widow of John Gawen and Edward Bristowe held three parts of the farm of the demesne lands.

<sup>3</sup> The first owner of these names, died in 1626, æt. 43, buried at Grittleton. His widow, Hester, *née* Conham, was buried at Grittleton 1644.



5½ ac. of land lately enclosed, lying in the Southfields, commonly called Sandpitts, late in tenure of John Tucker, on payment of £27 and yearly rent of 2s. 6d., subject to the lives of said John Jones, Jacob Woodman, and Sarah Knight, who must when duly summoned appear at the Court Baron of the said Walter White and must not assign any part of the premises to any person without his consent . . . the lives of any children of John Jones born within the next four years may be inserted in the lease.

Signed John Jones his mark. Seal missing. Witnesses, Elias Woodroffe,<sup>1</sup> John Kilbury, John Storke.

**A 4.** 1628. Indenture made 30th April, 1628, between (i.) John Nayle, of the city of London, woolcomber, and (ii.) Hester Conham,<sup>2</sup> of Durrington, co. Wilts, widow. Robert, brother of John Nayle, has an estate in a Copyhold Tenement in Grittleton for life with remainder to John Nayle for his life. On payment of £20 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter agrees to demise to the former two closes of ground, called Beryes Crofte, parcel of the said Copyhold Tenement 12 ac. now in the tenure of Hester White, widow, with two years to run, at termination of existing lease, for life of John Nayle, should Robert Nayle be living at date of this Indenture. But should Robert Nayle be now dead then for £10 paid (i.) assigns to (ii.) the said two closes for two years only on expiration of said lease—this with the consent of the Committee of the said Manor of Grittleton during the minority of Walter White,<sup>3</sup> son and heir of Walter White, gent., dec., his Majesty's Warde.

Signed, John Naile. Seal missing. Witnesses, Jo. Shuter, Christopher Goddard, and others.

**A 5.** 1647. Indenture made 14th June, 23 Chas. I. between (i.) Eliz. White,<sup>4</sup> widow, of Grittleton, and Walter White,<sup>5</sup> her son and heir apparent, and (ii.) Geo. Seale, the elder, of Grittleton, weaver, and his sons, George and Edward, by which on payment of £14 10s. 0d. by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lease to the former a Tenement with backsided garden in Grittleton now in tenure of George Seale, the elder, for the term of 99 years subject to the lives of the parties (ii.) at annual rent of 10s. with usual conditions of upkeep of premises by tenant &c.

Signatures and seal and witnesses' names missing.

<sup>1</sup> Rector of Grittleton, 1619—42.

<sup>2</sup> Widow of Abraham Conham, Canon of Salisbury, Rector of Bishopstone, 1595—1612. Her daughter Hester marr. Walter White. Buried at Durrington, 1647. A tablet in the Church to her memory, with arms Conham impaling Badby.

<sup>3</sup> Born in 1617, killed at battle of Newbury 3rd June, 1643. Lieut.-Col. in Parliamentary Army and Governor of Bristol. Buried at Grittleton.

<sup>4</sup> Daughter of John Walwyn, of Lulham. She had manors of Newlands and Woodfields, co. Worc. She marr., secondly, as his 3rd wife, her brother-in-law Nich. Greene, of Foscoate. Buried at Grittleton.

<sup>5</sup> Born in 1643, died 1678, buried at Grittleton, third owner of these names.

**A 6.** 1657. Copy of Court Roll. In view of Franc Plege with the Court of the Manor of Nicholas Greene, Esq., and Eliz. his wife, Committee and guardian of the body and lands of Walter White, gent., son and heir apparent of Walter White, dec., held 17th April, 1657, before me, Thos. Neate, gent., Steward to this Courte came Thos. Lawes and taketh out of the hands of the Ladye of the Manor the Revercion of one Messuage and one yard lands in Foscott and Grittleton now in tenure of sd. Thos. to have and to hold the Revercion of sd. Messuage and one yard lands to sd. Thos. Lawes and John Gawen, of Grittleton, yeoman, for the terme of their lives according to custome of the said Manor, immediately after the death, &c., of Jane Gawen the now wife of sd. John, at yearely payment of 16s and a Herriott when it shall happen, &c., and sd. Thos. and John gave to the sd. Lady for a Fine for the same graunte £30 and aforesd Thos. Lawes hath done his Fealty and is admitted Tenant as in Revercion, &c.

Signed, Nich. Greene, Elizabeth Greene. Examd. by me Thos. Neate, Steward there.

Examd. 12th April, 1689, by Wm. Sainsbury, Steward there.

**A 7.** 1657. Copy of Court Roll, a duplicate of the former one but with the following endorsement:—

5th May, 1696. The within-named John and Jane Gawen came to this Courte and surrendered all their estate in the within written premises. And at the same Courte came the sd. John and re-took the same premises to him and his wife Jane and their son Thos. Gawen for the terme of their lives on same conditions as before, paying for same a Fine of £40 and said John was admitted tenant and took the oath of Fealty.

**A 8.** 1659. Copy of Court Roll. At the view of Franck Pledge, with the Court Baron of the Manor in time of Nichs. Greene, Esq., and Eliz. his wife, Committee, &c., during the minoritie of sd. Walter White, holden 8th April, 1659, before Richard Thorner, gent., Steward at this Court, the sd. Committee have granted to Walter and Nicholas, sons of the sd. Nichs. Greene,<sup>1</sup> the Revercion of one Tenement and one yard land in Foscott with appurtenances now in tenure of Rich. Holdborough, 3½ ac. arable near house of Walter White, and part of the Ground Leaze for the terme of their lives according to the Custome of the Manor, immediately on death, &c., of sd. Rich. Holdborough and at ancient rent, &c. Walter and Nich. Greene are admitted tenants but their Fealtie is respited and there is the further condition that should the Committee or sd. Walter White any time hereafter pay to the Rector of the Parish or to the Steward of the Manor or sd. Walter and Nicholas Greene the sum of Twelve pence to make this graunte voide, it will become void.

Signed, Rich Greene, Elizabeth Greene. Exd. and agreeth with Cort Roll of the Manor by me, Richard Thorner, Steward there.

---

<sup>1</sup> By his first wife Hester White.

**A 9.** 1664. Indenture made 14th April, 16 Chas. II., between (i.) Walter White, of Grittleton, gent., and (ii.) Roger Huckings, of Grittleton, clothier, by which on payment of £60 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former Messuage and Close 1 ac. adjoining, Grove Leaze 2 a., 1 ac. parcel of Rickmore Ackmore, 28 ac. arable in South and North fields called Clapcotts fields . . . all these late in tenure of Mary, mother of sd. Roger Huckings, by virtue of a former lease granted to her husband Roger, dec., on lives of himself, his mother Mary dec. and sd. wife Mary by Walter White dec., grandfather of sd. Walter White by deed dated 20th April, 2 Chas. I. . . . on death of sd. Mary, mother of sd. Roger Huckings for 99 years subject to lives of sd. Roger and Benjamin his brother, at annual rent of 20s. and 5s. herriott at death of either, &c. . . . Usual covenant for tenant to repair premisses &c.

Signed, Roger Huckings. Seal missing. Witnesses, Thos. Neate, Jos. Beames, Rich Browne.

**A 10.** 1666. Indenture made 4th April, 18 Chas. II., between (i.) Walter White, of Grittleton, gent., and (ii.) Thos. Brokenborough, of Grittleton, tailor, by which on payment of £27 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former a close called Adrills, 4 ac. pasture, now in tenure of (ii.) for 99 years subject to the lives of Joane, wife of (ii.), and their children Simon and Eliz. at payment of heriot of 5s. at their deaths and annual rent 1s. 6d. . . . the tenant to keep the premises sufficiently repaired, &c., and upon reasonable notice to appear and doe suite, &c., at the Courtes of the Manor of Grittleton, &c.

Signed, Thomas Brokenboro, his mark. Seal missing. Witnesses, Rich. and Thos. Browne, &c.

Endorsed with note 3rd May, 1697, Fine £26, Rents and Heriot as usual. A new lease with Thos. Brokenboro on lives of his dr. Jone Brokenborough, and John and Mary, children of John Lea, of Charlton.

**A 11.** 1668. Indenture made 20th Jan., 20 Chas I., between (i.) Walter White, of Grittleton, gent., and (ii.) Mary Smart, of Grittleton, wid., by which on surrender by (ii.) to (i.) of all her estate in premisses mentioned below and payment of £5, the latter lets to the former a new-erected barn with garden and close of pasture called Culverhay, 1 farrendeale now in tenure of (ii.) for 99 years on lives of her sons Roger and Nathan at annual rent 2s. with usual condition for tenant to do repairs, &c.

Signed, Walter White. Seal missing. Witnesses, Thos. Neate, Walter Brokenborough, &c.

Endorsed. Walter White, Esq., in considn. of £12 demised to Edwd. Smart, of Grittleton, yeo., the within-named premisses late in possn. of Mary Smart, wid., to hold for 99 yrs. on lives of his sons, Edw., Jo., and Isaac . . . same rents and covenants but an additional covenant for suite of Courte.

**A 12.** 1673. Indenture made 21 Dec., 25 Chas. II. between (i.) Walter White, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) Rich. Browne, of Grittleton, yeo., by which on payment of £8 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former arable

ground called Townesend Close  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ac. for 99 years on lives of (ii.), his wife Hester and son Joseph at annual rent of 2d. . . . tenant to repair hedges, etc.

Signed, Richard Browne. Seal missing. Witnesses, Thos. Browne and Margery Minerd.

**A 13.** 1674. Indenture made 6th Aug., 26 Chas. II. between (i.) Walter White, of Grittleton, gent, and (ii.) Rich. Browne, taylor, by which on consideration of surrender of a former lease and payment by (ii.) to (i.) of £3 the latter lets to the former a messuage with shop, backside and gardens adjoining commonly called Shells House and 2 luge of ground taken out of Serjeants close, now in tenure of (ii.) for 99 years on lives of (ii.) and his wife Hester at annual rent of 10s. . . . tenant to keep the premises in repair, etc.

Signed, Richard Brown. Seal missing. Witnesses, Walter Greene, Eliz. Packer.

**A 14.** 1689. Indenture made 3 April, 1 Wm. and Mary, between (i.) Walter White,<sup>1</sup> of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) Joseph Beames, of Grittleton, tailor, by which on surrender of lease, see p. 8, and payment of £40 by (ii.) to (i.), a fresh lease of the premises is granted by the latter to the former on same conditions for 99 years on lives of Joseph Beames, his wife Mary and Isaac Bristowe, yeo.

Signed, Joseph Beames. Seal missing. Witnesses, Wm. Sainsbury, jr., Thos. Browne.

**A 15.** 1696. Indenture made the 5th May, 8 Wm. III., between (i.) Walter White, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) John Jones, of Foscott in Grittleton, yeo., by which on payment of £50 (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former All that messuage and one yard or hide of land in Foscott now in tenure of Richard, father of sd. John Jones and by him held by virtue of a copy of Court Roll of the Manor (except Grove Leaze 3 ac., Acton Hill  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ac., Sandpitts 5 ac., Stonehill furlong  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ac., Acton Hill furlong 1 ac., a Lott of Meadow in Acmore 1 ac., one farndale adjoining Park Gate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ac. in Sand furlong, etc., all lying in Lower Foscott and lately surrendered by Rich. Jones to Lord of the Manor and granted by him to Isaac Bristowe) for 99 yrs. subject to lives of sd. John Jones and Isaac his brother to commence from death, etc., of their father and determination of his widow's estate at annual rent of 10s. 6d. and heriot of best living beast or 60s. at election of Walter White on deaths of John and Isaac . . . usual covenant for tenant to do repairs and also upon reasonable summons to do suit at Court Baron of sd. Walter White, etc.

Signed Walter White. Seal, an annulet within a bordure charged with estoiles, WHITE. Witnesses, Saml. Workman, Elizth. Ayliffe.

**A 16.** 1696. Counterpart of above Lease. Signed, John Joanes. Seal missing. Witnesses, Saml. Workman, Elizth. Ayliffe.

---

<sup>1</sup> Succeeded to the estate on death of his father, Walter, in 1678. Died unm. 1705, Oct. 38th., buried at Grittleton. M.P. of Chippenham.

**A 17.** 1696. Indenture made 5th Aug., 8 Wm. III. between (i.) Walter White, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) Rich. Sergeant, of Grittleton, yeo., by which in consideration of surrender of an Assignment of the estate mentioned below, dated 5th May last, made between Rich. Browne, of Grittleton, yeo., of one part, and sd. Rich. Sergeant<sup>1</sup> of the other part and of payment of £30 by (ii.) to (i.), the latter lets to the former closes of arable land called Holden Leaze 7 ac., New Pool Leaze 7½ ac., 3 ac. in Ox furlong in West field, also ½ ac. and 1 ac. in same furlong, 1 ac. in Pease furlong late in tenure of sd. Rich. Browne and now in tenure of sd. Rich. Sergeant for 99 years on lives of Daniel, Isaac, and Rachael, children of sd. Rich. Sergeant, at annual rent of 3s. 8d. . . . tenant to repair hedges, etc., and on reasonable summons to do suit at Court Baron of sd. Walter White, etc.

Signed, Walter White. Seal missing. Witnesses, Thomas Chappel, Elizth. Ayliffe.

Endorsed with memorandum dated 10th May, 1704, of Richard Sergeant's right of ploughway to New Pool Leaze through Rich. Brokenborow's Close called Forrest.

**A 18.** 1696. Counterpart of above Lease. Signed, The mark of Rich. Sergeant. Seal missing. Witnesses, Thos. Chappell, Elizth. Ayliffe.

**A 19.** 1697. Indenture made 3rd May, 9 Wm. III., between (i.) Walter White, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) John Sergeant the elder, of Grittleton, yeo., by which on payment of £20 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former a messuage with appurs. late in tenure of John May, dec., and 6 lugg of land adjoining taken out of Court close for 99 years on lives of John, son of Wm. Scott, of Grittleton, and Deborah and Mary, daughters of sd. John Sergeant at annual rent of 1s. 6d. . . . tenant to keep premises in repair and at reasonable summons to do suite at Court Baron of sd. Walter White, etc.

Signed, The mark of John Sergeant. Seal, armorial. Witnesses, Joseph Packer, Elizth. Ayliffe.

**A 20.** 1697. Indenture made 26th Oct., 9 Wm. III., between (i) Walter White, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) Jos. Beames, senr., of Grittleton, by which on payment of £12 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former the close of pasture called Grove Leaze late in tenure of John Sergeant, senr., lately dec., 2 ac. for 99 years on lives of his sons Joseph, Isaac, and Roger Beames, at annual rent of 1s. . . . tenant to repair hedges, etc., and doing suite from time to time at the Courts of the Manor, etc.

Signed, Joseph Beames. Seal missing. Witnesses, Thos. Tattersall, Saml. Workman.

**A 21.** 1701. Indenture made 14th Nov., 13 Wm. III. between (i.) Walter White, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) Thos. Brown, of Yate, co. Glouc., yeo., by which on payment of £120 paid by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former a House with Barn and Stable, etc., and one close called Fishlands, Broadmead 3 ac., Shortlands 8 ac., 5 ac. and 3 farthingdeales in

---

<sup>1</sup> In 1540 John Sargeant, one of the principal tenants of the Manor.

West towne field, the premises late in the tenure of John Sergeant, senr., . . . for 99 years subject to the lives of sd. Thos. and his children John and Mary Brown, at annual rent 8s. . . . tenant to keep the premises sufficiently repaired and upon reasonable summons to do suite at the Court of the Manor.

Signed, Walter White. Seal missing. Witnesses, J. Mordaunt, Will. Stephens.

Endorsed with note "Determined by death of Mary Drinkwater, July 26th, 1756."

**A 22.** 1701. Counterpart of above Lease. Signed, Thomas Browne, Seal missing. Witnesses, J. Mordaunt, Will. Stephens.

**A 23.** 1704. Indenture made 26th July, 3 Anne, between (i.) Walter White, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) Thos. Brokenborough, senr., Innholder, by which in consideration of the surrender of a former lease dated 3rd May, 1697, made between sd. Walter White and Thos. Brokenborough, yec., lately dec. uncle of the sd. Thos. Brokenborough, and of payment of £8 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former the close of pasture called Adrells on same terms, as in lease on page 221, for 99 years subject to the lives of Thos., Walter, and Nich. Brokenborough, sons of (ii.).

Signed, Walter White. Seal not armorial. Witnesses, Mary Adye, John Joanes.

**A 24.** 1704. Counterpart of above Lease. Signed, Thomas Brokenborough. Seal not armorial. Witnesses, Mary Adye, John Joanes.

Endorsed with note "Surrendered 20th March, 1741, and premisses granted to James Bristow."

**A 25.** 1708. Indenture made 2nd Oct., 7 Anne, between (i.) Joseph Holton, of Trowbridge, Esq., and Priscilla,<sup>1</sup> his wife, and (ii.) Thos. Brokenborow, yec., by which in consideration of surrender of a former lease dated 8th April, 1692, made of the premises mentioned below by Walter White, Esq., to Mary Farr, widow, and of payment of £10 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former two tenements with barn and garden adjoining and two closes "Groves-ends" 4 ac., late in tenure of Simeon Farr and since of Mary Farr<sup>2</sup> and now of (ii.) for 92 years subject to the lives of sd. Thos. Brokenborow's children, Thos., Rebecca, and Mary, at annual rent of 1s. . . . tenant to keep the premises in repair and upon summons from time to time to do his suite at the Manor Courts.

Signed, Joseph Houlton, Priscilla Houlton. Seal on a bend 3 mullets. Witnesses, Elizabeth Hillier, Mary Wigmore.

**A 26.** 1711. Indenture made 28th Feb., 10 Anne, between (i.) Rich. Smyth, of Grittleton, tailor, and (ii.) Daniell Sargeant, of Grittleton, husbandman, on payment of £29 15s. Od. by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former closes "Shortlands" 4 acres, "Etherford" 4 ac., and also 2 ac. 3 far-  
rundeles dispersed in Townefield, late in possession of Rich. Browne, dec.,

<sup>1</sup> *Née* White, marr. in 1707.

<sup>2</sup> A member of this family, a tenant of the Manor in 1540.

and now of (i.) and was by Jos. Houlton and Priscilla, his wife, leased by Indenture dated 1st March, 6 Anne, to (i) for 99 years upon death of sd. Richard Browne subject to lives of (i) and his son Robert, for 95 yrs. on same lives at annual rent of 1s. 4d. . . . Rich. Smith to pay to Jos. Houlton and Priscilla his wife Cheif Rent &c. payable under above-mentioned Indenture.

Signed, Rich. Smith. Seals not armonial. Witnesses, Jo. Nickoll, St. Jo. Fabian, &c.

Endorsed with receipt of payment of £29 15s. Od. to (i.).

**A 27.** 1713. Indenture made 19th May, 13 Anne, between (i.) Jos. Holton, of Grittleton, gent., and (ii.) Thos. Browne, of Yate, co. Glouc., yeo., by which on payment of £20 and surrender of a former lease by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former a Tenement in Upper Foscott now in possn. of (ii.) with closes 1 ac. adjoining, 6 ac. "Holden Leaze," 2 ac. "Knavescraft," for 99 years subject to lives of (ii.) and his daughter Mary at annual rent of 4s. . . . the tenant to keep the premisses in repair and upon reasonable summons to do his suite at the Manor Courts.

Signed, Joseph Holton, senr. Seal missing. Witnesses, Rich. Salwey, Jos. Jaques.

**A 28.** 1713. Counterpart of above Lease.

Signed, Thomas Browne. Seal, I. H. with tree between. Witnesses as above.

Endorsed, Determined by death of Mary Drinkwater, widow, 26th July. . . . "Now Drinkwater's."

**A 29.** 1718. Indenture made 16th Oct. 4 Geo. I. between (i.) Jos. Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., and Priscilla, his wife, and (ii.) Rich. White, of Chippenham, glover, and Sarah, his wife, by which in consideration of surrender of a former lease dated 16th June, ult., between (i.) and sd. Sarah by name of Sarah Beames, sp. and payment of 1s. by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former a Messuage with close adjoining 1ac., Grove Leaze 2ac., in Rickmore Ackmore 1ac., in South East and North fields called Clapcotts 28ac., viz., Southen 2ac., Sandpitts 2ac., Clover Leaze 7ac., Bull Furlong 2ac., Berry Croft 1½ac., in Common fields 9½ac., all late in tenure of Roger Beames for 99 years subject to lives of (ii.) and Isaac Bristow at annual rent of 20s., tenant to keep premises in repair.

Signed Jos. Houlton, Jnr., Priscilla Houlton. Sealed, not armorial. Witnesses Rob. Wiltshire,<sup>1</sup> Walter Wiltshire. Endorsed 'Surrendered 20th June, 1732.'

**A. 30.** 1718. Counterpart of above Lease.

Signed Rich. White, Sarah White. Seal not armorial. Witnesses Rob. Wiltshire, Walter Wiltshire.

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<sup>1</sup> Of Foscote. He marr. Rebecca, only daughter of Nicholas Green and Elizabeth, widow of Walter White.

**A 31.** 1722. Indenture made 22nd Oct., 9 Geo. II., between (i.) Jos. Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., (ii.) Wm. Newman, husbandman, by which on surrender of a former lease of the property mentioned below dated 23rd June, 1692, granted by Walter White, late of Grittleton, Esq., dec. to John Bennett als Ware, blacksmith, for 99 years subject to lives of his wife Mary and daughters Mary and Jane and on payment of £5 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former a Cottage with apps. in Grittleton, now in possn. of (ii.) for 99 years subject to lives of (ii.) his wife Mary and son John at annual rent 1s. 6d. . . usual covenants as to repairs, doing suite, &c.

Signed Wm. Numen. Seal not armorial. Witnesses Christopher Marven, Rich. Bigges, &c. Endorsed 'Surrendered 10th Oct., 1738.'

**A 32.** Indenture made 20th Dec., 12 Geo. I., between (i.) Joseph Houlton, senr., of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) Daniel Sargent, yeo., by which on surrender of a lease of part of the land mentioned below dated 5th August, 1696, and of another lease of the other part of this land dated 28th February, 1711, and on payment of £38 paid by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former 'Holden Leaze' 7ac., Newpoole Leaze 7½ac., 4½ac. in Townfield, 'Shortlands' 4ac., 'Etherford' 4ac., 'Clay Corner' 3 ac. . . . rights of quarrying for stone, &c., reserved . . for 99 years subject to the lives of (ii.), his wife Edith and son Daniel at annual rent of 5s. and heriot of 10s. on death of either . . usual covenants as to repairs, doing suite, &c.

Signed Daniel Sargent. Sealed I. H. with tree between. Witnesses Christopher Marven, Joshua Freem.

**A 33.** 1725. Counterpart of above Lease.

Signed Jos. Houlton. Same seal and Witnesses. Endorsed 'Surrendered 14th June, 1748.'

**A 34.** 1729. Indenture made 18th Dec., 3 Geo. II., between (i.) Walter Wilshur,<sup>1</sup> of Grittleton, gent, and (ii.) Thos. Lester, Taylor, by which on payment of £4 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter assigns to the former the remainder of the term of a Lease dated 14th Aug., 1705, granted by Priscilla and Elizth. White, both of Grittleton, sps., to Robert Wilshur, gent, father of sd. Walter, since dec., in respect of a Cottage with garden and orchard ½ac., adjoining John Lester's copyhold tenement parcel of 14½ac. in Westfield, of Foscutt, for 99 yrs. subject to lives of sd. Robert Wilshur, his son Walter and daughter Rebecca<sup>2</sup> . . covenant to produce original Lease as other lands are recited in it not affected by this Indenture.

No signature . . seal not armorial . . no witnesses.

**A 35.** 1732. Indenture made 31st July, 6 Geo. II., between (i.) Joseph Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) James Freem, of Foscutt, joyner, by which on payment of £6 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former a Tenement in Foscutt with garden and court on south side of the house, part of a tenement formerly belonging to John Smart for 99 years subject to lives of (i.) and his daughter Mary, aged 2 yrs., and wife Ruth at annual rent of 1s. 6d. . . . tenant to keep the premisses in repair.

<sup>1</sup> Buried at Grittleton, 1766.

<sup>2</sup> Buried at Grittleton, 1789.



Signature cut out. Seal, on a fesse wavy between 3 talbots heads as many bezants, HOULTON. Witnesses Robert Houlton, James Bristow. Endorsed 'Surrendered and new one granted by Robert Houlton, Esq, 7th June, 1771.'

**A 36.** 1733. Indenture made 11th Dec., 7 Geo. II., between (i.) Joseph Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) James Bristow of same, yeo., by which on surrender of Lease of premisses mentioned below granted 10th May, 1704, by Walter White, of Grittleton, Esq., to Isaac, father of (ii.), and of payment of £20 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former Grove Lease 3ac., Little Park Lease 1½ac., Sandpitts 5ac., Downhedge Tyning 5ac. and 3 farthingdells, 2ac. in Acmer, all lying in Foscutt, for 99 years subject to lives of sd. Isaac, brother (*sic.*) of sd. James Bristow, sd. James Bristow, and Daniel, son of Daniel Sargent sister's son of sd. James, aged about 20 yrs., at annual rent of 8s. and heriot of 30s. on above lives . . . tenant to keep hedges, &c., in repair and do suite at the Courts of the Manor upon reasonable warning and in default of attendance to pay 1s., &c.

Signed James Bristow. Seal HOULTON. Witnesses Robt. Houlton, Eben. Burges.

**A 37.** 1733. Counterpart of above Lease.

Signed Joseph Houlton. Seal and witnesses same as above.

**A 38.** 1733. Indenture made 20th Dec, 7 Geo. II., between (i.) Joseph Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) James Freem, of Foscutt, joyner, by which on payment of £10 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former a Tenement or Barn in Lower Foscutt with garden adjoining and Court between sd. Barn and dwelling house of (ii.) for 99 years subject to lives of (ii.), Ruth his wife, and Mary his daughter, aged 4 years, at annual rent of 4s. . . . tenant to keep premisses in repair and do suite at the Courts of the Manor upon reasonable warning and in default of attendance to pay 1s., &c.

Signature cut out. Seal HOULTON. Witnesses Robert Houlton, Christopher Marven. Endorsed 'Surrendered and a new one granted by Robt. Houlton, Esq., 7th June, 1771.'

**A 39.** 1734. Indenture made 9th May, 7 Geo. II., between (i.) Joseph Houlton, of Farleigh Hungerford, Esq., and Thos. Barker, clerk,<sup>1</sup> Rector of Grittleton, and (ii.) John Sargent, blacksmith, by which Joseph Houlton, with consent of Thos. Barker, lets to John Sargent all Tythes and Glebe Land of the Rectory of Grittleton, also the great stable, two barns, &c., with close called Greenhay and yard belonging to dwelling house in occupation of sd. Thos. Barker (except dwelling house belonging to sd. Rectory and garden, &c., and close called "the Glebe" and pasturage of churchyard, &c.) for term of 3 years at annual rent of £124 . . . tenant to find straw for repair of the buildings he occupies and to supply to Thos. Barker straw for the litter for his horses and manure for his garden . . . general repairs of the premises to be done by (i.) . . . tenant to have such grains as shall be "left by the sd. Thos. Barker after the Brewing of his Ale Beer," &c.

Signed, John Sargent. Seal not armorial.

<sup>1</sup> Rector 1719—49, M.A. of Lincoln Coll., Oxford, 1718.

Endorsed with statement that the exceptions in the above Lease were for the sole use and benefit of sd. Thomas Barker.

Witnesses, Robert Houlton, Christopher Marden.

**A 40.** 1734. Indenture made 10th May, 7 Geo. II., between (i.) Joseph Houlton, of Farleigh Hungerford, Esq. and (ii.) Ann Wiltshire,<sup>1</sup> of Lower Foscott, spinster, by which on payment of £28 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former Two Tenements in Lower Foscott late in possession of Jane Jones, widow, dec., and now of Elizth. Jones, her under tenant, with Home Close 3 ac. with outhouse, gardens, and appurtenances, held by sd. Elizth. Jones under a lease dated 5th April, 1715 for her life, for 99 years on termination of Elizth. Jones' estate subject to lives of (ii.) and her brother Walter at annual rent of 4s. 6d. and a heriot of 20s. on these lives . . . tenant to do repairs and not break up any grass land without consent of (i.) also on reasonable summons to do suite at the Manor Courts.

Signed, Ann Wilshur. Seal not armorial. Witnesses, Rebekah Willshur, Christopher Mawen.

Endorsed "Fell into hand on death of Mr. Wilshur and exchanged with lands belonging to farm rented by Danl. Sargent, 30th Jan., 1767."

**A 41.** 1738. Copy of Court Roll. Manor of Grittleton. At a Court Baron of Joseph Houlton, Esq., Lord of the Manor aforesaid held 9th Sept., 12 Geo. II., 1738, before Chas. Aland, gent., steward, it is enrolled as followeth. . . . To the Court cometh Daniel Sargent and took of the Lord of the sd. Manor here in the open court by the delivery of the Steward of the Rod according to the custom of the sd. Manor All that Messuage and one farrendale of land, etc., late in tenure of Isaac, brother of sd. Daniel Sargent To have and to hold the same unto sd. Daniel and his sons Daniel and Isaac for their lives successively at the will of the Lord, etc., paying yearly the Rent of 5s., and all other services therefore due, etc., and 10s for a heriot, etc., And for this sd. Daniel and his son Daniel give to the Lord a fine of £9, and so sd. Daniel Sargent, the father, is admitted tenant and doth his fealty but the fealty of the sons is respited, etc. Joseph Houlton. Ex. by Cha. Aland, Steward.

22 Ap., 1748, Edith Sargent, wid. of Daniel, is admitted Tenant for her widowhood and did her fealty. Cha. Aland, Steward.

Endorsed 30 Ap., 1750, Surrendered by Edith, wid. . . . new copy granted . . . purchaser with remainder to his son Daniel, aged 8 . . . Fine £30, Heriot.

**A 42.** 1748. Indenture made 14th June, 22 Geo. II., between (i.) Joseph Houlton, of Farleigh Hungerford, Esq., and (ii.) Edith, wid. and execx. of Daniel Sargent, dec., by which on payment of £20 by (ii.) to (i.) and surrender of the Lease page 25 the latter lets to the former the premisses recited in this on same terms for 99 years, subject to the lives of sd. Edith, Daniel her son, aged 34 years, and his wife Jane, aged 29 years.

Signed, Edith Sargent. Seal, Houlton. Witnesses, Sarah White, Joseph Bradley. Endorsed, "Surrendered 17th May, 1753."

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<sup>1</sup> Buried at Grittleton, 1742.

**A 43.** 1759. Indenture made 6th Nov., 33 Geo. II., between (i.) Robert Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) Philip Edwards, of Chippenham, Cardmaker, by which on payment by (ii.) to (i.) of £36 and surrender of a Lease dated 20th June, 1732, of the premises recited in the Lease on page 8 held for 99 years on lives of Richard White, his wife Sarah, now dead, and son John, (i.) now lets to (ii.) the same premisses on determination of Lease dated 20th June, 1732, for 99 years subject to life of Ann, wife of sd. Philip Edwards, aged 38 years at annual rent of 20s. and heriot of 5s. . . . tenant to do repairs and do suite at the Manor Courts, etc.

Signed, Robert Houlton. Seal, HOULTON quartering WHITE. Witnesses, John Houlton, Joseph Bradley.

**A 44.** 1759. Counterpart of above Lease. Signed, Philip Edwards. Same seal and witnesses.

**A 45a.** 1764. Indenture made 10th April, 4 Geo. III., between (i.) Robert Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) Philip Edwards, of Chippenham, Cardmaker, by which on payment of £38 by (ii.) to (i.) and surrender of second lease on page 32, and determination of second lease on page 17, the latter lets to the former the premisses recited in these two leases for 99 years subject to lives of Ann, wife of sd. Philip Edwards and Richard their son, at annual rent of 21s. and heriot 5s. . . . usual covenants for repairs and attendance at Manor Courts, etc.

Signature and seal cut out. Witnesses, Jos. Bradley, Jos. Ayliffe.

Endorsed with receipt of payment of £38. Signed, Robt. Houlton.

NOTE.—“Surrendered 25th March, 1788, by Mrs. Ann Edwards to Capt. Houlton for an Annuity of £20.”

**A 45b.** 1788. Indenture made 25th March, 28 Geo. III., between (i.) Ann Edwards, of Chippenham, widow, (ii.) John Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., whereby, in consideration of an Annuity granted to her of £20; the former surrenders to the latter the above Lease.

Signed Ann Edwards. Seal ‘a griffin.’ Witnesses R. H. Gaby, Ralph Gaby.

**A 46.** 1783. Indenture made 25th Aug., 23 Geo. III., between (i.) Robert Houlton, of Bristol, Esq., and (ii.) Laurence Chandler, of Clapcott, in Grittleton, yeo., by which (i) lets to (ii.) for fourteen years from 25th March next at annual rent of £315, the Great Farm consisting of Messuage and appurtenances with 603 acres of land, viz. West Close, the Meads, Old Mead, 3 Meads in the Field, Long Grove, Shortlands, Grove Mead, Cow Leaze, Tucker’s Leaze, Shady Leaze, Great and New Leaze, Smartson’s and Lower Leaze, Ox and Burn Leaze, 3 Sour Leazes, Bennet Leaze, Great Groves, Courtfield, Townsends and Middle Field, Bucklands Tynings, Town Field, Upper Tyning and Cold Harbour, the Drung, Little Shortlands, Courtiers Netherford, Daisy Mead, Little Holdings, Cow Leaze Mead, Wiltshire Holdings, Askers Leaze, Great Holding, New Leaze, Windbury Close, Fishlands, Short Hedge, Marvens Close . . . all these late in occupation of Daniel Sargent, and now of sd. Laurence Chandler . . . Conditions as to cultivation, repairs, etc.

Signature and seal cut away. Witnesses, John Houlton, James Hewett.

**A 47.** 1787. Indenture made 29th Sept., 27 Geo. III., between (i.) Simon Collett, gent., and Isaac Bristow, baker, both of Bath, and (ii.) John Houlton, of Seagry, Esq., by which (i.) lets to (ii.) a Messuage in Grittleton, and closes adjoining  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ac, Adder Hill 3 ac, Hill Mead 3 ac, 2 Lotts in Ackmore, Park Lease  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ac, Lanes End 7 ac, Dry Leaze 4 ac, Grove Leaze 3 ac, Sandy Piece 8 ac, in Polden Hill  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ac, in Town Field  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ac, all these by lease dated 16th June, 1756, demised by Robert Houlton, dec., to Isaac Bristowe, dec., for 99 years subject to life of sd. Isaac Bristow, party hereto, who is now entitled to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of this estate, and Simon Collett to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of same. . . . Rents and conditions given in full.

Signed by the three parties and sealed (not armorial) and duly witnessed.

**A 48.** 1790. Indenture made 9th July, 30 Geo. III., between (i.) John Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) John Sealy, of Foscotges, by which (i.) lets to (ii.) for 7 yrs. from 25th March last a Messuage and lands called Mays, also land thereto belonging called Great Hill Mead, Little Hill Mead, Upper Hill Mead, Great and Little Acmoor, late Gowen's, Parsonage Acmoor, Dikes and Middle Adderhills, Serjeant's and Home Adderhills, Little Upper and Great Furlong Crab Ground, Bristow's and Lower Close, Sandpits, Park Leaze, Lapwell, Great and Long Grove, containing in all 123ac. 3r. 12p., also another Messuage called Bristow's with lands thereto belonging called Longcroft, Poland Hill, Bush Tynning, Downhedge, Sandypiece, Dry and Quar Leaze, Lapwell, Croomwall, Lark Leaze, and Townfield, containing in all 78ac. 1r. 13p. . . both lying in Foscot . . at annual rent of £124 . . . tenant to repair hedges, &c., being supplied by Landlord with materials and Landlord to repair buildings . . other usual covenants.

Signed John Sealy. Seal not armorial. Witnesses, John Houlton, jr., Jos. Smith.

**A 49.** 1802. Indenture made 24th June, 42 Geo. III., between (i.) John Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) James Smith, of same, yeo., by which (i.) lets to (ii.) for 7 yrs. from 25th March last at annual rent of £40 a Messuage with appurtenances, a Cottage now in occupation of John Oram, and 43ac. 11 perches of land, viz., Drylgate, Little Ground, Town Field, Grove-ends, Little Grove, Fish-land, Broadmead, New Leaze, Knave Croft, Swallow Pitt, Short Lands . . . all now in occupation of (ii.) . . . usual conditions for satisfactory farming, &c.

Signed and sealed with mark of James Smith. Witness, Thos. Hosier Saunders.

**A 50.** 1802. Indenture made 24th June, 42 Geo. III., between (i.) John Houlton, Grittleton, Esq., and (ii.) Isaac Turk, of same, yeo., by which (i.) lets to (ii.) for 7 yrs. from 25th March last at annual rent of £50 a Messuage with appurtenances and 48ac. 3r. 26p. of land, viz., Little Close, Little Quare Leaze, Great Quare Leaze, Lapwell, Bristow's Pack Leaze, Upper Butts Leaze, Lower Butts Leaze, Home Close, Orchards, Grove . . all now in occupation of (ii.) . . . usual conditions for satisfactory farming, &c.

Signed and sealed, Isaac Turk. Witness, Thos. Hosier Saunders.

**A 51.** 1806. Indenture made 11th Aug., 1806, between (i.) John Houlton, of Hungerford Farleigh, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Grittleton, and (ii.) James Hewitt, of Grittleton, shopkeeper, by which on payment of £10 by (ii.) to (i.) the latter lets to the former at annual rent of 10/- the Messuage with shop, stable, &c., called Shell's House, and for many years past the King's Arms, formerly in occupation of Ann Jaques, widow, and now of (ii.), the Lease to commence on determination of a Lease dated 13th Jan., 1766, granted by Robert Houlton, of Grittleton, dec., to Daniel Grinman, of Castle Combe, mason, for 99 years on lives of sd. Daniel Grinman and his nephews, Daniel Woodward and William Grinman, now determinable on these last two lives . . . the present Lease for 99 years subject to life of Elizabeth Hewitt, daughter of (ii.) aged 18 . . . the tenant to do suite at the Manor Courts, keep premises in repair, &c.

Signed, John Houlton . . . seal not armorial. Witnesses, Thos. Hosier Saunders.

**A 52.** 1809. Copy of Court Roll. Manor of Grittleton. At the special Court Baron of John Houlton, Esq., Lord of the sd. Manor, held on Friday, 8th Decr., 1809, before Daniel Clutterbuck, gent., steward there. The Homage James Gale, John Smart, sworn. At this Court came Isaac Sargent, one of the Customary Tenants, and in consideration of £84 paid him by John Hewitt, of Grittleton, Tayler, did by the Steward by the Rod according to the Custom of the Manor surrender into the hands of the Lord Two copyhold Tenements, &c., late in occupation of Anthony Cook and Thos. Snell but now One Tenement in occupation of John Hewitt, and these the Lord granted to sd. John Hewitt for his life and the lives of Daniel and Isaac, sons of sd. Isaac Sargent, yielding therefore the yearly rent of 1s. and for an heriot 2s. The sd. John Hewitt paying as Fine to the Lord £9 was admitted Tenant and did fealty. The above Tenements are part of the premises granted to sd. Isaac Sargent by a copy of Court Roll dated 29th Oct. 1802, for his own life and the lives of his sons, Daniel and Isaac.

Examined by Danl. Clutterbuck, Steward.

**A 53.** 1810. Indenture made 4th May, 1810, between (i.) John Houlton, of Farleigh Castle, Esq., and (ii.) Geo. Toghill, of Batheaston, yeo., by which (i.) lets to (ii.) for 7 years from 25th March last at annual rent of £1,100, now in occupation of Anthony Allen as tenant to (i.) the Messuage and lands in Grittleton, comprising 611ac. 2r. 30p., called the Great Farm . . . for names of fields see page 227 . . . usual conditions for satisfactory farming, &c.

Signed and sealed (not armorial), George Toghill. Witness, J. H. Saunders.

#### DEEDS RELATING TO THE MANOR AND MANSION HOUSE.

**B 1.** 1695. Thomas Tattersall,<sup>1</sup> Minister, and Thomas Brokenbrow,

<sup>1</sup> Presented to the Rectory of Grittleton by the King, 10th March, 1695, after a dispute lasting four years in respect of the Patronage. M.A. of St. Albans Hall, Oxford; Rector of Biddestone St. Peter, 1683; Rector of Monkton Farleigh, 1695. This document seems to have something to do with Mr. Tattersall taking up his ministerial duties at Grittleton.

junr., Churchwarden, of Grittleton, certifie that Walter White, on Easter Sunday, 24th March, 1695, did immediately after Divine Service receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England, 25th March, 1695. Samuel Workman, yeo., and Joseph Beames, yeo., both of Grittleton, certify that they saw Walter White, Esq., receive as stated above, 1st April, 1695.

Declaration by Walter White as to his disbelief in Transubstantiation and that adoration of the Virgin Mary, &c., and the Sacrifice of the Masse as used in the Church of Rome are superstitions, &c.

I doe declare that I doe believe that there is not any Transubstantiation in the Sacramt. of the Lord's Supper, or in the Elemts. of Bread and Wine att or after the consomation thereof by any persons whatsoever.

WALTER WHITE.

**B 2.** 1706. Indenture made 20th Nov., 1706, between (i.) Priscilla White, sp., and Elizth. White, sp., both of Grittleton, daughters and coheirs of Walter White the elder, Esq., late of Grittleton, dec., and sisters and coheirs of Walter White the younger, Esq., dec. (ii.) Thomas Prime, of London, gent., and Wm. Allington, of London, gent., by which on payment of 5s. the former grant to the latter all that the Manor of Grittleton and the Tenement called Foscott Farm with all messuages, lands, &c., belonging to the said Manor and Farm, and also all that the Manor of Easton Pearse<sup>1</sup> and the Farm called Easton Pearse Farm situate in Easton Pearse, Kingston St. Michael, and Yatton Keynell, and the Capital Messuage situate in the same with appurtenances, also Home Close 7 ac., Lower Wood Leaze 8 ac., Lower Bottom Mead 6ac., Upper Bottom Mead 8ac., Coles Leaze 6 ac., Upper Wood Leaze 11 ac., Grubbens 4 ac., Chappell Hayes 4 ac., Cow Leaze also Little Enocks 22 ac., Upper and Lower Enocks 11 ac., New Leaze 9 ac., Upper Cow Leaze, also Upper and Lower Broad Leaze 26 ac., Upper and Lower Sleights 30 ac., Great Sleight 32 ac., Little Sleight 20 ac., also Wood 7 ac., all these late in possession of Robert Langton, and also Land lying in Essex, parcel of the Manor of Asheldam als Asheldamhall, that is to say, Castlehill, Castlefield, Oaken Coppice, one Tenement late in tenure of Henry Skelton, the moiety of meadow called Thirrols in the parish of Dengay, Coat Marsh, the Salt Marshes and all the Outmarshes with royalties of fishing, &c., belonging to the said Manor, and also the Manors of Newland and Woodfield with appurtenances in County of Worcester and farm called White's Farm and all messuages, &c., to the manors belonging, also Tythes in the parishes of Woodfield, Malvern, and Powich in County of Worcester and in Cusop in County of Hereford, To Have and to Hold said Manors, &c., unto the said Thos. Prime and Wm. Allington their executors, &c., for the term of one year paying rent of one pepper corn that they may be in actual possession and thus enabled to take a Grant and Release of the Reversion and inheritance intended to be made to them by Indenture Quadripartite to bear date 21st Nov., 1706.

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<sup>1</sup> Purchased by Walter White in 1704 from Rob. Langton and Anna, his wife, for £3325 (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. iv., p. 77).

Signed; Priscilla White, Elizabeth White. Seal, a galloping horse. Witnesses, Jos. Eyles, Phi. Hodgkinson.

Endorsed, "Lease for a year of the Partition."

**B 3.** 1715. Indenture Tripartite made 7th Nov., 1715, between (i.) Joseph Houlton, the younger of Trowbridge, gent., and Priscilla his wife (ii.) Thos. Horsnell, of the Inner Temple, London, gent., (iii.) Robert Houlton, of Trowbridge, gent., whereby in consideration of 10s. paid by Thos. Horsnell to Joseph Houlton the latter grants to the former All that the Mannor of Grittleton with appurtenances and Forscott Farm with appurtenances and all messuages, lands, etc., to him belonging in Grittleton to have and to hold so that a common Recovery may be had, etc., for the purpose of making a settlement of the property to the use of Joseph Houlton for his life and also of his wife Priscilla for life and of their children.

Signed, Joseph Houlton, Priscilla Houlton, Robt. Houlton. Seal HOULTON. Witnesses, John Davisson, Joseph Cooke, Harman King, Nathl. Houlton.

**B 4.** 1715. A Recovery of the Manor of Grittleton, Hil. Term, 1715, Mr. Robert Houlton, Demand., Mr. Thos. Horsnell, Tent. Mr. Joseph Houlton, junr., and Priscilla his wife Vouchees 23 messuages, 4 tofts, 2 dove-cotes, 12 gardens, 86 ac. land, 120 ac. meadow, 300 ac. pasture, 9 ac. wood, 26s. 8d. rents, in Grittleton, Thickwood, Cullerne, Stanton Quinton, Sevington, Castle Combe, Alderton, and Hullavington.

**B 5.** 1743. An Indenture dated 16th Jan., 1743, between (i.) Joseph Houlton, of Farley Hungerford, Esq., admr. of the goods, etc., of Robt. Houlton, late of Trowbridge, Esq., dec. (ii.) Wm. Logan, M.D., of Bristol, being a Mortgage of the Manor of Grittleton for the life of (i.). By the terms of the Will of Joseph Houlton the elder, late of Grittleton, Esq., £2,000 had to be raised on the Manor of Grittleton to discharge certain trusts and this money was supplied by Dr. Logan at 5% per ann. Robt. Houlton, the last surviving trustee under the Will had died intestate.

The following schedule of Deeds handed over to Dr. Logan is given.

No. 1. 17th Jan., 1665. Indenture Tripartite between (i.) Walter White and Priscilla<sup>2</sup> his wife (ii.) Nicholas Greene and Elizth. his wife (iii.) Mary Eyles and Thos. Neate being a deed of settlement by Walter White on his wife.

Nos. 2 and 3. Indentures of Lease and Release 20th and 21st Nov., 1706, the latter being Quadripartite between (i.) Priscilla White and Elizth. White, (ii.) Francis Eyles, (iii.) Joseph Houlton, jun., and Richd. Salwey,<sup>3</sup> (iv.) Thos.

<sup>1</sup> In the Partition Priscilla White took Grittleton Manor as her portion, and the younger sister, Elizabeth White, the rest of the estate.

<sup>2</sup> Daughter of John Eyles, of Devizes, and sister of Sir John and Francis Eyles. Died 1714, buried at Grittleton.

<sup>3</sup> Of the Moor, co. Salop. He married immediately after this Elizabeth White, who died in 1710.

Prime and Wm. Allington, being a deed of portion of the lands mentioned.

No. 4. Chirograph of a Fine of Hillary Term, 5 Queen Anne, between Thos. Prime and Wm. Allington, pl., and Priscilla White and Richd. Salwey and Elizth. his wife, def.

Nos. 5 and 6. Indentures of Lease and Release 11th and 12th Feb., 1706, the Release being Quadripartite between (i.) Joseph Houlton, senr., and Joseph his son, (ii.) Priscilla White, senr., and Priscilla White, jun., (iii.) Lister Tigh and John Tidcombe (iv.) Wm. Trenchard, Saml. Watts, Benjn. Haskins Stiles,<sup>1</sup> and Francis Eyles, jun., being a settlement made on marr. of Jos. Houlton, jun., with Priscilla White, jun.

No. 7. Indenture Tripartite 7th Nov., 1715, between (i.) Joseph Houlton, jun., and Priscilla his wife, (ii.) Thos. Horsnell, (iii.) Robt. Houlton, being a deed to lead to the uses of a Recovery.

No. 8. Exemplification of a recovery, Hillary Term, 2 Geo., suffered pursuant to the last deed Robt. Houlton, demandt., Thos. Horswell, tenant, and Jos. Houlton, jun., and Priscilla his wife Vouchees.

No. 9. Attested copy of last Will of Jos. Houlton, sen., dated 5th Dec., 1729.<sup>2</sup>

Signed, Joseph Houlton. Seal, HOULTON. Witnesses, Mary Radford, Will. Greene.

**B 6.** 1743. Indenture made 16th Jan., 1743, between (i.) Joseph Houlton, of Farley Hungerford, Esq., (ii.) Wm. Logan, M.D., of Bristol, being a Mortgage of the Manor of Grittleton for 100 years to commence from the death of Mr. Houlton, to secure £2000 advanced by Dr. Logan and interest.

Signed, Joseph Houlton. Seal, HOULTON. Witnesses, Mary Radford, Will. Greene.

**B 7 and 8.** 1758. Indentures of Lease and Release of the Manor of Grittleton, dated 21st and 22nd June, 1758, the Release being Quadripartite between (i.) Joseph Houlton, of Trowbridge, clothier, (ii.) John Bythesea, of Staverton Wick, in Trowbridge, Esq., Eleanor Elkins, of Westbury Leigh, sp., Wm. Gaisford, of Westbury, clothier, John Dowding, of Trowbridge, clothier, and other persons whose names are set down in a schedule annexed, being creditors of said Joseph Houlton, (iii.) Wm. Whitaker, John Wereat, and James Coles, all of Trowbridge, and including the handing over for the benefit of the creditors to (iii.) as trustees of all the real and personal Estate of the said Joseph Houlton, for the settlement of claims of creditors in respect of his business at Trowbridge.

Signatures of Joseph Houlton and other parties of the deed, some forty. The seals not armorial. Endorsed with names of witnesses to signing and sealing.

**B 9.** 1758. Indenture Tripartite made 18th Nov., 1758, between (i.) Giles Bailey, Esq., and Archibald Drummond, M.D., of Bristol, joint executors of Will of late Wm. Logan, M.D., of Bristol, dec., (ii.) James

<sup>1</sup> See *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. viii., p. 150.

<sup>2</sup> P.C.C. 86 Price, proved 5th March, 1732—3.



Frampton, of Moreton, co. Dorset, Esq., only surviving executor of Will of Joseph Houlton, late of Hungerford Farley, Esq., dec., (iii.) Isaac Burges, of Bristol, woollen draper, whereby the mortgage for £2,000 on the Manor of Grittleton is transferred to (iii.)

Signed Giles Bailey, Archd. Drummond, James Frampton. Seals armorial. Endorsed with names of witnesses to signing and sealing and a list of the deeds as given before handed over to Isaac Burgess.

**B 10.** 1758. A Counterpart of this Deed.

Signed Isaac Burgess. Seal armorial. Witnesses Thos. Ludlow, Saml. Stokes.

**B 11.** 1768. Indenture of four parts made 20th Oct., 1768, between (i.) Harry Dorsey Gough, of Bristol, Esq., sole executor of Will of Isaac Burges, late of Bristol, Woollen Draper, dec., (ii.) James Frampton, of Moreton, co. Dorset, Esq., only surviving executor of Will of Joseph Hulton, late of Farley Hungerford, Esq., dec., (iii.) Robert Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., (iv.) Jeremiah Ames, of Bristol, Esq., Alderman, whereby the Mortgage for £2,000 and interest on the Manor of Grittleton is transferred to (iv.).

Signed by first three parties. Seals not armorial. Endorsed with names of witnesses and schedule of deeds.

**B 12.** 1768. A counterpart of this deed.

Signed Jerem. Ames. Seal not armorial. Witnesses Levi Ames, John Houlton.

**B 13.** 1770. Indenture Tripartite made 28th March, 1770, between (i.) Jeremiah Ames, of Bristol, Esq., Alderman, (ii.) Robert Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., (iii.) Joseph Smith, of Bradford, gentn., whereby the Mortgage for £2,000 with interest on Grittleton Manor is transferred to (iii.).

Signed, Jere. Ames, Robert Houlton, Jos. Smith. Seals not armorial. Endorsed with names of witnesses and schedule of deeds.

**B 14.** 1770. Indenture made 28th March, 1770, between (i.) Joseph Smith, of Bradford, gent., (ii.) John Houlton, of Grittleton, Esq., being a declaration of Trust, stating that the £2,000 paid to Jer. Ames as mentioned in previous was the proper money of John Houlton and that Joseph Smith holds the Manor of Grittleton in Trust for John Houlton.

Signed, John Smith. Seal not armorial. Witnesses Lawrence Chandler, John Hewett.

**B 15.** 1770. A counterpart of this deed.

Signed, John Houlton. Seal not armorial. Same witnesses.

**B 16.** 1772. Indenture made 25th March, 1772, between (i.) Robert Houlton, of Bristol, Esq., (ii.) Charles Long, of Draycot, by which (i.) leases to (ii.) at rent of £42 per ann. for 21 years with option of terminating the tenancy at end of 7 or 14 years the Mansion House of Grittleton with garden, &c., Berry Croft and Berry Croft Meadow 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ac., Sparks 1ac., and the appurtenances of the Mansion House . . . usual condition, but in particular the Double Dove house standing on the premises is to be divided and one half retained by Robert Houlton for his use.

Signed, Chas. Long. Seal not armorial. Witnesses, Elis. French, John Houlton.

**B 17 & 18.** 1785. Indentures of Lease and Release dated 8th and 9th July, 1785, the latter being of three parts made between (i.) Joseph Houlton, of Bristol, gentn., only son and heir-at-law of Robert Houlton, late of Bristol, gent., dec., (ii.) John Houlton, of Seagry, Esq., brother of said Robert Houlton, dec., (iii.) Susanna Houlton, of Bristol, widow of same and mother of said Joseph Houlton, by which (i.) confirms his father's will and conveys to (ii.) the Manor of Grittleton, including the Mansion House, Foscott Farm 132ac., and Chandler's or late Sarjeant's Farm 650ac., with appurtenances, in accordance with the directions of his father's will under which also John Houlton is made guardian of the children of Joseph Houlton and required to treat them as if they were his own children. There is a further assignment of the personal property of Robert Houlton, dec., to his widow also in accordance with the terms of his will.

Signed, Joseph Houlton. Seal not armorial. Witnesses, James Hughes, Robt. Payne.

**B 19.** 1789. Indenture made 7th May, 1789, between (i.) the Rt. Hon. Henry Thomas Fox Strangways, Earl of Ilchester and Baron of Redlynch, co. Somerset, (ii.) Henry Hoare, of Fleet Str., London, Banker, to whom the Annual or Fee Farm Rent mentioned hereafter was with others conveyed for securing by way of mortgage £19000 with interest, (iii.) John Houlton of Grittleton, Esq., by which (i.) with consent of (ii.) convey to (iii.) for the sum of £76 1s. 0d. the Fee Farm Rent of £2 18s. 6d. per ann. issuing out of the Manor of Grittleton.

Signed, Ilchester, Henry Hoare. Seals not armorial.

Endorsed with names of witnesses and receipt.

**B 20.** 1791. Indenture made 1st August, 1791, between (i.) Sir James Tylney Long and others, the executors of Will of John Houlton, late of Grittleton, Esq., dec., (ii.) James Mackenzie, of Bath, Esq., by which (i.) leases to (ii.), with certain reservations for six years at rent of £63 the Manor House of Grittleton, with appurtenances also at rent of £27 6s. 0d., Little Berry Croft and Great Berry Croft 13 ac., with usual conditions, the lease being terminable at end of three years.

Signed, Jas. Tylney Long, Jas. Montague, Jos. Smith. Seals not armorial. Endorsed with signatures of witnesses.

**B 21.** 1791. Probate of Will of John Houlton, Esq., dec., of Grittleton, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, with two Codicils, 27th March, 1791. The will is dated 12th Jan., 1791, and by it the Manor of Grittleton is devised in trust unto Sir James Tylney Long, of Draycott House, James Montague, of Lackham, Esq., Henry James Arnold, D. L., and Joseph Smith, of Bradford, gent., but for the use of the testator's great nephew John Houlton, eldest son of his nephew Joseph Houlton, on his attaining the age of twenty-five years and for his male issue. Failing this male issue, the estate passes in sequence to the other sons of Joseph Houlton and their male issue in male tail. Provisions are made for the younger sons of Joseph Houlton. Similar arrangements are made respecting the testator's property at Tellisford and

near Trowbridge. Certain messuages and premises in Trowbridge are devised to his niece Sarah Drinkwater, for life and after her decease to her son Joseph Houlton Drinkwater. The china, pictures, etc., in Grittleton Manor House to continue and remain as heirlooms in the Mansion. A large number of bequests to relatives and friends.

Two Codicils dated 15th and 19th Jan., 1791, are attached to the Will and contain full directions for the testator's burial "as calmly, quietly, and with as little funeral pomp as possible in the Houlton family Aisle in Grittleton Church." "His nephew, Joseph Houlton, Esq., his great nephew Joseph Houlton Drinkwater, the four executors, Mr. Ludlow, the Rev. Dr. Pollock, Rector of Grittleton, and the Rev. Mr. Mosely, the Baptist Minister, only to be invited to the funeral."

The Will proved and administration granted to the executors in P.C.C. 27th March, 1791. [132 Bevor].

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## A HOARD OF BRITISH COINS FOUND AT CHUTE.

By CAPT. B. HOWARD CUNNINGTON, F.S.A., Scot.<sup>1</sup>

On September 10th, 1927, a boy named Victor Smith, thirteen years of age, and living at The Forge, Chute, was taking part in a beat for a shooting party over some ploughed land in what is known as "Chute Forest." Whilst walking across one of the fields he picked up a round flint, and threw it against another stone lying on the ground, when to his surprise the flint broke to pieces and out flew a number of coins. He picked up 25 of them and then rejoined the shooting party. Later on he returned and found 38 more, and on the following Sunday picked up two others, thus making 65 in all. On the advice of his father he took them to the Police Station on September 24th, and later on the Deputy Coroner for the district held an inquest on the find. The inquest was held at the Divisional Headquarters of the Wilts Constabulary at Amesbury. After the Coroner had explained the law of "Treasure Trove," and witnesses had given their evidence, the jury brought in a verdict that "the Treasure was found in a field concealed in a flint receptacle and that the treasure found, was in ancient times, deposited, hidden and concealed, and that owing to the fact that the owner could not be found, it was therefore 'Treasure Trove' to be handed over to His Majesty's Treasury."

The coins and the flint that contained them were accordingly forwarded to the Treasury from whence they were sent to the British Museum for identification and valuation.

The British Museum retained 29 specimens, and the authorities at the Mint kept 4, making 33 in all, for the National Collections, and the remaining 32 were offered to the Wilts Archæological Society by the Lords of the Treasury at the official valuation of £32. This offer was accepted by the committee at the meeting held in January, 1928, and the flint that originally held the coins has since been purchased by our society from the finder, Victor Smith.

As, however, the hoard had already been broken up the committee have thought it advisable to retain only nine examples, and with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury have disposed of 19 to the following museums at cost price, viz. :—Salisbury Museum (5), National Museum of Wales (4), Swindon Museum (5), Winchester Museum (2), Cyfarthfa Castle Museum (1), Newbury Museum (2), and by special request of the Treasury four have been sold to Lord John Joicey-Cecil, the Lord of the Manor where the find was made.

Globular flints are almost always formed round a fossil sponge and in many cases where the end of the sponge reaches to the outer crust of the flint it has decayed away and disappeared leaving the centre of the flint

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<sup>1</sup> The Society is indebted to Capt. B. H. Cunnington for the gift of the two plates illustrating this paper.

hollow and with a hole on one side. Such flints make excellent money boxes, indeed earthenware boxes on precisely the same lines have been in use in recent days, and the Late Celtic people seemed to have not uncommonly used them for this purpose. The hollow flint containing 14 gold coins of the latter part of the 2nd century B.C. (12 British and two North Gaulish) found at Hosey Common, near Westerham, Kent, on June 15th, 1927, and now in the British Museum, is illustrated with the coins, and described, in an article by G. C. Brooke in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 5th series, vol. vii., pp. 374—377, and also in *Antiquity*, March, 1918, p. 89. It is exactly like the Chute example here illustrated. A similar flint containing 11 Gaulish staters was found near Rochester in 1912. In 1839 a hollow sandstone containing 150 pennies of Hen. II. was dug up at Amphill, Beds. The Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A., remembers hearing from his uncle of a similar find of coins in a large flint on the Downs above Warminster, made by a shepherd 60 or 70 years ago, but in this case nothing as to the number or age of the coins is known.

The Chute flint now at Devizes was carefully repaired by the British Museum authorities before being returned to the finder. The hole measures one inch in length and 11/16ths of an inch in its widest part. It appears to have been chipped at its sides, possibly with the view to taking off the rough edges. Just above the hole, but not shown in the illustration, is a small crater-like excrescence which does not perforate the flint. The diameter of the flint is on an average  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in.

It may not be generally known that the Lords of the Treasury adopt a very generous policy when dealing with matters of "Treasure Trove." The total value of the find, less 20 per cent., which is retained for administrative purposes, such as Coroner's inquest, etc., is paid over to the finder. This is done to encourage "honest finders" and thus prevent irreparable loss of valuable historic relics that have so often in the past been disposed of to private individuals, or found their way into the melting pot, such as occurred in the "Mountfield Case" in the last century.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The famous "Mountfield Case" of treasure trove is as follows:—A discovery was made in 1863 by a labourer named Butchers while ploughing near the scene of Harold's death at Senlac, of golden ornaments, believed to be the actual regalia of the King lost at the Battle of Hastings. Unfortunately Butchers being ignorant or unmindful of the historic traditions of his field of local operations, and believing the said ornaments to be brass, sold them for 5/6 to Silas Thomas. Thomas took counsel on his purchase with a man named Stephen Willett, his brother-in-law, a cab driver recently returned from the goldfields of Australia, who pronounced the ornaments to be gold and not brass, so the two disposed of them for over £500 to certain refiners who melted them down and resold the proceeds with promptitude. Thus did the presumed remnants of King Harold's regalia untimely disappear in a mid-Victorian melting pot. The treasury, law officers, and coroner were hard on the heels of the miscreants who apparently failed to realise that the fraudulent concealment of treasure

The lucky finder, Victor Smith, has consequently been paid £50 for the coins as well as the proceeds of the sale of the flint in which they were found, this latter, of course, not being treasure trove.

As the question "What is Treasure Trove?" is frequently raised, the following extract from a report of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies (1911) may be of interest:—

"Treasure Trove consists of gold or silver advertently deposited anywhere without abandonment, the owner being unknown. Sir Edward Coke, the well-known legal authority of the 16th and 17th centuries, states:—'Treasure Trove is when any gold or silver in coin, plate, or bullion, that hath been of ancient time hidden wheresoever it may be found, whereof no person can prove any property, it doth belong to the King, or to some Lord or other by the King's grant or prescription.'

"A copper hoard therefore is not Treasure Trove. The intention to retain ownership and to retake the property into physical possession when the depositor chooses is of the essence of Treasure Trove. Thus if the property has been 'advertently deposited in the place where it is found it could not have been lost unwittingly or abandoned willingly.'"

The following description of the coins is extracted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Series 5, Vol. vii., with the kind permission of the author, Mr. George C. Brooke, of the Coins and Medals Department of the British Museum.

"The coins are ancient British, of the type figured in Evans' *Ancient British Coins*, B 5. They are struck from seven obverse and twenty-eight reverse dies. The highest weight is 97·4 grains, the lowest 91·6. . . . This suggests a standard weight of about 95 grains. . . . The metal is pale; the specific gravity of eight coins is between 11·42 and 12·31. One coin has been analysed by Mr. E. C. Padgham and is found to contain:—

Gold	37·92
Silver	40·06
Copper	22·02
	100·00

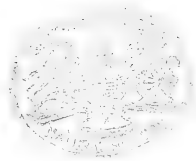
In design there is a slight difference between these coins and those of the Westerham hoard (see above). The obverses of the two groups

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trove was an act of so great offence as to be punishable with death. An inquest was held at the John's Cross Inn, Mountfield, before Mr. Knell, the coroner for the district. Thomas and Willett were eventually tried before Baron Bramwell for "concealment of treasure trove" and found guilty, but were bound over to come up for judgment if necessary. But by a further reference of the matter to what was then the "Court of Criminal Appeal," *i.e.* The Court for Crown Cases Reserved, they each were fined £265 (half the cash value of the find) and failing to pay they were sent to Lewes Gaol where they were imprisoned for over a year until released by warrant of a forgiving Treasury on the recommendation of the then Home Secretary.



The Chute Money Box. About actual size.

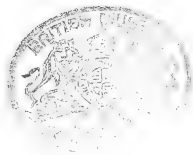






**British Gold Coins found at Chute.**

Now in Devizes Museum. Five obverse, four reverse.  $\frac{1}{4}$



have no distinguishing feature so far as I am aware, both have the curious bulge representing the face. On the reverse the Chute group has the following differences:—the crescent or oval-shaped mark immediately above the horse's back is set at a slope towards the withers and has sprouted "whiskers" at either end of it (Evans described it as having the shape of "a sort of three beaked head which appears to be pecking at the horse's shoulder.") These "whiskers" at one end attach it to the horse's withers and at the other end look like a pair of thin curved horns. The pellet below the crescent which forms the horse's belly has four members flung out from it in irregular fashion, usually with a left-handed curve suggestive of rotatory movement, counter-clockwise. Below the horse's snout an ornament is added in the field, four curved limbs united in a small central pellet, which may perhaps be a more adequate rendering of the sort of four-limbed whirligig which the artist was trying, in the cramped space at his disposal, to make of the large pellet below the horse's belly. The exergual line and the meander pattern below it are curved.<sup>1</sup>

The same writer writing in *Antiquity* of the coins of the Westerham find, which were of the same character as those of the Chute find, says "such coins were struck off by Celtic tribes either in the North of Gaul or in the south of Britain. The famous gold staters of Philip of Macedon, of which an enormous number were coined were the prototype of a large native coinage in central and northern Gaul and Britain in the 2nd century (B.C.).

In the north, where the coins were distant descendants of the original staters, the design (a laureate head of Philip, and a two-horse chariot) is scarcely discernible. In many cases the laurel wreath and possibly a little of the hair alone remains of the head, and the horse consists of four legs "like dumb-bells," with a couple of curves for the body, and a sort of beaked head."

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<sup>1</sup> In the above-mentioned article exact particulars as to weight and the combinations of the various obverse and reverse dies in the several coins are given.

## FIELDWORK IN N. WILTS, 1926—28.

By A. D. PASSMORE.<sup>1</sup>**The Longstones, Avebury, and the Beckhampton Avenue.**

In Stukeley, Plate 24, there is a view of the course of the Beckhampton Avenue and immediately to the N. of this line he places the two large upright "Longstones"; the student who has walked the French Avenues and who also has studied Avebury and other Megalithic works will recognize that the best and broadest side of a stone is always put inside or towards the place from which it will be seen, as in the Kennett Avenue where all the stones face inwards. Now the Longstones have their edge towards the so-called Beckhampton Avenue and therefore could not have formed part of it in any way. Stukeley himself draws them as being in that position; the history of the supposed existence of the latter avenue seems to be as follows:—Stukeley came to Avebury and as he mentions in his common-place book saw only one entrance to Avebury, later he saw the Egyptian winged disc (Ur-Uatchti) and immediately manufactured another avenue to match that of Kennett, dragging in a few odd natural sarsens and the two Longstones; it is time all serious archæologists dismissed this fiction and restored Avebury to its proper plan, a circle with one avenue. To the S.E. of the two stones in question there is a ploughed long barrow (*W.A.M.*, xlii. 52) which had in Stukeley's day a line of stones along its sides, these lines continued a little way would include the Longstones which are placed symmetrically for the purpose, we see, then, that on this evidence they are not part of a problematical avenue but menhirs standing in connection with a long barrow, the normal position of many such stones.

**Pit and Causeway Work on Horton Down, Bishops Cannings.**

O.M. xxxiv. N.E. In the right-hand top corner of this map are two earthen circles. S. of these is Barrow 68 (Goddard) Bishops Cannings. Between this point and the Wansdyke are a lot of very curious pits, marked on the map and between B.M. 685.4 and spot level 686. They are mostly of one size, 36ft. by 12ft., and rectangular. They appear to form an earthwork of the Windmill Hill type. I hope to survey this spot and report thereon in a future number, meanwhile an air photograph would be a great help. There are other pits of the same general character some distance further off.

**Ogbourne St. Andrew. Barrow 12 (Goddard).**

This small round barrow (bowl-shaped) is 44ft. in diameter and 3ft. high. This showed the marks of former excavations and so was excavated (the writer will never touch a virgin barrow under any circumstances). However, the hole was only 18in. deep and the ground below untouched. A trench was carried in from the south across the small ditch, which was filled up by flints, into the centre where a large area was cleared out down

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<sup>1</sup> The Society is indebted to Mr. Passmore for half the cost of the blocks illustrating his paper.

to the solid chalk. Nothing whatever was found except a curious orange and green lizard who lived in a hole on the side of the mound and stayed in spite of the wreck of his abode.

### **Ogbourne St. George. Barrow No. 1 (Goddard).**

This very large round barrow has been ploughed down very low and is at present over 180ft. in diameter. Originally built on a rise it seems much higher than it actually is, the present centre is only 2ft. above the old ground level.

A long trench was dug in from the S.E. and passed right across and beyond the apparent centre. No trace of a ditch was noticed. N. of the trench, and probably in the original centre, was a patch of charcoal 10ft. by 6ft., in the middle of which was a small quantity of burnt bones of a small person. Immediately above them was the leg bone of a pig. It seems extraordinary that such a huge barrow should have been erected to a small person with no associated relics.

A few yards N.W. of this is a very large bowl-shaped barrow, Chiseldon 2 (Goddard) 15ft. high, of which some very interesting tales are told. During the above excavation many people came from miles around in the hope that I was opening it, because deep in the bowels thereof there is said to be a huge golden coffin, also the tree growing on the top is such a tree that the like has never been seen by mortal man (to me it is merely an ordinary one like those growing near); furthermore in years gone by, so their grandfathers said, men had dug therein and either their tools broke or something happened to prevent the digging or finally "government" stopped them. One very old lady implored me not to commence digging or "summat would appen."

### **Lammy Down, Bishopstone, N. Wilts.**

On the S. end of this isolated hill is a large mutilated long barrow standing roughly N. and S. Just S. of this and W. of a track leading from Bishopstone to Baydon are two round barrows, these and the long barrow were cut down some years ago and the earth spread over the land by a Mr. Dore, who formerly rented the land. They are not on O.M. 1913.

The round barrow to the north has been cut in two and only the eastern half remains, but is still 78ft. in longest diameter and 12ft. high. This was opened and at the old centre was a simple interment of burnt bones above which was the broken leg bone of a pig and a lump of iron pyrites.

The next barrow to the south has been dug away, the whole of the centre has been dug out through a gangway on the east side, leaving a round crater. At the centre on the old ground level was a simple interment of burnt bones; the body had been burnt elsewhere and a saucer-shaped hollow 9in. deep and 3ft. across had been prepared for the bones. The south half of this hollow was coated with wood charcoal 2in. thick, but not the N. half except where a line (curving across and to the west) of charcoal had been drawn. The bones were in the centre of this hollow and covered by a small rough sarsen. No relics were found in contact with the interment, but

one piece of pottery with thumb nail marking was found in the body of the barrow. The bones from the first barrow were not determined, but those from the second were certainly female.

#### **Chiseldon. Barrow I.**

This very large disc barrow is 245ft. in diameter from N. to S. The ditch inside the bank is 4ft. deep, has a flat bottom 4ft. wide, and is 12ft. wide at the type. There is no central tump but the barrow is probably unique in having a small long mound to the west of the centre and in a N. and S. direction, nearly 100ft. long by about 30ft. wide and from 1ft. to 18in. high. Some unknown relic hunter has dug a trench the whole length of this mound and also cut four cross trenches at intervals along it. This old trench was re-opened from the south end to the centre. This proved that the former excavator had found and smashed, and left in the trench, in small fragments, an urn containing burnt bones, the latter in much larger pieces than usual. It could not be ascertained exactly where the interment had originally been. East of the centre of this long mound was a curious cylindrical hole beautifully and accurately cut in the hard chalk below the old surface, this contained tightly packed wood ashes. Opposite to this and to the west of the estimated centre was a similar hole with similar contents but damaged by the former digging, 12in. in diameter and 10in. deep. The bone of a large bird occurred in the first hole.

A section of the ditch on the south side was excavated. Here immediately above the chalk silting Iron Age people had camped and had left their fires and many bones slit longitudinally for the extraction of marrow. Much broken pottery remained, but had been trodden into small fragments too small for restoration.

Finally a narrow trench was cut across the disc barrow itself, from E. to W. across the centre and over the long mound; the centre was merely hard chalk as elsewhere, but on the west side of the long mound was a shallow pit containing animal bones of doubtful age.

#### **Silk Hill, Milston.**

Here Goddard lists 21 barrows, 15 on the hill and 6 below the 400ft. contour; O.M. shows 19.

This group has been carefully examined and found to consist of 28 barrows, 22 above and 6 below the 400ft. contour. There are 20 bowl, 6 disc, 1 bell, and a flat ring showing in the turf, doubtless the remains of a barrow.

The three barrows on the N. slope, 2 disc and 1 bowl, are an interesting and important group as they prove the prior existence of the bowl barrow as the mounds of the two discs are carried over it on either side, thus supporting the usually accepted view that the bowl shape was earlier than the disc.

To the west of these is a fine disc half ploughed away, not on O.M.

#### **Early Gaulish Coin from Swindon.**

In this *Magazine*, vol. xxxiv., p. 311, a gold Gaulish coin of the 1st cent. B.C. is illustrated and described as having been found "a few miles east of

Swindon." Proof is now forthcoming that the coin was found on land immediately in front of Old Swindon Parish Church in Cricklade Street.

### **Barrows at Savernake.**

O.M. xxxvi., S.W. At the N.E. corner of this sheet is Square Copse. In this on the west side is a group of huge barrows, some of which are 120ft. in diameter and 12ft. high, there is another ploughed down very low in the ploughed field to the west. These barrows are not shown on O.M. 1900.

### **Mound at Rushey Platt, Swindon.**

O.M. sheet xv., N.E. Between Rushey Platt Junction Station and the Running Horse public house, just S. of B.M. 327.9, by the side of a footpath. Here is a round mound 39ft. in diameter, and with all the appearance of a barrow except that it is on low ground liable to be flooded after heavy rains. A trench was carried into this from the west side where a hole had already been made at some former time; at the centre was a large flat stone 4ft. by 2½ft., and 5in. thick, placed on the old ground level, below this was a hole about 3ft. deep in clay; it contained two flint flakes and a worked lump, and at the bottom was a layer of fine gravel stones like peas about 2in. thick.

I am by no means satisfied that the possibilities of this mound are exhausted.

Just to the south of this place and over the canal there is a very curious circle of large local stones in front of a barn, they are possibly connected with the great Norman house which stood a little to the east.

### **Large Rectangular Camp at Burderop.**

In 1904 I noticed a large oblong earthwork in Burderop Park. O.M. Sheet xv., S.E. At the top of Ladder Hill the road from Wroughton suddenly turns south, at this spot is spot level 579. This point is on the N.W. angle of a large camp, only two sides of which can be now traced on the surface.

The N. side is 510 feet long, the Eastern one 695 feet long, while the South side has completely silted up in low ground. The West side is probably represented by the boundary ditch of the Park alongside the modern road. The whole area has at sometime been under the plough and is therefore hard to trace, but there can be no doubt about the two sides of which measurements are given. The earthwork consists of a single large bank with a deep ditch, the latter can be well seen in a chalk pit in Kennel Firs, which cuts through the S.E. angle of the Camp; here the ditch is nine feet deep and has its inner bank lined with small sarsen stones. The width cannot be at present ascertained as the pit cuts across the angle of the earthwork.

Dr. Grundy, without knowledge of this camp, states that the name Burderop means "The Village in the Camp," an illustration of the value of place names in the hands of an expert.

**Roman House at Bishopstone, N. Wilts.**

O.M. xvi., S.E., and *W.A.M.*, vol. xli., 390.

Small trial holes were made here and walls of chalk rock were traced over a large area but no trace of the pavement described as above were found; the search could not be continued because the land was about to be planted. The exact site is 350 feet N.N. West of B.M. 674·8 and in the corner of a ploughed field, W. of the track Bishopstone to Russley Park.

**Roman House at Swindon.**

Described in this *Magazine*, vol. xxx., 218.

During trenching for the foundation of a new house in 1927, further Roman walls were found and have been included in the new building; they were only fragments and could not be fitted on to the plan published in the *Magazine*, being slightly too far to the S.W.

**Saxon Interment at Wanborough.**

O.M. Sheet xvi, S.W. In the N.E. corner of this map is Callas Hill at a point where the Roman Road crosses the one from Hinton to Wanborough. On the south of the cross roads and immediately north of the letter "A" in Callas, and on the edge of the road, men found in 1927 a skeleton of a young Saxon with a long 14-inch iron spearhead and a broken knife. I arrived too late to see how the body was deposited, but the grave was four feet deep in chalk and covered by another four feet of rainwash from the hillside. The bones belonged to a young man apparently under thirty years of age. The weapons were presented to our museum, but are wrongly described in the acknowledgment<sup>1</sup>, the gouge therein mentioned is merely the socket of the spearhead broken away.

Soon after the above find was made a trench was carried across the head of a lane leading to the road from Callas Hill to Upper Wanborough at a spot covered by the figure 6 in the acreage of Wanborough; here the ground was full of skeletons, apparently of no great age; they were re-buried on the spot.

**Saxon Interment at Marlborough.**

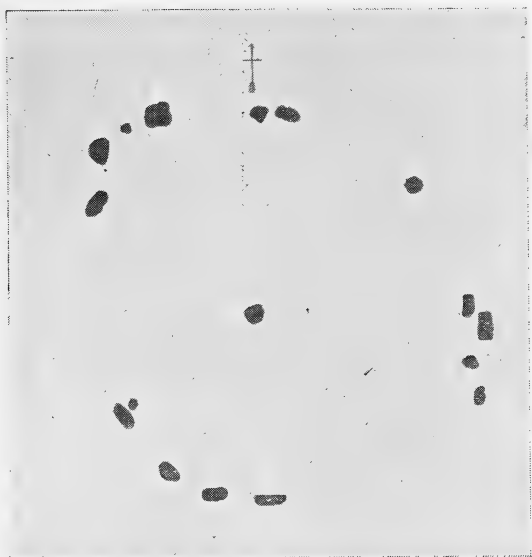
Men digging at the top of the hill on the London Road near the hospital found a skeleton with which was an iron spearhead of Saxon type, with the socket broken away. Beyond seeing the weapon I could gather no further exact details.

**Stone Circle and Stone Cairn on Overton Down.**

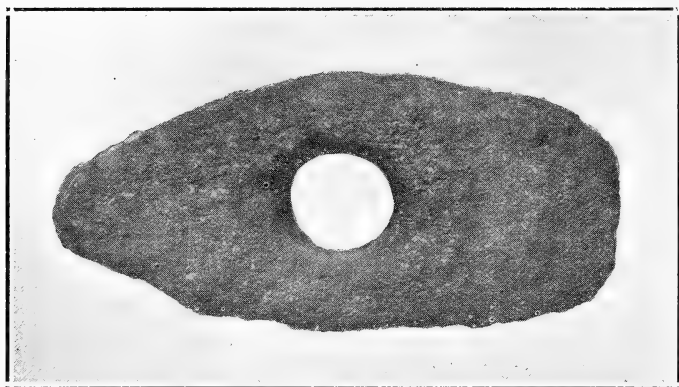
N. of Overton and West of Avebury is Down Barn O.M. xxviii., S.E., 6-inch (just south of which are the two standing stones described in *W.A.M.*, vol. xlii., 50); 377 yards N.N.E. of this building is a stone circle 64 feet in diameter (see plan), it consists of 15 stones placed somewhat irregularly round the periphery with one at the centre. They are comparatively small, the largest being just under six feet long. One stone on the S.W. edge has a smaller one lying in front of it, making 17 in all; on the S.E. edge what appears to be a small round barrow has been constructed

<sup>1</sup> *W.A.M.* xliv., 91.





Plan and View of Stone Circle on Overton Down.



Perforated Axe-Hammer of Dolerite from Ogbourne St. George.  
(See No. 5, p. 247). About  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

at a later time than the circle. This has been deeply excavated in the centre. It is not on O.M.

It is very rare to find on the downs any area with the remains of one age superimposed on another, but here apparently we have a late Stone Age circle becoming disused and afterwards doing duty as a Bronze Age burial place. Although the barrow has been dug into, probably by relic hunters, the site should be thoroughly excavated again. It is, however, only right to say that these stones lie among many other natural sarsens scattered over the down though it seems desirable to record them as a possible circle here.

N. of the above and on the next sheet, O.M. xxviii., N.E., is Parson's Penning, E. of this and at the triangulation mark 762 is a cairn built of sarsen stones and hitherto unnoticed because it is covered by a tangle of bush and rough herbage, it stands on an apparently artificial platform 60 feet in diameter, the cairn is now about five feet high, there is one large horizontal slab on the N.W. edge which stood upright at no distant date but now leans over to the south. There is a hole in the centre of the cairn marking the site of former excavation.

A small silted up trench approaches the cairn from the S.E. and apparently continues under it but does not appear on the other side.

An air photograph of this down is given in *Wessex from the Air*, 1928.

#### **New Barrows at Collingbourne Ducis.**

O.M. xlviii., N.E., 1901. Near cross roads at Leckford Bridge is Cowdown Barn, in front of this and immediately south of it are four round barrows close to the road from Collingbourne to Tidworth, south of this again and alongside the same road in the same field is a long barrow and several round ones, an air photo of this spot would show a large group. Across the road and south of Barrow Plantation and nearly on the edge of the map is a low grass round barrow; N.W. of this and N. of a track leading from Snail Down to spot level 394 near Leckford Cross Roads and near the west edge of the map are two low grass barrows.

The site of the Long Barrow is 600 yards south of Cowdown barn, and being on ground just below the four hundred foot contour is itself just above that level and is shown as a contoured mound on the six inch Ordnance Survey map, but is not noted as an antiquity. It lies N.E. and S.W., the former point seems to be higher and wider. Although ploughed the mound is still very plain and about 200 feet long.

NOTES ON STONE IMPLEMENTS OF MATERIAL FOREIGN  
TO WILTSHIRE IN THE COLLECTION OF  
MR. A. D. PASSMORE.

By H. H. THOMAS, F.R.S., and A. D. PASSMORE.

Amongst thousands of stone implements in my own collection from N. Wilts and the adjoining part of Berks are twenty-one specimens made from imported blue or green stone probably obtained in prehistoric times by barter for flint; thirteen of these are from N. Wilts and consist of polished axes or parts thereof, four with circular cutting edges, pointed butts and nearly round sections are of an early pre-dolmen type; three with straighter cutting edges, flattened oval sections, and thin butts are later. One fine axe has a slightly curved cutting edge, flattened oval section, thin butt with the side edges ground square, and is the latest of all. The remainder are fragments or lower halves of axes with flattened oval sections. The large perforated hammer axe herein illustrated has a peculiar history. Found in 1840 alongside the Roman road, south of Ogbourne St. George, towards Bytham Farm, it was placed on a mantel shelf and kept in the finder's family till acquired by the writer in 1923. Its length is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., its greatest breadth  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., and its height  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. (*i.e.*, length of perforation). The hole measures  $32\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter in one direction and 29 mm. in the other. Traces of the original polish may be seen inside. Outside the whole surface is much decayed and pitted by weathering. It weighs 2 lbs. 13 ozs. The hammer end is round in section; at the centre in the region of the perforation it is square; while near the cutting edge it is oblong. The hammer end is slightly lower than the other.

All these implements are surface finds, and in no way connected with barrows or earthworks. As a whole they afford valuable evidence of origin, and in this respect were most kindly examined by Dr. H. H. Thomas, F.R.S., whose remarks are as follows. A. D. P.

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The implements are of a variety of stone and include dolerites, rhyolite, quartzite and silicified shale and sandstone.

The dolerite implements, of which there are a good many, are easily grouped under three separate heads:—

(I).—A moderately coarse olivine dolerite in which decomposed olivine is conspicuous as red and yellow ochreous spots, and which weathers with a pitted surface.

(II).—A similarly textured dolerite without conspicuous olivine.

(III).—A finer grained grey speckled dolerite also with no obvious olivine.

DOLERITES (GROUP I.).

1. Half of axe from Liddington, a moderately compact blue grey dolerite with ocherous pseudomorphs after olivine and weathering with a pitted surface.
2. Axe from Avebury, blue grey compact dolerite with abundant ocherous pseudomorphs after olivine.
3. Cutting edge of an axe from Medbourne. of flattened oval section. This is of olivine dolerite with a cavernous surface.
4. Pointed butt of axe from Medbourne, blue grey dolerite with abundant pseudomorphs after olivine.

GROUP II.

5. Large axe hammer from Ogbourne; this is a coarse grained even textured non-porphyritic greenish-grey dolerite fairly rich in ilmenite and weathered in a rough surface.
6. Axe from Aldbourne, with pointed butt, four inches long, made from dolerite without conspicuous olivine, no obvious ilmenite but the similarity to the stone of the above axe hammer is close.
7. Pointed butt of an axe from Liddington Castle, dolerite without conspicuous olivine, rather fine grained but appears to be similar to Nos. 6 and 22 (a Berks specimen not here described).
8. Half of axe, thin-butted and of flat oval section, from line of Kennett Avenue, Avebury, moderately coarse greenish grey ophitic dolerite similar to the axe hammer and No. 6.
9. Top half of axe, long narrow shape with flattened oval section from Liddington, cavernous surface but appears to be dolerite of the kind without conspicuous olivine.

GROUP III.

10. A small thin-butted axe with very flattened section,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches long by two inches wide and only  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, from Aldbourne. A very fine grained grey speckled dolerite or diabase; it is unlike any included in the other groups and appears to be olivine free.

SANDSTONES.

11. A small fragment from Liddington Castle, is a fine grained dark grey sandstone not of local derivation.

INDURATED SHALE.

12. A thin scraper-like implement (probably part of axe) of black silicified shale. At first I thought it was felsite but the material is too soft and it seems to contain flakes of mica. From Liddington.

RHYOLITES AND RHYOLITIC ASHES.

13. Axe from bed of stream south of Lechlade in the parish of Inglesham, is of this group, its red colour is due to accidental firing.

All the implements are imported and made of stone brought from some area of palæozoic rocks, the types are such as could be procured from N. Wales and the Welsh borders, but other areas of similar rocks are potential sources and our accumulated facts are not yet sufficient to indicate with certainty one region rather than another; personally, I am inclined to regard Wales as the most likely source.

H. H. T.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH GENERAL MEETING  
OF  
THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL  
HISTORY SOCIETY HELD AT SHAFTESBURY,  
JULY 24th, 25th, AND 26th, 1928.

For the fourth time in its history the Society held its annual meeting at Shaftesbury in 1928—the previous meetings there having been in 1861, 1884, 1914, just before the outbreak of the Great War. It had been intended to meet there in 1927 but the burning of the Grosvenor Arms Hotel made that impossible, and the meeting was put off till 1928 in consequence. The head-quarters of the Society were at this hotel, now largely re-built. The immense and most elaborately carved sideboard, said to be of the end of the 18th century, which came from Pythouse, was not injured in the fire and still stands in the dining room.

TUESDAY, JULY 24TH.<sup>1</sup>

According to the programme, proceedings were to have begun with a visit to Castle Rings Camp, but it was found that this was not feasible for the long string of motor cars present, and members went straight to Wincomb Park, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, where Mrs. Hastings received the party with every kindness and showed them round the beautiful garden and grounds, including the shady walks round the fish ponds, most gratefully cool on an exceedingly hot day. Tea in the garden under the trees looking down on the water and the woods of the beautiful combe on the side of which the house stands, finished a singularly pleasant afternoon, and the party left at 5 p.m. for Shaftesbury, where they were due at 5.15 for the annual business meeting in the Town Hall, most kindly placed at their disposal by the Mayor and Corporation. Here the Patron and President of the Society, the Marquis of Lansdowne, was in the chair, and some 35 members were present. Proceedings began with the reading of the Annual Report by the Hon. Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1927—28.

*Members.*—The number of members on July 12th was 19 life members and 420 annual subscribers, with one honorary member, a total of 440 as against 446 at the same period last year. This does not mean, however, a diminution of effective members, but only that the printing of a new list of members in the June *Magazine* has caused the removal of a considerable number of names of members who had ceased to pay their annual subscriptions.

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<sup>1</sup> A full account of the proceedings throughout the meeting was given in *The Wiltshire Gazette*, July 26th, August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th, 1928.

*Finance.*—The accounts for the year 1927 were printed in the June (1928) *Magazine*. During the year the General Fund, which provides for the printing of the *Magazine*, the salary of the Museum caretaker, and the general expenses of the Society's organisation, increased its balance from £250 17s. 5d. to £310 9s. 9d. On the other hand, the Museum Maintenance Fund showed a decreased balance, £33 18s. 9d. against £38 13s. 10d. at the end of the preceding year. The Museum Enlargement Fund increased from £20 9s. to £33 9s. 9d. and the Museum Purchases Fund from £88 2s. 2d. to £95 14s. The Life Membership Fund also showed an increase from £104 3s. 7d. to £110 9s. 11s., and the Bradford Barn Account, which began the year with a balance of £61 17s 11d., ended it with one of £69 5s. 7d. Exclusive of the three funds earmarked for special objects, the Wansdyke Fund, the Bradford Barn Fund, and the fund for printing the Register of Bishop Simon of Ghent, the funds of the Society showed an increase during 1927 of £85 12s., from £498 10s. 2d. to £584 2s. 2d.

*The Museum.*—The Society has been deeply indebted for many years past for successive gifts by Dr. R. C. C. Clay, F.S.A., of large numbers of objects found during his excavations in South Wilts. To these he has recently added the whole of the very large and valuable collection of worked flints, from Wiltshire sites, formed by himself, illustrating the technique of flint manufacture in different localities. This collection is given to the Society on the express understanding that it shall be kept together, and that none of the specimens shall be parted with. From the scientific character of the collection it is very desirable that this condition should be observed. Amongst other gifts received during the year that of the portion of a bronze armband of Hallstatt age from Cold Kitchen Hill, found by Miss Pugh, may be mentioned. An important addition, made possible by the existence of the Museum Purchases Fund, has been that of the flint money box found at Chute together with nine of the British gold coins it contained. An account of this find will be given in the December number of the *Magazine*. The collection of the Wiltshire tokens of the 18th and 19th centuries, chiefly presented by General Palmer in the preceding year, has been put on view in a separate case in the Library.

*The Library.*—During the year the work of binding up Wiltshire MSS., pamphlets, etc., has been continued, and a large number of volumes have been bound, and the additions to the catalogues of books and prints have been typed and brought up to date. In this connection the Librarian would record his indebtedness to Mr. C. W. Pugh for much assistance rendered in necessary work entailing considerable drudgery. Amongst the gifts may be mentioned a MS. volume of notes and extracts from Wiltshire manuscripts for the Mere and Heytesbury Hundreds of Hoare's "Modern Wilts," given by Mr. R. S. Newall, Colonel W. Hawley's gift of the last volume of "Archæologia," Mrs. Cunnington's gift of "The Pottery from the Long Barrow at West Kennet," and MS. copies of the monumental inscriptions in Luckington Church by the Rev. C. E. Hughes, and of the Registers of Steeple Langford by Rev. W. S. Tupholme, D.D. As in previous years we are indebted to Mr. J. J. Slade for a large number of Wiltshire pamphlets, estate sale catalogues, etc., as well as for reprints of notes on the Wiltshire

Broome family, and of the long series of monumental inscriptions in Salisbury Cathedral which appeared serially in *The Wiltshire Gazette*. The Society is also indebted to Mr. A. F. Smith, of Swindon, for three MS. Note Books containing an account of the Heraldry in some 250 churches in the county, copied by himself during the last five years.

*Magazine.* During the year the Nos. 147 and 148 of the *Magazine* have been issued containing 214 pages, and in addition there was issued with the December (1927) number the first part of "The Church Bells of Wiltshire, Their Inscriptions and History," by H. B. Walters, F.S.A., containing the parishes from Aldbourne to Buttermere in 44 pages. It is hoped to issue a very much larger part of this work with the December (1928) *Magazine*.

*The Register of Bishop Simon of Ghent.*—The Canterbury and York Society has just issued a Fourth Part of this work, which has been so many years in hand. Members who have subscribed for it have received their copies from the Hon. Secretary.

*Excavations.*—The excavation of the site of "Woodhenge" at Durrington by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington was practically completed in the autumn of 1927. The various sections and pits were filled in, and the whole area has been fenced round. Further excavations in the neighbourhood of the site are, however, contemplated this autumn, and the results of the whole work will be published in the future. At Windmill Hill, Avebury, Mr. Alex Keiller, F.S.A., and Mrs. Keiller have continued their excavations this spring in the series of concentric interrupted ditches on this remarkable Neolithic (?) site, and the work will probably be continued for some years to come. The objects found are preserved in Mr. Keiller's private museum in London. Dr. R. C. C. Clay excavated in 1925 a rectangular earthwork on Knighton Hill in Broad Chalke, and an account of his work is given for the first time in the recently issued volume "Wessex from the Air." At Ogbourne, Bishopstone, Chiseldon, and Rushey Plat, near Swindon, Mr. A. D. Passmore has re-opened barrows or mounds which have been previously opened or damaged. An account of this work will appear in the next number of the *Magazine*. At Landford, on the extreme southern border of the county, a number of urns, apparently of the late Bronze Age, were found in or near a barrow. It is understood that these urns are now in the Archæological Museum at Cambridge, but with the exception of a short account in the newspapers no details of the find are available.

*Archæological Excursion.* Following the precedent set in 1927, a single day's excursion, devoted more especially to Prehistoric Archæology, was arranged on June 5th, having Avebury as its principal attraction. Sixty-eight members attended and proceedings at Avebury began at Windmill Hill, where Mr. Alex. Keiller had most kindly kept this year's excavations specially open for the occasion, and himself showed the party round and explained the diggings. After a picnic lunch on the spot, the cars and char-a-bancs returned to Avebury, where the circles were visited and afterwards the Church, under the guidance of the Rev. E. H. Goddard. After tea the main body of the members returned to Devizes *via* the Kennet Avenue and Silbury Hill, where Mrs. B. H. Cunnington acted as guide. All the arrangements were made by Mr. C. W. Pugh, who organised the



proceedings as he had done in the previous year, with the result that everyone was pleased, and the day was a great success. The balance on the day's proceedings was £3 14s. 3d.

*Stonehenge.* The most important archæological event of the year, however, as far as this county is concerned, has not been in the realm of excavation. As an effect to some extent of letters in the papers, the public conscience was at last awakened to the imminent danger of the land immediately surrounding Stonehenge passing into the hands of speculative builders and being covered with bungalows and other buildings. An influential committee was formed in London, and an appeal signed by the Prime Minister, Lord Grey of Fallodon, and other eminent men, was issued and very widely circulated, asking for £32,000 to buy the land within a radius of about one mile from the monument on all sides, in order that it might be handed over to the National Trust and so preserved from building or other defacement for ever. On behalf of our Society, Captain B. H. Cunnington took the matter up and carried through an appeal not only to members of our own Society but to many thousands of members of County Societies throughout England. So far as Wiltshire is concerned, this appeal met with a very general and generous response, not the least interesting item in which is the purchase of some 75 acres of the land for £1,500 by the family of Mr. W. Heward Bell, our late president, as a memorial to him, which it was felt he would himself have greatly approved of. Altogether, up to the present, £20,158 has been contributed out of the £32,000 asked for. It is not too much to say that the success of the scheme, so far as it has gone, has been very largely due to the energy and enthusiasm of Captain Cunnington, whilst the Rev. G. H. Engleheart also rendered valuable service at the beginning of the appeal. In connection with Stonehenge it is gratifying to learn that the various objects found during Colonel Hawley's excavations, and preserved in the huts on the spot, are now being carefully catalogued by Mr. R. S. Newall.

*The Marking of Earthworks, etc., Scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act.* It will be remembered that a resolution urging the marking of all barrows and other earthworks which have been scheduled for preservation, more especially those on the War Office lands on the Plain, was brought forward by Captain Cunnington and was passed at the annual meeting of the Society two years ago. This resolution was brought to the notice of the authorities, and it is most satisfactory to be able to report that the work of marking each barrow, etc., as suggested, is now actually being carried out. A concrete block is being placed on each earthwork warning all concerned that it is a protected ancient monument. Our committee would wish to express their deep appreciation of the courteous acceptance by the War Office authorities of the suggestions made to them.

*The Preservation of Rural England.* It will be within the knowledge of many of our members that a "Central Council for the Preservation of Rural England" has been formed in London and that in some counties branches of this Society have been set on foot. The object of such Societies is to prevent the destruction of interesting old houses, cottages, bridges, and other buildings, as well as of rare flowers, birds, and natural objects ;

and to guard against the disfigurement of beautiful scenery or sites of historic or archæological interest by the erection of advertisements, petrol stations, and unsightly or incongruous buildings of any kind. The Committee would suggest that our members in all parts of the county can do much to help on this good work by keeping a watchful eye on their own locality, and calling attention whilst there is yet time to any scheme which threatens the amenities of the neighbourhood. An instance in point of what may be done by reasonable remonstrance and good will on both sides was the recent proposal to erect a petrol station at the foot of Silbury Hill. Your Hon. Secretary represented to the firm concerned, Messrs. Herd & Leader, of Marlborough, the objections of the Society from an archæological point of view, and these gentlemen, although a considerable sum of money had already been expended on the station, and a licence had been already granted, most generously agreed to abandon the scheme altogether.

The Committee have decided that our Society shall become affiliated to the Central Council mentioned above.

*Personal.* The Committee desire to express their appreciation of the work done by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, who as General Secretary, Editor of the *Magazine*, and Librarian, continues to render invaluable service to the cause of Wiltshire archæology.

The report having been adopted, the next business was the election of a president for 1928—29 to succeed Lord Lansdowne. Following the recommendation of the committee Dr. G. S. A. Waylen proposed that Captain B. Howard Cunnington, F.S.A., Scot., hon. curator and meeting secretary, be elected president for the ensuing year. Dr. Waylen dwelt on the great debt of gratitude that the Society owed to Captain Cunnington for so many years of strenuous work in many ways on its behalf. The Rev. E. H. Goddard seconded the proposal, recalling how for three generations the Cunnington family had been the mainstay of the Society, and laying stress on the fact that in electing Captain Cunnington the Society would be acknowledging together with his own work the equally important work of Mrs. Cunnington in the field of excavation, and in the care and improvement of the museum, to which she had devoted a vast amount of time and skill. The motion was carried unanimously and Captain Cunnington briefly replied. The officers of the Society were then re-elected *en bloc* with the Rev. E. H. Goddard as hon. treasurer in the place of Mr. B. Hankey, who had resigned, and the addition of Col. R. W. Awdry as hon. local secretary for the Lavington district. Both these alterations had been already passed by the committee, but their confirmation by the general meeting was necessary. A vote of thanks having been passed to Lord Lansdowne for his services as president, the business meeting came to an end.

After the annual dinner at the Grosvenor Arms the members adjourned to the Town Hall where the mayor, Mr. W. Milverton, and Corporation in their robes formally welcomed the Society to Shaftesbury. The Marquis of Lansdowne then delivered his presidential address on "Sir William Petty," a paper of great interest, containing much unpublished material from the

Petty papers preserved at Bowood. The corporation plate, the interesting maces, both with iron flanged ends,<sup>1</sup> the silver seal of 1570, the two bushel measures, one of the 17th century of bronze, the other of the 18th of wood, and the curious relic known as the byzant, were on exhibition together with historical documents belonging to the corporation, some of which seemed to require considerable attention if they are to be preserved. Seventy-four members and friends were present at this meeting.

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 25th.

At 9.30 a long line of 18 cars and two char-a-bancs left Shaftesbury for Badbury Rings which they reached at 10.15. The day was a perfect one, the majority of the party had never visited the Rings before, and the great earthworks and the surrounding views were at their best. In the unavoidable absence of Dr. R. C. C. Clay, F.S.A., who was to have described the site, Mrs. Cunnington filled his place and spoke on the great hill camps generally, and on Badbury in particular, and was followed by Mr. H. St. George Gray. The hour spent on this delightful spot seemed all too short when the whistle blew for the resumed journey to Wimborne. Here the Minster was reached at 11.30, and Mr. Vere L. Oliver, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary of the Dorset Field Club, gave an address on the history and architecture of the building, pointing out the chief features of interest afterwards during the perambulation of the Church. After lunch at Gush's Restaurant, the cars left at 2 p.m. for Farnham Museum, which was reached at 2.45. Here before the members entered the building, Mr. H. St. George Gray, who had worked so long with Gen. Pitt Rivers and had had so much to do with the original formation of the Museum, gave a very interesting account of the General's work, incidentally mentioning that he had spent regularly about £3000 a year on his excavations and other archæological undertakings, but not more. This he contended was not an unreasonable amount considering the large revenues of the estate. The members then dispersed through the rooms which they found in a condition very much improved from that of some years ago, the present owner, Capt. G. Pitt Rivers, the General's grandson, being keenly interested in the upkeep of the collection, to which he has himself added a large number of ethnological objects from the South Sea Islands. After tea at the Museum Hotel, members left at 5.15 for Shaftesbury. The evening meeting, at which about 60 were present, took place in the Town Hall at 8 p.m., when a very informing paper was read by Mr. W. Farley Rutter, town clerk, on "Old Shaftesbury,"<sup>2</sup> containing a great amount of matter on the history of the place, in which the Rutter family have played for generations a somewhat similar

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<sup>1</sup> *The Corporation Plate of England and Wales*, by Jewitt & Hope, 1895, describing and illustrating these maces, says that both maces are certainly of the late 15th Century, and that the Royal Arms of the Stuarts and the date, 1604, on the top of one of them are a later insertion, the other mace retaining its original engraved top.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Rutter's paper is printed in full in *The Wiltshire Gazette*, August 16th and 23rd, 1928.

part to that of the Cunningtons at Devizes. Light refreshments were kindly provided on the first night by the Mayor and Mayoress, and on the second by Councillor E. E. Browning.

#### THURSDAY, JULY 26TH.

The previous day's excursion had been wholly in Dorset, this day's was wholly in Wilts. As before, the motors and char-a-bancs left Shaftesbury at 9.30, arriving at Fonthill House at 10 o'clock. The owner and builder of this splendid house, Mr. Hugh Morrison, M.P. was detained in London and could not be present, but the whole house, upstairs and downstairs, was most generously thrown open to the members. The centre block of the house is the old gabled Manor House of Berwick St. Leonard, taken down stone by stone, every stone being carefully marked, and re-erected at "The Ridge," exactly as it stood on its original site.<sup>1</sup>

The effect of the whole is extremely fine, the situation is charming, and the interior of the house is full of all manner of art treasures, in spite of the fact that many of the most notable pictures and pieces of oriental china have gone to adorn the London house. As it was the hour and a quarter allowed was all too short to allow of more than a glance at the contents. The general effect is not so much that of a show place as of a great house in which every room has been furnished and arranged with exquisite taste, and its treasures have been set out to the best advantage; a house obviously loved and intended to be lived in.

Leaving Fonthill at 11.15, a quarter of an hour's drive brought the party to Place Farm, Tisbury, where Mr. H. L. G. Hill acted as guide, describing

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<sup>1</sup> The history of the successive houses at Fonthill is most complicated. The old house of the Mervins by the lake was burnt down in 1755, soon after it had been purchased by Alderman Beckford. The house built on its site, called sometimes "Fonthill Splendens," cost it is said £250,000. Alderman Beckford died in 1770. William Beckford, his son, began to build his Gothic "Abbey" in 1796, a considerable distance from the Alderman's Fonthill House, which became dilapidated and was partly pulled down. Beckford sold the property in 1822 and 1823, and in 1825 the tower of his "Abbey" fell, destroying all but a fragment of the building. In 1859 the Marquis of Westminster built a new "Fonthill Abbey" as a residence about half-a-mile from Beckford's Abbey, in "Scotch Baronial style." Meanwhile on the site by the lake Mr. Morrison built a new Fonthill House in the Italian style, retaining one wing of the Alderman's house, and this remained the Morrison residence until Mr. Hugh Morrison some years before the war removed the old Manor House of Berwick St. Leonard to a site on the hill well above and some distance from the lake, adding two large wings to the central block formed by the Berwick St. Leonard house. This work begun before the war, has since been completed, and the house at first known as "The Ridge" is now the only "Fonthill House," the Morrison house by the lake having been quite recently entirely demolished. The architect responsible for the re-erection of the Berwick St. Leonard house and the additions to it on either side was Mr. Detmar Blow.

the outer and inner gatehouses, the great barn, and the remaining medieval features, especially the remarkable 14th century chimney of the existing farm house, which was most kindly thrown open to the members' inspection by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dean, the present occupiers. Leaving Place Farm at 12 o'clock the members reached Tisbury Church at 12.15; at this point 27 cars and two char-a-bancs were present. After a few words by the Vicar the building was described by Mr. H. L. G. Hill, and a few words on the heraldry added by the Rev. W. Goodchild. The upper storey of the tower has recently been practically rebuilt. It cannot be described as beautiful, but it is curious and marks a stage in the history of the Church. It was at first proposed to substitute a modern tower in the perpendicular style, but the diocesan advisory committee, before whom the plans came, strongly advised that the existing building should be retained and rebuilt as far as was necessary for its safety, and this advice was followed by the Church authorities. This seems worth recording as an example of the kind of work which the recently formed advisory Church Committee is doing in the diocese.<sup>1</sup> The great yew tree in the churchyard, entirely hollow, measures 36ft. in circumference.

After lunch at the Crown Hotel the programme set forth a visit to Castle Ditches Camp, but again the number of cars present made this inadvisable, and instead members left Tisbury at 2 p.m. for Anstey Church, where the Rev. Quartus Bacon, Vicar of Swallowcliffe and Anstey, gave an interesting account of the history of the place and Church, beginning by saying that he was indebted for his information to the Rev. W. Goodchild, Vicar of Berwick St. John, who was himself present, and followed with a few remarks. Both these gentlemen assumed that the existing plain little Church was substantially that of the Hospitallers, but Mr. H. L. G. Hill, F.R.I.B.A., drew attention to the fact that it was really not so at all, for if Hoare's plan in *Modern Wilts* is to be trusted, the present building has obviously been largely rebuilt and altered since Hoare's time, for neither its plan nor its dimensions are the same. At present, the most interesting things in the Church, are the curious font which may be Norman, but has been greatly scraped and newly faced, and the remarkable renaissance carved poppy heads of the choir stalls, which came out of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral. They are beautiful work of a very uncommon type of foliage deeply undercut, and the Vicar mentioned that the Cathedral authorities of the present day would be glad to get them back. The living of Anstey was a "donative" in the gift of the University of Oxford, and as such the incumbent was not under the jurisdiction of the Bishop. In consequence Anstey bore a bad character in the later middle ages as a place where irregular marriages were celebrated and other undesirable practices were too common. Mr. Bacon was the last incumbent to be "donated" in England before the abolition of "Donatives" by the Act of 1898. He mentioned that owing to the peculiar circumstances there was no stipend at all attached now to the living of Anstey. The large building

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Tisbury Church is fully described, *W.A.M.*, xxxvi., 559—614.

near the Church, once the guest House of the Knights of St. John, was entirely burnt out a year or two ago and its high pitched roof and much of its interest destroyed. It is now used as a wheelwright's workshop. The house occupied by the Commandery was pulled down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and a farmhouse was built on the site.

Leaving Anstey at 3 p.m. members arrived at Compton Park. Here they were most kindly and hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Penruddocke, the Church bells were ringing a peal in their honour, and flights of wild duck circled round over the lake as the long procession of cars took their places in the park, and on the lawn a tent was erected for tea. The interest of the house lies largely in the great dining room panelled from floor to ceiling and adorned with fine carved work of the Grinling Gibbons and Wren period and style, due to Thomas Penruddocke, who married a Freke. In this room are the principal family portraits, the portrait of Prince Rupert, by Vandyke, and one of Thomas Cromwell, attributed to Holbein. But more than the fine pannelling and carving and furniture by Kent and Chippendale, the glass case containing the special family relics appealed to members. Here were exhibited the original warrant signed by Cromwell for the execution of Col. John Penruddocke after the abortive Royalist rising, and the original farewell letter to him from his wife written on May 3rd, 1655, "at 11 o'clock at night," when all hope of obtaining a reprieve from the Protector was given up. Here also was the linen cap worn by him when he was beheaded on May 16th. In the same case was the jewel, a rich gold chain with a pendant of a large cabochon sapphire surrounded by rubies, given by Queen Katherine Parr to Sir George Penruddocke for his gallant conduct in the field. This was last exhibited to the public at the exhibition in the New Gallery in 1902. The drawing room has a fine Adam ceiling and mantel piece. With the expression of their warmest thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Penruddocke, the meeting of 1928 came to an end in the same perfect weather in which it had begun. As usual, time had been kept throughout and all arrangements had gone like clockwork under the command of Captain Cunnington. A sufficient balance remained after all expenses had been paid, and it will remain in the memory of those who took part in it, as by no means the least pleasant of the Society's meetings.

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## HEYTESBURY ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNTS, 1592.

Copied by J. J. HAMMOND.

The Almseshouse of Haytesburye in the Countie of Wiltes.

The accompt of Xtofer Dugdail<sup>1</sup> clerke, Keeper of the Almseshouse of Haytesburye aforesaid of all the rentes fynes heariotts and other revenues and profits of the mannors landes ten<sup>ts</sup> and hereditaments belonginge unto the sayde Almseshouse lyeing in the Countie of Wiltes for one whole yeare ended at the Feast of St. Michael tharchangell anno tricesimo quarto Domine Elizabethe Regine Anglie etc. annoque Dni 1592 taken at Haytesburye the Seaventh daye of October anno supradicto before John Mathewgent Steward of the Mannors and landes belonging to the said almseshowse.

**Fynes.** Imprimis the saide Accountante yeldeth accounte and chardgeth himself with twentye pounds by him this yeare received of John Merewether for his fyne of Drapers graunted to him for two lyves. xx<sup>li</sup>.

Item the saide accountante yeldeth accounte and chardgeth himself with twenty shillings by him this yeare received of John Standlacke for his fyne of certeyne landes in Warmester xx<sup>s</sup>.

**Hearyotts.** Item he chardgeth himself with three pounds by him received of John Merewether the elder for two heariotts upon the surrender of his two coppyeholdes which were granted to him for two lyves vij<sup>li</sup>.

**Money received.** Item he chardgeth himself with twenty shillings received of Jasper Moore Esquier laide out this year in lawe chardges in defending the saide Almseshowse xx<sup>s</sup>.

**Chieffe Rents.** Item he yeldeth accounte of xxxvij<sup>s</sup>. i<sup>d</sup>. one pound of peper and one pound of comyn by him received of the cheiffe rentes of the tennants of the saide mannor of Cheverell Magna for the saide yeare xxxvij<sup>s</sup>. i<sup>d</sup>. 1 lb. peper, 1 lb. comyn.

**Custumarye Rents.** Item he yeldeth accounte of xvij<sup>li</sup>. x<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. ob. by him received of the rents of the customarye tenants of the saide Mannor for the saide yeare as in former accountes xvij<sup>li</sup>. v<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>

**Indenture.** Item he yeldeth accounte of nyne pounds by him lykewyse received of the rent of the farm of Cheverell haies due for the said yeare and of twelve pence for the rent of a pasture called Fulke m'she so demysed unto John Merewether & others by indenture, ix<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>d</sup>.

**Indenture.** Item he yeldeth accounte of nyne pounds six shillings eight pence by him receyved of the rent of the farme of Cheverell burnell in the occupation of John Harris for certeyn yeares and of twenty shillings of increase of rent upon the same farme as in the former accountes x<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Christopher Dugdale was of the Seend family of that name and appears in their pedigree.

**Warmester.** Item he yeldeth accounte of foure shillings of chieffe rent of Will<sup>m</sup> Middlecott for certeyne lands in Warmester and of tenne shillings eightpence of Will<sup>m</sup> Alforde for certyne lands in Warminster aforesaide together with ix<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup> of increase of rent uppon the saide Alforde as by his lease thereof appeareth xxiv<sup>s</sup>.

**Calne.** Item he yeldeth accounte of twenty-fower shillings for the rentes of certeyne lands in Stockley in the Parish of Calne dewe by Thomas Weston xxiv<sup>s</sup>.

**Scudmore Upton.** Item he yeldeth accounte of fortye shillings for the rentes of certeyne landes in Scudmore Upton so demysed to John Smith and others.

Sum<sup>s</sup> tot<sup>lis</sup> of the Accomptants chardges

lxvi<sup>li</sup>. xviii<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>. 1 lb. pepper. 1 lb. Comyn. xl<sup>s</sup>.

**Ordynary Chardges.** Wherof th sayde Xtofer Dugdail the Accountante demandeth Allowance upon this Account for money by him payde and disbursed for the necessary provision and findinge of the poore men and women being now tenne in number within the sayde Almshouse for one whole yeare ended at the feast of St. Michael tharchangell anno xxxiv supradicto videlicet for their comons there wheate barley pease oatemeale salte victualls hennes honey candles egges hoppes clothes for their hose & shirtes & for their shoes hemp & leather to cloute them and for the wages of their barber cater & woman And for divers other necessaries & expenses for the provision of the same howse for one whole yeare as hath been alwaies allowed by the president of the former accounts. And as particularly appeareth by a booke exhibited by the Accountant & thoroughlye examyned uppon the takinge of this accompt xxxij<sup>li</sup>. i<sup>d</sup>.

**Allowances.** Item this accountant demandeth allowance of seaventeene pounds fower shillings & seven pence by him laid out the yeare precedent and not allowed as appeareth in the foote of the saide accompte xvii<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>.

**Extraordinary Charges.** Item he demandeth allowance of money spent by him this yeare in travelling about th' affayres of the Almshouse firste twice to London in Michælmass tearme and twice in Easter tearme as appeareth by a bok of particulars exhibited by their accountant and examined v<sup>l</sup> xix<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>.

**Extraordinary Charges.** Item he demandeth allowance vii<sup>l</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> by him laide out in Councillors fees at the day of hearinge in the Rolles takinge out of deposicons our Attorney's fees & the chardges of a Comysson at Warmester the xvj of August as by the particular byll appeareth checked upon this accompte and examined vii<sup>l</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>.

**Schole Masters Wages.** Item he demandeth allowance of tenne pounds by him paid this yeare to Mr. John Wyglesworth for teachinge the scole there x<sup>l</sup>.

**The Keepers Owne Allowance.** Item he demandeth allowance for his owne man servante his wages for the same yeare according to the order of the saide howse twenty shillings. And also of one pounce of peper and one pound of comyn as the same hath always heretofore been allowed by the former accounts to the keeper there xx<sup>s</sup>. 1lb peper. 1lb. comyn.



**The Stewards Fee.** Item he demandeth allowance for the Steward's fee for the keepinge of two courtes this yeare xiii<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. and for makinge up of this accompte x<sup>s</sup>. accordinge to the presidente of the former accountes.

**Rentes with drawen.** Item he demandeth allowance of fyve shillings charged upon his receiptes among the rentes of the customary tennants for a close called pye lease w<sup>ch</sup> he hath not receaved for that there resteth question touching the valyditye of an estate therein claymed by Edward Hungerford Esquier. Summa tot<sup>lis</sup> de allocacon lxxv<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> xi<sup>d</sup>. So that upon this accompte allocat allocand disallocat disallocand there remaineth to this accomptant dewe viij<sup>l</sup> x<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

per me Christopher Dugdaille. per me Johem Matthewe Senescall<sup>m</sup> ibm.

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## NOTES.

**A Crouched Burial at Winterslow.** During the gales of February, 1927, a large beech tree in Popple Light Copse, east-south-east of Lobscombe Corner, belonging to Mr. A. J. Seaward, was blown down and a few fragments of human bones exposed. Subsequently we excavated beneath the upturned roots of the tree and found a clean-cut cist measuring 2ft. 8in.  $\times$  2ft. 2in. It was 3ft. 3in. below ground level with its long axis pointing north and south. The cist was covered by a cairn of large flints which reached to within a foot of the surface. In the cist was a skeleton lying partly on the back and partly on the left side with the head to the north and the feet to the south. The head lay over the left shoulder with the face turned to the east. The knees were drawn up and separated. The arms were outside the knees with the elbows half extended. The whole skeleton was very tightly packed in this small cist. There were no associated objects.

The position of this interment was on the northern slope of the chalk ridge and there were no indications of any mound. In the wood near by were several flint flakes and a rough flint pick. The attitude of the skeleton and the smallness of the cist point to the burial being of the early Bronze Age.

*Report on the bones by Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S.*

"I wish we could tell when that burial was made under the flint cairn at Winterslow. A crouched burial under a heap of stones suggests one made in pre-Roman times, but there is no doubt that the skull of the man, about 50 years of age, found in that grave has characteristics of the Romano-Briton. I have long suspected that the type of man we call Romano-Briton was in the south and east of England long before the Romans came. Is this burial pre-Roman? My other reason for desiring an exact date is because the jaws of this man show a remarkable degree of reduction such as is usually found amongst highly cultured people.

The man was about 5ft. 6in. in height, but with rather big bones, delicate in certain parts. The maximum length of the skull is great, 205mm., and its greatest width although measuring 142mm. must be increased to 144mm. on account of a slight compression on one side. The man was markedly big-headed, his cephalic index being about 70mm., and rather low and flat vaulted, the auricular height of the vault being 116mm. There is a persistent interfrontal suture and the forehead is wide, 102mm.; the greatest posterior frontal width being 130mm. very wide. The forehead is vertical and sharply bent where it meets the roof. The width at the eyebrow ridges, 108mm. The cheekbones are remarkably small, their width between orbital margin and masseteric border being only 22.5mm. The width of the ascending ramus of the lower jaw is 28mm., and apparently the lower wisdom teeth had never been developed. As to the upper wisdoms nothing can be said as the upper jaws are missing.

One notices the wide prominent flange-like (or shelf-like) chin, a highly evolved feature, and also the very open angle where the body and ascending ramus meet. The depth of the symphysis is 36mm., but it is thin from back to front, 11mm. The bones of the skull are of medium thickness, the parietal at its thickest being 7mm. The bones contain no animal matter, being straw-yellow in colour, and their state of preservation is such that one could believe that the burial may well antedate the first coming of the Romans.

I do hope some other discovery may help us to unravel the date of this burial."

R. C. C. CLAY.

**A "Pillow-mound" in the parish of Wardour.** In the parish of Wardour, west of Rowety Plantation,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile S.S. W. of Totterdale Farm, Lat. 51-2.48. N., Lon. 2.4.23, W., there is a low rectangular mound lying with its long axis north and south. It measures 42ft.  $\times$  15ft., and is about 1ft. high. Its ends are squared and its top flat, and it is surrounded by a shallow ditch. It was first discovered by Col. J. Benett-Stanford. This pillow-mound is very similar to some found on Steeple Langford Down. The nature of these mounds has not been determined, but the excavation of a large rectangular mound in Bury Hill Camp, Gloucestershire, has proved it to have been a hut site inhabited during the early part of the Roman occupation (*Proc. Spelaeological Soc.* No. I., Vol. 3, p. 9). Whether the pillow-mounds" in Wiltshire are of the same date awaits proof.

R. C. C. CLAY.

**Stonehenge Avenue. By R. C. C. Clay.** A note in *Antiquity*, September 1927, pp. 342—344. The air photographs which revealed the lines of the Amesbury branch of the avenue showed it running down to the Stonehenge—Amesbury road, but on the other side of the road the ground was under grass and therefore nothing showed in the photograph. In June, 1927, trenches were dug at the southern edge of the field lying between the road and the farm buildings of West Farm, across the probable line of the avenue of which there were no surface indications. The eastern edge was found to be a flat-bottomed ditch, 1ft. 10ins. below the surface and 10ins. below the level of the undisturbed chalk. At this level the ditch was 2ft. wide, and at the bottom 1ft. wide. There were no signs of a bank "but the direction of the silting implies that there was one *outside* the ditch on the far side of the avenue. Near Stonehenge, however, the bank is *inside* the ditch. The ditch on the western side was found in a part which had been cultivated. The bottom was 8ins. in width. There was no indication of a bank in the silting. The width across the avenue from ditch to ditch was 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. as against 70ft. at Stonehenge, 68ft. between the old and new King Barrows, and immediately north of the road 113ft."

**Sarsen Stones at Kingston Deverill.** It may be as well to put on record how these three large sarsen stones came to be in their present position while the facts are still in living memory. For many years the stones lay close to the river near the spot where the old road

crossed it. Mr. Carpenter, of the Post Office, Kingston, aged 82, well remembers when they were moved by a former Rector (Mr. Clerk) from the river to the Rectory garden close to the N.E. corner of the churchyard.

Some years later they were moved again by another Rector (Mr. Moore) to their present position in the field adjoining the eastern side of the churchyard. Carpenter assisted in this removal. The two larger stones were then put upright with the smaller one on top as a capstone. The capstone has since been removed as it was considered dangerous, and now lies at the foot of the upright on the side nearest to the Church. Carpenter remembers that when he was a boy the "old people" said that the stones had been brought down from the hill above the village, called "King's Hill," or "King's Court Hill."

There is a brief mention of the stones in the *Magazine* (vol. xvii., p. 275), in connection with the visit of the Society to the Deverills in 1877; at that time the stones were in the Rectory garden before their removal to their present position in the field.

In their original situation on the hill the stones seem to have had considerable importance attached to them; one version of local tradition saying that they had been a meeting place of Kings, another that fines had to be paid at them, and a third that executions took place there.

Sarsens do not seem to occur naturally in the district, and it is not unlikely that the stones once formed part of a dolmen or other megalithic monument. They are tabular blocks of sarsen, the two larger roughly about 6ft.  $\times$  4½ft.  $\times$  1¼ft.; the smaller about the same length and thickness but not so wide. It is said that they were first brought down from the hill to the river to form steps to a barn, or perhaps stepping stones over the river.

M. E. CUNNINGTON.

**The Saxon Jewellery from Roundway.** In 1840, near the neck of a skeleton forming the primary interment of a barrow on Roundway Down, were found a number of gold barrel-shaped beads and pendants of garnet and paste en cabochon set in gold, which obviously formed a necklace, together with two gold pins set with garnet and connected by a gold chain in the centre of which was a small circular disc of dark paste set in gold, with a cross engraved on its face. These objects are numbered S 6a—f in the *Catalogue of Antiquities in Devizes Museum*, Part II., where they are illustrated. They have also been illustrated in Akerman's *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, Plate I.; and in *Diary of a Dean*, fig. 36. They are again figured in *The Arts in Early England*, 1915, by Baldwin Brown, vol. iii., p. 371, plate lxxxii., 2, 3, 4, and are fully described in the same work, vol. iv., pp. 428, 429. "The pendants or jewels with carbuncles en cabochon are most probably products of Anglo-Saxon craftsmanship, but are certainly influenced by Romano-British models though not necessarily by the contemporary activity of surviving Romano-British workman. They are of the Christian period in the 7th Century. The same date will serve for the Roundway Down pins and jewels . . . the pins themselves with their inset carbuncles would suggest the early part of the 7th Century. The horses' heads terminating the chains are Saxon rather than

Celtic, and they appear in a debased and therefore late form . . . the central jewel (on the gold chain between the pins) is a piece of capital importance quite unique in Anglo-Saxon tomb furniture, but it is an imitation by a Teutonic craftsman of a distinctly Celtic technique, and only a tentative imitation, for the sinkings are too shallow to have really held a differently coloured enamel paste. The interlacings on the back and the cross motives on the face indicate a date in the 7th Century . . . such imitations of an unfamiliar technical process suggest something more than the existence as survivals of pieces that could serve as models, they appear to indicate some living perpetuation of Celtic craftsmanship in the midst of Anglo-Saxondom." [This ornament is illustrated by enlarged photographs both of the back and the front.]

**Books bought from the family of Col. Will. Long, of Clevedon.** After the death of Col. Will. Long in 1926 the Society purchased from his family :—

(1) A thick 8vo volume bound in red Morocco containing a great number of letters written to William Long, the author of "Abury Illustrated" and "Stonehenge," in *Wilts Arch Mag.* These letters are for the most part in reference to those papers. A large number are from Dr. John Thurnam, others from Richard Falkner, Will. Cunnington, F.G.S., Canon Jackson, Joseph Fisher, E. T. Stevens, J. J. Irvine, A. Clark, &c.

(2) Another volume bound in red Morocco, 4to, lettered "Abury Illustrated by W. Long, Esq., M.A." This is a large paper copy of his work on Abury, interleaved and with extra illustrations, and with a great number of letters of appreciation mounted and bound up with it.

(3) A number of loose letters dealing with the pedigrees of various branches of the Long family received by Mr. Will. Long whilst he was at work on these pedigrees. Of these letters about 60 are from the Rev. Ed. Wilton, of West Lavington, between the years 1836 and 1871 (in which year Mr. Wilton died) and contain a great deal of information on the Long family history. Twenty-two letters (Nos. 75 to 97) are from Canon Jackson on the same subject. These letters have been placed in a letter file box in the library.

E. H. GODDARD.

**Mound at Whetham opened.** Dear Mr. Goddard,—You ask us to describe the excavation of a mound on the knoll at Whetham. This mound is surmounted by Scotch Firs and stands in full view of the house on the sky-line, on the far side of the pond. We opened it in 1927, and cut one trench through it from east to west, and two from north to south. The original grass line was everywhere distinct and did not appear to have ever been disturbed. Finally the whole of the centre was removed, but nothing whatever was discovered. Mr. Namier, who was staying at Whetham, suggested that our "round barrow" was raised and planted with pines in the 18th century as a "pleasing prospect," but we failed to persuade this 18th century historian that, since the barrow was erected in his period, he ought to provide the labour to replace it.

R. MONEY KYRLE.

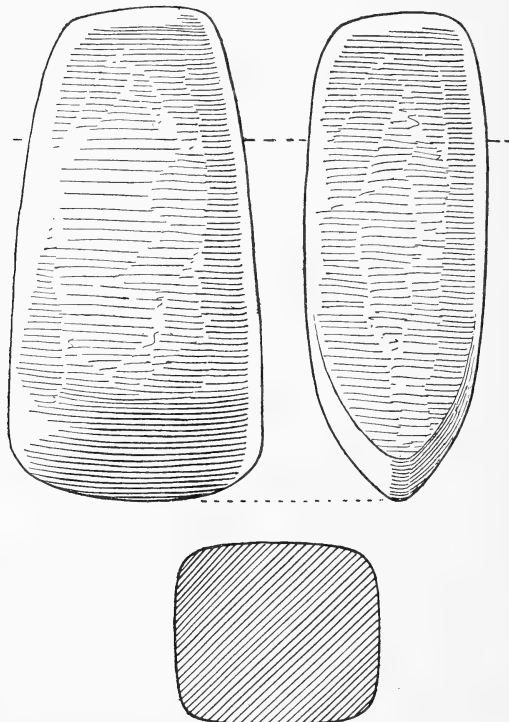
D. A. J. BUXTON, F.S.A.

**Pottery Rings at East Kennet.** In digging out the foundations for an addition to East Kennet Manor, the residence of Capt. Vigers, in 1926, two burnt clay pottery rings were found and are now preserved by Mrs. Vigers—one is perfect, the other consists of rather more than half the original. Nothing else was found with them. They are well burnt to a red brick colour, made of clay with a considerable number of fragments of flints in it, probably from the clay with flints above the chalk. There are examples of these rings in the Devizes Museum, one of them found at Clyffe Pypard. They have been called net sinkers, loomweights, and rings for the support of round-bottomed vessels, and their age has been regarded as uncertain. Mr. Thurlow Leeds, has, however, recently found several on the site of an Anglo-Saxon house at Sutton Courteney, Oxon. Their date seems, therefore, fixed as Anglo-Saxon. The Kennet examples show no signs of suspension as loomweights, but that probably was their purpose.

E. H. GODDARD.

**Stone Celt found at Box, by Mr. A. Shaw Mellor.**

The following note appeared in *The Antiquaries' Journal*, Oct., 1926, vol. vi., pp. 442—444. The editor is indebted to the Society of Antiquaries for permission to reprint it and for the loan of the block illustrating it.



Stone celt found at Box.

"The specimen illustrated is 3½ in. long, and interesting in more than one particular. It was found about 1916 at Box, by Mr. A. Shaw Mellor, in a heap of stones thrown out in preparing a garden-bed at Box House, fifty yards south-west of the parish Church; and may be described as a blunt-butted celt of square section and polished all over, of a type rarely found in England, and analogous to flint specimens from Scandinavian interments of the latest Neolithic period, but of a hard, dark, greenish-grey igneous rock of fine texture, which has elicited the following remarks from Dr. H. H. Thomas, petrographer to the Geological Survey:—"The rock is characterized by an abundance of small phenocrysts of white felspar which are of all dimensions up to 5mm. These small crystals are commonly isolated and rectangular in form, but a good many have rounded outlines, and there is also some grouping. Occasional larger phenocrysts are met with, elongated in habit, which reach a centimetre in length. All the felspars are peculiar in having their central portions decomposed and replaced by a mineral aggregate of darker colour contrasting strongly with the narrow white external layer of unaltered felspar. Without the confirmatory evidence that would be furnished by a thin section cut from the celt itself, it would be unsafe definitely to assign the celt to any particular source, but the macroscopic characters of the rock of which the implement is made are so pronounced and striking that they alone form a basis for the suggestion, if not the absolute identification, of the source. A rock with identical texture, structure, colour, and other macroscopic characters forms an intrusive mass at Bwch-mawr, 1½ miles south-east of Clynog-fawr, near the northern coast of Carnarvonshire. It shows particularly the same distribution of the small felspars, their occasional grouping and rounded outlines, and especially the decomposed central portions against a narrow white exterior. Microscopic examination of the Bwlch-mawr rock (E. 518 in the sliced-rock register of the Geological Survey collections) shows that it is a porphyritic quartz-keratophyre or granophyre. The phenocrysts are of albite and perthite, and it is the albitic central portions that have suffered decomposition. The matrix is a fine-textured mass of albite, orthoclase, and quartz, the last two minerals occurring in micrographic intergrowth. In addition, there is an amphibole which forms somewhat indefinite aggregates throughout the rock. This hornblende is now brown in colour and strongly pleochroic, but it recalls the habit and mode of occurrence of riebeckite in the paisanites. Chlorite is distributed generally throughout the rock and contributes largely to the dark greenish-grey tint of the fine-textured matrix. I am unaware of any other rock that offers so many points of similarity to that of which the celt is composed; in fact the two rocks when placed side by side appear to be identical in all respects, and I would tentatively suggest that the Clynog district is the source whence the implement was derived. The suggestion is made because it may be the means of bringing to light other implements made of the same material, which, by their distribution, may definitely indicate the source."

**Circular Earthwork at Ratfyn, Amesbury.** Colonel Hawley in his last report of the excavations at Stonehenge (*Ant. Journal*, April, 1928, p. 166) describes a large circular earthwork found when making

the railway. It stood over a small deep valley on the north, and was on that side 7ft. deep. Its actual width was not known as it was not properly excavated. Col. Hawley says "It was last occupied in the latter part of the Early Iron Age. This was shown by a good deal of pottery of that period, one perfect vessel being a small red bowl with a cover, a little resembling Samian ware in colour but not in form. The site was probably occupied also in the Bronze Age, as about five years ago (*cir.* 1923) a fine hammer-mace was found close to it on the south, on land now built over, where there were three very low barrows in line with a large one still standing at the corner of the Amesbury road. This ditch though very deep on the N. side, nearly died out on the S. It had no projections on the sides of the ditch, nor bays, or barriers. It had inhumation burials along the bottom of the ditch which were continued nearly to the S. The graves were 2ft. deep and bootnails were found at the feet in every grave. There were no objects of the Roman period noted. This site has never been recorded." On the back of a photograph of a crouched skeleton Col. Hawley notes it as having been found in a "Bronze Age interment cist in the ditch of a hut circle. Other interments at another part of the circle were on the floor of the ditch, no cist, bodies buried straight. There were three or four of them." Col. Hawley notes on the back of the photograph here reproduced "Hut circle of Bronze Age overlapping Iron Age."

**Roman Coins at Little Somerford.** About the year 1888 a number of Roman coins were found at Little Somerford when a well was being dug. Apparently sufficient Roman masonry had been laid to make a *cache* for between 30 and 40 coins, among them a good specimen of a second brass of Vespasian, now in the possession of Mr. Priddy, postmaster at Horsham, Sussex, to whom the coin was given by the discoverer. The find was not reported and the coins, about which no further information is forthcoming, were distributed locally. S. E. WINBOLT.

**Traces of the Roman Road in Conolt Park, Wilts.** It is well known that the Roman Road from the city of Winchester to Cirencester broke its direct route before forming the main avenue of Saver-nake Forest by a semi-circular bend to the west (commencing in or about Conolt Park), owing doubtless to the difficulties presented by the contours of this remote down country.

The commencement of this bend is now obliterated by the more modern diversion of the roads in Conolt Park, though many indications of its former direction are still to be traced. In process of time these indications will tend to become less and less distinct. It might seem desirable, therefore, to record a recent investigation of the probable route in ancient days. A rough sketch of such an investigation is appended.

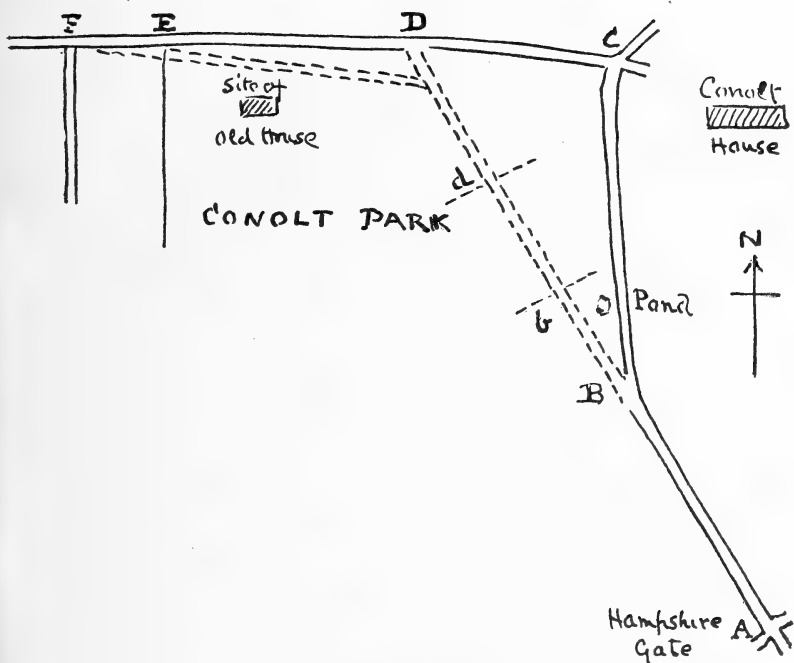
In the lower corner of this plan is the Hampshire Gate—the meeting point of the two counties of Hants and Wilts. Thenceforth the line of the old road is through the latter county. From this "gate," which is situated about 700 feet above sea level, is a superb view over a wide area of the two counties. Andover is distant  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and Weyhill may be reached in 5 miles by the shire lane dividing the aforesaid counties.





Circular ditch with burials in it, at Ratfyn, Amesbury.





Suggested course of Roman Road at Conolt. (Scale : 4 in. to a mile).

From this point (marked A) the present road is identical with the Roman Road (which runs in an N.E. direction) for some 500 yards. The former then diverges to the right, descends sharply into a dell, with an equally steep but longer rise to point marked C, with the present Conolt House on high ground on the right.

But in pursuit of our investigation at the point marked B, we enter the park through a gate on the left and the route lies in a perfectly straight line beside a broken avenue of chestnut trees, on a well defined terrace rising in places 15 or 20 feet above the falling ground on the right. A pond lies below.

In about 350 yards we arrive at a fence marked "b." We look back and see that the line we have taken is absolutely straight with the road A B, which we left.

Climbing the fence the chestnut avenue recommences—now more or less doubled with a space of 30 to 40 feet between the lines. Still in a straight line we continue through somewhat broken ground to a second fence marked "d." The distance between the fences is about 500 yards.

Here at "d" we notice a singular drop in the line of fence which is not accounted for by the greatly sloping lie of the ground : and it seems to me that this is an indication that we are correctly on the line of the old road and that this sudden dip of the fence is owing to the ancient removal of soil for the purpose of supporting the level of the road (A to B).

The causeway beyond is now in view flanked on this side by rows of trees. If we still continue in the straight line (towards a rookery) we shall observe, I think, slight indications of the old route, but they are not so distinct as before.

If the old road then passed into the present one we have journeyed some  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile only from B to D, and we have determined our investigation. But I cannot but think that the old road took its turn within the park and proceeded a good 600 yards through the present lines of trees to the gate (E) which debouches on the causeway. Outside this gate and for a distance of some 200 yards is an untidy bit of waste on the left side of the present road—ultimately thinning out where the road rises slightly at F and this I take to have been the course of the Roman Road. This point, however, is not of great importance.

If we seek for the cause of this diversion of the old track I venture to think that a very plausible reason may be found.

Local tradition has it that in this corner of the park existed a century or more ago a large mansion which was burnt down and not rebuilt. In a truth it may still be said that Conolt Park has no mansion—the present house being but an enlargement of the old dower house or other building on the property.

If this be so, the owner evidently wished to remove the road traffic further from his privacy; and at the same time desired to include the once magnificent avenue of chestnuts and other trees which had been planted along the route.

He therefore diverted the road from F (or possibly only from D) to a corner at C, and thence at an angle down to B.

This is the result of my present investigation: which I should much like any member of the Wilts Archæological Society, who may be interested, to come over and confirm: or by subsequent enquiry, modify. The matter, I venture to think, is not without interest and deserves a record.

H. E. B. ARNOLD.

### **Bradford-on-Avon. The Chapel on the Bridge.**

The *Wiltshire Times*, Oct. 29th, 1927, contained an appeal signed by Lord Fitzmaurice and Mr. C. R. Quartley for subscriptions for the repair of the Bridge Chapel before it was handed over to the Wilts County Council for safe keeping. The sum required was £300 of which about £110 had been subscribed up-to-date. The following interesting report upon the condition of the building by Mr. H. Brakspear, F.S.A., accompanies the appeal. Largely through the generosity of Lord Fitzmaurice the necessary sum has been found and the work has now (1928) been completed.

“The existing structure is built upon one of the piers of the bridge which occurs between the Norman and 14th century parts of the bridge. This pier was corbelled out to support the original chapel, and this corbelling of the 14th century still remains though the chapel itself has disappeared. In its place has been erected the present structure, 12ft. square, with walls only 12in. in thickness. It has a doorway on the west side, but no sign of any original windows. The building is covered by a domed roof of stone and

is surmounted by a heavy stone finial and iron weather vane. The building was fitted up as a "blind house" or "lock-up" with two cells and an entrance lobby, and the iron bedsteads of the prisoners yet remain fixed to the walls. All over the building, inside and out, are iron straps with the ends turned back into the stonework, which were apparently to prevent the prisoners cutting their way through the thin walls." The report goes on to describe the amount and method of the necessary repair.

**Sir John Falstaff and Steeple Langford.** A few years ago in a book on, I think, Village Life in the Middle Ages, by a professor at Sheffield, I came across the statement that Sir John Falstaff paid his tithes in the nave of the Church of Steeple Langford in the 14th Century. I could not get any further information from the author and I have forgotten the title of the book; I could not find out the connection of Sir John Falstaff with this village until I discovered in Scrope's History of Castle Combe that the Manor of Bathampton, part of this parish, belonged to the barony of Combe.

This barony was granted to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall (1146—1175), passed to his son-in-law, Walter de Dunstanville; then to his son Robert de D. (d. 1184, buried at Wilton); then to Walter,<sup>1</sup> who died in 1270, leaving one daughter, Petronilla, who married Sir Robt. de Montfort, and her son, William, sold his manors to Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, executed in 1422. Giles, Lord Badlesmere died without issue and the lordship of Castle Combe was assigned to John de Tibetot, who had married Margaret, sister of Giles (1339—41). After the death of Robert, Lord Tiptoft, in 1372, the wardship and marriage of his three infant children was granted to Sir Rich. Scrope in 1372; his son, Sir Stephen, married his father's ward, Millicent, second daughter and co-heiress of Robert Lord Tiptoft, Lord of Castle Combe in 1372.

She married, secondly, Sir John Fastolfe, who, after her death, 1446, till his own in 1460, held the estates of Castle Combe, including, amongst many others, the manor of "Bathampton-Wyly."

From Thomas? de Wyrcestre's papers it appears that in 1439 John Todeworth, surveyor of the manors of Bathampton Wyly, was examined by the auditors of Sir John Fastolf touching arrears due from him: certain of his charges were disallowed, *e.g.*, 10s. for a "gourie cloth that Thomas Piers, late reff of Castel Combe had bought." It would seem that Thomas Piers, or Perys, here mentioned was the priest of Steeple Langford, from a humble letter addressed by him to Fastolf, formally attesting his success in collecting arrears of rent from his tenants at Bathampton-Wily.

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<sup>1</sup> Philip de Depeford held one-fifth of a Knight's fee in Batham-Wily of Nicholas de Wily, and he of Alfred of Lincoln, and he of Walter de Dunstanville. Gilbert de Muleford held half a knight's fee in the same town (Batham-Wily) of Walter de Dunstanville.

"The account given by Hoare, of Wily, and its tithings of Depeford, and Great and Little Bathampton, in the adjoining parish of Steeple Langford is very imperfect. The whole seems to have been a dependency of Castle Combe, at least down to the middle of the 15th Cent" (Scrope).

Suo Domino, Domino Johanni Fastolf militi etc. Rygt worshypful & reverent lord I recomende me unto your hynesse by sekyng you of your grete goodnes that ye be good lorde unto your tenent John Aleyn etc. And as ye send wrytyng to Langeforde to your preste & bedesman Sir Thomas I to do yowr commandement. Truly and effectually I have done my part in the Chyrch of Stypellangford to your tenents Robert Edward, Robert Rose, Adam Warrok, Wyliam Peter of Bathampton-Wily that they have trewly payd to Thomas Spurlok the rents of ij yere & thereto they wollen swere uppon a boke. Also as for the billys that William Dorset wrote schal be sent in the letter asye commanded. Furthermore we have accountyed & leyd that Thomas Shurlok hath receywyed ixli xiijs iiijd for ij yere : I contyd in the chyrch of Langeforde forsaid betwixt Matens & Masse the Sondag afore the feste of Sente Mycall in Monte Tumba, to ye which wrytyng we al yowr tenents putten to our selys. No more unto yow but ye Holy Trynite have yow ever in hys blessed keeping. I wete at Langeforde the xv day of Octobir. By yowr ouyn trew por bedesman Sir Thomas Pirys, preste of Stipillangford—(4 seals attached).

[Rectors of Steeple Langford—1435, Willielmus Ferthyng ; — Johannes Goodyng ; 1443, Johannes Chedworth ; 1452—77, Willielmus Crowton].

W. S. TUPHOLME.

### **Roman Building on Draycott Farm near Huish.**

A letter dated November 11th, 1892, to myself from Mr. G. E. Dartnell, of Salisbury, son of the Rector of Huish, says "That building in a field near Huish has never been recorded, even in the newspapers. When Mr. Newman was leaving Draycott Farm, 8 or 10 years ago, he determined to satisfy his curiosity as to what there was in that field. The growth of the crops showed foundations must be there. Part of the field had Roman tesserae lying about. The Huish folk have a tradition that "a great city" once stood there. So he cut a way through his wheat to a well-marked spot and dug there at the corners of the supposed walls. A plan of his finds would show the four corner foundations of a room or building, with some "pillars" here and there in the middle, discovered by prodding with the crowbar. In one corner (of the room) a skeleton was found. The walls ran out in other directions. The search was of course very imperfect, as he only destroyed just enough of his wheat to get at what I have shown [Mr. Dartnell gives a rough sketch from memory showing the corners of an oblong rectangular foundation with some "pillars" in the centre]. I am sorry we did not take measurements, etc., at the time." It is obvious that the "pillars" were hypocaust supports and that the building was part of a Roman house.

E. H. GODDARD.

## WILTS OBITUARY.

**Captain John Edmund Philip Spicer**, died March 31st, 1928. Buried at Chittoe. Born June 27th, 1850, eldest son of Major John William Gooch Spicer and Juliana Hannah Webb, daughter of Rev. Edmund Probyn, of Longhope and Abenhall, Glos. Educated at Eton, joined 1st Life Guards, 1869, and served until 1887. Married 1888, Lady Margaret Mary Fane, younger daughter of 12th Earl of Westmoreland. He soon after settled at Spye Park and resided there until his death. J.P. for Wilts 1881, High Sheriff 1889. He took no prominent part in county business. During the Great War he was second in command of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. He was best known as a sportsman in the hunting field or on the box of his coach, the "Nimrod," which ran regularly from Devizes to Bath in 1892, and from Marlborough to Bath in the following year. He also drove it between London and Brighton, and was for many years a regular attendant at the Four-in-Hand Driving Club meets. He was one of the oldest members of the Beaufort Hunt, and from 1888 to 1895 acted as master of the pack, hunting the country handed over to him by the Duke of Beaufort, the country which after many subsequent changes is now hunted by the Avon Vale Hunt. He also for a time kept and hunted a pack of old English Harriers. There are many references to him in *Sporting Recollections of a Younger Son* by Claude Luttrell. He is succeeded by Captain Anthony Napier Fane Spicer, who with four other sons survives him, his eldest son and only daughter having pre-deceased him.

Long and appreciative obit. notice with photograph of his coach at the door of Spye Park and some notice of the house, in *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 5th, 1928.

**J. W. Brown**, died at his home in Salisbury, June, 1928, aged 85. During the greater part of his life he had been connected with the well-known firm of Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, and was the designer of many of their most important works in stained glass. The whole of the Powell windows in Liverpool Cathedral, in the lady Chapel and choir, are by him, as also is the large window in Salisbury Cathedral to the memory of Bishop (Dean) Webb. There are also windows in New York, Wells, Adelaide, and Belfast Cathedrals designed by him. He continued to design glass till within a year of his death, one of his last works being for a window in a Church in Accrington.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 7th, 1928.

**James Henry Wilson**, died May, 1928, aged 63. Buried at Bishopstone. Born in London, succeeded his uncle in the farm at Longcott (Berks), moved thence to Shrivenham, and in 1904 to Bishopstone, where he acted as churchwarden for many years. He had been president of the Live Stock Traders' Association, and his services as a judge of sheep were in demand at shows over a wide area. He married Caroline Hedges, of Ashbury, who, with three sons and a daughter, survives him.

Obit. notice with portrait, *N. Wilts Herald*, June 8th, 1928.

**Charles James Kindersley Maurice**, died June 11th, 1928, aged 52. Buried at Preshute. Son of Dr. James Blake Maurice, of Marlborough. Lived and farmed at Manton Grange. Known as a breeder and judge of pedigree cows.

**Frank William Marillier, C.B.E.**, died June, 1928, aged 72. Born at Bristol. At 17, became a pupil of Major Pearson of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. In 1876 became a draughtsman in G.W.R. works, rising to be works manager at Saltney, 1898, and carriage and wagon superintendent at Swindon, 1914. During the war he was chairman of the technical committee for ambulance trains in England, France, and the United States, and supervised other war work of all sorts in connection with trucks, carriages, wagons, &c. For this work he was made O.B.E. in 1919 and C.B.E. in 1920. He retired in 1921 and lived in Swindon until his death. He was churchwarden and member of the Town Council.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, June 30th, 1928.

**Canon Edward Denny**, died May 18th, 1928, aged 74. Buried at Codford St. Peter. Educated Pemb. Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1876, M.A. 1880, Deacon 1876, Priest 1877 (Lichfield), Curate of St. Michael and All Angels, Caldmore, Walsall, 1876—79; St. James, Plymouth, 1879—83; Llanfrechfa Upper (Mon.), 1883—1910; Vicar of Kempsey (Glos.), 1886—98; St. Peter's, Vauxhall, 1898—1910; Rector of Codford St. Peter, 1915, until his death; Canon of Salisbury, 1924. "He was one of the chief authorities on the subject of Anglican Orders . . . in 1912, something in the style of the 17th Century, when men who had business to do in the world mysteriously found time to construct enormous tomes of controversy, he published a most learned volume entitled "Papalism," said to have been the only English book which the late Pope ever read, based upon his exhaustive knowledge of the early Fathers." He was a pronounced Liberal and an advanced High Churchman.

Obit. notices, *Times*; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*; June, 1928.

He was the author of the following:—

**Anglican Orders and Jurisdiction**, 1893.

**De Hierarchia Anglicana**, 1895 [in conjunction with Dr. T. A. Lacey; Bishop John Wordsworth contributing a Latin Preface].

**Papalism**, 1912.

**Rev. Charles Andrew Sladen**. Died May, 1928, buried at Alton Barnes. Son of Rev. Edw. H. Mainwaring Sladen. Univ. Coll., Oxon, B.A. 1877, M.A. 1881, Deacon, 1877; Priest, 1878 (Winchester); Curate of Burghclere, 1877—79 and 1882—89; Alverstoke, 1879—81; Andover, 1881—82; Winsley, 1893—96; Vicar of Burton (Ches.), 1896—1901; Rector of Alton Barnes, 1901, with Alton Priors, 1913; Curate of Alton Priors, 1911—13. He resigned Alton Barnes about 1925 and had lived in retirement.

Obit notice *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 24th, 1928.

**Rev. Vere Awdry**. Died July 12th, 1928, aged 73, buried at Box Cemetery. Youngest son of Sir John Wither Awdry, of Notton, Lacock. Educated at Marlborough, qualified as solicitor, but was ordained



Deacon from Chichester Theol. Coll., 1886, and Priest 1888 (Sarum); Curate of N. Bradley, 1886—91; Vicar of Broad Hinton, 1891—95; Vicar of Ampfield (Hants), 1895—1917, when he retired to live at Box, taking occasional services, and for the last two years being responsible for the services at Chapel Plaister. He identified himself with the interests of Box in many ways. He married three times, his son by his first wife, Lt. Carol Awdry, was killed in the War, his two sons by his third wife are at the Dauntsey School. Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 19th, 1928.

**Dr. William John Alexander Adye.** Died April 6th, 1928, aged 65, buried at Bradford-on-Avon. Elder son of Dr. William Adye, of Bradford. Assisted his father and succeeded to his practice, becoming Medical Officer to the Urban and Rural District Councils. A singularly touching appreciation of "Dr. John" by "Fay Inchfawn" (Mrs. Atkinson Ward) dwelling on his cheery kindness and humorous way with the suffering and the poor, which made him so beloved in Bradford, was printed with an obituary notice in *Wiltshire Times*, April 14th, 1928.

**John King,** died July 13th, 1928, aged 75. Buried at Bromham Cemetery. Son of James King, builder, of Bromham. As a member of the Devizes Volunteers he became a first-rate rifle shot, and in 1880 won the St. George's Challenge Vase and Gold Jewel at Wimbledon. On the formation of the Wilts County Council in 1888 he contested the seat for the Rowde division as Labour candidate against Mr. H. E. Medlicot. and though he was defeated he was elected an alderman of the council, January 31st, 1889, and continued to serve on the council until his death, being known throughout the county. J.P. for the county 1922. Throughout his life he was a strong Liberal and Nonconformist. He was an enthusiastic gardener and smallholder. He was one of the best known members of the County Council and was widely respected.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Times*, July 21st, 1928.

**The Right Rev. Mgr. Count Francis Browning Bickerstaffe-Drew, C.B.E.,** died July 3rd, 1928, aged 70. Buried at Winterbourne Gunner. Born February 11th, 1858, son of the Rev. Harry Lloyd Bickerstaffe, his mother being the daughter of the Rev. Pierce Drew, Rector of Youghal. Educated at Lichfield Grammar School, Dentonstone, and Oxford. At the age of 20 he was received into the Roman Catholic Church and was ordained priest 1884, and was attached to the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington. He was commissioned Chaplain to the Forces, 1892, serving at Plymouth, Malta, and Salisbury Plain. He was private Chamberlain to Popes Leo XIII. and Pius X., and Domestic Prelate to the latter. Created a Count and Knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, 1909, and Protonotary Apostolic, 1912. He was an original member of of the Pontifical Council of Malta, and a member of the special council of the Malta University. He served in the war, 1914 and 1915, was twice mentioned in dispatches, and created C.B.E. Assistant Principal Roman Catholic Chaplain, Southern Command, 1918. He retired 1919

He was L.L.D. of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and of Marquette University, Wisconsin. He had lived for many years at Winterbourne Gunner and Salisbury. He was best known as "John Ayscough," the name under which all his writings were published. "The Monsignor was a fastidious, and almost an exquisite personage. His literary taste, his sense of ecclesiastical precision, and his love of military life were reflected in his writings and in himself . . . his best book was "San Celestino," . . . This was noticeably superior to his other writings which were most readable when autobiography was disguised in his fiction. . . . He had a firm touch in character drawing, a sensitive appreciation of natural beauty, and a cultivated style of writing."

Obit. notice, *Times*, July 5th, 1928.

He was the author of the following works :—

- San Celestino, an Essay in Reconstruction**, Post 8vo., pp. 332. 6/-.  
(An account of the Life and Papacy of St. Celestine V.). 1909.
- Marotz** [a novel]. 1908.
- Dromina** [a novel]. 1909.
- Mezzogiorno**. London, Chatto & Windus; St. Louis. B. Horder. 1910  
[a novel].
- A Roman Tragedy**.
- Mr. Beke of the Blacks**.
- Outsiders and In**.
- Admonition**.
- Hurdcott**. London, Chatto & Windus, 1911. 7¼in. × 5in., pp. 393 [a novel, scene laid round Salisbury and the Plain].
- Faustula**. In **A.D. 340**. Chatto & Windus, 1912. 7¼in. × 5in., pp. 332. 6/-.
- Gracechurch**. Longmans & Co., 1913. 6/-. [Purports to be the autobiography of the author as a small boy]. 4th edition, 1919.
- Prodigals and Sons**. Chatto & Windus, London, 1914. [27 short stories]. 6/-.
- Monksbridge**. Chatto & Windus, London, 1914. 6/-. [A novel].
- French Windows**. 1917. Post 8vo. [Impressions of the War].
- Tideway**. 1918.
- Fernando**, three editions in 1918. Cr. 8vo., pp. 320. 7/-. [Autobiography in guise of a novel].
- Abbotscourt**. Chatto & Windus, London, 1919. 7/-. [A novel].
- Letters to his mother during 1914, 1915, and 1916**. Edited with an Introduction by **Frank Bickerstaffe Drew**. 1919. 8vo. 10/6.
- A Prince in Petto**. Chatto & Windus, 1919. 7/-.
- First Impressions in America**. London, John Long. 1921. 8vo., pp. 318.
- The Foundress**. John Long, 1921. [A novel].
- Mariquita**. 1922. [A novel].
- Dobachi**. 1922. [A novel, a Puritan settlement on the New England Coast].

**Pages from the Past.** 1922. [Reminiscences].

**Brogmersfield.** Hutchinson & Co., London. 1924. Cr. 8vo., pp. 286.

**Jacqueline.** Chatto & Windus. 6/-. [A novel].

**The Story of Oscar.**

[His first novel was published in 1879, the second in 1903, the third in 1907. His first article was in *Chamber's Journal*, 1876].

**Frederick William Giddings**, died Feb. 11th, 1928, aged 59. Buried in Devizes Cemetery. Son of Edwin Giddings, wine merchant, of Devizes. He succeeded with his brother to his father's business. Joined the 2nd Volunteer Batt. Wilts Regt. as a private and later was commissioned. In 1908, when the Territorial Force was constituted, he retired to the Reserve of Officers, but in 1914 when war broke out he rejoined and was largely instrumental in raising the 4th Reserve Battalion and was for a time in command at Trowbridge, and went with the 2nd/4th Batt. to India, December, 1914. Invalided home in 1916 he served with the 4th Reserve Batt. at Sutton Veny and elsewhere. He had lived of late years at Newbury. He was a prominent freemason. He married first Miss Mabel Creed and secondly Miss Beatrice Harris who with three children survives him.

Obit. notice *Wiltshire Gazette*, February 16th, 1928.

**William Page Roberts, D.D.**, died August 17th, 1928, aged 92. Buried at Farnham Royal, Bucks. Son of W. Roberts, of Brookfield, Lancs. Born January 6th, 1836. Educated at Liverpool College, and for a while at the Wesleyan Theological College at Richmond. His family were Wesleyans, but he decided to take orders in the Church of England and entered St. John's Coll., Camb. B.A. 1861, M.A. 1865. Hon. D.D. University of Glasgow, 1907. Deacon 1861, Priest 1862 (Chester). Curate of St. Thomas, Stockport, 1861—64; Vicar of Eye, Suff., 1864—78; Vicar of St. Peter's, Vere Street, Marylebone, 1878—1907; Canon Residentary of Canterbury, 1895—1907; Dean of Salisbury, 1907—19; when he resigned and went to live at Shanklin where he died. He was Select Preacher at Oxford and also at Cambridge. He married, 1878, Margaret Grace, 6th daughter of the 5th Lord Rivers, who died April, 1926. Their two sons died young, two daughters survive them. It was as a preacher that he became widely known at Vere Street and Canterbury, and afterwards at Salisbury. Indeed he continued to preach occasionally even in his 89th year. In opinion he was a broad churchman. The evening services at the Cathedral which he established, especially during the war, were attended by very large congregations. He had travelled widely in Europe, and also in the United States, Canada, Palestine, Egypt and the Soudan, Ceylon and India, and the West Indies.

Long obit. notices, *Times*, *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 23rd, 1928, and other papers.

He was the author of the following:—

**Law and God.** Twelve sermons. 1874. Post 8vo. 5/-.; 3rd edition, 1875. 5/-; 1878.

**Reasonable Service.** Sermons. 1876. Post 8vo. 6/-; 2nd edition, 1877. 4th edition.

- Liberalism in Religion and other Sermons.** 1886. Cr. 8vo ; 2nd edition, 1887.
- [His first sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral, September 22nd, 1907.]** *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 27th ; *Salisbury Journal*, Sept. 28th, 1907.
- [Sermon preached in Canterbury Cathedral, Sept. 29th, 1907].** *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 5th, 1907.
- George Herbert.** **[Sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral, Nov. 6th, 1907].** *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 9th ; *Salisbury Dio. Gazette*, Dec., 1907.
- Heredity.** **[Address to Parents' Nat. Educational Union at Salisbury.]** *Salisbury Journal*, May 8th, 1909.
- Darwin.** **[Sermon preached at Salisbury Cathedral, July 4th, 1909.]** *Salisbury Journal*, July 10th, 1909.
- [Sermon preached at Infirmary Annual Service at Salisbury Cathedral, Sept. 28th, 1909].** *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 2nd, 1909.
- [Sermon preached Christmas, 1911, at Salisbury Cathedral]** *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 30th, 1911.
- Conformity and Conscience.** 1914. Three editions.
- Crabbe Centenary Celebration.** Sermon preached at Trowbridge. *Salisbury Journal*, June 27th, 1914.
- Shakespeare Memorial Sermon preached at Stratford-on-Avon,** April 25th, 1915. *Salisbury Journal*, May 1st, 1915.
- Sermon preached in St Paul's Cathedral at An. Nat. Service for Seafarers,** Oct. 20th, 1915. *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.
- Armistice.** Sermon preached at Salisbury Cathedral, Nov. 17th, 1918. *Salisbury Dio. Gazette*, Jan., 1919.
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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 work, and to editors of papers, and members of the Society generally, to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits appearing in the newspapers.]

**Wessex from the Air.** By **O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A.**, and **Alexander Keiller, F.S.A., F.G.S.**, with contributions by **R. C. C. Clay, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A.**, and **Eric Gardner M.B., F.S.A.** Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. 1928.

4to., pp. xi. + 264. 50 photo plates, 61 sketch maps and figures. Price 50/- net.

This fine volume begins with a chapter on the history and bibliography of archæology from the air, giving a detailed account of the earliest air photographs taken, showing ancient sites. The different classes of earthworks dealt with are then described, camps, villages, fields and barrows. Of the camps Mr. Crawford remarks that the evidence of pits and hut sites in the photographs in many of them goes to show that they were permanently inhabited, and as to the difficulty of water supply he thinks that regular sieges of fortified places were not a part of the warfare of the times when they were thrown up, and that the normal supply of water was provided precisely as it is to this day in the hill villages of Algeria, by being brought up daily by the women from springs at the foot of the hill.

Of the village sites he says that all of them were apparently inhabited during the Roman occupation, but that many were of earlier origin. He divides these villages of the early iron and Romano-British periods from 600 B.C. to 400 A.D. into two types. The earliest were pit dwellings as at All Cannings, Swallowfield, and Fyfield Bavant, with thatched roofs; the later, as at Rotherley and Woodcuts, were huts above ground. The villages in Roman times were open and undefended, except by a ditch and fence to keep cattle out. "In Romano-British times practically the whole of Salisbury Plain, Cranborne Chase, and the Dorset Uplands were under the plough." With regard to the origin of cultivation in Wessex, Mr. Crawford finds reason to modify his former opinion that it began with the advent of the Early Iron Age people, on account of two new pieces of evidence, (a) that fragments of querns have been found in the ditches of Windmill Hill, Avebury, associated with pottery that may be called Neolithic, and (b) that Dr. Clay in 1925 excavated at "Wudu-burh" in Broad Chalke a rectangular earthwork "which is quite obviously later than the well developed cultivation banks upon which it is laid out. If it was constructed as he concludes by the finger-tip people, agriculture must have been an ancient industry already when they arrived." Dr. Clay's account

of the excavation of this earthwork on the south slope of Knighton Hill midway between Knighton Hill buildings and the crossing of the Ox-drove by the Roman road, identified by Dr. Grundy as the "Wudu burh" of the A.S. charters is printed with plan and sections on pp. 131—137. Six sections were cut through bank and ditch and a composite section shows early Iron Age sherds alone on the bottom of the ditch, and the same mixed with Romano-British fragments at two higher levels in the silting whilst at the bottom of the surface mould only Romano-British sherds appear. Dr. Clay identifies those found at the bottom of the ditch as of La Tene I. date one of them having large finger-tip impressions identical with the pottery found at All Cannings, Fifield Bavant, and Swallowcliffe. These must have been deposited almost as soon as the ditch was dug. The air photograph shows this earthwork as superimposed upon a series of cultivated lynchets. As to this Dr. Clay says of Section 2—"It is difficult to show on a plan or to explain by words the evidence that at this spot the lynchet was earlier than the ditch, but anyone seeing the excavations could have no doubt at all." A much smaller four-sided enclosure with a bank only 1ft. high close by, was also examined and judged to be contemporary with the larger earthwork. Incidentally Dr. Clay makes the interesting suggestion that the reason why the ends of a ditch next to the causeways are often of greater depth than the rest of the ditch, as at Avebury, may be merely the necessity of providing a greater mass of material at this point to complete the ends of the vallum, and that this may explain the "craters" at Stonehenge. Mr. Crawford concludes that at whatever date the system of cultivation began, "it did not reach its maximum extension until the Romano-British period." Tribal warfare was then impossible, the population must have rapidly increased, and there was also the stimulus of the export trade in corn.

Under "Pillow mounds" (long more or less rectangular mounds which are not barrows) Mr. Crawford mentions a long flat mound on the south side of Liddington Camp opposite a gap in the rampart, 72ft. long by 22ft. wide, and another on Laverstock Down, 21 yards long by 10 yards wide, and from 2ft. to 3ft. high with ditch all round it.

In a list of 46 Wiltshire air photographs not reproduced in the book, the following are amongst the new discoveries noticed:—four barrows in the ploughed ground on Waden Hill, Avebury, between the allotments and the new pond; a new disc barrow on Snail Down, Collingbourne; circular enclosures on Everley Down; Sarsen rows on the the edge of ancient fields at Totterdown; the ditches of two ploughed down barrows at West Overton; the interior of Barbury Castle shown to contain innumerable pits; a new small single ditched camp between Upavon village and Widdington Farm; three round barrows in the corner of a field on Milk Hill. The ground to the north of Stonehenge has often been photographed with a view to finding the lost north branch of the avenue but no trace of it is to be seen. Amongst other new sites not photographed are a square earthwork near Porton Down Farm; the close association of camps and ancient fields at Barbury, Yarnbury, and Lidbury; a number of pits in a field adjoining the Avebury circle on the S.E., north of the Kennett Avenue; a large

enclosure  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile west of Windmill Cottages, Everley; a small one in the extreme N. corner of Laverstock parish; a long barrow between Fussells Lodge Farm and Figsbury Rings in the parish of Clarendon Park, 171ft. long, 5ft. 4in. high; and a possible long barrow on Cockey Down, above the Winterbourne.

Yarnbury Camp is illustrated by an admirable air photograph and is described by Mr. Keiller. All previous writers, apparently following Hoare, have given the height of its main rampart (there are three ramparts and two ditches all round it) as 50ft. or 52ft. whereas its real vertical height is 25ft. Hoare no doubt measured the length of the slope instead of the actual vertical height. Of the six existing entries only that on the east is ancient, which is strongly guarded. The interior circle, that probably of an earlier camp, is clearly visible on the photograph, which also shows the curious annexe on the S.W. side.

Chiselbury Camp, in Fovant, with its single rampart and ditch, is also illustrated and described by Mr. Keiller. The single entrance inside a semi-circular outwork has two distinct entries. It is suggested that this camp was the refuge for the people of the La Tene village on Fyfield Bavant Down excavated by Dr. Clay. Of Figsbury Rings an excellent air photo is given, and Mrs. Cunnington's account of the excavation is quoted. The bronze sword found within the camp in 1704 and now in the Ashmolean is illustrated. Of Hamshill Ditches in Barford St. Martin there is an air photo and description by Mr. Crawford. There are two fragmentary round enclosures of the "Spectacle type" connected by a raised causeway with ditch on each side. These were probably sheep or cattle pens with a raised road between the pens. Outside the larger circle are numerous remains of habitations, foundations of a wall, roof tiles, iron slag, and Romano-British sherds, and other objects. This large Romano-British village is apparently contemporary with the "spectacles." Similar double circles occur on Pewsey Down and at Rotherley.

In Britford on the top of a hill one mile due south of Salisbury Cathedral an air photo of land under green wheat showed clearly part of a circular camp. The remainder in fallow ground was invisible both to the camera and upon the ground. This camp unknown before has been named Woodbury, from the fact that Akerman gives that name to the locality.

Hanging Langford Camp, in Steeple Langford, and the neighbouring earthwork Church End are shown on the same photo and described by Mr. Crawford who regards the "camp" as the site of a Celtic village with strong ditches and banks, with a clearly defined entrance on one side, whilst the photograph shows no signs of their ever having existed on the other sides at all.

Ebbsbury (in Wishford and Groveley) Mr. Crawford regards as proved by the photograph to have been an important example of

"a hill top camp of formidable dimensions, abandoned and partially levelled by cultivation during the Romano-British period. That is the explanation of those detached sections of strong triple ramparts which puzzled Colt Hoare and all subsequent observers. They are not as Colt Hoare thought, the latest part of the design; and their discontinuity is

due to deliberate destruction. The destroyers were doubtless the Romano-British villagers whose principal settlement seems to have been outside the camp on the eastern slope of the hill. . . . The importance of the site is that it affords evidence for the first time of the abandonment of a hill top camp by agricultural villagers of the Romano-British period. . . . The Pax Romana made obsolete the strongly fortified hill top camps. . . . Now that Ebbsbury has provided the clue, it is probable that other detached fragments will similarly fall into place. The ramparts west of Hamshill ditches may be the remains of another. . . . From the plan it looks as if Stockton works were the remains of a camp; and in many respects, as Colt Hoare pointed out, these remains bear a close resemblance to those at Ebbsbury."

The photograph of Overton Down shows numerous sarsens and lynchets bounding cultivation patches. That of Combe Bissett Down shows a small squarish earthwork superimposed on the "lands" of earlier cultivation. If the earthwork is of Early Iron Age, as it appears to be, the "lands" must be Prehistoric. The photo of Coombe Down, Enford, again shows these "lands" or ridges. Mr. Crawford notes that Sadlers Pit, now dry, called "Comesdeane Well" in 1591, anciently contained water.

Of Ogbury, in Durnford, he remarks that the disappearance of the ditch is due to cultivation, ancient and modern. The Celtic rectangular cultivation "fields" are shown within the camp.

"There are few parts of Wiltshire where the Celtic system of cultivation survives in such perfection as on Pertwood Down," in Brixton Deverill. Here the photograph shows the Roman Road, 21ft. wide, on the usual raised causeway in its relation to the lynchets of the cultivation plots. This road led from the Mendip lead mines to Old Sarum and Winchester, and thence to Clausentum the port, and was in use as early as A.D. 60 since a pig of lead of that date has been found on its course. It is, however, evident that the road when made cut through existing lynchets.

Steeple Langford Cowdown, immediately south of Yarnbury, is a "unique site." "It consists of a dry valley or combe whose sides are covered with Prehistoric fields. At a later date than these a number of mysterious geometric figures have been carved. These stand out in low relief on the turf and can be seen on the ground. . . . The general appearance from the air resembles a number of biscuits laid upon a table." Of these 21 are noted by Mr. Crawford, who can, however, give no explanation of them, only suggesting as a *possibility* their connection with Yarnbury fair in some way in mediæval times. Colt Hoare illustrated and described them in 1825 in *Modern Wilts*. Several of the mounds have been dug by Mr. R. S. Newall and have produced nothing. Calstone Fields are given as a good example of mediæval lynchets subsisting down to modern times, as shown in an early 18th century map.

Bush Barrow, in Wilsford (S. Wilts), and the adjoining Disc Barrows are given in an air photo, and the objects found in the former, now at Devizes, are illustrated from new drawings by Mr. Waterhouse.

Tower Hill Barrows in Newton Toney are shown in a photograph and Mr. A. Keiller notes that Hoare, and following him "Goddard's List,"



place two of these barrows over the Hampshire border. This is wrong, all eight of them are in Wilts. They are not on modern ordnance survey maps.

Collingbourne Cowdown Barrows are shown on a photograph.

The triple barrow on Amesbury Down, 91 in Goddard's list, is also photographed and together with the only other examples of triple barrows in England, those on Overton Hill, and at Baltic Farm, Shepherds Shore, is described in detail by Mr. Keiller, who notes "with disgust" that a late tenant had buried an ox in one barrow of this group (Goddard's Bishops Cannings 29) and the present tenant had buried a colt in Bishops Cannings 32. "Mounds were easier to dig," he said!

Three good air photographs of Avebury village, Avebury Trusloe, and Beckhampton are given, taken to see if they would throw any light on the question of the Beckhampton avenue, but no sign of it appeared. The small angular enclosure at Woodford Clump, and the quadrangular example on Horton Down in Bishops Cannings are photographed, the latter in order to correct Dean Merewether's very inaccurate plan in *Proc. Arch. Inst., Salisbury*, p. 101. Two photographs are given to the Stonehenge Avenue. "The Spectacles," two circular enclosures joined by a ditch, on Pewsey Down are photographed and described by Mr. A. Keiller. Mr. Crawford gives a plan of the many different lines of the old Bath Road in connection with a photograph of the rectangular enclosure on Cherhill Down. The earthwork enclosures round Barbury Farm buildings which may be of any age are shown. The polygonal enclosure "The North Kite," at Wilsford, is photographed and described as probably a Romano-British farm like Soldiers Ring at Damerham. Mr. Crawford mentions that there is a similar earthwork at Stapleford.

It has been impossible in this notice to mention either the Hampshire or Dorsetshire sites dealt with, but so far as Wiltshire Archæology is concerned the book is certainly one of the most important and valuable works published in this generation. Its whole get up is sumptuous, and the reproductions of the photographs are as nearly perfect as may be.

### **Report on the Excavations at Stonehenge during 1925 and 1926. By Lt.-Col. W. Hawley, F.S.A.**

*Antiquaries Journal*, April, 1928, vol. VIII., pp. 149—176. Folding plan, plates of "Cists in the bank on E. side of ditch," and "Ditch looking E., showing the two barriers, etc.," and 4 cuts.

This report deals with the excavation of portions of the ditch on the east side, and west of the S. Causeway. Part of the site within the circle was also dug over. The ditch was found to be very irregular varying in depth from 4 to 5 feet and in width from about 9 to 15 feet. The upper layer of the silting averages 13 to 15 inches, and the lower chalk silting 33 to 40 inches in depth. At one point a barrier of untouched chalk extended right across the ditch. The floor of the ditch was covered with muddy (apparently trodden?) chalk and sprinkled with flint chips, only a very few of which showed signs of work. Some beaker pottery occurred at the top of the lower silting. The upper layer contained everywhere quantities of chips from the stones, both sarsens and blue stones, the latter much the most

numerous, together with many sherds of Romano-British pottery. None of these chips were found *below* the upper layer. Two roughly made axes from the Rhyolite fragments of the blue stones were found. Col. Hawley sums up the evidence as to the relative ages of the cremated interments of which several were found at the sides of the ditch, as well as those found in the Aubrey holes. In no case was there any sign of a cinerary urn. In the case of the Aubrey holes the cremated remains were clearly put in after the hole had become largely filled up, and were thus later than the digging of the holes. In the same way, the interments of burnt bones in the ditch are all either in the side of the ditch, in which case the bowl shaped "grave" cuts through the silt of the side before it reaches the solid chalk, or on the interior slope of the rampart which was formed of the debris from the excavation of the ditch. Therefore whether they are in the silt at the side or on the slope of the rampart they are necessarily later than the digging of the ditch. These cremated interments are presumably of the Bronze Age, but with the exception of long bone hair pins in two or three cases, and the remarkable small cushion mace found in a small shallow burial at the base of the rampart in 1924, nothing has been found with these interments. It follows that the Bronze Age was subsequent to the partial filling of the ditch with silt. Col. Hawley remarks that the discovery of "Woodhenge" at Durrington now makes it at least possible that the Aubrey holes which exactly resemble some of those at "Woodhenge" held originally not stones but wooden uprights.

The further excavations in the ditch during 1926 produced half of a good flint axe from the lower silt as well as other worked flints and cores, also a large ox skull, of *Bos primigenius*, deposited in the silt when the ditch was nearly filled up. The upper layer contained quartzite and flint hammerstones, a large quartzite maul, a good barbed flint arrow head, also numerous chips from the stones, and Romano-British pottery.

The great irregularity in the construction of the ditch, the straight lengths of it, the numerous bays with lateral projections, which in three instances still form a barrier of undisturbed chalk right across the ditch, suggest that the ditch was left unfinished. At first Col. Hawley was inclined to regard these bays and craters as dwelling places, intercommunicating, but with some artificial partition between them, but the entire absence on the ditch bottom, except in the two craters at the main entrance, of any distinct marks of fire, or of black earth or bones such as are always found in pit dwellings, etc., prove that there could have been no occupation of the ditch as a dwelling place. The presence, however, of the layer of dirty chalky mud everywhere found on the bottom of the ditch, in and above which numerous flint chippings are found, seems to show that the ditch was used for passage for some time after it was made and perhaps that flints were chipped there. Col. Hawley now thinks that the bays and barriers, and irregular and varying width and depth of the ditch were simply due to the method of digging. He suggests that gangs of men began by digging oblong holes which were gradually enlarged until they met, forming the craters and bays, now visible, and that the sides of the ditch were never finished off. He compares this with the interrupted ditches at Windmill

Hill, Avebury, and in Germany, which have been held to be characteristic of Neolithic work. There is, however, he notes, this difference, that whereas much pottery has been found on the bottom of the German and Windmill Hill ditches, none at all has occurred at Stonehenge, the fragments of beaker pottery having been found higher up in the silting. He remarks "the multitude of horn picks discovered was beyond any recorded elsewhere, and the great size of many of the horns indicates a race of red deer much bigger than those met with at present. These and the remains of wild oxen and pig proclaim the people to have been expert hunters. The bone remains, however, have not yet been examined."

The digging in the centre of the circle was undertaken chiefly to discover whether the curved line of the inner Bluestone horseshoe was continued beyond the stones now standing. Holes were found large enough to contain stones, and Col. Hawley says "Regarding the extension of the ends of the horseshoe, there are certainly three stones on the N.E. which show a definite prolongation of the figure. . . . I believe that the stones of the horseshoe were continued in a curve forming an ovoid figure and not one of horseshoe shape." At one spot a disordered mass of human bones was found lying over a grave from which they had apparently been ejected in Georgian times, judging from fragments of tobacco pipes found with Roman pottery and coins near it." In a general review of the results of the excavation Col. Hawley says "It is now evident that the site is older than the monument standing upon it. The ditch gives proof of this, for it was silted up when the monument was made, the chips of the stones forming the latter occurring above the silt and never in it." The builders of the structure made no attempt to dig out the ditch again. Beaker pottery was the earliest found, not on the floor of the ditch, or in the body of the lower silt, but either embedded in the top of the silt or in the upper layer above it. The beaker pottery then of the early Bronze Age is that of a people who arrived on the spot when the silting of the ditch was nearly or quite completed, and the building of the present structure must be dated to the end of the Neolithic or the overlap of the two ages. The "Barrow" on the south was proved to be no barrow but the site of a stone, doubtless of the date of the monument. The Helestone was probably one of two rough stones standing in craters to the south and south-east of its present position, to which it seems to have been moved along a wide groove. The circular trench round it is apparently earlier. The Aubrey holes were earlier than the monument and held wooden uprights. The "Post holes" Col. Hawley regards as the earliest structures on the site, or perhaps coeval with the Aubrey holes. Their use is not known. The Y and Z holes are certainly of the same date as the monument and part of the original plan, as their positions are radially opposite the stones of the outer circle. The sharpness of their sides shows that they never held stones and their shape is wrong for wooden columns. The fact that they contained Bluestone chips right down to the bottom show that they were dug after the trimming of the Bluestones. As to the Bluestone lintel Col. Hawley suggests that if the Bluestones formed a circle in South Wales before their transportation to Wilts, the stone may have been in use there, and have been brought with

the rest and used as an ordinary upright at Stonehenge. The report concludes "The excavation did not show that Stonehenge was a sepulchral site, but I quite believe it was erected to be reminiscent of something of that nature which had stood there previously. It was no doubt first and foremost a temple and secondly a place of assembly where priests and military nobles dispensed justice and promulgated laws."

**The Stratigraphical Distribution of the Cornbrash: I. The South-Western Area, by James Archibald Douglas, D.Sc., Sec. G.S., and William Jocelyn Arkell, B.Sc., F.G.S.** *Quarterly Jour. of the Geolog. Soc.*, vol. lxxxiv., part I., 1928, pp. 117—159.

The part of the Cornbrash outcrop here described runs through Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Dorset, of which the Wilts portion, Shornote Quarries, Charlton Quarry, Garsdon Quarry, Foxley Road Quarry, Malmesbury, Corston and Bancombe Wood Quarries, and Lower Stanton St. Quintin Quarry, with other exposures near Chippenham and Hilperton, occupy pages 135 to 143. The conclusions reached by Mr. S. S. Buckman in a recent paper on "Some Faunal Horizons in Cornbrash" are controverted in many cases by the present writers. Exact sections showing the sequence of the beds in all the quarries mentioned above are described, with their distinctive fossils, and smaller exposures between the larger quarries are also noted. There are four plates of typical Cornbrash fossils. The whole subject is dealt with with scientific exactitude.

**Savernake Forest. Some Notes for Ramblers. Alfred Joyce Watson, Marlborough. Printed at the County Paper Offices, 1928.** Pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 16.

Mr. Watson (lately Vicar of Cadley) disclaims any intention of writing a guide book and speaks of "these scattered notes," but they are very pleasant notes by one who has lived in the Forest for the last twelve years, and contain much information not to be found in the ordinary guide book. For instance, after referring to the various well-known great oaks, the King oak, the Queen oak, the Dukes Vaunt, and the Amity or "Emmety" oak, he tells us that the "great swollen oak that stands near the Salisbury road is politely referred to in the guide books as the Wen Oak, but is known in the vernacular as the "Big Bellied Oak." And again, "An interesting tree is the Cluster, or Curly Oak, a small specimen about 30 feet high, growing near the Column Drive. It has been described by Professor Henry, of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, as a sport or mutation of the common oak, and he wrote a short article about it in the "Gardener's Chronicle" in 1917. The leaves grow in dense clusters, almost forming rosettes, and some acorns sown by Mr. Arthur Yates, of the Warren, have produced little trees showing the characteristics of the parent." Of the birches he writes, "The children still know how to tap the birches in the spring, when the sap is flowing, and inserting a straw drink the "birch wine" with great delight."

He explains the absence of woodland flowers, bluebells, primroses, &c., by the presence of deer and rabbits, who also destroy the millions of seedling trees that spring up every year. "There can be few other tracts of semi-wild country in which the vegetation has been similarly reduced, but unquestionably the deer fence is the explanation. As compensation for the scarcity of flowers, there comes in the autumn an extraordinary wealth of many coloured fungi." It is noted that adders are frequent in the Forest, and that the Little Owl is steadily increasing, whilst the Nightjar has become extremely scarce. The heronry, in the middle of the Forest, had formerly as many as 20 nests. The ponds in the Forest mostly contain small Prussian carp. Mr. Watson suggests that both Thornhill pond and Bitham pond were probably clay pits dug out by the Romano-British potters, to whom also the name "Cockertroop" lane, *i.e.*, "Crockers thorpe" is due. The open spaces "Ashlet" and "Ouselet" are really "Ashlade" and "Woolslade," the latter name being associated with wolves not with wool. "Bushels Clump," near Cadley, is associated with a queer legend of buried treasure, silver plate stolen from the mansion, in which a bushel basket figures.

The avenue called "Long Harry" derives its name from one Harry Long, who hanged himself on a beech tree, whose stump still remains, whilst Navigation Ride is so called because it was planted by a gang of "navigators." The Grand Avenue was planted by Charles, 3rd Earl of Ailesbury, in 1723. Of local words still in use, Mr. Watson gives "Devil's Guts" as the name of the wild clematis, and "Crawl-bush Wind" for the S.E. wind. Of this latter he can give no explanation. Various other items of folk lore are touched on, local ghosts, elderwood, flowers that should not be brought in doors, and "seed balks," still believed to portend grievous misfortune. Altogether an excellent and most readable collection of local information.

**Cranborne Chase and Grovely.** In an article entitled "Our Debt to Rome?" in *Antiquity*, June 1928, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, in support of the theory of the "complete hiatus" between the Roman and medieval civilisations, more especially as seen in the contrast between the "Celtic" and the Saxon systems of agriculture, has much of interest to say of the Romano-British and earlier village sites and cultivation of Cranborne Chase and Grovely.

"The whole of which is now Cranborne Chase is covered with the still-visible boundary banks of Celtic fields. That is the explanation of those flint banks in woods which have puzzled so many enquirers. The whole area has reverted to its natural vegetation; and since there is a thick covering of clay with flints upon the chalk, both here and at Grovely, the natural vegetation is a thick scrub of thorn, furze, and oak . . . as a rule the villagers selected sites just off the clay, since the chalk was obviously preferable for habitation, and this disposition is very evident on Grovely Ridge. . . . The whole ridge between the Wylde and the Nadder is thickly covered with prehistoric and Romano-British remains, settlements, fields, boundary banks, and barrows. These remains are found equally in woodland and on down-

land and cultivation. . . . To-day, as for many centuries past, Grovely Wood is encircled by a belt of downland about half-a-mile wide in places, dividing the woodland from the ploughed fields of the valley settlements. . . . It is here that the best remaining "Celtic" settlements are to be found. Perhaps the most important is that called in the Ordnance Map "Grovely Earthworks." These cover a large area on the north side of the wood, on Ebsbury Hill. . . . The earthworks called Hanging Langford Camp and Church End Ring form a single whole and are the remains of a village. . . . The Roman road from Old Sarum to the Mendips ran along the top of the ridge . . . and besides lead there came along it coal from the Somerset mines, some of which has been found in the Romano-British village of Stockton and on other contemporary sites."

Dwelling on the essential difference between the Romano-British villages on the heights, and the Saxon settlements in the valleys, he says :—

"No post-Roman objects, and no examples of the easily recognized Saxon objects, have ever been found in a Romano-British village of Wessex. . . . I wish to call attention to the behaviour of the Wilts-Dorset county boundary with regard to the two groups (of Romano-British and Saxon villages), because it provides a clue to the way in which the southern English counties were formed. In Cranborne Chase the county boundary coincides with and follows the frontier between two valley groups (of Saxon villages) ; and it cannot, therefore, be older than the valley-villages themselves. . . . I allude to it merely because I want to show that our county system is closely interwoven with the system of valley-settlements and groups, whose foundation *de novo* I attribute to the Saxons."

There are good sketch maps of Cranborne Chase and Grovely showing the ancient settlements, &c.

**Wiltshire Village Industries.** Under this title Mr. Alfred Williams contributed a series of articles to the *Wiltshire Times*, September 17th (?), 24th ; October 1st, 15th, 29th, 1927. He describes how the water mill was used not only for grinding but also for sawing, threshing, and many other purposes. As an example of what village industries meant he takes Wanborough. Here, in addition to the mill, there were spinning and weaving of cottons and woollens, tanyards and leather dressers, lime kilns, blacksmiths and carpenters for making all kinds of implements, wagons, ploughs, &c., a malthouse and brewery, a rope work, a soap and candle works, tailors, butchers, bakers, a shoemaker, and a basket maker. Flax, he says, for linen, was grown on the slopes of the downs, the farmers' wives and daughters spun their own yarn, hemp was grown locally for ropes and sacks. The wool was sent to Oxfordshire to be dyed, and the cloth also was sent there when made to be finished or "milled." The tanners had a festival in June called "Bark Harvest." A cottage shoemaker is said to have left a fortune of £2,000. Soap was made of lees from wood ashes, and potash of lime boiled up with tallow and oil. Where people did not make their own soap they bought grey Bristol soap at 1d. per lb. or black

soap at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Soap pills, he notes, were commonly used medicinally as an aperient. He describes the method of making cottagers' candles. A number of "gixes" were cut from the hedges (seeding stems of hemlock, hog weed, hare parsley, &c.), these were cut into lengths, a wick was passed through them, and the tube was filled with hot tallow. When the tallow was cold the "gix" was cut away and the candle was ready for use. Rush-lights were made from large plump rushes, the skin, except a very narrow strip to hold the pith together, was peeled off, the pith dried and dipped in hot mutton fat. Sulphur matches were, of course, made at home, of slivers of pine wood dipped in brimstone, to be lighted by the tinder box, the tinder being linen rags scorched brown at the fire. The match was applied to the "swilting" (smouldering) tinder on which the spark from the flint and steel had fallen. When tinder was short, Mr. Williams says, the tail of the white linen shirt, worn by labourers in Wiltshire, was cut off to provide more. At Bishopstone (N. Wilts) the feast of Hocktide was observed, and the "Aldermen of the Hocker bench" presided over the ceremonies and sports. The hemp industry here was considerable and quantities of home-grown fibre was sent to factories in the towns. Willow fibre was another article of some commercial value prepared locally; this was used for making hats and baskets, the backs of chairs, and so forth." In the Church at Bishopstone is preserved an iron clock made by the village smith which for 238 years was in use in the tower. It was cleaned in its later years once a year by being taken down by the sexton and having its grease and oil burnt off by paraffin in the churchyard.

At Wroughton chalk was quarried for building purposes, and was weathered, *i.e.*, exposed for a winter under a roof of thatch to keep it dry, before it was used. The hardest blocks were always built into the south and west walls, the inferior material being good enough for the north and east. Mr. Williams gives interesting details of the work of pit sawyers at Wroughton. They were paid 2s. 6d. per 100 ft. for sawing spruce and larch, and 2s. 9d. for elm, oak, and ash. Of the former they reckoned to saw about one foot per minute, at which they could earn 8d. per hour if that pace was kept up. The hard woods, however, could not be cut at this rate.

Mr. Williams speaks highly of the admirable work of the old village coach builders and wheelwrights, some wagons still in use have been in use over 100 years. One farmer mentioned had no wagon on his farm less than 70 years old.

Perhaps the most interesting of Mr. William's articles is that on Aldbourne where, up to half-a-century ago, village industries flourished greatly. The oldest was silk weaving which was carried on until the end of the 18th century. Then the weaving of linen and fustian and gimp making were standard industries, and later on still, willow weaving, willow plaiting, and straw plaiting. The willow fibre was obtained from young withy poles and trees, and sometimes from lime trees. The trees were stripped of their bark, sawn into pieces 3ft. long, and split into quarters, which were shaved into strips. These strips were torn apart into strands rather smaller than straws. These were passed on to the weavers who wove them into pieces a yard square. These squares were collected from the cottages and sent by road

wagon to London to make hats. It is said that they were exported to the Continent for the same purpose. The price paid for weaving was 1s. 6d. per dozen squares, and about £50 was earned in the village every week. For willow plaiting the willow was cut into smooth strips with handplanes and women and girls plaited five strips at a time. When the strips were sewn together the material was locally known as "Tuscin," perhaps a corruption of Tuscan. Willow wood was also burnt for charcoal, specially used for the manufacture of gunpowder. Hence the old saying that the withy trees along the upper Thames "fought for the King."

He also describes the chairmaking industry at Aldbourne, which 20 years ago had an output of 100 chairs a week, but has now entirely died out. The wood used was chiefly ash, birch, and beech, from the Marlborough neighbourhood. The lathe used for turning the legs was of very simple construction, and its method of use is carefully described.

Few more interesting and valuable articles have been published in Wiltshire papers of late years.

**Archæological Benefactors of Hampshire, Dorset, and Wiltshire.** By Heywood Sumner, F.S.A. Presidential address, extracted from the proceedings of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society, vol. XIX. [1927]. Pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 27.

It was a happy thought of Mr. Heywood Sumner to put together in this way a calendar of the fathers of archæology for each of the three counties in which Bournemouth is chiefly interested; and he has carried out the idea admirably. In each county the founders of local archæology are dealt with in chronological order, with accurate details of their principal published writings and some account of their character and of their influence and work in the history of archæology. Wiltshire occupies pages 16—27. Aubrey is dealt with at considerable length, as is fitting, and so are Stukeley and Sir R. Colt Hoare, William Cunnington, F.S.A., and his grandson William Cunnington, F.G.S. John Britton, J. Y. Akerman, John Thurnam, the Rev. A. C. Smith, William Blackmore, and Edward T. Stevens are all included in the roll of Wiltshire benefactors. Gen. Pitt Rivers, however, is a little unfairly claimed for Dorset, and the description of his methods of excavation and research occupy six out of the ten pages devoted to that county. A most useful, and what is more an extremely readable and even entertaining account of the archæological patriarchs of the three counties with which it deals.

**The Letters of Maurice Hewlett, to which is added a Diary in Greece.** Edited by Laurence Binyon, with Introductory Memoir by Edward Hewlett. Methuen & Co., London, 1926. 8vo., pp. xi. + 294. The illustrations are:—Portrait; The Old Rectory, Broad Chalke; A Garden Pool; The River Ebble. The preface by Laurence Binyon is a critical appreciation of the man and his writings. The Introduction by his younger brother, Edward Hewlett, gives some slight account of the Hewlett family of Chetnole and Yetminster, Dorset, and fuller details of their



grandfather, Henry William Hewlett, who married Octavia Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Gay, of Aldborough Hall, Norfolk. Their son Henry Gay Hewlett married Emmeline Mary, d. of James Thomas Knowles, architect. Their eldest son, Maurice Henry Hewlett, was born at Weybridge, Surrey, January 22nd, 1861. He was educated at Hampton and Sevenoaks Grammar Schools, Palace School, Enfield, and the International College, Spring Grove, Isleworth. Leaving school in 1878 he joined the family law business. In 1888 he was called to the Bar and married Hilda Beatrice Herbert. His brother gives some account of his childhood and school days. The letters are very largely taken up with his successive literary works, a large number of them being addressed to Sir Henry Newbolt, his neighbour and friend whilst he lived at Broad Chalke. The Old Rectory there he took originally in 1903, made the garden, left it in 1912, and came back again in 1917, leaving it finally for a cottage near The Knapp in 1921.

**Was William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham, born at Stratford-sub-Castle?** The *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 10th, 1927 has an interesting article, with further notes on April 14th, on this subject and on the further question as to whether the present front of the old manor house now the Vicarage at Stratford has or has not been rebuilt since early in the 19th Century. The house originally known as Mawarden Court was built as the manor house by the Earl of Salisbury in 1673. Over the door is the inscription "Parva sed apta domino 1673." Thomas Pitt rented it as a leaseholder under the Bishop in 1690. About 1712 he built a western addition in Queen Anne style. His son, Robert, the father of Will. Pitt, lived there from the date of his marriage in 1703. After his death the property was apparently sold, and after several changes was bought early in the 19th Century by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, who, in 1849, after the northern wing had been pulled down, gave it as a Vicarage to Stratford. Thomas Pitt rebuilt the Church tower in 1711, and did other work of restoration, as well as giving the communion plate. His grandson, William Pitt, entered Parliament as M.P. for Old Sarum, and it has often been said that he was born in the Vicarage at Stratford. Moreover, when he entered Trinity College, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner, in 1726, he gave his birthplace as Stratford-sub-Castle. On the other hand he was, says Lord Rosebery in his *Chatham: His Early Life and Connections*, "born in London in the parish of St. James's, Nov. 15th, 1708," and was baptized at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Dec. 13th, 1708. Moreover, the late Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, who once lived in the house, is quoted as saying that Pitt's mother went up to London for her confinement, wishing to be under the care of a doctor there. The Rev. Peter Hall, in his *Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury* (1834), says that "the Manor House has been erroneously commemorated by Mr. Seward as the birthplace of William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham" (see also a further letter by Mr. J. J. Hammond in the *Gazette* of April 15th, 1927).

The very curious question of the date of the present road front of the Vicarage is discussed in these two issues of the *Gazette* and three views of it are given: (a) from a print published by T. Cadell, engraved by J.

Landseer after J. G. Wood published in 1795 ; (b) from the view given in Hall's *Picturesque Memorials*, 1834 ; (c) from a photograph of 1927. The views of 1795 and 1834 are practically identical except that the central gable is in 1795 represented as of considerable size, whilst in 1834 it appears as a mere dormer in the roof. Buckler's drawing (in the Society's library) made for Sir R. C. Hoare, 1808—10, confirms the 1795 view in every detail, and Buckler as a draughtsman is scrupulously accurate. In all three of these drawings the centre of the front between the projecting side gables is shown as wide enough to contain on the first floor, side by side, three three-light windows with a central gable over. At present the centre of the front between the side projections and gables is barely wide enough to contain the porch and a small two-light window over, with no gable above, yet the side projections and gables show no signs whatever of having been rebuilt since 1834. It is a curious architectural puzzle.

**Missing Chapter in Salisbury History. By J. J. Hammond.** Pamphlet, 7½ in. × 4¼ in., pp. 15, with folding map, reprinted from *Salisbury Journal*, 1928.

Mr. Hammond sets out to trace the extremely complicated history of the way in which the course of the Salisbury rivers the Avon and the Wily were many times altered and diverted. The original course of both rivers at the time of the founding of New Sarum is not certainly known. Mr. Hammond conjectures that the Avon ran down the valley across what is now Castle Street to Brown Street and so to Bugmore, whilst the Wily flowed probably just south of the present Palace and joined the Avon at Bugmore. It is believed that the "Bishop's Ditch" represents the original course of the Wily. "Partly to form a defence on the western side of the new city, partly to work the Town Mill, and partly because it was in the way and caused floods at the point where it was joined by the Wily, the Avon was diverted from a point about Blackwell and carried in a new channel as we know it parallel with Castle Street to the Bishops' Mill and so down to Crane Bridge and by the back of the Close, out of its course all the way, from about where the Corn Exchange stands. . . . The Wily was diverted into it, and the combined rivers carried all round the Bishop's Manor until they joined the original river below Bugmore at the point known as St. Martin's Steps." "The original course of the Avon from St. Martin's Steps onwards was by Alderbury and Longford." Bishop Bingham built Ayleswade Bridge and Crane Bridge. The name Mutton Bridge, really Shoulder of Mutton Bridge at the point where the Bourne joins the Avon, is derived from the shape of an old enclosed field at that point. Ayleswade is a corruption of Earlsward ; the land on the south side of the bridge is still called the Earldoms, and the bridge is the earliest part of that now called Harnham Bridge. Later on at some unknown date the Wily was further diverted to work the Fisherton and W. Harnham Mills. The old "Bone Mill" at W. Harnham appears to be older than 1500 and Harnham Bridge "could not have been built much before then." The first body armed with legal powers to regulate the river was the Commission of Sewers, dated July 8th, 1580, and Mr. Hammond prints the series of orders

issued by these commissioners five years later, as to the regular clearing of the water courses, cutting of weeds, etc. Mr. Hammond attributes the increased flooding of the city to new cuts and alterations made in the flow of the river subsequent to the Act 16 & 17 Ch. II., for making the Avon navigable from Salisbury to Christchurch, a scheme which failed, and the formation of the Britford Watermeads by Mr. Jervoise, owner of that estate, somewhere about 1650. Probably these were amongst the earliest water meadows in the county. The outbreak of cholera in 1849 caused an enquiry into the sanitary conditions of the city which had then no drains and no water supply other than wells. Drainage and water works were carried out 1853 and 1854 at a cost of £27,000. In 1856 the open channels in Blue Boar Row, Minster Street, and Silver Street, were filled in. In 1860 the Close ditch which ran along the outside of the Close wall from Crane Bridge by the bottom of Exeter Street to Nutting's Mead where it turned to the right and so into the river was partly filled in. Old Fisherton bridge was destroyed in 1872.

**Brunel and after: the Romance of the Great Western Railway.** By Archibald Williams. With 78 illustrations. Published by the G.W.R. 1925. 7½ in. × 4¾ in., pp. vii. + 205. Folding map. Price 1s.

This small book presents a vast deal of information in a very readable way. Beginning with the prospectus of a projected Bristol and London railway in 1832, it describes the gradual growth of the line until on June 30th, 1841, trains were running from Paddington to Bristol. It is mentioned that Box tunnel, one mile, seven furlongs in length, cost £100 per yard to make. The opening of the subsidiary and branch lines is also traced, and the original battle of the gauges described, and the eventual change of the whole line from the broad to the narrow gauge. The growth of new lines, and the work of the G.W.R. during the war are noted. Amongst other things it is stated that more than 3,000,000 men travelled over the Swindon, Marlborough, and Andover line during the war, and that the huge quantity of gun carriages, ambulance trains, shell forgings, and other war equipment, made at Swindon, was made without any financial profit whatever accruing to the Company. At the end a synopsis of all the important dates in the history of the line from 1833 to 1924 is given. A really excellent shilling's worth.

**Box Tunnel.** *The Great Western Railway Magazine* for Sept., 1928, has an article, reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 6th, 1928, on the construction of the Box Tunnel, 1836 to 1841, in which year it was opened to traffic on June 30th. The bricks, of which 30,000,000 were used, were mostly made by a Mr. Hunt, on the west side of Chippenham.

**Some Old Houses of Devizes, No 22, Browfort.** By Ed. Kite. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Mar. 10th, 1927. Originally an ornamental summerhouse, a plan and elevation of which is given in *Original Designs of Temples and other Ornamental Buildings for Parks and Gardens*,

by Thomas Collins Overton, 1766, described as "a villa built for Mr. Maynard, near Devizes." Jacob Maynard was warden 1694 and master 1704, of the Drapers' Trading Guild. He married Eliz. Taylor, of Market Lavington. His son Jacob Maynard, b. 1681, married secondly Joan or Jane d. of John Mayo, of Devizes, and died 1719. Their son James Maynard was an "apothecary" 1748, and built the Summer House, afterwards Brow Cottage about 1766. He died 1786, aged 79. John Maynard, his elder brother b. 1704, married Ann, d. of Thomas Bayly, of Devizes. His son John, b. 1737, d. 1802, was a doctor in Calne. His sister Jane, b. 1739, inherited his property and on her death left it to her cousin the Rev. Joseph Mayo, b. at Seend, 1793, curate of Poulshot 1820. He became chaplain to the new Prison in 1823, enlarged the house at the "Brow" and lived there until 1839, when he went to America, where two of his descendants are now prominent members of the medical profession. On the death of the Rev. Joseph Mayo, 1859, "The Brow" was sold about 1861 to William Brown, who rebuilt the house as it now stands. The present owner is the Rev. Paget L. Bayly, late Rector of Newton St. Loe, who bought it about 1907. Some further notes on the Mayo family of Devizes are given by Mr. Kite.

**A Wiltshire Shepherd. Some incidents in his life.**  
**By George Pearce, Shepherd, of Laverstock.** *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 18th, 1927. An interesting article. The old man, aged 82, describes the hardships of his early days when he began work at 6 years old and became shepherd over 1,600 sheep at fifteen. He tells a curious story of seeing mysterious little lights bobbing up and down on Knook Down at night. His master also saw them and got the Government to send down a lot of soldiers who "dug about and found guns and swords and dead bodies and where the lights were a large box of valuables and money." He was given £2 but his master thought it ought to have been more. Also at Knook in a house belonging to a Mr. Flower, in which curious knockings were heard, he slept one night, heard the knockings, located the spot in the floor from which they came, took up a board, and found the dead body of a murdered girl. The murderer was never discovered. The story of the buried treasure is curious if not entirely the product of an old man's imagination.

**Some Wiltshire Byways. Third Series. By M. K. Swayne Edwards.** *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct. 20th, 1927, to Jan. 5th, 1928. As in her previous S. Wilts series, Miss Edwards writes in a pleasant gossipy way of her motor drives and walks in Central and North Wilts, touching on an interesting Church, a lovely view, a point of history, or an amusing happening to herself, all equally lightly. She does not pretend to write a guide book or to describe even the most interesting things with any completeness, but motorists who do not know the county might do a great deal worse than follow in her wheel tracks and see what she marks as best worth seeing from Tilshead and Lavington to the Pewsey Vale and Ramsbury, and from Bedwyn and Froxfield to Bradenstoke and Dauntsey. She notices out of the way things like the fire hooks on the wall at West

Lavington, the three plague graves near Erchfont, the excellent custom of the modern inhabitants of Devizes of decorating their lamp posts with hanging baskets of flowers (why don't other places do likewise?), the fact that at Broad Hinton where the Church is dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula which corresponded to Lammas Day, the feast is still kept on Lammas Day, but on the Lammas of the old and not of the new calendar. Here, too, the story of the burnt bible and of the row of consequently handless children (does not the tomb in Church witness to the truth of the story?) is recorded. She is, too, very entertaining at times in the account of her own small adventures, as, for instance, in her search for the site of "Woodhenge" at Durrington, and the eventually finding of it by accident, in spite of the well-meant efforts of the natives, who had never heard of it, to send her to Fargo to look for it. The modern Ramsbury font, however, seems to have imposed itself upon her as Saxon, as it has upon others before her.

**John Spratt of Wootton Rivers.** Under the heading, "A Village Genius," the *N. Wilts Herald*, June 22nd, 1928, gives an interesting article on the life of this native of Wootton Rivers, who, born 70 years ago, began life as a boy on the farm at seven years of age and stayed on the land till he was 20. Then he obtained employment in a brewery at Maidenhead. Here he began to try his hand at mending the watches of his fellow workmen. Coming back to Wootton Rivers, in 1881, he acted as postman for 17 years, using his spare time in the repair of clocks and watches, making clocks for himself, first an ordinary timekeeper, next a striking clock, then a chiming clock, and lastly a clock playing about 140 different tunes on home-made drums. In 1911 the village proposed to commemorate the coronation of King George V. by providing a Church clock, but the estimates received proved beyond the local resources. Thereupon Mr. Spratt offered to make a clock on condition that the neighbours gave him all their old metal scraps, broken mowing machines, bicycles, &c. Out of these he made a clock with three dials and six sets of quarter chimes. He has presented two penny-in-the-slot musical boxes of his own making to Savernake Hospital.

**Lacock. Extracts from Churchwardens', Overseers', &c., Account Book, 1583—1821.** Printed in *N. Wilts Ch. Mag.* under Lacock, 1925 to 1927. By F. H. Hinton.

**Lacock. Parochial History in the 18th Century.** By F. H. Hinton. *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 12th—Feb. 9th, 1928. Extracts from account books of overseers begin with items of parish relief in 1724. The prices of goods, the wages of labourers, poor relief, beer at funerals? for the bearers, figure amongst the parish expenses. Rent was often paid by the overseers for poor persons, also payments for the redemption of goods seized for debt. It is incidentally mentioned that chair making was an industry in Lacock within living memory.

In 1726 a linen sheet cost 3s. 4d., a shift 2s. 2d., a pair of shoes for a boy 2s. 4d., and a pair of "breeches" for the same, 2s. 3d. A blanket in 1736 cost 3s. 2d.

In 1741 barley was commonly given in relief to the poor, also in the same year "peasen," rice, "pruans," currants, biscuits, sinnamon, treacle, and salt, as well as meat, mostly in cases of sickness. A sheep's head and henge cost 4d., a bullock's head 10d., a shoulder of mutton 9d., a "quarter of mutton" 1s. 4d. Pig meat is not mentioned except lard for medicinal purposes.

Milk is only mentioned once, coal only once, but "turves" or "turfs" at 1s. per 100 often. Faggots cost £1 for the 100.

The rateable value of Lacock for the first half of the 18th century was £1,133 (in 1926 it was £7,440) and 1d. rate yielded £4 14s. 5d.

The average number of deaths for 50 years was 37. The amount of relief varied from £103 to £499.

Of diseases consumption, rheumatism, king's evil, small pox, and epidemics of fever, are often mentioned.

In 1740 for "Broaton Water," or "Holt Water," many payments were made for a girl afflicted with king's evil.

The small pox patients in 1736 were isolated in a cottage on Bewley Common.

The Royal Mineral Water Hospital at Bath was opened in 1742 and Elizabeth W. from Lacock was one of the earliest patients, £3 being paid by the overseers for her treatment.

Instances are given of entries in the 18th century at the burial of non-parishioners for a special fee for "breaking the ground."

Of the parish apprentices in the first half of the 18th century two-thirds were placed with broadweavers, fullers, or burlers, in Lacock, Bradford Melksham, Trowbridge, Corsham, and Calne. The Lacock masters included a fellmonger, a "simster" (seamstress), a basket maker, and a "Manti Maker" (mantua or dressmaker).

From 1701 to 1736 very few vagrants, and those only females were relieved. But in the war period from 1740 onwards vagrants were continually being relieved and passed on. Expectant mothers and vagrants, ill of the small pox were hastily relieved and seen safely out of Lacock and into the next parish, which in its turn doubtless did likewise.

In 1702 the rateable value of the parish was £1133, and a rate of 4d. in the £ was raised "towards amending the ways." The road down Bowden Hill was in 1704 pitched with stones.

**Lacock.** An article in *Wiltshire Times*, August 20th, 1927, on the charms of Lacock gives some account of its history, with three illustrations of houses and streets.

**Lackham, Chapel at.** In *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 5th, 1927, proofs of the existence of an endowed chapel are quoted. In 1308 John Bluet, Kt., granted lands to Robert de le Brigg on condition that he rendered yearly 2 lbs. of wax at the Chapel of the B.V. Mary of Lackham. In 1346 John de Peyton obtained licence to have a private Chapel at the Manor of Lackham, and there are Institutions of Chaplains to this Chapel in 1349, 1352, and 1410.

**The Heytesbury Papers.** At the sale of the contents of Heytesbury House, April 27th to May 1st, 1926, the most remarkable lot in the library consisted of 40 volumes of MS. Letters and Papers of William à Court, First Baron Heytesbury (1779—1860) who was Secretary to the Naples Legation 1801, and to the special Vienna Mission 1807; Envoy to Barbary 1813, to Naples 1814, to Spain 1822; Ambassador to Portugal 1824, and to Russia 1828—32; and Viceroy of Ireland 1844—46. The diplomatic reports and correspondence contained in these volumes chiefly relate to the missions to Sicily, Naples, Spain, Portugal, and Russia 1814—32 and include many original letters from the statesmen of the time. They are of much importance for the history of the period, and it is now announced that they have been acquired for the British Museum.

**The Days of Backwording. Stratton Veteran's interesting Reminiscences.** By **W. Bramwell Hill.** *N. Wilts Herald*, Jan. 20th, 1928. A very good article in which John Butcher (or John Ballard), of Stratton, aged 86, tells of the Backwording Gang (3 Pincocks, Hinder, Gregory, Slade, and Lewis), who 75 years ago used to sally forth to all the neighbouring "feasts" and fight all comers. Aldbourne feast was a terrible place for backwording and so was the White Horse during the three days revel there. At Stratton feast there was also "Jingling," in which a bell was tied to a string round one player's waist, and the rest pursued him blindfold. John Butcher remembered the Stocks at Chiseldon.

**Salisbury Cathedral, its Services, Revenues, and Administration.** Report of the Cathedrals Commission issued by the Church Assembly, and printed in *The Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 8th, 1927. The enquiry was held on Oct. 12th and 13th, 1926. It is mentioned that each of four Priest Vicars receives £340 per annum from a special endowment, and a house, the organist £330 and a house, and the other lay clerks (singing men) £115. The Choir School has an endowment of £1323 per annum, 16 choristers and from 4 to 6 probationers receiving their education free at the School. The Cathedral library contains 8,000 books and 233 MSS. but has no annual income. Some £1,200 to £1,500 a year is spent on the repairs and the upkeep of the fabric. This suffices for ordinary repairs but not for emergencies. The Dean receives a £1,000 a year, the four residentiary Canons £500 each.

**The Folk Carol in Wiltshire.** By **Alfred Williams** A short article in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 29th, 1927. Mr. Williams tells us that when collecting folk songs in 1914—15 he found that whilst there were traditional carols and glees to be found in the Cotswolds and in Oxfordshire, there were practically none in Wiltshire south of the Thames. He gives a carol from Poulton, now in Gloucestershire but formerly a detached portion of Wilts, and the words of "God rest you merry gentlemen," as sung by the King family at Castle Eaton.

**Philip Herbert, 4th Earl of Pembroke.** F. M. Kelly has an article in *The Connoisseur*, Oct., 1928, pp. 73—78, on a full-length portrait at Hardwick Hall attributed to Paul van Somer or George Geldorp (cir. 1620—30), there called "Edward Bruce, 2nd Lord Kinloss." On the strength of its singular likeness to acknowledged portraits of the 4th Earl of Pembroke, of which he reproduces four, in addition to the "Kinloss" portrait, he argues that the Hardwick portrait is really that of Pembroke and not of Lord Kinloss.

**A Wiltshire Lady.** By Lord Olivier. *Fortnightly Review*, June 1928, pp. 788—795. An interesting article describing how a Painted Lady Butterfly took possession of a barrow near Oliver's Camp by Roundway, above Devizes, always sitting on the same white flint and occupying his whole time in pursuing, routing, and driving away any other butterfly or bumble bee who ventured to trespass on the territory of the barrow which he had made his own. The scenery is well described.

**Whitsuntide Customs.** By Alfred Williams. Article in *N. Wilts Herald*, May 25th, 1928. The writer distinguishes between the Morris dance, which was formerly almost universal in Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire north of the Thames, and the step dance or country dance which obtained in Wiltshire south of the river. He regards the Thames as a real racial dividing line.

**Two Poems in Wiltshire Dialect,** by Alfred Williams, are first published in *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 24th, 1928. "Harry Luckett's Sow," and "The Congrave Man."

**Longford Castle.** Portraits by Gainsborough, &c. No. XII. in the series of articles on "Private Art Collections," by the art critic of *The Times*, July 19th, 1928. The principal pictures are noted, Holbein, Quintin Matsys, Mabuse, Correggio, Rubens, Vandyke, Velasquez, Hals, Hobbema, Poussin, Claude, Gainsborough ("There is no finer male portrait by Gainsborough than the half-length of . . . first Earl of Radnor"), Reynolds (eleven portraits), six miniatures by Nicholas Hilliard (including Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots), &c., &c.

**Jane on the Plain.** A pleasant article in *The Queen*, July 25th, 1928, by Margaret K. Swayne Edwards, with three good photographs, "A Typical Wiltshire Barn," "White Roads on the Downs," and "A Dewpond on the Downs." Jane is a small car.

**A Wool Account Book.** The Rev. Edgar Glanfield prints in *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 10th and 17th, 1928, a series of extracts from a small M.S. Account Book which belonged to Mr. Richard Withers, of Corton, in Boyton, and records the prices of wool sold by him from 1736 to 1748, and also a schedule of the stock and crops on Chitterne Farm in 1780, and the prices of many other things at intervals down to 1809. Amongst the terms



used in the wool trade are a "weigh of wool"=60lbs. ; a "pack"=four "weighs," or 240lbs. "Combing" wool was the best quality, "Running fine wool" was wool cleansed in a running stream.

**Shaftesbury and District, the Official Guide to, issued by the authority of the Mayor and Corporation, 1928.** Printed and published by J. W. Pearson & Son, Shaftesbury. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo., pp. 28, 5 plates and 2 maps. A short account of the town, its history, and its principal buildings and institutions, together with notes on walks and drives in the neighbourhood.

**Early Days of Wiltshire Cricket.** The Spring Annual [1926] of *The Cricketer* contained "Some Notes on Wiltshire Cricket," noticed in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 15th, 1926. During the last decade of the 18th Century cricket was played at various centres in the county, more especially at Everley. In 1820 the Purton club was formed for which E. H. Budd afterwards played. The South Wiltshire Club at Salisbury was an even stronger club and in 1854 eighteen of its members beat the All England Eleven by three runs. Many remarkable matches are mentioned.

**Wiltshire Militia.** Under the title "A Vanished Regiment," the *Wiltshire Gazette*, June 7th and 14th, 1928, quotes at length from "*The Militiaman at Home and Abroad, being the history of a Militia Regiment from its first training to its disembodiment, with sketches of the Ionian Islands, Malta, and Gibraltar.*" By Emeritus, with illustrations by John Leech. This book was published in 1857. The author was the late Major Prower, of Purton. The regiment was the Wiltshire Militia, Dalminster was Devizes, and Breeze Hill was Roundway. The first chapter describing the first assembly of the Royal Wiltshire Militia at Devizes in January, 1853, is reprinted in full. It re-assembled April 4th, 1854, was permanently embodied on June 10th, and was stationed at Portsmouth, and on March 6th, 1855, a large body of volunteers embarked for service in the Ionian Islands during the Crimean War.

**The Awdry Clog-Almanack.** This has recently been acquired by the British Museum from Miss Awdry, the niece of Mr. W. S. Awdry, who bought it between 1858 and 1860 at a cottage sale in West Felton, Salop. It is a heavy wooden rod of square section with a handle at one end, the four edges being each notched for a quarter of the year, in groups of seven days separated by deeper cuts. A good illustration of the four sides with a description is given in *The British Museum Quarterly*, vol. iii., p. 14, 15, 1928. Its date is after 1608, as the 5th November is noted by a long notch.

**Pre-Norman Donhead, King Alfred's Work in the West.** A lecture by the Rev. W. Goodchild, of which an abstract is printed in *Salisbury Times*, December 9th, 1927. He corrects the popular etymology which makes Donhead mean the source of the Don River, for

the Nadder was never called the Don, and the name means the "End of the Down." The place name "Rowbury" marks the site of a former barrow covered with bushes.

**Trial of the Duchess of Kingston. Edited by Lewis Melville. Edinburgh and London: William Hodge & Co. [1927].**

8vo., pp. xi. + 328. Three portraits of the Duchess and six other illustrations. The introduction of 48 pages gives a biographical sketch of Elizabeth Chudleigh, born 1720 (?), died 1788. The remainder of the book is taken up with a very full account of the proceedings and the evidence at her trial for five days before the House of Lords for bigamy in marrying the Duke of Kingston whilst her first husband, the Hon. Augustus John Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol, was still alive. One of the series of "Notable British Trials."

**West Dean. "The Borbach Chantry."** *The Salisbury Times*, April 13th, 1928, contains an article on the curious Chantry Chapel, founded by Robert de Borbach in 1333. This building formed part of the Parish Church until 1868, when the Church was demolished and the present Church built a few hundred yards away. To the new Church were removed a slender column of the 13th century now utilised as a lectern, and two piscinas of the 13th and 14th centuries with a few tiles, whilst the memorials of the Evelyn family were placed in the Chantry, the only part of the old Church which was preserved. These remarkable monuments of the 17th century are here described at some length. The principal are those of John Evelyn, Elizabeth Tyrell, his daughter-in-law, George Evelyn, junr., died 1641, Robert Pierpont, Earl of Kingston, and Sir John Evelyn, died 1685.

**Mr. Boulter, Highwayman.** By Major Gerald Burgoyne. Born at Poulshot Mill about 1748, he began life as a miller, became a shop assistant at Newport, Isle of Wight, and took up the serious profession of his life, that of highwayman, about 1774, rode from Staines to Poulshot on "Black Bess" in one day in 1776, and was hanged at Winchester August 19th, 1778. The account of his life left by himself and told by James Waylen in *The Highwaymen of Wiltshire* is dished up with many appropriate trimmings by Major Burgoyne in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 16th, 23rd, March 1st, 15th, 22nd, 29th, April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, 1928.

**St. Boniface College, Warminster. Its hopes and its needs.** Anon. article in *The Commonwealth*, November 1927, pp. 340, 341.

**The Wiltshire Legionaire. December 1927. Vol. I. Special No.** The Wiltshire County Committee, British Legion. Trowbridge (Privately Printed), 8vo., pp. 3. Contains only an editorial article setting forth the objects and proposed contents of this newly-launched periodical, very creditably printed by an amateur printer, Mr. Arthur Blake, of Trowbridge.

**Broad Hinton Church.** By Gilbert Prince (A. F. Smith, of Swindon). *N. Wilts Herald*, November 25th, 1927. A number of notes on the contents of the Church, the tombs, bells, &c.

**Melksham and Bradford-on-Avon.** The Avon Tyre and Rubber Works, 1886—1927. Reprinted from *The Rubber Age*, May 1927, 4to., pp. 11. 26 photo process illustrations.

**Tockenham Church, Roman Figure.** Built into the outside of the S. wall of the nave is a Roman figure in relief, 2ft. 8ins. high from base to point, standing in a niche with a shell shaped head. The figure wearing flowing garments holds a cornucopia (?) in the left hand, whilst the right hand rests on a staff with apparently a serpent twined round it. This figure is mentioned by Aubrey (*Wilts Collections*, p. 194) as representing St. Christopher. A small drawing of it appeared in *The Illustrated Archæologist*, Vol. I., but until now it has never been adequately published. Thanks to a fine photograph by Mr. A. D. Passmore excellently reproduced as a full page plate, this omission is made up for in *The Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. xvi., 1926, Plate xxx., p. 232. "It seems to represent Aesculapius or Hygieia."

**Stratton St. Margaret.** The "Old Poor House" or "Church House" standing opposite the Jacob's Ladder Inn, recently demolished, is the subject of the following note by the Rev. James Harris, Vicar from 1797, in an old account or minute book. "John Barrett of Marlborough, William Barrett of Stratton, and others in the year 1663 gave a messuage or tenement called the Church House, and two acres three-and-a-half roods of land lying in the west end, the produce of which the churchwardens may apply in repairing and adorning the Church or in any other way in the service of the Church, they approve of." From an article on "Records of Old Stratton," by W. Bramwell Hill in *N. Wilts Herald*, October 28th, 1927. In a subsequent article *Ibid*, December 2nd, 1927, two extracts from the Churchwardens accounts are given, the spending of £90 18s. 7d. in 1841 in re-roofing the N. Aisle of the Church, and in 1846 the fact that "Lead from old Roof of North Aisle of Church sold for £73."

**Alabaster Effigies of the Pre-Reformation period, 1303—1540.** The recently issued volume of the *Archæological Journal* for 1923 (*sic*) includes a very complete paper in which the whole of the tombs bearing alabaster effigies of the Gothic period in England, so far as they are known to the author are described and a large number of them excellently illustrated. Out of the total number, 304, Wiltshire can only claim four. Of these, three, Bishop Mitford, d. 1407; Lord Hungerford, d. 1459; and Sir John Cheney, K.G., d. 1509, are in Salisbury Cathedral, and the fourth is in the Beauchamp or Bayntun Chapel at Bromham, Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand (?) d. 1509. Of these the three knights have the collar of S.S. and all three are here illustrated.

**Dunbarrow.** By **Dorothea Russell.** Herbert Jenkins, London, 1926. Cr. 8vo., pp. 344., price 7s. 6d. The scene of this novel is laid at Avebury, which however is called "Waden," whilst Marlborough is "Wanborough." Why these two places should not be mentioned under their own names doesn't appear, as Tan Hill and the hurdle barn on the top of it, and Barbury are openly spoken of. The locality is described in considerable detail, and the downland scenery is the setting of the whole story, which has however, beyond this, no specially Wiltshire flavour.

**Iford Manor.** Wooden figure sculptures in the collection of Mr. Harold Peto. By M. Jourdain. *Country Life*, December 17th, 1927, pp. 936—938. A short article with six illustrations of notable German, French, and English medieval wooden figures in Mr. Peto's collection at Iford.

**Malmesbury Traders' Tokens of the 17th Century.** By **A. I. Hinwood.** A short article in *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 31st, 1927, giving a list of 18 tokens and a few notes on the persons issuing them.

**Goddard Family.** A few notes on monuments and tablets to members of this family in Churches of Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties are given by "Gilbert Prince" in *N. Wilts Herald*, August 19th, 1927.

**Mildenhall Church.** By **Gilbert Prince.** *N. Wilts Herald*, March 30th, 1928. Short notes on the Church, giving the inscriptions on the bells, with a view of the S. side.

**Devizes,** "An Historical Account of ye Borough," accompanying Dore's "Map of Devizes," 1759, is reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 8th, 1927, and in the same issue "An order for the election of the Beedle or Comon Crier" and "The Othe of the Bedell" are reprinted from "The Book of the Constitutions of the Borough" of 1628.

**Lydiard Tregoze and its Church.** By **Gilbert Prince.** A good article in the *N. Wilts Herald*, Jan. 6th, 1928. The Church is truly described as one of the richest in heraldry in Wiltshire, and equally truly as "The most difficult Church in the county to enter, not only the Church but the churchyard is kept locked."

**Chilton Foliat.** By Gilbert Prince (A. F. Smith). *N. Wilts Herald*, February 3rd, 1928. A short article on this village, with a photo of the stocks, and notes on the Church, including the inscriptions on the bells in full. No. 5 by Henry Bagley is said to be the only bell made by him in the county.

**Ramsbury.** By Gilbert Prince. *N. Wilts Herald*, February 17th, 1928. He notices the curious inn signs, The Boot, The Malt Shovel, and

The Bleeding Horse, and in the Church the Holy water stoup at the bottom of the belfry stairs, and the inscriptions on the bells.

**Axford.** By Gilbert Prince. *N. Wilts Herald*, March 2nd, 1928. A short note on the medieval work of the Chapel, recording the existence of a bell within living memory which has disappeared.

**Secrets of some Wiltshire Housewives. A Book of Recipes. Collected from the Members of Women's Institutes. Compiled by Edith Olivier.** Printed by Coates & Parker, Journal Office, Warminster [1927]. Price 1s. Cr. 8vo., paper cover, pp. 2 + 69, one illust. This very useful collection of recipes and cures is so far local, in that the contents have been contributed entirely by inhabitants of the county, whose names are attached to their recipes. Miss Olivier has done a good work in collecting them.

**Stonehenge and the Ancient Mysteries. By John Soul, A.D.U.B.** Pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 40 (14 pages of these are advertisements). Three diagrams showing circles, octagon, ovoid, triangles, squares, &c., as set out on the plan. Freemasonry, Druidism, mysteries of all ages and countries are largely drawn upon in this series of notes, the scope of which may be seen from the following :—

"The "Open Cube" of six equal squares, forming the masonic jewel of the Christian Cross, is met with in the lines of the key measures from "Hel" stone to Sarsen circle, its arms and head formed by the squares east, south, and west. The tomb of Akneaton's mother is stated to have been erected in this form B.C. 1490. It is also found in the tomb of Ollamh Fodhla, in Ireland."

The notes on the modern history of the monument, the list of private owners of the West Amesbury Manor, &c., are useful.

**Stonehenge. By Geoffrey Webb.** *Country Life*, Aug. 20th, 1927, pp. 253—255, with six good photo illustrations. This is a good short up-to-date article, giving the main results of recent discoveries and excavations, Woodhenge being mentioned as a possible prototype of Stonehenge. A curious slip is the mention several times of the newly discovered rows of holes at Stonehenge, as the STY holes. The object of the article is to draw attention to the appeal for the Stonehenge Preservation Fund.

**Stonehenge, concerning the Sarsens** *Man*, January, 1927, pp. 12—15, the Rev. E. H. Goddard disputes Mr. E. H. Stone's contention in *Man*, 1926, that the Stonehenge Sarsens came from a limited deposit of "Tabular" Sarsens on the Plain, which were all used up in the building of the monument, etc., and contends that there never were any considerable number of sarsens on the Plain, and that the absence of sarsens in the villages south of Pewsey Vale, as compared with their abundance in the villages to the north of the Vale, proves this. Mr. Stone rejoins with a

short note reaffirming his belief in the existence of S. Wilts sarsens, and Dr. R. C. C. Clay follows, supporting Mr. Goddard's contention and supporting the N. Wilts origin of the sarsens.

**Stonehenge: The supposed Bluestone Trilithon.**

*Man*, May, 1926, pp. 95, 96. Notes by Mrs. Cunnington and the Rev. G. H. Engleheart against the suggestion by Mr. E. H. Stone that the cup-shaped hollows on the Blue Stone "lintel" were mortars for grinding corn, and Mr. Stone's rejoinder.

[**Stonehenge**]. *Druids' Journal*, Special issue. For use at Stonehenge Summer Solstice Service, 26th June, 1927. 4to., pp. 8., illu-  
str.

**Salisbury and Shaftesbury Bank.** An article in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 26th, 1928, gives an account of the failure of Messrs. William Bowles, Thomas Ogden, and George Wyndham, of the above bank in 1810, caused by the bankruptcy of the London house of Messrs. Bigwood, Rainier, Morgan & Starkey.

**Liddington.** By Gilbert Prince. In an article on the Camp and the Downs the chief points of interest in the Church are mentioned, including an old barrel organ still in working order presented in 1846 by Prebendary G. May, sold and restored to the Church in 1891, and the bells, the inscriptions on which are given in full.

**Christopher Tennant.** "Christopher: a study in Human Personality by Sir Oliver Lodge (sketch of one killed in the war, aged 19)." Pubd., 7s. 6d.

**Wiltshire Regiment in the Ypres Salient.** An article by Henry Benson in *Wiltshire Times*, September 17th, 1927, gives a complete list of the "missing" members of the Wiltshire Regiment who fell in the Salient after August 15th, 1917, whose names are recorded on the Tyne Cot Cemetery Memorial on Passchendaele Ridge. Those who fell earlier than this are recorded on the Menin Gate.

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## ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

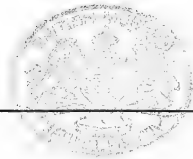
**Museum.**

- Presented by MRS. T. LEWIS : Oval weight (?) of earthenware with two perforations, ? a loom weight. From Broad Hinton.
- „ „ ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD POORE, BART., K.C.B. : A Beaker, Perforated Stone Hammer-axe, fragments of pottery found during excavations in the field adjoining Woodhenge, Durrington.
- „ „ THE AGENTS FOR CROWN LANDS : A large Bronze Age Cinerary Urn, with small Bronze Knife-dagger found in it, exposed by rabbits in the side of the southern barrow outside Oliver's Camp, Devizes.
- „ „ ADMIRAL HYDE PARKER : Moulded ornamental bricks from Ramsbury.

**Library.**

- Presented by THE REV. C. E. HUGHES : MS. copies of Churchyard Inscriptions, Luckington, and of those in the Churches of Sherston and Alderton.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MR. W. J. ARKELL : "The Stratigraphical Distribution of the Cornbrash : I. The South-western Area." Reprint from *Quart. Jour. Geolog. Soc.*, lxxxiv., 1928.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MR. W. P. WESTALL, F.L.S. : Roman and Pre-Roman Antiquities in Letchworth Museum," 1928.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, REV. A. J. WATSON : "Savernake Forest, some Notes for Ramblers," 1928.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MR. J. J. HAMMOND : "Missing Chapter of Salisbury History," 1928.
- „ „ THE REV. T. C. DALE : MS. notes on the Families of Leigh, Ley, Lea, &c., of Wilts, &c., and old deed of Ramsbury.
- „ „ C. C. BRADFORD, ESQ. : Print of Salisbury Cathedral.
- „ „ MRS. ALEXANDER : Old Map of Wiltshire.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MRS. RICHARDSON, of Purton House : "Long Forgotten Days (leading up to Waterloo)," 8vo., 1928.

- Presented by THE EDITOR: Three numbers of "The Sarum Record"  
(Salisbury Theological College).
- „ „ CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON, F.S.A. Scot.: Seven Old Wiltshire Deeds. British Museum Quarterly.
- „ „ MRS. LOVIBOND: "Addresses at a Convention held in Salisbury, 1907."
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, MR. E. M. MARSDEN-JONES, F.L.S.: "On the Pollination of *Primula Vulgaris*," extracted from Liunæan Society's Journal, Botany, vol. xlvii., December 1926.
- „ „ THE PUBLISHERS, THE CLARENDON PRESS: "Wessex from the Air," by O. G. S. Crawford and Alex. Keiller, 1928, 4to.
- „ „ MR. J. D. CROSFIELD: Three back numbers of the *Magazine and Church Bells of Wilts.*
- „ „ LT.-COL. W. HAWLEY, F.S.A.: "Antiquities of Kertch and Researches in the Cimmerian Bosphorus, &c. 1857." *Archæologia*, Vol. 77.
- „ „ MR. A. F. SMITH: Three small 4to. MS. Notebooks containing the Heraldry in some 250 Wiltshire Churches, noted by him.
- „ „ MR. S. RUSSELL: Photographs of the Shaftesbury meeting, 1928.
- „ „ MR. A SHAW MELLOR: Reflections upon Tithes. By a Clergyman of Wiltshire, 1770. Remarkable events relative to New Sarum, 4th edition, 1819.



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 one of the best and most reliable accounts of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

WILTSHIRE—The TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D. 1659-1670. Corrected and enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10s.

WILTSHIRE INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM. CHARLES I. 8vo, pp. vii. + 510. 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 3s.

DITTO. THE REIGN OF ED. III. 8vo., pp. 402. In six parts as issued. Price 13s.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT STONE MONUMENTS OF WILTSHIRE, STONEHENGE, AND AVEBURY, with other references, by W. Jerome Harrison, F.G.S., pp. 169, with 4 illustrations. No. 89, Dec., 1901, of the *Magazine*. Price 5s. 6d. Contains particulars as to 947 books, papers, &c., by 732 authors.

THE TROPENELL CARTULARY. An important work in 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 927, containing a great number of deeds connected with property in many Wiltshire Parishes of the 14th and 15th centuries. Only 150 copies were printed, of which a few are left. Price to members, £1 10s., and to non-members, £2.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF WILTSHIRE, THEIR INSCRIPTIONS AND HISTORY, BY H. B. WALTERS, F.S.A. Part I. Aldbourne to Buttermere, 1927. Price 2s. Part II.—To Rushall, 1928. Price 7s.

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### WILTSHIRE TOKENS.

The Society has a considerable number of 17th and 18th century Wiltshire Tokens to dispose of, either by sale, or exchange for others not in the Society's collection.

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It is very desirable that this fund should be raised to at least £50 a year in order that the General Fund of the Society may be released to a large extent from the cost of the Museum and set free for the other purposes of the Society.

Subscriptions of 5s. a year, or upwards, are asked for from all Members, and should be sent either to MR. D. OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, or REV. E. H. GODDARD, F.S.A., Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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## Wiltshire Botany.

With a view to the eventual issue of a supplement to Preston's "Flowering Plants of Wilts" Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Marsden Jones, of the Church House, Potterne, Devizes, will be glad to receive information of the finding of any plants, either new to the county, or to any locality not mentioned in Preston's work. This information should include species, sub-species, and varieties of plants such as *Viola*, *Chenopodium*, *Hieracium*, &c., which are difficult to distinguish.

In all such cases good specimens of the plant should accompany the information. Please write distinctly.

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## Wiltshire Birds.

Mr. M. W. Willson, at St. Martin's Rectory, Salisbury, is collecting notices of Wiltshire Birds, with a view to an annual report to be published in the *Magazine*. He would be greatly obliged if observers would send him notes of anything of interest at the above address.

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The Committee appeal to Members of the Society and others to secure any

### **Objects of Antiquity & Natural History Specimens,**

found in the County of Wilts and to forward them to the Hon. Curator, CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON, F.S.A., SCOT., Devizes; whilst Old Deeds connected with Wiltshire families or places, Modern Pamphlets, 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, F.S.A., Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon, Hon. Librarian.

No. CL.

JUNE, 1929.

VOL. XLIV.

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EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, F.S.A., Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological & Natural History

### MAGAZINE.

No. CL.

JUNE, 1929.

VOL. XLIV.

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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

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SIR WILLIAM PETTY.

BY THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

[*Read as Presidential address at the Annual Meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society at Shaftesbury, 24th July, 1928.*]<sup>1</sup>

Almost everyone in Wiltshire must be familiar with the monument which stands on the top of Cherhill Down, near Calne, but few, I believe, could say when it was erected and still fewer what it was intended to commemorate. I have indeed often been asked these very questions myself, and until recently have been unable to give any certain reply. The obelisk in question bears no date or inscription of any kind, nor was there any information about it even among the members of my own family. Some years ago, however, I happened quite by chance among the papers preserved at Bowood to discover the architect's account as well as the original specification and contract. These showed that the designer of the monument was the well-known architect, Charles Barry, and its builders, Messrs. Daniel and Charles Jones, of Bradford-on-Avon, the material being Bradford stone. Barry was paid £92 for his design, and the cost of the edifice totalled £1359. The contract is dated May 14th, 1845, so it may safely be said that the monument was actually erected in that or in the following year. So much for the date, but when writing a few years ago for the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*<sup>2</sup> an account of Bowood and its environs I could find nothing about the purpose, and I had to leave it to my readers to accept or to reject the various possibilities which had been suggested. Many seem to have thought that it commemorated the accession of Queen Victoria or the birth of Edward, Prince of Wales, others considered it as a land-mark marking the extremity of the Bowood estate, and some said it was merely one of those “Follies” which large landowners delighted to erect (with or

<sup>1</sup> This paper was printed in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, July 26th, 1928.

<sup>2</sup> *W.A.M.*, Nos. 135, 136, 137.

without cause) in early Victorian times. Nor, in the absence of any family record, did there seem to be any reason for accepting an alternative theory which I mentioned in my article at the time, namely, that the monument had been erected to commemorate a remote ancestor of my family. This explanation has, however, now proved to be very near the mark, as witness the following draft inscription which I discovered on a half sheet of note paper among some family letters a little more than a year ago :—

To the Memory  
of *Sir William Petty*, Knight,  
Son of John Petty, Clothier,  
To whose exalted understanding  
And indefatigable industry  
This Country was indebted  
For the foundation of science  
Which he laid  
And his family  
Not less for the example which he gave  
Than for the inheritance he bequeathed them  
This obelisk is dedicated  
By his grateful descendant  
Henry Marquis of Lansdowne.

This inscription was in the hand of Lady Lansdowne, wife of the 3rd Marquis, and clearly shows what was at the moment the intention of the Cherhill Monument. For reasons which I will presently explain I believe that this plan was subsequently laid aside, but however that may have been, and though his was only a posthumous connection with our county, it is of the man with whom the monument was thus in a sense associated that I propose to speak to-day.

Petty was a curious and remarkable character who is, I venture to think, insufficiently known to the general public of to-day. I propose first to tell you something of his life and then to touch on his writings. Both are distinguished by their strange versatility, and some of the writings by an almost uncanny anticipation of modern thoughts and ideas. His biography, as you will remember, was written more than 30 years ago by my uncle, Lord Fitzmaurice, from the Petty papers now at Bowood, but these papers are so voluminous that only a small portion of them could be made use of in a work of that nature. I have recently been busy with them, and a year ago I endeavoured to supplement the biography by printing a number of Petty's hitherto unpublished writings, while I have at this moment in the press a further volume which will contain a very interesting unpublished correspondence between Petty and his friend Sir Robert Southwell.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to more recent volumes there are in existence a number of books and pamphlets written by Petty and published in the seventeenth century, during his life time or immediately after his death, as well as his

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<sup>1</sup> *The Petty—Southwell Correspondence* has since been published (Constable & Co.).



account of the Down Survey of Ireland, edited and published by Sir Thomas Larem in 1851.

Petty was born in the year 1623, at the town of Romsey, in Hampshire. His father was a clothier, or maker of cloth, who beyond an education in the village school, does not seem to have been able to do anything for his offspring by way of starting him in life; his son must, however, have been a quick and intelligent youth, for he tells us he knew both Latin and Greek at the age of 15. Thus equipped, and with one shilling in his pocket, he went to sea, serving before the mast in a merchant vessel until he had the misfortune to break his leg and to be thrown on shore on the coast of France not far from the town of Caen in Normandy. Here his Latin stood him in good stead, and to use his own words he was "strangely visited by many of the name of *Le petit matelot Anglais qui parle Latin et Grec*." It was probably his remarkable precocity in this respect that induced the Jesuit fathers of Caen to take him under their wing, and give him what must have been a free education in their college. He repaid them by a laudatory ode in Latin hexameters which I printed (with some of his other efforts in verse) in the *Petty Papers*. After leaving Caen he appears to have led for three or four years a roving existence, hawking according to his own account sham jewellery, playing cards, and "hair hats," and serving for a time in the King's Navy, where he tells us "at the age of 20 years he had gotten about three score pounds, with as much mathematics as any of his own age was known to have had." Then came the Civil War which no doubt determined him for the time being to pursue his fortunes on the continent rather than in England, and we next hear of him studying medicine at Utrecht, Leyden, and Amsterdam. In 1645 he was reading in Paris with Thomas Hobbs, of Malmesbury, for whom, if he cannot be called his "disciple," he ever afterwards preserved the strongest admiration.

A year later he returned to England and somehow found his way to Oxford. Here he commenced to practice medicine, apparently with considerable success; he soon was admitted a Doctor of Physics, and a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and he somehow contrived to become a Fellow and Vice-principal of Brasenose College, all within the space of about three years.

It was in 1650 that an event occurred which brought him prominently into public notice, and evidently had an important bearing upon his future career. One Ann Green, an Oxford woman, had, in accordance with the harsh code at that time prevalent, been sentenced to be hung for the murder of her illegitimate child. Petty has left us an account of her execution. She was a strongly built woman, and in order that there should be no doubt of her being quickly put out of her misery on the gallows, her friends who were standing by hung on to her legs while she was suspended, whilst (with the best of intentions also) some soldiers who were standing by belaboured her body with their muskets. After thus hanging for a quarter-of-an-hour she was cut down, stamped upon to make sure that no life was left in her, and shut up in a coffin. Petty, however, requisitioned the body for the purpose of anatomical dissection, and it was carried off to his laboratory.

The coffin having in due course been opened, Ann Green was observed to "rattle in the throat," and restoratives were applied. She persisted in "rattling," and Petty thus encouraged proceeded to concoct for her a number of curious prescriptions, which included such items as ground-up rock and a preparation composed of Egyptian mummies. To cut a long story short she emerged hale and hearty to an astonished world about a fortnight afterwards. The event was regarded as almost supernatural, and Petty's name became widely known in connection with it. It was quite therefore in accordance with the fitness of things that he should be appointed, as he was soon afterwards, Professor of Anatomy at Oxford.

Two years later there was a complete change of scene, for he secured the appointment of Physician to General Fleetwood and the Cromwellian army in Ireland, and this appointment in its turn led to an entirely new field for Petty's activities. It will be remembered that the Irish rebellion which broke out during the Civil War in England was eventually put down by Cromwell's troops. When the subjection of the Irish was completed, Cromwell found himself with a depleted exchequer faced with the difficulty of paying his soldiers to whom large arrears were due, and of repaying those known as "Adventurers"—English men of business who had adventured their money for the purpose of financing the campaign. Now the land which belonged to the rebellious Irish had been declared forfeited to the state and the Protector conceived the idea of repaying all parties by means of this forfeited land, hoping thus not only to economise his cash but also to ensure by the planting of his Roundheads on Irish soil the establishment of a friendly in place of a disloyal population in that country. He was, however, faced by a difficulty, for there were practically no maps of Ireland in existence and no one knew exactly the extent or the nature of the land which was distributable. It thus became indispensable to have a new and complete survey of the country made. Petty somehow secured the job, though there is nothing to show that he had any previous experience in such matters. He carried it through nevertheless in a little more than a year, having measured in that time as he says "as much line as would encompass the whole earth about five times about." The survey was called the "Down Survey" because it was the first of its kind to be set *down* in the form of maps. Of the original maps some are at Bowood, though others which were in the Dublin Record Office perished when the building was burnt down in the recent rebellion. There is, however, in existence a complete set of contemporary copies which curiously enough repose in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris. They appear to have been in transit from Ireland to England, in the early years of the 18th century, for the purpose of being engraved, when they were captured at sea together with a state carriage and a number of family portraits, by a French privateer. The French government has consistently refused to give them up but has allowed photographic reproductions to be made, and these can be purchased from the Ordnance Survey Office. The Down Survey Maps are extraordinarily accurate, considering that the art of surveying was in its infancy at the time they were made. They held their own and were constantly and

authoritatively used until they were supplanted by the modern ordnance maps with which we have now become familiar. Petty was paid for his work partly in Irish land and partly in cash which he employed for the most part in buying more land in Ireland. Henceforward, therefore, we hear little more of medicine, as the quondam doctor became an Irish landlord. The remainder of his life was for the most part taken up with Irish affairs. In virtue it must be supposed of his interests in that country he was in 1676 made Judge and Registrar of the Admiralty Court in Dublin. When he was not engaged in admiralty affairs he was kept busy with the disputes consequent upon his Irish possessions, his retention of which became increasingly threatened by the rise of the Roman Catholic interest in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. and in that of his brother James II. It was during this part of Petty's life that he produced most of the writings to which I have already referred as well as some of his more important published works. He died in December, 1687, at a moment when things looked very bad for those who depended for their tenure on the Act of Settlement. In the following year indeed all such properties were once more declared forfeited by their grantees and they were in process of distribution to their former owners when William III. and the Battle of the Boyne intervened. Under the house of Orange the Protestant interest in Ireland again became secure, and Petty's son and successor was able to secure and even to add to the extensive properties which his father had left him.

Petty was buried in the Abbey Church at Romsey, his place of birth. His only daughter Anne, married the Lord Kerry of the day, thus becoming the ancestress of the first Marquess of Lansdowne. This statesman, who is better known in history as the Earl of Shelburne, has left it on record that though his grandmother was "a very ugly woman" she "brought in his family whatever degree of sense may have appeared in it and whatever degree of wealth is likely to remain in it."

The Cherhill Monument as we have seen was never inscribed and the original intention of dedicating it to Petty must have been afterwards laid aside in favour of another plan. The third Lord Lansdowne probably considered, on second thoughts, that his ancestor would be more suitably commemorated in the place where his body rested, than in the home of his descendants in Wiltshire, for up to that time not even a stone marked Petty's last resting place at Romsey. A monument in the form of a sarcophagus surmounted by Petty in a recumbent effigy designed by the well-known sculptor, Westmacott, was accordingly erected by Lord Lansdowne's order in the Church at Romsey a few years later (1858). That this took the place of the monument to Petty seems clear from the inscription which it bears, and which has a strong resemblance to that originally planned for the Cherhill Monument.

"In memory of Sir William Petty, a true Patriot and a sound Philosopher, who by his powerful intellect, his scientific works, and indefatigable industry, became a benefactor to his family and an ornament to his country."

It would be impossible, within the limits of this paper, to deal with all

Petty's writings published and unpublished. I must be content to-day to indicate some of the ways in which he anticipated future developments in thought and idea. He seems to have been the first person to realise that economic problems could only be successfully dealt with after all the basic facts were known and accessible. He constantly insisted that "Ratiocination" (as he was wont to call "discussion") should be carried on in terms of "number, weight, and measure." In other words he saw that without *Statistics*, as we now call them, no advance could be made in Economics. Thus he may fairly be claimed as the inventor of the *Science of Statistics*, and of *Political Economy* in so far as the second depends for its exercise on the first. It is perhaps difficult to realise that in Petty's time practically no statistics were available. There was nothing like a census of the population, or a general record of births, deaths, and marriages. Nobody knew what was the proportion between males and females, the average number in a family, the area or wealth of the country, the figures of imports and exports, or the countless data which are now open to all readers of Whitaker's Almanack.

The first attempt to collect and collate any figures of this character is to be found in a pamphlet entitled "The Observations on the London Bills of Mortality." It was published over the name of John Graunt, an intimate friend of Petty's, but it was freely stated at the time that Petty, and not Graunt, was really responsible for this book. I have been able to discover among the Petty papers a considerable amount of fresh evidence in support of this view, though there are still some who hold that Graunt was indeed the writer. I cannot, however, pause to go into this question to-day, but it is agreed that the writer, whoever he was, is entitled to pride of place in statistical science, for the "London Observations" constitute the first attempt at what we should now call applied statistics, and they contain the first known "Life Tables," in which an effort is made to calculate the expectation of life at various ages. The London Bills had been regularly kept for some fifty years before Petty (or Graunt) dealt with them in this book, but they were in fact the only statistics then available. In his various papers Petty is constantly demanding further information of the same kind, and it is clear that if he could have obtained the necessary authority he was fully prepared himself to collect it. He made in fact more than one attempt to get himself appointed "Registrar" or "Accountant General" of the country for the express purpose of ascertaining all the facts about the people, the land, the wealth, and the trade of England. But his appeal fell on deaf ears, and most of the statistics which he required were not forthcoming until a century or more after his death.

But it was not only in the field of statistics that Petty was before his time. Owing no doubt to his early maritime experience, he was greatly interested in nautical affairs, and he spent much time and trouble in devising what he called a *Sluice Boat* or *Double-bottom Ship*. The affair consisted of two distinct hulls fastened together, rather like certain ferry boats which may still be seen in Scotland, by a deck or platform which stretched across both. This arrangement gave to the ship greater stability and thus allowed a much larger amount of canvas to be carried than in a

single-bodied ship, while it gave also a larger deck space and a greater carrying capacity than in an ordinary vessel. Four "Double-bottoms" were built and launched under Petty's auspices, and at one moment the invention appeared likely to enjoy great success. A "Double-bottom" met several other boats in a sailing competition in Dublin Bay and carried off the prize. She outsailed the Holyhead packet across the Channel, and Petty began to entertain projects of converting the whole of the King's Navy into boats of a similar character, and to this end endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of Samuel Pepys. His hopes were, however, destroyed by the foundering of his ship in the Bay of Biscay, all hands being lost, and later on when he returned once more to the charge and built a yet larger and stronger "Sluice boat," she refused to sail at all, and had to be incontinently scrapped. A very successful "Double-bottom," however, reappeared nearly 200 years later in the shape of the well-known "Calais-Douvre" steam packet, the property of the Southern Railway, which for a period of some 20 years carried innumerable passengers between the two ports from which she took her name, and was immensely popular with the travelling public.

Another of Petty's inventions was an "engine to be fixed in a ship to give her fresh way at sea or in a calm." This engine, it is true, was one designed for man or horse power, but it was the same *paddle-wheel* which, when steam was introduced, came into and remained in use until supplanted by the screw propeller.

Petty made excursions also into military problems. Not the least curious among his papers are those relating to a *War Chariot*, which in its objects and use, if not in its construction, forcibly recalls the tank of the Great War. Like the tank its special purpose was to economise the use of infantry or cavalry. It could act by itself or in squadrons in formation, though it was intended to be used in conjunction with the other arms. It was to "run a push with great violence against any object," and when it had done so and had got into the enemy's position, it was to act as a "Fort Royal," a self-contained unit carrying its own arms and equipment which would be able by itself to resist all hostile attack. It was no doubt a weak spot in this chariot that it had to be horse-drawn, and that its protection consisted only of brushwood, but Petty could scarcely have been expected to foresee armour plate or caterpillar traction!

We can some of us remember an election about 40 years ago which was largely fought on the popular slogan of *three acres and a cow*. This was asserted to be the inherent right of all who laboured upon the land, and bright hopes were held out that it might be obtained by those who supported the Radical party at the time. I am not concerned to examine whether the proposal was possible or economically sound. Probably in a perfect ordered world three acres would not be enough for a man to make his living, and would be more than anyone whose living was made in other ways could successfully cultivate. But the origin of the idea is interesting. It was thought to have been invented by the late Mr. Jesse Collings, who was foremost amongst its advocates, or by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. It appears however that, excluding the cow which may have been a happy thought on

the part of those two eminent politicians, the "three acres" was originally Petty's idea, for three acres a head is constantly being urged by him in his various writings as the ideal distribution of land per inhabitant.

In the region of medicine Petty was the first to urge the establishment of a very modern institution, namely the *Isolation Hospital*. He recommended this, and no doubt rightly, as the best method to overcome the plague, which constantly recurred, especially in London, until the Great Fire destroyed the greater part of the insanitary dwellings from which it probably had its origin. He foreshadowed also modern proposals in the shape of a *Ministry of Health* and a *Medical Research Council*, for it was, as he says, against the interests of the state to "leave physicians and patients to their own shifts." He advocated *Lying-in Hospitals for Women*, which, I believe, did not exist until Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., founded that which still bears her name, and he seems to have contemplated that, in certain circumstances, children should be educated and maintained by the State. Speaking of the causes of the plague and other epidemics he has a curious passage: "the most powerful armies on earth are a sort of soldiers who for their smallness are not visible . . . Millions of invisible animals that travel from country to country, even out of Africa into England, and do fall on and draw back on a day as seems to be the effort of some commanding intellect that commands them on the whole matter." Here we surely have, though crudely expressed, the modern *germ theory*.

It was towards the end of the 18th century that William Pitt came to the conclusion that the best way to secure peace in Ireland was to unite that country with England, and the *Act of Union* was passed in the teeth of strenuous opposition in 1800. It subsisted until a few years ago. I suppose it would be correct to say the principal argument for the recent discarding of this Union with Ireland was that it had been found by experience that a distinctively Irish population would never be contented under British rule. Petty anticipated Pitt's Union by more than a hundred years and seems to have foreseen the cause of its ultimate failure. For though he constantly advocated it, he coupled with it a proposal that there should be a wholesale transference by emigration of English to Ireland and of Irish to England, without which mixture of populations he claimed that it would not be a real or lasting one. Petty's was a drastic suggestion, no doubt, but it showed that he was fully aware of the difficulties which would ensue unless the populations of the two countries were somehow made homogeneous.

As for London he was insistent that it should be allowed to administer its own affairs by a Common Council of its own, with subsidiary Councils for Health, Trade, Finance, &c. It was just about 200 years later that London became an administrative county and that the *London County Council*, with its various committees to deal with internal affairs, was actually instituted.

That *Taxation and Representation* should go hand in hand has now become a political commonplace, but Petty was one of the first to insist on this axiom, and he constantly deplored the inequalities of representation as existing in his day. Much water was to pass under the bridge before these began to be corrected by the first of the nineteenth century Reform Bills.

For the *House of Lords* also he was prepared with schemes of reform, one of these being that the Upper House should be strengthened by representatives "from all and every part of his Majesty's dominions" in order that it might hold its own against a too powerful House of Commons. In another he suggests the creation of a number of *Life Peers* (who were apparently all to be Dukes) in order to override possible opposition to such measures as had been approved by the King and the Commons. It is remarkable also to find him advocating *Manhood Suffrage*, which now obtains, after 250 years. It may seem strange amongst all these intelligent anticipations that he did not also advocate votes for women.

To the above list I might add a proposal for a *General Land Registry*, in order that properties might be more easily identified and dealt with. In a very limited form this has been initiated for London, but only in recent times and after much opposition. We have yet to see it instituted for the whole country.

Under the title of a "Scheme for the Provision of the poor" he advocated something which resembled our modern Labour Exchange, in which skilled was to be differentiated from unskilled labour, while those who were able to work were distinguished from those who were unemployable.

He had prepared also a system of *undenominational teaching* and a special Catechism suited thereto, which might have provided ideas to the later framers of the Cowper-Temple Clause. He suggested the *Decimal Coinage*, now in general use abroad. No doubt we are never likely to get it here, though experts are, I believe, agreed that we ought to have it; and, lastly, in a paper entitled "For preventing the abuse of oaths and ascertaining testimony," he proposed something akin to a *Monomark*. Every person over eighteen years of age was to have a seal on which would be engraved his name and date of birth, with his distinctive marks. The seal was always to be added to the signature of any legal documents, thus avoiding any possibility of mistaken identity.

Both Evelyn and Pepys were fervent admirers of Petty; the former has left of him in his famous diary a long appreciation. In case I may have wearied you with all these details, I will use Evelyn's own words by saying in excuse that "Having never known such another genius, I cannot but mention these particulars among a multitude of others I could produce."

Petty once complained in a letter to a friend that he was "represented by some to be a conjurer and by others to be notional and fanciful near up to madness." I have told you of some of his strange and prophetic "notions." They are taken, not from his works printed and published at the time, but from his private writings, thrown off in moments of leisure, and probably never shown to any but a few personal friends, for new ideas (as Petty himself hints) were not always well received at the time.

His "notions," though they did not materialise at the time, prove once more the truth of the familiar adage that "there is nothing new under the sun." Evelyn's enthusiasm must, I think, have been justified when he wrote in the account to which I have referred, "If I were a Prince I would make him my second Counsellor at least. There is nothing impenetrable to him."

LISTS OF GOODS DESTROYED BY FIRE AT  
MARLBOROUGH, 1679.

Transcribed by CAPT. B. HOWARD CUNNINGTON, F.S.A., SCOT.,  
from the Corporation Records.

The town of Marlborough suffered from several smaller bad fires besides the memorable one in 1653 when the greater part of the town was burnt down and damage done to the extent of £80,000.

A somewhat serious outbreak in 1679 resulted in the destruction of several houses and a great deal of property belonging to the poorer inhabitants.

Amongst the Corporation papers of the period are a number of accounts for payment for damage done by this fire, which by the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation I have been allowed to extract. They are especially interesting from the fact that they give a good idea of some of the principal items of household furniture and trade utensils in use at that period. The original spelling is given and where possible the meaning of words now obsolete.

FIRE, APRIL 9th, 1679.

An account of deborah Stanmers lost by fiere.

	£	s.	d.
2 Beds flok	01.	10.	00.
One Chaf Bed	00.	2.	06.
One Silk (?) rugg	00.	16.	00.
Five pece of blankats	00.	15.	00.
2 flok bowsters	00.	05.	00.
2 father pelows	00.	10.	00.
One father bowster	00.	12.	00.
Twoe bedsteeds	01.	00.	00.
One pere shets	00.	4.	00.
One cradel Rug	00.	03.	00.
5 boxes 2 Cofers one table bord	00.	14.	00.
2 bouster cases 3 pelo cases	00.	09.	00.
3 bibles and other boks	00.	15.	00.
3 dishes peuter & hony & dripen pane	00.	10.	00.
ffor waring Aperall linen & wolen	02.	00.	00.
ffor lumber goods & 2 hats	00.	15.	00.
	11.	1.	6.



A bill of the lost that was sustained by William and Samuëll fowler  
which was consumed by the fire Aprill 9th, 1679.

	£	s.	d.
Two tenement house	33	8.	0.
One tester bedsteed with matt coard	0.	10.	0.
Thre Livery bedsteeds & one trundle bedsteed with Matts & coards	0.	16.	0.
One high Cubberd with drawers	0.	10.	0.
One small Cubberd	0.	2.	0.
9 shirts & smocks 3 sheets and aprons and other small linnings	1.	10.	0.
3 bibles	0.	6.	0.
2 bolsters & one flockbed	0.	12.	0.
2 blankets	0.	4.	0.
One round table board	0.	5.	0.
One other table board	0.	4.	0.
One long fourm and 3 Joynstools	0.	5.	0.
2 Flagons and a pewter tankard	0.	4.	0.
2 Tubbs	0.	3.	6.
2 Coffers	0.	3.	0.
One settle	0.	4.	0.
2 other settles and 2 racks	0.	5.	0.
One horse to sett barrells on	0.	1.	0.
2 small chaires	0.	1.	6.
Working tools & seats and lasts in the shop	1.	0.	0.
For bonelace to the value of	0.	8.	0.
One pealow covered & a rideing hood	0.	7.	0.
For other things as lumber about the house	0.	14.	0.
	42.	3.	0.

William and Samuëll fowler

This is the envitory of the lost of Richd. Sutton as neare as wee can judge.

	£	s.	d.
32 dozen od whalebone at 11s. 6d. p. doz.	18.	08.	00.
A parcell of thread cost	11.	15.	00.
7 pd of pinke & Cornacion holeing thread	01.	09.	04.
3 pound of Cornacion pinke stiching thread	01.	01.	00.
Beetwene 2 or 3 pounds selke at £1 per pd.	02.	12.	00.
17 ends of Teck <sup>1</sup> sum 17s. per pece sum 18s. in money	09.	15.	00.
3 quart of a C (hundred) of fagots	00.	11.	00.
3 Bedes 2 high Beades and one low Bead	05.	00.	00.
2 pare of Cortins	01.	04.	00.
3 Bolsters	01.	10.	00.
3 ruges	01.	10.	00.

<sup>1</sup> ? Bed Tick for Mattresses.

	£	s.	d.
4 pare of blancotts	02.	00.	00.
3 bedsteads and matts and cords	01.	04.	00.
3 coufers and two boxes of linnen valued at my wife two gounds and 5 peticots	07.	00.	00.
3 long skarfs cost	01.	06.	00.
2 neck skarfes	00.	05.	00.
2 new Castors	01.	00.	00.
4 Velts <sup>1</sup>	00.	12.	00.
5 Barills and Beare	01.	08.	00.
7 peces of silke Goelome	01.	17.	00.
9 peces of thread Goelome	01.	08.	00.
my two shouts of Clothes	03.	00.	00.
my childrens clothes	02.	10.	00.
a pare of bootes and Leather hose	00.	09.	00.
3 Table boards and two frames	01.	08.	00.
5 cofers and 3 boxes	00.	15.	00.
3 Tronks	00.	17.	00.
1 Counter in the Shope	00.	12.	00.
All my Shopebords and Bulke	01.	09.	00.
Benches stoles and Chayers	01.	03.	00.
A parcell of hard wood judge to be a tun	00.	12.	00.
A parcell of made ware judge to be 9 or 11 Dozen	18.	00.	00.
9 dozen of white & colard Leather	01.	03.	00.
90 ells of lockerum <sup>2</sup> cost 1s. 1½d. per ell	05.	03.	00.
1 flagon and a Cobbord	00.	08.	00.
Between 5 & 6 Dozen of ware cott out & stich	09.	00.	00.
2 Baren clothes, one sarge & ye other cloth	00.	19.	00.
3 shuts of childbead lining	01.	06.	00.
4 pare of showes 7 pare of stockings	00.	19.	00.
6 papers of bonelace <sup>3</sup> threed	00.	19.	00.
1 Tablebord and 1 box more and hogshead	00.	10.	00.
Of maney bords for benches and sheules <sup>3</sup> cost	00.	13.	00.
2 Tubes and one Kive <sup>4</sup>	00.	13.	00.
2 bocketts and 2 looken Glaseses	00.	39.	00.
1 sack and 1 grist bagg	00.	04.	00.
1 pare of billes and 1 chiver	00.	04.	00.
Bibels tastemens and Books	00.	15.	00.
Rack and manger	00.	02.	6.
1 dreser board and settell	00.	06.	00.
6 holand aprons and two calicoe & 2 green say <sup>5</sup>	01.	12.	20.
1 lanthorne and fier bucket	00.	04.	00.

<sup>1</sup> ? Felts.<sup>2</sup> Lockram, cheap linen.<sup>3</sup> "Sheules," probably a miss-spelling of stools.<sup>4</sup> Kive, Keeve, a large brewing tub,<sup>5</sup> Saye, a kind of serge.

	£	s.	d.
26 Chaynges (Chains)	03.	10.	00.
2 wendor cortens (window curtains)	00.	04.	00.
A parcell Chayney and perigon	01.	10.	00.
Temser serch <sup>1</sup> and Kele	00.	04.	00.
4 pound of oringe skey (? sky blue) & Greene threed	00.	09.	00.
1 remlot of red satten	90.	07.	00.
1 flaskitt 2 steele platts and 1 presen ieron (press- ing iron)	00.	03.	00.
3 pare of fusten drawers and 3 wastcott	00.	19.	00.
my shope booke cost	00.	02.	06.
Stomigers <sup>2</sup> goeing one in the worke	01.	13.	00.
A parcell of short whalebone contayning 37 lb.	00.	17.	00.
	<hr/>		
By my acount it dothe amount to	159	15.	4.

Bee sides maney other nesescareys Bee longing to howse keping as allsoe the damidge of what I may loose by the lost of my shope booke the which I doe heare for bare to relate.

Richard Sutton.

Timothy Chivers losse by ffyer as underwritt.

A sute of cloths of mine and my wife	03.	10.	00.
In linon of all sorts and lace	04.	10.	00.
In household goods of severall sorts	2.	10.	00.
	<hr/>		
sum	10.	10.	00.

An a count of ye lost of Constant Bennett.

One waynskett bed sted and one standing bedsted	1.	10.	0.
One chest one coffer one box 2 chayers 1 joynstoll	0.	12.	0.
lost in mony and wood	01.	14.	0.
lost in linion and woollen	0.	10.	0.
lost in lumber goods and dyett	01.	0.	0.
lost one fustian mantl vallue	0.	8.	0.
Suma	£5 14s. 0d.		

The lose of William Engles goods att ye fire.

first in mony lost at ye fire	3.	15.	0.
2 gold rings vallue	1.	10.	0.
one sutt of clothes vallue	3.	10.	0.
one holand sheet and two holand pillowbeds	1.	10.	0.
one brase pott and a brasen candlesticke	0.	5.	0.
3 pewter poringers and 2 pewter salts	0.	3.	0.
2 sallett (? salad) dishes	0.	1.	6.
a turkey cussen (cushion)	0.	1.	4.
for small linion	2.	10.	0.

Some is 12-05-10.

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Temse or Search, a small sieve, and Keel, a vessel for liquor to stand and cool in.

<sup>2</sup> Stominger=Stomacher.

	£	s.	d.
John Allen his loss att ye fire			
lost in wareing clothes & stockins and shoos	1.	10.	00.
lost in linen shirts and bands and drawers	0.	10.	00.
bibles and a book of heraldrye and many other books	3.	0.	0.
colours vermilion and pink and verdigrece and white-			
led and redled and other colours to the value of	2.	0.	0.
3 Marble stones and Mullers	1.	0.	0.
brushes and pencells and other tooles	0.	15.	0.
lost in boxes and 1 cofer and things in them		15.	0.
lost in money		3.	6.
and I lost all my paterns and other things, pictures and the like which I dont know ye worth of and the lost of my lifeinge house. I hope you will consider of it.			

(Dorithy Titcombe).

[There is no heading to this account but it begins as follows :—]

on bedsted on bed of flacks and fethers on fether boulstr, on fether pelow, on pair of blankets, on shet on rugge	4.	0.	0.
on bedsted, on bed of flokes and fethers on fether Boulster, on pair of blankets on sheet on rugge	2.	10.	0.
on bedsted on flocke bed, on fether boulstr on flocke boulstr on pair of blankets on coverlet	2.	0.	0.
On chafe bed, on floke boulstr on floke pelow on trusell bedsted	1.	6.	8.
on standing bedsted	1.	6.	0.
on livery bedsted	0.	5.	0.
On chest, 2 fether pelos on new blanket	1.	0.	0.
On coffer with a coverlet in him on deske full of linen to the valy of thirty shilling	1.	10.	0.
On chest, 2 petycotes, 2 wascots on new pair of bodises 2 pair stokins, on pair of shous 2 chaings on sheet on riding Howed	3.	0.	0.
Of brase burnt as much as com to thirty five shilns	1.	15.	0.
On pauter plate puter chambr pot	0.	3.	6.
On coubord, on cinc, on cendr and five tubbes, on paill, 2 Tabell bords and frams, on gine <sup>1</sup> stoll, 2 ginc chairs, 2 laders, on Tabl bord without a fram on great prese	3.	5.	0.
Wood and boards	1.	18.	0.
	23.	08.	0.

Besids the loast in the estate of my hows which estate wase 24 or 25 years at rent fre consedred the Chamber rent pd and my owne dwelling fre, the which I lave to your considration to Judg.

Dorithy Titcome.

<sup>1</sup> ? Gine stoll, *i.e.*, joint stool, joint chair.

TROUBLE WITH THE BAKERS OF MARLBOROUGH  
IN 1634.

Transcribed from the Municipal Records by permission of the Corporation  
by CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON, F.S.A., SCOT.

The Complt's are for breaking the Judges order, wch order consists of these pts.

1. That the bakers stand in the Mkett howse.
2. That the Assize should be given according to the law by sworne men.  
All which is fullfilled. And it may be thus made good viz.

1. They have not been disturbed in standing in the Market howse.
2. The Assize hath been geven them by sworne men according to the

booke.

3. In geving thassize the Mayor & Justices have alwaes acknowledged the order to be just.

THE BAKERS' MISDEMEANOR.

1. They have publiquely charged the Mayor wth injustice.

2. One of them have cursed some of their supposed adversaries.

3. They have threatned the Jury wth the starrchamber insomuch that some of them have said for feare that they had rather geven xs then to serve in the Jury.

4. Joseph Blake hath said lett the Mayor sitt the assize if he dare, I will make my bread as I wish.

5. They have broken the assize in an extraordinary manner viz. iiij oz and more in a penny white lofe.

6 They make spiced bread, and say they will do so still, and make it not above halfe so weighty as it should be. Every busshell of wheate conteyning lvj lb averdepois is 816 oz Troy wch is 6528 oz troy to the quarter of wheate. Every quarter of wheate may be made into 3 sorts viz one halfe into wheaten a fourth part into white and a fourth pte into howshold as appearth in the booke.

So that according to the price of wheate at xls the quarter if you account the weight of xxxd in wheaten bred it comes to 378 oz troy. By wch it appears that when wheat is sett at vs the bussell according to the weight of lvj lbs averdepois the baker may be drawing his bread out of that weight, makes lx penny worth of bread and yett have remayning to himselfe out of every busshell 57 lb 3 qr wch is 462 Troy over and above ye vjs in every quarter wch is allowed him.

JOHN ELLIOT MAKES A STATEMENT ON OATH.

John Elliott of Marleborowe in the County of Wiltes Baker aged twenty and nine yeares or thereabouts, sworne, deposeth as followeth, That ever since this deponents remembrance the Bakers of Marleborowe have used upon the faire and markt dayes to sett upp standings or stalles for the selling of theire bread in a certeine house in the markt of Marleborowe called the Markett House wthout any deniall or interrupcon of the Mayor of the Towne or Burrowe of Marleborowe untoll nowe of late tyme. That aboute three yeares since the said markt house was pulled downe and a

newe one sett upp in the same place with some enlargement ther of upon the Earle of Hertfords wast land of the mannor of Marleborowe, That the newe Markett house was built partlye att the charge and cost of the Chamber of the said Borowe and partlye att the charge of divers pticular psons namely Walter Jeffery, John Elliott, John Blake, and John Bushell, bakers and some other of the townsmen. That ever since the rebuilding of the said Towne house the bakers of Marleborowe have had their standings or stalls in the said Towne house upon fayer and markt dayes for the selling and ventinge of their bread as formerly they had wth out any interrupcon ontill aboute St. James tyde laste. That at the last Quarter Sessions holden for the Borowe of Marleborowe An order was made by the Maior and Justices of the borowe the coppies whereof under the hand of the Towne Clerke is hereunto annexed for the binding of such psons to their good behavior and apparance att the next Quarter sessions for the said Borowe that should presume to place any standings or stalls in any part of the said Markett House wth out speciall license of the Maior and Justices of th peace of the said Borowe. That since that time this deponent and the said Swithen Hayes, Walter Jeffrey, Joseph Blake, Bakers and one Richard Dangerfield servant unto the afore named Bushell, for breach of the said order in setting upp standings or stalls in the said Markett house for the sellinge or ventinge of their bread there, were compelled to enter into severall recognizances taken by Stephen Lawrence Maior of Marleborowe and Phillipp ffranklyn Justices of the Peace for the said Borowe of Marleborowe or one of them, to be of the good behaviour, and to appeare at the next quarter sessions to be holden for the said Borowe, And th said Maior and one John ffranklyn the towne Clerke of Marleborowe have threatened this deponent and the other afore named Bakers, that they will certifie their severall recognizances as forfeated and cause them to be estreated yf they sett up any standings or stalls in the said Towne house, And this deponent further deposeth that in the said newe Towne House there is roome sufficient for the placeinge sellinge and weighing of all th woll butter and cheese that is at any markt or fayer daye brought to the markt of Marleborowe to be solde, as alsoe for the said Bakers to sett upp their stalls or standings there in for the sellinge and ventinge of their bread as they have formerly done.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

XVI Day October 1634.

THE BAKERS' PETITION TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

To the Right Honble the Lords & others and others of his Matie Most noble Privie Counsell.

The humble peticon of Swithin Hayes, Walter Jeffrey, John Elliott, and Rich: Dangerfield being bakers of the Borrough of Marlborough in the County of Wiltes.

Humbly sheweth yor Lo<sup>ps</sup> That whereas there is some difference betweene yor peticoners and the Maior and Justices of the said Borough concerning yor peticoners standings in the Market place there on the market dayes for the sale of there bred wch tyme out of mynd hath been used by the bakers of the said Borough, And the said Maior and Justices

havinge lately made an order that if yor peticoners did presume to set up any standings there any more that yor peticoners should be bound unto the good behaviour. And yor peticoners continuing their said usage, were all for that cause bound to bee of good behaviour by the said Maior and Justices And the said Maior and Justices have caused a writt of Sc facias to bee brought against yor peticoner Haies and doe threaten to bring the like against yor other peticoners, and to present them upon the said recognizances as being forfeited for that yor peticoners doe continue there said standings, And John Baily gent the late Maior and John ffrancklin gent the towne Clerke have of late given away yor peticoner Swithin Haies, his and one Joseph Blake another Bakers bread wth out weighing the same. And the said John Bailey did comit yor peticoner Swithin Haies his sonne William Haies to prison for saying unto him That hee might have done well to have weighed the bread before hee gave it away. And Stephen Lawrence gent the now Maior and Phillip ffrancklin gent one of the Justices of the Peace of the said Borough have by men unsworn assessed yor peticoners at 4s. 8d. for a bushell of wheate when they pay for the same 5s. 2d. and at 4s. 6d. when they pay 5s. by wch yor peticoners are enforced to lose 4d. or 6d. in everie bushell.

And yo<sup>r</sup> peticoners further show That the said maior and Justices will not allow yo<sup>r</sup> peticoners such a proporcon for baking as they ought to doe to yor peticoners greate wrong and prejudice. And the said Joseph Blake shewing the said late maior Phillip ffrancklin and the said towne clerke the assize booke heretofore sett forth by authority They did slight the same and the said Phillip ffrancklin said it was a bauble and feeble and the said John ffrancklin said hee brought an Epistle and Gospel and that he should fare nothing the better for it. And the said Maior and Justices doe weigh yor peticoners bred when it is not weighable and doe grevouslie amerce yor peticoners without cause I regard they have not set the Assize by sworne men nor yeild yor peticoners such allowances for backing as they ought to doe by the same booke and they have given yor peticoners two assizes in one weeke noe market day betweene contrarie unto the lawe.

And yo<sup>r</sup> peticoners doe further shew yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>'ps</sup> that the said maior and Justices seldome or never weigh the forraigne Bakers bread that doe frequent th said Market day but doe as much as in them ly, seecke the utter overthrow and undoing of your poore peticoners. By reason of wch hard measure offered, yor peticoners, they are made wearie of their trade and must be enforced to leave the same and the towne to their undoing and to the greate prejudice of the poore of the saide towne and of travellers that shall have occasion to refresh themselves there unlesse yor Lo<sup>'ps</sup> will be pleased to relieve yor peticoners herein.

May it therefore please yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>'ps</sup> the premises considered to take yor poore peticoners cause in to yor Lo<sup>'ps</sup> consideracon and to take such speedie course for your peticoners reliefe herein as by yor Lo<sup>'ps</sup> grace, wisdom shall seeme most fitt.

And yor peticoners as in Dutie bound shall daylie pray for yor hono<sup>r</sup> &c.

(*Note.*—It is a pity there are no further details of this trouble.)

## TISBURY IN THE ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS.

BY THE REV. W. GOODCHILD.

The earliest mention of Tisbury (Tissebiri) occurs in a charter of the year 759 (Birch No. 186). This charter belonged formerly to the muniment room of Winchester Cathedral, but is now in the British Museum. It recites and confirms an earlier charter, by which in the year 704, Coined, sub-king of Wessex, nephew of king Cynegils, and father of king Ini, for the healing of his soul and for the relaxing of his penances, gave to Abbot Bectune an estate of thirty hides (*i.e.*, sufficient land to maintain thirty families) having for its northern boundary the river Fontmell (Funtamel), and for its southern boundary the land of bishop Leutherius of blessed memory (bishop of Winchester 670—676).

The charter of 759 after reciting king Coened's grant to Abbot Bectune continues as follows "I Cyneheard, an unworthy bishop (of Winchester 754—759), have made the sign of the cross ✠ to confirm and ratify this charter, which I acknowledge to have been signed in the following circumstances:—

"The successor of the above-named Abbot Bectune, Catwali by name,<sup>1</sup> gave the above-mentioned estate of thirty hides to Abbot Wintra for his money, and wrote another copy of this grant and of the above holding, but he did not insert the words of the original grant or the names of the kings, bishops, abbots, and noblemen, who were witnesses of it, because this same conveyance of land, being copied into a book among the other title-deeds of the abbey, could not readily be separated from them, nor can it be so separated now. Consequently when the original witnesses were dead, there was a long dispute between the members of the two monastic bodies, and it has been carried on up to the present time. But the land has been always held, ever since it was first conveyed by the aforesaid Abbot (Bectune, probably abbot of Iwerne) to Wintra by his successors; and the original deed of conveyance bearing the signatures of the above-mentioned witnesses, has been held by the abbot of the other monastery and his successors."

[The signatures referred to are:—"Coined," sub-king of Wessex 704—709; "Leotherius," a bishop but not the bishop of Winchester<sup>2</sup>; Curiburt and Hadde, abbots; and Wimbert, a priest, who drew up this and other charters].

<sup>1</sup> A British name indicative of some fusion of the British and Saxon races in Dorset.

<sup>2</sup> Who had been dead 28 years in 704, unless bishop Cyneheard, as representing the see of Winchester, thought that he might properly append the name of the bishop who formerly endowed Iwerne.



“Therefore I and our king, and the other persons, whose testimony, and signatures are written below, have now reconciled and made peace between the parties, partly by a gift of money, partly by a sworn agreement, to the effect that henceforward the successors of abbot Wintra, that is Egwald and the monks, who are in the monastery which is called Tissebiri, with the permission of the other monks, who are ruled by the abbot Tidbald, shall hold and possess the land concerning which the dispute has arisen, and I have drawn up this title-deed. And, with the permission of abbot Tidball and his monks, I have taken the preceding extract from the deed originally given to abbot Bectune, and have given it to abbot Egwald ; and the witnesses whose names appear below have agreed to and confirmed what I have written, and have condemned any other deeds concerning this property which have been produced.

These things have been done in the 758th year from the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the 12th Indiction.

The ✠ of Kinewulf, the King (757—786).

The ✠ of Herewald, Bishop (Sherborne 737—772).

The ✠ of Scilling, Priest.

Cerdic, Priest, and others.”

In the year 704 when abbot Wintra bought the 30 hides of land at Fontmell from abbot Bectune of Iwerne, Haeddi, bishop of Winchester lay dying, after being sole bishop of the great and increasing kingdom of Wessex for twenty-eight years. . Ini had been pushing the power of the West Saxons over Somerset and Dorset. One of the canons promulgated by the provincial synod of Hertford, held in 673, was that every diocese should be divided as soon as an increase of population began to make it unmanageable. In July, 705, Haeddi died, probably on his great estate at Downton. Bede tells us that he was so deeply respected that a big hole was made in the ground in the place where he died, because those who loved and admired him carried away great quantities of the earth as a relic and a charm. Two hundred and fifty years later Haeddi's Grove was pointed out as a land-mark on the boundary of the lands of the property of the bishops of Winchester on the Pepper Box hill south of Salisbury.

Soon after Haeddi's death a synod was held for the kingdom of Wessex at which the diocese was divided, the western portion, “west of Selwood,” being given to St. Aldhelm, the eastern portion, east of Selwood, to Daniel, who had been Aldhelm's fellow student at Malmesbury. Many matters had to be settled in connection with this division of the diocese, and the synod probably met two or three times. One or more of the meetings was most likely at Tisbury, for one of them is called by the chroniclers the Synod of the river Nadder (Nodr), and no monastery, except that of Tisbury, is known to have existed near the Nadder in the seventh century. (David Wilkins in the sixteenth century said that the place was Adderbourne, and he has been followed by most later writers, but Adderbourne has never existed).

It is certain also that abbot Wintra of Tisbury was present at one of the synods of 705, and took a leading part in the proceedings. Some difficult matters had to be settled. St. Aldhelm's Abbeys, Malmesbury, Bradford, and Frome, were very unwilling to part with him and the monks desired to keep him as abbot after he became Bishop, but the canons of Hertford forbade bishops to exercise any control over abbeys. Another canon made any election of a new bishop void unless it was approved by the archbishop of the province. The members of the Wessex Synod felt that they had been too precipitate in pressing on the division of Haeddi's diocese without consulting Brihtwald, who succeeded Theodore as archbishop of Canterbury in 693 and retained the primacy until 731. The difficulty was a serious one and required delicate handling, lest the archbishop should take offence at the independent action of the Wessex Synod and pronounce their proceedings irregular and invalid.

It was felt that a tactful and competent representative must be sent to Canterbury to explain the circumstances to the archbishop. Several members of the synod said that a young monk, named Winfrith, then residing at the abbey of Nursling, was exactly the kind of man that they wanted for this commission, because of his high character, his learning, and his unerring judgment. The strongest testimonials to his character were given by Wimbert, abbot of Nursling, Bearwald, abbot of Glastonbury, and Wintra, abbot of Tisbury. Winfrith was fetched to the place of meeting (probably Tisbury), was introduced to King Ini, accepted his commission, carried it out with great success, and so commenced a career of noble and distinguished service for the Church, which he ended as St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, by his martyrdom in Holland in 755.

So the Synod of the Nadder brought together, at or near Tisbury, St. Aldhelm, Daniel, bishop of Winchester, Ini, the pious and beneficent king of Wessex, and St. Boniface, the greatest of English missionaries.

It is known that considerable numbers of Anglo-Saxon men and women went out from Wessex to join the mission stations that were founded by St. Boniface in Thuringia, Hessa, Bavaria, and on the Lower Rhine, and there is good reason to suppose that the monks of Tisbury Abbey regularly remembered the monks of St. Boniface's German abbeys in their daily prayers, until in the ninth century the abbey was destroyed and the monks were massacred by the Danes. Arrangements for mutual prayers were made between the English and German abbeys, and registers of departed saints were interchanged.

After the year 870 we hear nothing more of Abbeys at Tisbury or at Iwerne. Presumably no trace of either remained when the battle of Ethandune restored southern England to king Alfred. He founded the abbeys of Athelney and Shaftesbury in commemoration of his victory, but had great difficulty in finding monks or nuns to fill them. He endowed the abbey of Shaftesbury with much of the land that had belonged to the ruined abbey of Tisbury, other portions of it were granted to noblemen and members of the royal family.

The charters give us some information with regard to the subsequent devolution of the land at Tisbury and in the adjoining parish of Fonthill.

A most interesting letter (Birch, No. 591) unsigned but clearly written by Asser, bishop of Sherborne, to Edward the Elder, son and successor of king Alfred in 901, has been preserved by the bishops of Winchester, as showing their title to the lordship of the manor of Fonthill Bishop. This lordship they still retain though they were compelled in the nineteenth century to transfer the advowson to the bishops of Oxford.

Asser's letter was printed both by Kemble and by Birch among the Anglo-Saxon charters, and it was also printed with a translation by Thorpe, but it has attracted less attention than it deserves.

In the following translation an attempt has been made to give the meaning of the original in an intelligible form rather than a verbatim rendering which would require many notes for its elucidation.

The letter runs thus :—

“ Dear Friend (Leof),

I am writing to tell you the circumstances connected with the land at Fonthill (Funtial), being five hides, which Aethelm the Monk (Higa) is claiming as forfeited to him.<sup>1</sup>

“ When Helmstan<sup>2</sup> committed the crime of stealing king Ethelred's belt,<sup>3</sup> then Aethelm quickly lodged a claim against him, along with other claimants for his land at Fonthill Bishop.<sup>4</sup> Then Helmstan came to me and entreated me to intercede for him (with the king), because I was his godfather before he committed the crime. And then I did speak in his favour to king Alfred and made his peace with the king (may God reward his soul), and he granted, through my intercession, that Helmstan (instead of being outlawed) should be permitted to defend a suit for his land against Aethelm in a court of law. Then he bade us bring the two men to a compromise. I was one of the commissioners named for this purpose, and Wihtbrod and Aelfric, who was keeper of the king's robes, and Byrthelm, and Wulfhun the Black of

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<sup>1</sup> This Aethelm was king Alfred's nephew, son of king Ethelred I., who, was wounded at the battle of Martin, died, probably at Witchampton, a few days later, and was buried at Wimborne. Aethelm's tender years made him an unsuitable successor for his father's throne, and he seems to have made no claim to it ; he was bred as a monk at Glastonbury and became archbishop of Canterbury 914—923. His younger brother, Aethelweald, did claim the throne after the death of king Alfred and was recognised king in the north of England for a few years.

<sup>2</sup> A young thane at King Alfred's court.

<sup>3</sup> A richly jewelled and ornamented belt which had been worn by king Ethelred, and was treasured after his death.

<sup>4</sup> Because by king Alfred's laws, in addition to other penalties, Helmstan was obliged to restore three or four times the value of his thefts to the persons whom he had robbed.

Somerton (Somertune), and Strica, and Ubba, and more persons than I can now remember. Then each of the parties told his tale. Then we all decided that Helmstan must appear before us and bring the title deeds of the estate, and prove his right to possess it, that he held it as Aethelthryth [King Alfred's daughter] had sold it to Osulf [apparently Helmstan's father] at a proper price; and she said to Osulf that she had full authority to sell it to him, because it was her husband's Aethelwulf's wedding present to her on the morning after they were married.<sup>1</sup> And Helmstan included all these facts in his declaration of ownership; and king Alfred had given Oswulf his written testimony that he had bought the land from Aethelthryth, and the purchase must stand good, and Edward [king Alfred's son, to whom Asser wrote this letter] signed it, and Aethelnoth, and Deormod, and anyone else who chose to be present at the signing.

When we came to Wardour to settle a compromise between the parties, the above statement of title was produced and read; all the signatures were upon it, and it appeared to all the commissioners who were present for arranging the compromise, that Helmstan had come nearer than Aethelm to being able to make a sworn claim to the ownership of the land.

Then Aethelm was not convinced, until we went in to the king and told him what our decision was and our reasons for it. Aethelm himself stood there among us, and king Alfred was standing and washing his hands, at Wardour, in the inner chamber. When he had finished washing, he asked Aethelm why our decision did not seem right to him, and said that he could think of no more equitable plan than that Helmstan should swear a declaration of ownership of the land if he was prepared to do so. Then I said that Helmstan would make bold to swear the declaration, and prayed the king to fix a date for the swearing of the declaration, and this he did.

And Helmstan consented to the date for swearing the declaration and begged me to support his affirmation, and said that he had rather lose the property than ever break his oath or deny it. Then I said I was willing to support him in gaining what was rightfully his, but never in gaining anything wrongly, on condition that he put his title deeds into my possession. He gave me his title deeds in pledge,<sup>2</sup> and then on the appointed day we rode [probably to Wardour] to complete

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<sup>1</sup> This Aethelwulf was the brother of king Alfred's wife, Ealhswith, and uncle of Aethelthryth. Possibly the marriage was annulled on the ground of consanguinity. Aethelthryth afterwards married Baldwin II., Count of Flanders, a son of her father's stepmother, Judith.

<sup>2</sup> This was practically a mortgage of the land at Bishops Fonthill to bishop Asser, to forestall any claim that Aethelm might subsequently make for the possession of it. Such a mortgage would include all the slaves, cattle, sheep, swine, and implements of husbandry that were then upon the land.

the settlement : I myself, and Wihtbrord<sup>1</sup> rode with me, and Byrthelm rode thither with Aethelm. And we heard Helmstan swear to all the particulars of his claim ; and we all pronounced that the proceedings were concluded, as what the king had decided had been carried out. And, my dear friend, when can any litigation be brought to a conclusion, if it cannot be terminated either by pecuniary compensation, or by sworn guarantee ? And, if all king Alfred's decisions are to be set aside, when will the sittings of our courts be brought to an end ?

And he [Helmstan] then gave me the title deeds to keep as he had previously given them to me in pledge, as soon as he had sworn his affirmation of ownership. And I told him that he might retain a life interest in the land, if he would hold it without getting into disgrace.

Then half a year, or perhaps a year, afterwards he stole the oxen that were not being worked at Fonthill [Funtial], so as to bring utter ruin upon himself.<sup>2</sup>

And he drove them to Chicklade [Cytlid], and he was caught in the act, as his drover [speremon] was careless about removing the animals' droppings. When he ran off from the place, a bramble scratched him across the face, and when he wanted to deny the theft, he was told of that fact as proof against him.

Then Eanulf,<sup>3</sup> of Pennard, the king's escheator, came down on him, and seized all the landed property that he owned at Tisbury [Tysebyrig].

Then I asked him why he did this, and he said that Helmstan was a thief, and that this property was adjudged forfeit to the king as Helmstan was a king's servant. And Ordlaf<sup>4</sup> seized the land [at Tisbury] which belonged to him because the estate that Helmstan occupied there was leased from him<sup>4</sup> and could not be alienated from him by Helmstan's forfeiture. And you [king Edward acting for his father] pronounced sentence of outlawry on Helmstan.

And then he went to visit your father's corpse [at Winchester],<sup>5</sup> and he brought a signed certificate to you, and you released him from the forfeiture of his own land and of the arable land on which he has lived till now. And I took possession of my land [Bishops Fonthill], and

<sup>1</sup> Wihtbrord received a grant of Fovant from king Edward the Elder, and he and Byrthelm witnessed many of that king's charters.

<sup>2</sup> He removed the cattle to other land which he held at Chicklade, thus lessening the value of Asser's interest in the property.

<sup>3</sup> He was alderman of Somerset, and in 845 with the militia of Somerset and Dorset had beaten the Danes in a battle fought at the mouth of the Parrett.

<sup>4</sup> An earl who received grants of land at Bishops Lydeard and at Stanton St. Bernard.

<sup>5</sup> This was either to take sanctuary there, or perhaps to qualify for a pardon granted to certain offenders by king Edward at his coronation.

gave it to the bishop there [bishop Denewulf of Winchester] as was witnessed by you and by your witan ; the five hides of land in exchange for five hides at Bishops Lydeard, and the bishop and all the convent handed over the four hides to me and the fifth was tithing land.<sup>1</sup>

And so, my dear friend, it is very necessary for me that the matter should stand as at present arranged, and as was long ago settled. If something else is done, then I shall be and will be pledged to do whatever seems to you right as a matter of charity."

#### ENDORSEMENT.

“✠ And Aethelm the monk withdrew his suit when the king was at Worminster [not Warminster but Worminster, near Shepton Mallet] as was testified by Ordlaf, and Osferth, and Odda, and Wihtrord, and Aelfstan the Blear-eyed, and Aethelnoth."

King Edward the Elder's son, Edmund, who reigned 940—946, desiring to gratify his first wife, Aelgifu, made her a present of a great estate, which had probably belonged to the ancient abbey of Tisbury, comprising great part of Tisbury, Wardour, Chicks Grove, Sedghill, Berwick St. Leonard, and perhaps Fonthill Giffard. The nuns of Shaftesbury, as successors of the Tisbury monks, held this land but they were compensated for the loss of it by a grant of Butleigh (Bucticanleah) near Glastonbury.

This exchange of land greatly displeased St. Dunstan, who strove energetically to prevent property, which had ever belonged to a monastery, from being transferred to laymen or to secular clergy. Having the reins of government in his hands at the beginning of the reign of Edwy, the boy king, who succeeded Edmund in 955, he obtained the return of Tisbury to the Shaftesbury nuns in exchange for Butleigh. That second exchange was confirmed by Edwy's nephew, king Aethelred the Unready, when Dunstan had returned to England after being exiled by Edwy, and was again directing the policy of the country as chief counsellor of a boy king.

Aethelred's charter (Kemble, Vol. III., No. 641), probably drawn up by St. Dunstan himself, begins with an invocation of the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity, and then a quotation from the first chapter of the first epistle of St. Peter, verse 15, "But as He that hath called you is holy, so be ye holy." The lesson suggested being that only good faith and exactness in the management of worldly possessions can give a title to the winning of those heavenly possessions for which Christians hope.

So king Aethelred in the exercise of good faith and honest exactitude gives in perpetuity twenty *mansae* or "livings," to the monastery of holy ladies at Shaftesbury, situated in the place which is commonly called Tissebiri. And just as in ancient days all his predecessors had given these *mansae*, so he gave them in perpetual succession with the advice of his council.

He then recites the history of the exchange for Butleigh and of its reversal, and declares that the land so given shall be free from all lay taxation,

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<sup>1</sup> Land given to the see of Winchester in lieu of tithes, and now transferred to Asser for the see of Sherborne,

with the usual exception of the *Trinoda necessitas*, military service, repair of bridges, and upkeep of fortresses.

The Shaftesbury chartulary, which contains Aethelred's grant, was copied in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, from a faded and perhaps mutilated original and is consequently faulty in many places. The manuscript, now in the British Museum, suffered by fire. It is necessary therefore to make emendations here and there in the printed text, to render it intelligible. And of course the correctness of such conjectural emendations is problematical.

In the Tisbury charter a preliminary paragraph states that a certain wood called Sfgcnullebar had been wrongfully stolen from the Abbey of Shaftesbury by some of the king's reeves.<sup>1</sup> Aethelred said that he now restored it in full and dared anyone to interfere with it in future; it was "for the use of the nuns of Shaftesbury as long as the wheel of this present dispensation shall turn. If any person should presume to infringe this gift, made with divine sanction, let him be tormented for ever in the eternal fire of the bottomless pit along with the devil, unless in this present life he has made amends for his trespass against our decree."

"The above property is surrounded by the following boundaries."

"These are the boundaries of the twenty hides of land at Tissebiri."

The surveyor who made this list of boundaries of the twenty hides starts "Where the Cigelmarc brook falls into the Nadder [Nodre], [Cigelmarc is generally supposed to be Chilmark, but may be an error for Cigesmarc, which is a possible variant for Cigesgraf, now Chicksgrove]; then along the stream to Gofesdene [perhaps this should be Gosesdene=Goose Vale]; then to the place where the stream is divided; from the division of the stream to the boundaries of Wilburge [this is Wilbury, the Britons' fort, now called Castle Ditches]; then on the greenway to Wermund's Tree [this may be a sacred tree dedicated to the Anglo-Saxon hero Wermund, or a pillar or post set up in his honour, or a Christian emblem replacing the old heathen landmark]; from Wermund's Tree straight down to the meadow fields; from the meadows along the stream to the old Wood Ford [across Ansty brook]; along the green road beneath the main boundary posts from the main boundary posts straight on by Twelve Acres [a name still preserved for a part of Wardour Park]; where it comes to the British way; then to Highway [now High Wood]; then to Wood's Flood [a spring in Wardour Park]; then to the ford in the south pasture; then along a hedgerow till it comes to the Nadder [Nodre]; along the Nadder to the Sem [Semen]; along the Sem to Rodelee [probably for Rotherlee, the cattle pasture]; then to Whitmarsh; then to Maple Tree Hill; then to the stile (or perhaps the "point"); then to Sapcombe; then further west to a turning on the right; then it bends northward to Pole's lea [Pol is the Anglo-Saxon name of the Teutonic God Baldr, the God of beauty and manly grace, whose

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<sup>1</sup> In this case it is likely that the original charter had the wyrd Segchyllebar, which meant Sedgehill Wood.

name is preserved in Poulshot, near Devizes ; but perhaps Poceslea, Puck's Lea, should be read. There is a Pixley Hole Gate below White Sheet, near Ferne House]. Then to the boundary brook ; then to the willow brook ; then to Sedgehill moor [the manuscript has "Sidinic," probably a misreading of "Sidgihil"] ; then straight on to Knoyle [Cnugel] pasture and to Hiclesham [this may mean the hedgeless or unenclosed pasture] ; then to the road that leads to the common pasture ; from the road along the ridge to Impedeforde [a misreading of Nipredeforde, the dark red ford, at Niprede, an ancient estate in Tisbury] ; then along a road till it comes to Fonthill [Funtgeal] on to the broad road [herpath, a road on which horsemen could ride abreast] ; then to the ivy-draped combe [the manuscript has "gificancumbe," probably in error for iftancumbe] ; along the combe to the gravelled road ; along the ridge to the little leaze ; then to Leofrich's boundaries [Leofrich was a thane who signed this charter as one of the witnesses] ; onward by those boundaries again to Fonthill [Funtal] ; to Finches Ridge [the manuscript has "Fintes hrige" for Finces hrige] ; along the Ridge to Alfgar's boundaries [Alfgar was alderman of Wilts about 950] ; further on by his boundaries to the main boundary posts ; then to Chilmark brook ; along the stream again to the Nadder [Nodre].

In the 984th year since the Incarnation of our Lord this charter of my gift was written, with the unanimous acquiescence of all these witnesses whose names are drawn with their pens below in accordance with the proper precedence of each of them."

- I, Aethelred, king of the Angles, in renewing the above donation, have stamped it with the mark of the Holy Cross, and have granted it to God and to all His Saints for ever ✠.
- I, Dunstan, Archbishop, have assented in granting ✠ [Canterbury 960—988].
- I, Oswold, Archbishop, have agreed ✠ [York 972—992].
- I, Aelfstan, Bishop, have confirmed this ✠ [London 961—996].
- I, Athulf, Bishop, have appended my signature ✠ [Hereford 954—1012].
- I, Aelfheah, Bishop, have signed ✠ [generally known as Saint Alphege, was Bishop of Winchester 984—1005, Archbishop of Canterbury 1005 ; was martyred by the Danes April 19th, 1012].
- I, Aelfheah, Bishop, have sealed this ✠ [Lichfield 973—1004].
- I, Aescuig, Bishop, have agreed ✠ [Dorchester, Oxon, 975—1002].
- I, Aelfric, Bishop, have confirmed it ✠ [Crediton 977—986].
- I, Aethelsige, Bishop, have added my signature ✠ [Sherborne 978—991].
- I, Wulfgar, Bishop, have agreed ✠ [Ramsbury 981—985].
- I, Aethelgar, Bishop, have confirmed it ✠ [Selsey 980—988].
- I, Aelfwine, Earl ✠ [A Prince of the royal family of Wessex, Alderman of Hants and Wilts].
- I, Bertnod, Earl ✠ [Alderman of Essex, killed at the battle of Malden, 11 Aug., 991 ; brother-in-law of Queen Aethelflaed, wife of King Edmund Ironside].
- I, Aethelweard, Earl ✠ [Probably the Earl Ailward, who was killed at the battle of Assandun, Oct. 18, 1016].



- I, Aelfric, Earl ✠ [Called Aelfric Cild, the Boy Aelfric, who succeeded his father, Aelfhere, as Alderman of Mercia in 983. He betrayed his country in 992, when commanding a fleet that was intended to destroy the Danish fleet, by his secret correspondence with the Danes].
- I, Ordulf, Thane ✠ [Succeeded his father, Ordgar, as Earl of Devon. Founded Tavistock Abbey. Was an uncle of King Aethelred].
- I, Godwine, Thane ✠ [A brother of Aelfric Cild].
- I, Aelfric, Earl ✠ [Perhaps inserted in error, but may be an Earl of Kent].
- I, Aelfward, Thane ✠ [Son and successor of Aelfheah, Alderman of Hants and Wilts].
- I, Aelsige, Thane ✠ [Perhaps a grandson of King Aethelred].
- I, Wulfsige, Thane ✠
- I, Aelfric, Thane ✠
- I, Beorhtwold, Thane ✠
- I, Leofric, Thane ✠ [Son of Aethelwine, Earl of East Anglia, who was the founder of Ramsey Abbey].
- I, Aethelmer, Thane ✠ [Alderman of Wessex. Perhaps the man who, finding Aethelred utterly incompetent, joined Sweyn at Bath, 1013].
- I, Aelfwine, Thane ✠ [Son of Aethelmer].
- I, Aethelsige, Thane ✠ [Probably uncle of Leofric].
- I, Aethelweard, Thane ✠ [This may be the historian of royal blood who wrote a chronicle that is still preserved and valued].
- I, Aelfgar, Thane ✠ [May be the Aelfgar, who was the son of the traitor Aelfric, and was blinded by King Aethelred for his father's treason].
- I, Wulfsige, Thane ✠
- I, Wulfric, Thane ✠ [Perhaps the Wulfric who received many grants of lands that he might act as chief huntsman for the Kings. Later he became Earl of Leicester].
- I, Leofwine, Thane ✠ [Perhaps the father of Aelfhelm, Earl of Northumbria, who was treacherously murdered by Edric in 1006].
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## THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT STONEHENGE.

BY LT.-COL. R. H. CUNNINGTON.

The reports on his excavations at Stonehenge by Col. Hawley are spread over a number of years, and the subject matter is arranged in the order of his discoveries; so that the recent knowledge gained about the monument is difficult of access, and a summary, arranged feature by feature, appears desirable.

The object of this paper is therefore to give a short account of every discovery of importance that has been made, with full references to the vols. of the *Antiquaries Journal* in which the reports appear. The attempt has also been made to draw deductions. These appear to lead in a definite direction as regards dating the monument; but naturally no claim for finality is made with such a difficult subject.

### The Ditch.

Nearly half the circle, from N.E. to S.W., was excavated, and the centre line was found to be a very fairly true circle concentric with the rest of the monument.

The width was usually 6ft. or 7ft. at the bottom, and the depth 4ft. or 5ft.; but these dimensions varied very much, and there were two gaps of 10ft. (Vol. VI., p. 4) on the south side, and of 3ft. a little further round towards the west (Vol. VIII., p. 162), where the ditch was not excavated.

The filling consisted of a layer of turf about 12in. thick, followed by a layer of earthy chalk rubble extending from about 12in. to about 18in. below ground level, and then silt to the bottom of the ditch, the lower part of the silt being usually of white chalk rubble.

The two upper layers are described (Vol. V., p. 21) as the "top layer" distributed more or less evenly over the whole surface. "It varies in thickness from 1 to 15 inches, rarely deeper"; and in it the finds, such as fragments of Bronze Age and Romano-British pottery and mason's chips are jumbled in any order, with no stone chips below it.

Again in Vol. VIII., p. 173, stone chips are said never to have been found in the silt.

There are, however, important exceptions to the absence of stone chips below this top layer.

Vol. I., p. 34, gives a section 39in. deep in which the earthy chalk rubble of the top layer extends to a depth of 18in., at which depth was found a Lee Enfield cartridge case. Stone chips are reported to have been found in decreasing quantities down to a depth of 22in. On the same page is a second section, 54in. deep, with the earthy chalk rubble extending to 17in. Blue stone chips are figured in the section and described, at a depth of 25in. that is to say 8in. deep in the silt.

In a later report the exceptions, which are evidently still being met with, have to be explained away as follows (Vol. III., p. 22), "Sometimes there are cavities which contain chips of stone throughout their depth, In

this instance it can be inferred that the cavity was filled at the time Stonehenge was built." "Another cavity might have chips and Romano period pottery."

In Vol. VIII., p. 156, a length of ditch (sections 17 and 18), at least 20ft. long, is suspected of disturbance, "a chalky humus takes the place of silt as in section 17" where vegetable matter was found 3in. to 8in. thick near the bottom, (Vol. VIII., p. 155). In this section a large sarsen maul was found embedded in the silt with a similar fragment in contact below it. Close to them at 27in. below ground level (*i.e.*, 7in. below the "top layer") burnt matter was found, and at the same level and quite near, a large piece of rhyolite shaped like an axe hammer.<sup>1</sup> The presence of these so far down is explained by this being "rather a disturbed spot."

Another slab of rhyolite and a broken rhyolite axe were found in the next (No. 19) section embedded in the silt (17in. below ground level). Here "the silt was not so earthy as before but not altogether like normal" (Vol. VIII., p. 156), and the objects found embedded in it are said to have "belonged to the upper layer."

It should be noticed that the suspected disturbance apparently left no trace of stratification in the refilling, and, if a reality, would have meant emptying 20ft. or 30ft. feet of ditch for no imaginable reason. We have also no record of any unusual stratification in the "cavities" referred to previously, and nothing beyond this brief mention is said about them.

A further suspected disturbance (Vol. VIII., p. 163) also appears to need more evidence than this change in the appearance of the silt which again becomes more earthy; every ditch filling will show such changes. It is described as a bowl-shaped cavity in the silt filled with more earthy matter than usual. An exceptional depth of turf (27in.) had grown over this. The conclusion drawn—that it was later than the ditch, but earlier than Stonehenge, because no chips were found in it—is surely unwarranted.

In addition to the Sarsen maul already referred to as embedded in the silt, another Sarsen maul of 30 lbs. weight was found similarly embedded (Vol. II., p. 50) where the filling was above suspicion.

The silting of a ditch is not likely to remain exposed without a turf covering for more than quite a few years after the ditch has been excavated, railway cuttings are quite sufficient proof how turf will grow under much more unfavourable conditions. These Sarsen mauls could not, when falling into the ditch, have penetrated through turf and into the silt; we must suppose therefore that they fell when the silt was still exposed, that is to say shortly after the ditch was made.

As regards the pottery found in the ditch. That of the Romano-British period was found at all depths in the "top layer" but never below. Beaker pottery, 10 associated pieces in one place (Vol. VIII., pp. 149 and 150), and 12 in another (Vol. VIII., 151), were found lying on the silt at depths of 20in. and 18in. respectively.

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<sup>1</sup> Some of the rhyolite axes found at Stonehenge had ground edges: it is questionable how far this makes them dateable.

A piece of "gritty" pot was found 10in. above the bottom and 28in. down in the silt (Vol. VIII., pp. 151 and 152). "Coarse pot with incised lines marking" was found at the junction of the silt (Vol. VIII., p. 154).

The Beaker pottery, as shown by its appearance anywhere in the "top layer" is of course no evidence of a contemporary date.

A report on the flints will be found in Vol. VI., p. 17.

### **Cremations found in the Ditch.**

Five of these were found in bowl-shaped cavities cut partly in the silt and partly in the solid chalk of the ditch side (Vol. VI., p. 5; Vol. VIII., pp. 151, 152, and 154); and in one of these cases there was distinct evidence of a hole, 5ft. × 5ft., at the top, having been dug down to the interment.

Three are described as being found in the silt itself at depths of 35in., 17in., and about 17in. respectively (Vol. II., p. 49; Vol. VI., p. 4; Vol. VIII., p. 156). It is clear that all these had been made after the ditch was silted up. But there was one other made in the floor of the ditch where no suspicion of disturbance in the ditch filling is reported (Vol. I., p. 34). It is described as lying in a bowl-shaped cavity at a depth of 4ft. 6in. in the floor of the ditch. The ditch section drawn opposite page 34 shows all the normal silting above it—8in. of white chalk rubble immediately over it, followed by the usual silt—but places the cremation on instead of sunk into the floor.

The ditch cremations are mostly in the east and south-east, a few were as far north as the main entrance, but none further west than the south "causeway" (Vol. VIII., p. 156). In the greater number hardly any wood ash was present.

Cremations containing a few bones were also found not in the ditch but under the surface near the rampart (Vol. V., p. 33). In one of these was found a polished mace head of the cushion type. The "cremation was like the others, but with a shallow cist scraped 2in. deep in the chalk rubble." None of the others contained anything but the bones.

The modern "Druids," who practice cremation, used until recently to bury a few bones from each cremation in the Stonehenge enclosure, and some of the surface cremations found may be these. The mace head cremation is of course of no value in dating the monument as it may have been made before or after its erection.

### **Evidence of Date.**

Two conclusions seem to follow from the evidence of the ditch as we have it.

The first is that it is of about the same age as the monument, and not earlier as the report is inclined to insist. The grounds for thinking so are:—

- 1.—The plan is concentric with the monument and almost truly circular.
- 2.—The presence, though rare, of blue stone chips in the silt.
- 3.—The two sarsen mauls and the rhyolite embedded in the silt.

4.—The filling up of the ditch near the entrance where it overlaps the Avenue (see later under "The Entrance"). This appears to have been done very shortly after the ditch was excavated in order to rectify a mistake, or perhaps, if the Avenue on the axis was an afterthought, on a change of plan. The Avenue, following the line of the axis, must of course have been contemporary with the monument or later.

It should be remembered the first silting of a ditch takes place very rapidly, especially if the rampart has been placed close to the edge. At any rate near the South Barrow it must have been very close, judging from the position of the South Barrow ditch. Pitt Rivers, in *Excavations*, vol. IV, p. 24 (address to the Arch. Inst.) states that the freshly re-excavated ditch at Wor Barrow silted up (without help from the rampart which was turfed over) to a depth of 2½ft. in four years. It is difficult to estimate how much a rampart near the edge might add to this.

The rampart at Stonehenge is on the inner side and would have protected the ditch during this period from all but a very few chance admissions of stone chippings from the enclosure. In the course of time these found their way in (perhaps from further subsidence of the rampart after being made up with debris from the surface when construction was completed), and eventually Romano-British and other later relics forming the finds of the "top layer." The "top layer," though considerably shallower, represents an immensely longer period, and naturally contains far more relics than the silt itself.

The second deduction that may be made follows from the cremation at the bottom of the ditch, which appears to date it as later than the Beaker period.

### The Aubrey Holes.

The Aubrey holes were excavated for about half-way round the circumference, and as the plan shows, they follow very nearly a true circle concentric with the monument.

Of the 23 excavated in the first year the largest was 5ft. in diameter, and 3ft. 5in. deep, and the smallest 2ft. 6in. in diameter and 2ft. deep.

Stone chips were found plentifully in the upper portion of the filling, but decreased in number downward, and were rarely found below 20in. from the surface (Vol. I., 33).

Examples are given of blue stone chips and Romano-British pottery at a depth of 20in., *i.e.*, 6in. to 8in. below the level of the solid chalk and 17in. from the bottom of No. 21 hole (Vol. I., 31). In No. 5 hole Romano-British pottery was found at a depth (as measured in the section) of 2ft., and blue stone chips at 2ft. 6in. The full depth of the hole is 3ft. 3in., and the depth to the solid chalk 15in., so that these objects were 9in. and 15in. respectively below the level of the chalk (Vol. I., 33).

A piece of pottery described in Vol. III., 17, was found 23in. down in No. 29. Other particulars of this hole are:—depth, 3ft. 7in. ; diameter, 3ft. 4in. ; depth of solid chalk below surface, 1ft. 3in. There was a central depression

with humus in the filling extending to a depth of 9in. below the solid chalk. Two blue stone chips and one sarsen chip were found in the "deeper central humus."

In Aubrey hole 19 were found 92 stone chips and six small pieces of Roman period pottery in the 18in. of "top soil" (Vol. IV., 37). The solid chalk was 9in. below the surface, so that in this case some of the "top soil" finds were 9in. down in the hole, and cannot fairly be included in the jumbled material of the "top layer."

Cremations in the Aubrey holes were found in all but four of those excavated in the first year (Vol. I., 31). In the summary (Vol. VIII., 157) it is stated that "they were not in those last excavated toward the west" [It is not said which these are, but they are presumably Nos. 29 and 30, for a cremation was found in No. 28 (Vol. III., 17), where the hole is numbered 29<sup>1</sup>), but not in No. 30 (Vol. VI., 14)], "with the exception of these they have been found in all the others from hole X 2 in the main entrance all the way round to the south-west, except in hole No. 19 where there was a dump of white flint flakes."

No. 19 is the hole cut into by the ditch of the South Barrow, so that any cremation there would have been lost. The holes which it may be supposed held cremations are therefore Nos. 2 to 28 inclusive and those without were presumably X, XX, and No. 1 (excavated the first year) and No. 29 and 30 (excavated last).

If no cremations are found when the other half circle is excavated it must be concluded that the south-east and south-west quadrants were preferred. If cremations are found we should have the interesting fact that they are absent only in X, XX, and No. 1 on the path of the Avenue, and in the holes almost (but not quite) opposite.

Absence of cremation on the path of the Avenue suggests the possibility that no posts were put into these three holes as in the remainder [we are not told if the filling was in any other way different], in which case the gap in the Aubrey circuit would exactly fit the width of the Avenue, and may well have determined it, and we should have additional evidence of a change in plan.

It is also stated that "all had been disturbed."

Some of these disturbances are referred to in previous reports. In No. 16 (Vol. I., 32) wood ash and cremated bones were found from a depth of 1ft. 7in. to the bottom at 3ft. 3in. In another hole a cremation at the side was "diffused downwards from 19in. to 30in. below ground level" (Vol. II., 47). In No. 28 (first called 29) a bowl-shaped recess with human cremation was found at 18in. below ground level and other burnt human bones distributed downwards (Vol. III., 17). In No. 18 (first called 19) cremated remains were found 6in. down extending to within 3in. of the bottom (Vol. IV., 37).

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<sup>1</sup> A comparison of the plan and text of the earlier vols. shows that some of the holes have been renumbered, probably all between 18 and 28, and perhaps others.

More wood ash was found with the Aubrey hole cremations than with the others, and in most cases they seemed to have contained all the bones (Vol. VIII., 158).

The conclusion is reached in Vol. VIII., p. 158, that the Aubrey holes contained wooden posts in that they resembled very closely those recently found at Woodhenge. Wooden posts would also account for the way in which the cremations are diffused downwards; if placed originally near the surface and against the post they would slip down into the hole as the wood decayed. This of course indicates a date later than the Beaker period for the posts.

There appears often to have been a slight ramp or recess on one side of the hole, presumably to assist in lowering the posts. In describing No. 19 (afterwards 18) the report (Vol. IV., 37) states "The crushed depression on the side observable in most of the other holes was longer than usual, being 2ft. 6in. wide and extending down to 22in."

#### **As regards position.**

The Aubrey holes are placed at intervals of 16ft. These are described as regular both in interval and line of circle (Vol. II., 46).

The first plan published in Vol. V. shows Nos. 17 and 18 on each side of the stone hole in the "South Barrow," at the exceptional interval of 20ft., and equally spaced from it; and No. 19 only 12ft. from No. 18. The report, however, (Vol. III., 16) describes the finding of No. 18 (there called 19) close up to the stone hole [it was not actually dug out till later]; and the plans in subsequent vols. place it in this position, and give a regular interval of approximately 16ft. to all the holes. It may be supposed that the later plans are correct.

#### **As regards indications of date.**

The presence of Romano-British pottery so low down in the filling is explained most naturally by supposing that the wooden posts had not fully decayed when the pottery began to be scattered on the site, and that the pottery slipped down the holes as the wood decayed. The only alternative<sup>1</sup> seems to be to account for its presence by the action of worms; but neither worms nor anything else carried Romano-British pottery down into the Woodhenge post holes under apparently precisely similar conditions, for there is plenty of surface Romano-British pottery at Woodhenge available.

This supposition involves a later date than is usually accepted for the holes, and a later date is also suggested by the fact that Aubrey saw depressions in the ground over the holes now named after him. These depressions had apparently disappeared in Colt Hoare's time 150 years after, and have now so completely gone that knowledge of the exact spot where a hole will be found does not assist in detecting the least sign of a depression.

Since it has been shown that the holes probably contained wooden posts

<sup>1</sup> The suggestion of disturbance in Vol. VI. is not repeated in the summary (Vol. VIII., 158] when wooden posts are first suggested. It would not account for the observed facts.

it must be assumed that the depressions were due to the stumps gradually rotting away. The slow sinking caused by the disappearance of the wood would be balanced to a great extent by the growth of turf above, and the filling of the depressions since Aubrey's time shows how quick the process is. But in Aubrey's time there were still depressions, and that implies that the wood had not then, or had not very long before, completely decayed away.

The presence of blue stone chips so far down in the holes can also be best explained as following down the rotting wood. They were "rarely found below 20in." (Vol. I., 33) and decreased in quantity downwards. One hole, No. 5, shows them at 2ft. 6in. depth, or 15in. below the level of the surrounding chalk (Vol. I., 33), but they were never found quite at the bottom. It is unlikely that the blue stones were chipped until after the posts were erected, for if the chips had been lying on the surface some would have fallen in with the packing, but there is no reason to suppose that any long interval intervened.

The gradation of stone chips also shows that the filling was never subsequently disturbed by renewal of the posts.

The early reports suggested that the holes might have held a ring of the blue stones before they were trimmed. The only argument for this seems to have been that the numbers roughly correspond. The shape of the holes, round instead of oblong, is almost sufficient to preclude this idea; they also seem to be too small; and even without the further blue stone stumps or holes that have been found, they were probably too few. Also if stones had been taken out and the holes filled up, it is hardly conceivable that depressions would remain until Aubrey's time, at least 2000 years later.

Finally the Woodhenge explorations put the matter beyond doubt and Col. Hawley, as already stated, believes now that they held wooden posts. He still considers, however, that they are older than Stonehenge, but gives no reason for this except "If the shallow line of chalk occurring a little below the top of the ditch silt was discarded from them, they would have been made when the ditch was nearly silted up and would antedate the monument by a short period" (Vol. VIII., 174).<sup>1</sup>

A contemporary date seems the most natural supposition. The spacing and alignment are both so exact as to be compatible with the rest of the monument and superior to any other. It would be a strange coincidence if two such exceptional works were carried out on the same spot at substantially different dates, and the onus of proving it certainly lies with those who wish to think so.

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<sup>1</sup> This material in the ditch silt seems, to say the least, more likely to have come from the bank slipping back into the ditch. It is hardly likely that the contents of the Aubrey holes would have been thrown over the bank into the ditch beyond, and even less likely that such material could be recognisable, considering how trifling must have been the amount.



The circle is so true that it is possible to locate the centre within a few inches, as is also the case with the lintel circle ; and it seems that the former has been taken from a point about 2ft. S.S.W. of the latter. It is equally evident that the Aubrey circle was marked out before any work was started in the inner enclosure which would have prevented the use of a cord, picketed at the centre.

The precise centre of the ditch circle is less certain, but it seems to have been that used for the Aubrey circle and not the lintel. Though the ditch appears to have been contemporary, doubtless it too was laid out before the centre was obstructed.

After marking out the line of ditch and position of the Aubrey holes, there is no reason to suppose that any particular care would be taken in preserving the exact position of the centre, and it is evident that no particular care was taken to recover it when the lintel circle was marked out, for it could easily have been found with more accuracy. The loss and recovery show the same disregard of minutiae, and the discrepancy cannot be taken as an indication of any considerable interval in time, and it is of course not noticeable. In this connection we must distinguish between the plan as designed and the plan as actually laid out on the ground : the former may have been conceived as a whole from the start, but the latter would proceed step by step as the execution advanced.

#### The South Barrow.

This was opened by Colt Hoare who thought it to be a barrow, but found nothing in it (*Ancient Wilts*, Vol. I., 144—5). The evidence now obtained (Vol. III., 15) points to there having been an undoubted stone hole in the centre, 4ft. deep with a ramp ; and its position corresponds to that of the two existing stones of the "Four Stations." A ditch surrounds the "barrow"; the side next to Stonehenge rampart is nearly straight and 15in. wide and 8in. deep<sup>1</sup> ; on the east it is 18in. wide and 16in. deep. It descends rapidly to a depth of 30in, where it cuts into Aubrey hole No. 19 [in the report this is numbered 20 but corrected to 19 in the subsequent plan], and rises rapidly the other side of it. Stone chips were found to the bottom of the ditch.

The inference is drawn that it is not earlier than Stonehenge ditch and the Aubrey holes.

The stone hole is apparently contemporary with the monument and its position indicates that it was made at an early stage in the erection, before the trilithons and lintel circle, which obstruct the view. The "Four Stations" are exactly opposite each other across the centre, and so placed that the lines joining them form half a right angle, symmetrical with the axis (Flinders Petrie *Stonehenge, Plans, Descriptions, and Theories*).

The mound was found to be a very low one, owing most of its prominence to a rise in the natural level of the chalk. The depth of the soil upon solid

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<sup>1</sup> Presumably 8in. in the solid chalk, not 8in. from the surface as with most other measurements.

chalk is stated to be 14in. (Vol. II., 48); but near the centre it seems to have been only 9in.; *vide* report on Aubrey hole No. 18 (first numbered 19) in Vol. IV., 37. It seems likely that no mound was intended, in which case the site would correspond to that of the Heel Stone and its ditch. [The corresponding station in the north has lost its mound, if it ever had one. Colt Hoare notes that both had ditches].

The purpose of these ditches is not suggested, and it would appear probable that they formed no part of the original design. There is a lack of symmetry in the absence of a ditch round the East Station stone. That round the Heel Stone obstructs the avenue. The plan of the ditches is incompatible with the regularity of the rest of the monument.

What is more vital is that the South Barrow ditch cuts down deliberately to the bottom of the Aubrey hole on both sides. This would upset the stability of the Aubrey post, supposing it held one, and quite needlessly unless it was intended to extract the post; and this seems the only reasonable explanation. A conceivable alternative—that it was intended to reach the solid chalk to secure a firm foundation—is an explanation that fits only with our modern conception of building where a brick or stone wall is in question.

If an Aubrey post was excavated down to the bottom on both sides to extract it, it was probably because the post was already a stump, broken off short, as posts do, at ground level; otherwise it could have been dragged out with much less excavation.

One can imagine purpose in such a trench after Stonehenge was in decay, *e.g.*, in connection with the sides of a wooden hut where the central stone supports the roof. But if contemporary, the object is obscure, the plan strangely irregular, and the excavation quite gratuitously dangerous.

### **The Slaughter Stone.**

Excavation showed that a hole had been made all round and 10in. below it in the middle, deep enough to bury it, so that the upper surface is at ground level (Vol. I., 34).

A hole 10ft. in diameter and  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep was found about 14ft. (centre to centre) from it (Vol. I., 36) and about 6ft. (centre) west of the axis. It had a slab of stone, presumed to be a packing stone, at the bottom, and the hole is suggested (Vol. I., 36) to have been that in which the Slaughter Stone stood.

If this was the case, as seems likely, the Slaughter Stone would have stood west of the axis, and the Heel Stone when upright east of the axis, the two forming sights or pointers left and right.<sup>1</sup> Its distance from the lintel circle would equal the diameter of the lintel circle, and it would stand very nearly half-way between the circle and the Heel Stone.

### **Heel Stone.**

Two pits (called stone holes<sup>2</sup>) 4ft. 6in. deep and 5ft. and 4ft. diameter

<sup>1</sup> On the axis these stones would have hidden the rising sun.

<sup>2</sup> In the report all the larger holes or pits are called stone holes, irrespective of the shape, and the smaller are called post holes.

respectively, were found about 24ft. south and and south-west of the Heel Stone, and post holes 2ft. in diameter and about 3ft. deep partly across the avenue (Vol. V., 24). A trench enclosed the Heel Stone on the southern (excavated) side, and presumably goes all round; it is 10ft. from it and 4ft. deep and 3½ft. wide (Vol. V., 25).

### The Entrance.

A causeway was found 37½ft. wide (Vol. IV., 32) and on each side of it the ditch was exceptionally deep and wide, forming craters with steep sides. Opposite the causeway the side was nearly perpendicular (Vol. IV. 32). The crater on the N.W. side is 7½ft. deep and 22½ft. wide. That on the S.E. is 4ft. 9in. deep against the side of the causeway. Under the usual top layer the filling "instead of silt was clean white chalk, which had been brought from elsewhere and cast into the ditch. Some of this chalk had been bruised and crushed to a fine consistency and had become set into masses so extremely hard that they could only be removed by under-cutting the softer material below them and breaking the substance into blocks. They gave the idea of the chalk having been wet when cast into the ditch" (Vol. IV., 30 and 32).

The steeper sides are also evidence of deliberate filling, as they cannot have weathered, and the hardness of the filling suggests ramming.

The inference (which is not drawn) is that this part of the ditch was filled up again *shortly after excavation*, and before it had time to silt up in the normal way. The end of the ditch to the east of the causeway cuts some 30ft. into the line of the Avenue or nearly half-way across, and the deliberate filling of this end has been generally recognised to have been done to make the ditch accord with the position of the Avenue. It is even more evident that the filling was done in a newly excavated ditch, otherwise there must have been silt in all the lower half with a definite turf line between.

The report suggests that the craters were used as hut dwellings or guard houses to a fortified enclosure; but there appears to be very little evidence for this (Vol. IV., 36), and Stonehenge ditch elsewhere bears little resemblance to that of a fortified enclosure. Traces of fire were found near the bottom, but no human remains except some bones in the chalky filling.

### The Avenue.

The Avenue approaches to within 10ft. of the ditch (Vol. V., 22) and its ditch at this point is very shallow, 18in., and narrow, 3ft. (Vol. IV., 30). The distance between the Avenue ditches is about 68ft. Near the Heel Stone the depth of the ditch, as seen in the section (Vol. V., 24) is 39in. below ground level and the width is 6ft. The sides are cut V shape and earthy chalk rubble coming from the rampart side only fills one side and bottom to a depth of 12in. On the other side the filling is shown as earthy and similar to the top turf layer. Blue stone chips are shown lying an inch or two in the silt, while the report (Vol. V., 23) states that masons' chips

reach down to the top of a layer of muddy silt about 12in. thick over the bottom.

The inference is drawn that the Avenue ditch is older than Stonehenge because there are no blue stone chips at the bottom; but there seems even less reason for this than for a similar inference drawn from the contents of the main ditch; and it is evident from its alignment that the Avenue is certainly not earlier than Stonehenge.

#### **Post and Stone Holes near Entrance.**

A large number of post holes, 12in. or 15in. in diameter, were found on the causeway, and a few larger holes big enough to have contained stones. The report suggests that these formed part of a barricade (Vol. IV., 36). No trace was found of the four stones mentioned by Inigo Jones (Vol. IV., 36). It is impossible to say whether the post holes of the causeway were extended over the filled in ditch to cover the whole width of the Avenue approach. Their position would be lost in the ditch itself; and it is not reported whether they were looked for, close up to the ditch on its northern side, where they might appear. The suggestion that these post holes were ever a barrier becomes more doubtful, however, in view of the numerous other post holes subsequently found in the enclosure (see under Post Holes).

#### **Z and Y Holes.**

These were explored over half the circumference and found to lie exactly behind each stone of the lintel circle except one which is apparently missing behind No. 8. The Z ring is that nearest the lintel stones and the Y ring that further out.

The first opened was the Y hole 37ft. from No. 30 (Vol. V., 27). It was 5ft. × 3ft. on top and 2ft. 8in. × 1ft. 4in. at the bottom, and 3ft. deep. The soil was "humus" down to the bottom; and the lower portion, below the surface layer, had 65 foreign stone chips, and 12 more were found at the very bottom. The second hole, 36ft. from 29, also had chips to the bottom, which was again found at 3ft. The sides were sharply cut and three entire antlers at the bottom showed that no stone had stood in it (Vol. V., 27).

In the summary (Vol. VIII., 175) it is stated that all the Z and Y holes had steep sides without any sign of packing stones, and that blue stone chips were found penetrating to the bottom. The conclusion drawn is that they "are certainly of the same date as the monument and came into the original plan as can be seen from their position." It is evident that they were constructed after the blue stones were chipped. They were also dug after the lintel circle was erected, for some of the Z holes are cut into the ramps required for their erection (Vol. V., 29); and the holes, even without stones in them, would have been in the way.

The report suggests that they may have been intended for the blue stones, and a little consideration will show that this is almost inevitable. It can hardly be supposed that this double ring of stone holes was dug without having the stones available to put into the holes, and, as no stones were put

in, we must conclude that they were used elsewhere, If they were not the blue stones, these 60 have vanished completely, leaving no trace of where they were used.

The holes are all rectangular, unlike the Aubrey holes, and were evidently intended for stones, and their shape corresponds to that of the blue stones.<sup>1</sup>

Details of the Z and Y holes are given in pages 37—50 as an appendix to Vol. V. report. The depth of the Romano-British pottery found in them is interesting: Y3 at 30in., Y5 in the layer between 17in. and 22in., Y6 between 19in. and 27in., Y9 between 21in. and 27in., Y10 104 pieces at 15in., Z3 Romano-Gallic at 21in., Z11 between 20in. and 27in. It is unfortunate that the exact depths are not recorded, nor in most cases the distance down to the solid chalk: that of Y5 is recorded at 17in. and Y6 at 19in. The steep sides show that they were deliberately filled, as might be expected, for they would have been unsightly obstacles if left open. As the filling sank with consolidation, hollows would be left on the surface in which apparently the Romano-British pottery collected 'before the growth of turf had completely filled them.

In only one hole is there reported any other evidence bearing on the date, namely Z4 (Vol. V. 29). With Z4 the top layer is 14in. in depth. At 18in. was found dirty soil mixed with burnt matter, and below that charred wood. Below that "a fairly level place holding natural flints indicating a roughly improvised hearth." "About the same level were found 42 pieces of black pot with plain round beaded wide mouth." Below this were three pieces of gritty pottery identified as La Tene<sup>2</sup> at 24in. depth (Vol. V., 30 and 32). The total depth was 41in., and the section shows the solid chalk level at about 16in. down. It is suggested in the report that the pottery owes its presence to a disturbance, the hole being used in the Early Iron Age as a hearth. The size would be about 4ft. × 2ft. at 18in. depth. This involves the supposition that the hole was re-excavated to that depth, or a little more, that a fire was induced to burn in it, and that pottery was left at or a

<sup>1</sup>The dimensions varied as much as do those of the blue stones, but the average size at the bottom is about 3ft. × 1½ft. and the average depth about 3ft.

<sup>2</sup>This is almost the only, if not quite the only, instance recorded of Early Iron Age pottery, and the identification was made by Mr. Reginald Smith. Not much pottery of any kind was found, and most of it still awaits expert examination. The Beaker pottery, while found anywhere in the top layer, is said to occur more often near the bottom (Vol. VIII, 173). This would be the case if the soil accumulated in depth from rubbish brought into the enclosure, because any pottery lying under the original turf would get buried up. (See under **Surface Soil of the Interior**).

little below the bottom.<sup>1</sup> The more natural supposition is that the remains of a fire and rubbish heap were thrown in when the hole was first filled, and that the hole was cut in the Early Iron Age.

#### **The Rampart.**

Only a few feet of the rampart has been dug into and apparently nothing has been found under it which would help to date the monument (Vol. III., 14). It is suggested that this might be a useful field for further exploration, as any objects found under it must have been lying on the ground when the rampart was first thrown up and have been safely covered by it ever since.

#### **The Blue Stone Circle.**

Stumps and holes were found in much disturbed ground between Nos. 34 and 33. They indicate stones having been placed at a very close interval in an almost continuous trench; one stump was 18ins. from No. 34 (Vol. VI., 8).

A similar almost continuous trench was found opposite the lintel stones 15 and 16, from which four stones may have been taken (Vol. VI., 11), and in this sector also stumps and holes appear to show the same close interval.

The conclusion is drawn that the blue stones of the circle may have formed an almost continuous wall (Vol. VI., 12); but it is admitted that the ground was much disturbed.

#### **Blue Stone Horseshoe.**

Four stone holes were found in an alignment which would have closed the horseshoe and converted it into an oval. No packing stones were found in them, but no packing stones were found with Nos. 49 and 31 (Vol. II., 43). These four holes are as follows:—

- (1). Is placed in continuation of the south-east end of the horseshoe: it is about 11ft. (centrally) from the last stone and the same distance from No. 150. The size of the hole is 3½ft. × 3ft. and 4½ft. deep (Vol. VIII., 172).
- (2).<sup>2</sup> Continues the same curve at the same interval of 11ft., and lies about 9ft. centre to centre behind No. 31. It is 3ft. 1in. × 1ft. 8ins. and 4ft. deep or 2ft. 3ins. in the solid chalk (Vol. VIII., 169 and No. 2 on list p. 168).
- (3).<sup>2</sup> In the same alignment and nearly 4ft. clear from No. 2 above. It is situated about 9ft. centre to centre behind No. 49 (Vol. VIII., 170). The size is 51in. × 20in. and it is described as 15in. and 28in. deep in the solid. (No. 3 list, p. 168).

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<sup>1</sup> It is possible that 9in. out of the 16in. of surface soil may have accumulated since the hole was dug (see under **Surface Soil of the Interior**) so that the supposed re-excavation need not necessarily have been much more than 9in. deep. Even at that depth it would be very difficult to make a fire burn in this confined space, and one cannot see why the attempt should have been made.

<sup>2</sup> The excavation of Nos. (2) and (3) affords some further evidence of a change of plan in connection with the blue stones. Each of these holes is

(4). About 11ft. behind No. 46 and 11ft. centrally from No. 3 above.

The hole is stated to be oval and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide (Vol. VIII., 172).

There was a fifth hole rather out of the line behind No. 48 at a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. clear, which would have held a small stone (Vol. VIII., 170). This is given as No. 4 in list p. 168, and is 38in.  $\times$  21in. and 14in. deep in the solid chalk. Omitting this, the four holes form a continuous curve and are symmetrically placed about the axis giving spacing centre to centre of 11ft. (from last standing stone on S.E.), 11ft., 7ft., and 11ft., the 7ft. space coming centrally on the line of axis.

It is not suggested in the report, but it seems possible that the lintel stone No. 150, which is  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long (Vol. VI., 13), was designed to bridge the gap between (2) and (3) over the axis. It was, however, used, as an excavation shows, in its present position. The sockets on this stone are 3ft. 5in. apart centre to centre, and would have served for stones in Nos. (2) and (3) holes if these stones were a little wider above ground than below.

Nothing is said in the report of the holes being damaged or the filling disturbed by the extraction of stones; and it seems not unlikely that the oval continuation of the horseshoe was contemplated but never carried out. We have fairly clear evidence in the Z and Y holes of one change of plan in connection with the blue stones, and this continuation of the horseshoe, if not carried out, would mean another. It should be noted also that the earlier plan, in the Z and Y holes, gives the blue stones a position of inferior importance.

There is evidence that the blue stones were the last to be erected. The Aubrey circle and ditch circle must have been laid out before any stones were put in the middle, which would have prevented the use of a cord. For the same reason the lintel circle must have followed (presumably with a gap to introduce the trilithon stones). In none of the Sarsen holes excavated have blue stone chips been found near the bottom. Also that Gowland's excavations prove the trilithons must have been put up before the blue stone horseshoe. If, as seems likely, the blue stone circle was also later than the trilithons, it would depend for alignment on the position of stones already up; this would explain why the circle is not so true as the lintel circle, and also, perhaps, why the spacing is comparatively irregular.

The blue stones are usually supposed to have been brought from Wales for Stonehenge; but they may have been standing as part of an earlier monument or Long Barrow on Salisbury Plain when Stonehenge was built. They were evidently not trimmed to lighten them when the labour of

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dug in what is described as the floor of a ramp leading respectively to Nos. 31 and 49 of the blue stone circle. But Nos. 31 and 49 are 7ft. distant in the clear, and it seems incredible that ramps of this length (or longer) should have been made for such small stones; furthermore none of the other blue stones appear to have had (or needed) ramps. If these are indeed ramps one must suppose they were meant for much taller stones, such as those used for the horseshoe trilithons; and the existence of holes already dug may explain why Nos. 31 and 49, when eventually placed in them, are a little out of line with the rest of the circle.

moving them from Wales was undertaken (see under *Stone Chips*); and if they were put up latest at Stonehenge and first planned to occupy the fringe of the circle, they do not seem to bear the significant part we should expect if specially brought all the way from Wales.

#### **Post Holes.**

It is difficult to give any description of these. They were almost everywhere on the southern side, from near, but not on, the 10ft. southern causeway, past the neighbourhood of Y. 10, and into the enclosure as far as the S. E. end of the horseshoe (Vol. VIII, 172). Some were small and shallow and others as deep as 28in.; the width varied as much as their depth, the average diameter being about 12in. to 15in., and the largest 23in. A second group, already mentioned, is near the main entrance and resembles them closely (Vol. VI., 3). The filling is fine dirty chalk (Vol. VI., 15) with no Stonehenge material (Vol. VI., 3) except in one near stone No. 10 (Vol. VI., 6), which it is supposed was dug into and enlarged; stone chips in this hole were found to the bottom. The end of a post hole is said to have been found at the bottom of Z. 13, projecting 9in. into the chalk and filled with earthy chalk rammed hard.

As, with the one exception stated, none had stone chips in the filling it is argued that they are older than Stonehenge (Vol. VI., 6); but this does not seem very convincing. There is no reason to suppose that the posts standing in them were anything like the same size as the holes, which must necessarily be fairly large for convenience in excavation; there was probably therefore very little organic matter to decay as the posts rotted, and the holes would be filled by the surrounding disintegrated chalk, only the very top getting a small increment from the turf layer above. Unless therefore stone chips were used, as well as the excavated chalk, in packing the sides of the posts, we should not expect to find stone chips in the holes now. The chips may have been there, but buried, as now, in the turf, and not lying available on the surface, as when the Z and Y holes were filled. In such a position the chances of chips getting into the holes would be very small.

In any case, as their plan is confused, they do not, with our present state of knowledge, appear to be of much importance. They might have served for the erection of shanties at almost any period.

The large number of precisely similar post holes elsewhere tells a little against the supposition that those at the main causeway were ever intended as a barricade.

#### **Stone Chips.**

Far more blue stones than Sarsen chips were found. In the N. E. quadrant of the surface the numbers of each were 3911 and 864 (Vol. V., 34). Another area gave 2061 and 398 (Vol. II., 37); and in the small space of 10ft. by 5ft. there were 700 and 85 respectively (Vol. I., 29).

Considering the much greater bulk of the Sarsen stones, this has been recognised as almost conclusive evidence that the Sarsens were chipped, at least roughly to shape, elsewhere; while the blue stones arrived at Stonehenge untrimmed. The stone chips are comparatively scarce in the area furthest from the entrance (Vol. VI., 14).



### Surface Soil of the Interior.

Trenches were cut over most of the southern area (Vol. V., 26; Vol. VI., 1 and 14). The surface soil near the causeway was very shallow, but gradually deepened inwards; and on the line of entrance there seems to have been a definite layer of flint 9in. below the surface and with 5in. to 9in. of chalk rubble below it, which extended inwards as far as stones 29, 30, and 32 (Vol. VI., 13; and Vol. V., 26, 27).

In the enclosure of the lintel circle the soil averages from 15in. to 19in. thick above the solid chalk (Vol. VIII., 168—170), and quite close to the lintel stones the depth might be even more.

From trial holes (not made by Col. Hawley) at three places round the outside of the enclosure the depth of soil was found to average about 7in., as it usually is on the Plain, so that it is likely that some 8in. to 12in. of soil has accumulated at Stonehenge.

This may be all due to the refuse left there since the monument was erected; or some of it may, as has been suggested, be the debris of ramps used for the erection of the stones and not all put back on the rampart, together with material from the excavated stone holes.<sup>1</sup> Some allowance should be made for it in the recorded depth of the holes. No explanation is given for the flint layer. One that seems possible is that the surface was so worn during construction that the turf perished; and the 5in. to 9in. of chalk rubble represents the disintegrated surface of the original chalk together with the remains of the turf, excavated material, and ramps, which may have been repaired with flints; while the upper 9in. represents the growth of turf and imported refuse since. Flints, however, if left at any time on the surface of the turf would sink to that level by the action of worms.<sup>2</sup>

It is not stated if there was any difference in the "finds" above and below the flint layer.

### The Date of the Monument.

There seems to be not only no evidence of different dates for the principal features—the ditch, avenue, Z and Y holes, Aubrey holes, or stones—but definite evidence that they are all roughly contemporary. This, however, does not mean that they were all put in hand at the same moment.

The evidence from the ditch points to a period later than Beaker; the evidence of the Aubrey holes to a period later than Beaker and probably not very long before the Roman invasion; and the evidence from Z 4 hole puts this period in the Early Iron Age, which should therefore be considered, provisionally, as the date for the whole monument.

<sup>1</sup> Material from the holes of the stones now standing would raise the level of the area within the Z holes by nearly 2in. if spread evenly.

<sup>2</sup> Darwin has shown that stones will be lowered by the action of worms through vegetable mould; but not, one would suppose, through stony ground or anything like chalk rubble; and it is questionable how far light articles such as pottery fragments would be affected. There may indeed be more stratification of the pottery in the "top layer" than has been suspected, which has been overlooked owing to the presence of Romano-British pottery so low down in it.

## STONEHENGE. THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

By R. S. NEWALL, F.S.A.

[Reprinted by permission from *Antiquity*, March, 1929, Vol. III., pp. 75—88, with folding coloured plan.]

John Webb, in his preface to Inigo Jones's posthumously published *Stonehenge*, in 1655 says:—"This discourse of Stonehenge is moulded off and cast into a rude form, from some few indigested notes after the late judicious Architect, the Vitruvius of his Age, Inigo Jones." Upon these notes, Webb undoubtedly dined not wisely but too well and I trust I shall not be accused of doing the same with Colonel Hawley's many and well digested notes. I have one advantage over Webb in that I have seen Stonehenge, and I very much doubt whether he had.

In describing the stones, I shall begin at the centre and work outwards, taking as centre the point where a line drawn from stone 91 just inside the bank to stone 93, and a line from hole 92 in the middle of the supposed barrow to hole 94 in a similar barrow in the N.W. quadrant, cut each other and the axis of Stonehenge. It is from this point as centre that all the black circles on the plan are drawn. The axis is a line through the centre, which divides the stones and earthworks into two equal parts.

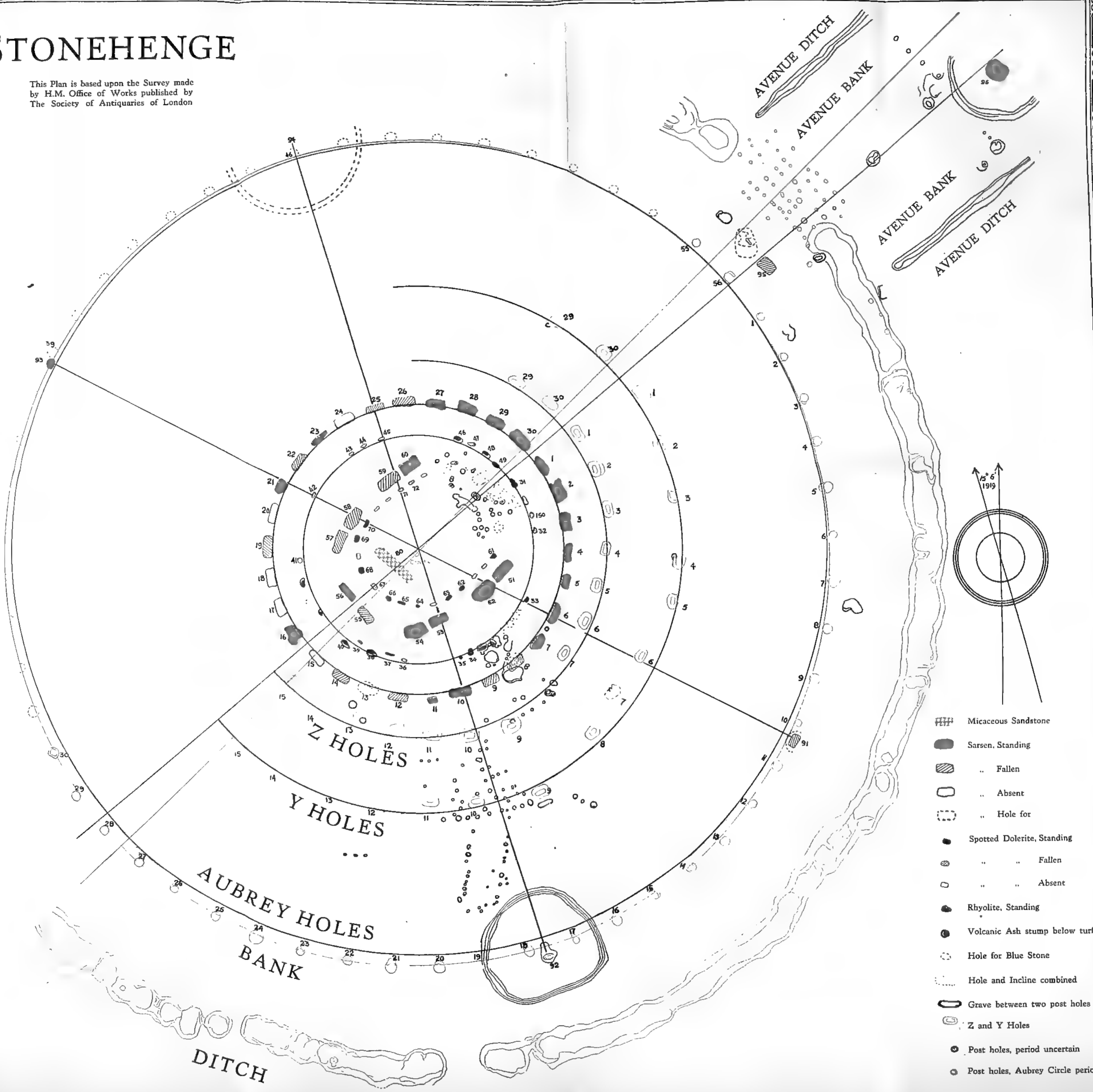
The stones already mentioned are as follows. No. 91 is a rough, somewhat pointed stone, now leaning outwards. No. 93 is much smaller and is dressed on all four sides. Both of them lie 140ft. from the centre. Hole 92 was dug into by Hoare; he found nothing there, but mentions finding a cremation burial in hole 94. It is, however, more probable that he dug out "Aubrey" hole 46, as will be shown later.

These four points could not have been exactly fixed after Stonehenge was standing, but their intimate connexion with the plan of the monument suggests that they were fixed just before its erection. The only other stone circle that has outlying stones, other than an avenue, is Turusachan, Callernish, but there the stones are in a different position as regards the avenue and the north.

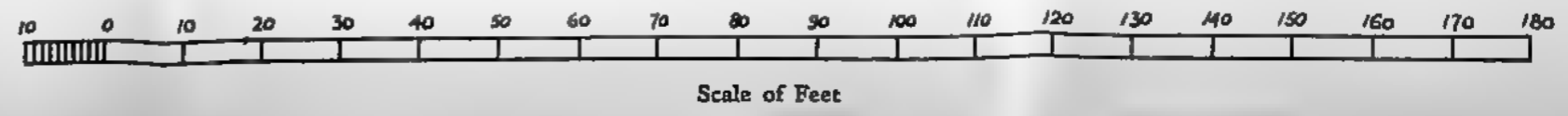
The centre of the circle having been defined, the next stone to be considered is No. 80 (red, stippled), which is 16ft. long by 3ft. 4in. wide and 1ft. 9in. thick, and is at present pressed into the ground by the weight of stones 55 and 156, which have fallen on the top of it. This is the only piece of micaceous sandstone at Stonehenge and fragments of it are rare. Its original position is uncertain, but it is more than probable that it does not now stand in it. The northern end is more or less pointed, the southern has been dressed flat. In nearly every case where the base of a stone is exposed, it is found to be naturally pointed and left undressed. A pointed base would be helpful in raising a stone to the perpendicular, for it could be inclined one way or another more easily than if the base were flat. To flatten a pointed base would also reduce the height of the stone, and the intention of the builders seems to have been to get the greatest possible height

# STONEHENGE

This Plan is based upon the Survey made by H.M. Office of Works published by The Society of Antiquaries of London



- ## Micaceous Sandstone
- Sarsen, Standing
- ▨ .. Fallen
- .. Absent
- .. Hole for
- Spotted Dolerite, Standing
- ◐ .. .. Fallen
- ◑ .. .. Absent
- Rhyolite, Standing
- Volcanic Ash stump below turf
- Hole for Blue Stone
- Hole and Incline combined
- Grave between two post holes
- Z and Y Holes
- Post holes, period uncertain
- Post holes, Aubrey Circle period



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out of the material. If, however, stone 80 did stand upright in a position on the axis, it must have fallen in such a way that the middle of it lies directly over its hole; and if, on the other hand, it stood in a hole somewhere near the present position of the base, that is, off the axis, one would expect to find its pair.

Outside stone 80 lies the horse-shoe of blue stones (blue), Nos. 61 to 72, some of which stand on the arc of a circle with a radius of 19ft. They are all of spotted dolerite, and increase in height from No. 61, which is now 5ft. 6in. but must have been a little more originally, to over 8ft. where they stand near the axis. Stone 67, which stands on the axis, would seem to render useless any viewpoint behind it. All these stones are very carefully dressed and taper gradually from the ground to the flat top. No. 68 differs from the others in having a shallow vertical groove on its northern side, but this is due to the stone having been dressed by cutting a groove and then pounding down the ridges, as is shown on the outside face of No. 59. It has been suggested that this horse-shoe was originally an oval, but there do not seem to be enough holes on the northeast side.

The five big trilithons, Nos. 51—60 (pink), are the most impressive stones here, but, though large, they are not nearly so large as some stones moved by prehistoric men. The broken menhir at the end of the long barrow, called Er-Grah, at Locmariaquer, in Brittany, has a total length of 67ft., whereas the largest stone at Stonehenge, No. 56, is only 29ft. 8in., of which 8ft. are below ground. The trilithons increase in height towards the centre: 51 and 52 are 16ft. 6in., 53 and 54 are 17ft. 9in., and 55 and 56 are 22ft. The last mentioned stones were probably the first to be erected. When No. 56 was raised upright from a leaning position in 1901, it was discovered that it had been run down an incline cut in the chalk to the bottom of its hole from the inside of the circle, thus proving that the blue stones were erected afterwards, for they stand over this incline and it would be impossible to erect the big sarsens once they were standing there. Another point of interest in connection with these two stones is that although No. 56 has 8ft. below ground, its fellow (55) can only have had about 4ft. covered. The greatest height was wanted here, and in order to get that height out of No. 55, which is nearly 4ft. shorter than No. 56, the part below ground level was not dressed but was left nearly twice as thick as the upper portion, in order to give it a broad, firm base.

The lintels of these trilithons are very carefully cut to a curve on both the inner and the outer sides, and they are about 6in. wider on their upper surface than on their lower, so that they should not give a tapering effect when seen from below. Their average measurements are 16ft. long, 4½ft. to 4ft. wide, and 3½ft. thick. The very even height at the top of each pair of uprights is noticeable. It would be impossible to place pairs of stones so exactly, however carefully their length and the depth of the holes were measured, because the crushing effect of their weight on the chalk would be an unknown factor. In practice, however, this difficulty could easily be met by erecting the stones and letting them settle in their holes and then seeing how much had to be cut off the top and how much had to be left for

the tenons which fit into the mortise holes at each end of the lintel. This use of mortise and tenon for jointing stone seems to be unique, being a method usually only used for jointing wood. It can have had little holding power here, for in the cases where it can be examined *in situ*, as for instance on stone 52, there is a space between the joints large enough for a jack-daw's nest.

Outside the big trilithons is the circle of blue stones, 31 to 49 and 150, with a radius of 39 feet. The stones vary in height, shape, and material; besides 16 spotted dolerites there are four rhyolites and four volcanic ash stumps broken off below ground level. Although this is the least accurately placed of the circles, it must have been pegged out on the ground when the rest of the structure was planned, for no circle could be drawn once the five trilithons were standing. The inaccuracy can partly be accounted for by the fact that the stones were erected after all the sarsens were in position. That this was the order of erection is proved by the fact that no chips of the blue stones have been found in any of the holes of the sarsens which have been excavated.

It is the blue stones which give us some little evidence as to when Stonehenge was built. Dr. Thomas has shown (*Antiquaries Journal*, III, 239) that these stones came originally from the Prescelly Hills in Pembrokeshire. It is almost inconceivable that rough undressed stones should have been brought a distance of 145 miles in a straight line overland, or round the coast by water and up the Salisbury Avon, when plenty of stone of other kinds could be obtained quite close at hand. The problem is partly solved by stone 150. This now lies pointing inwards, but if it were set upright on its present N.E. end it would fit exactly into the circle of blue stones, and there can be little doubt that this was its original position. It is the only one of the blue stones known to have mortise holes in it, and when it stood upright it was so placed that these holes were on the outside. Now a universal feature of Stonehenge is that the best face of a stone is always on the inside. Therefore it may be safely said that some form of megalithic monument composed of Prescelly blue stones and having at least one trilithon was brought from some place unknown and incorporated into Stonehenge after the sarsens had been erected, and that stone 150, originally part of a trilithon, was then used as one of the uprights of the circle of blue stones. The stones of this circle are a rather uneven lot. Nos. 49 and 31, on either side of the axis, are intentionally a little nearer in than the others. Nos. 46 and 48 are rhyolites and have 38 and 40, the only other rhyolites, almost diametrically opposite them, which is curious. In fact most of the stones in this circle have a stone diametrically opposite them, which shows that the circle is more complete than one would imagine from looking at it, for it is not likely that in every case pairs of diametrically opposed stones would have been destroyed. Another interesting point is that at present there is no evidence of any of the stones in this circle having stood at the four cardinal points of the compass.

Blue stone fragments have been found in other parts of Wiltshire, the two best instances being at Boles Barrow (a long barrow at Heytesbury),

and in a round barrow near Stonehenge. William Cunnington, writing to H. P. Wyndham in 1801 (*W.A.M.*, xlii., 432), after describing the big sarsen stones weighing from 28 to 200 lbs. each and forming a ridge down the middle of Boles Barrow, adds a note: "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." This definitely proves the presence of blue stones in Neolithic times in Wiltshire, but not necessarily at Stonehenge. It is more likely that the blue stone in Boles Barrow is connected with the megalithic monument of which stone 150 in Stonehenge was originally a part. The second instance occurs in Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, i., 127, though the admissibility of this as evidence of blue stones occurring in a round barrow has been disputed. The barrow in question was 76ft. in diameter and 3ft. high. Hoare suggests that it had been opened earlier by Stukeley, and goes on to say: "We observed a heap of white soil which having removed we came to the primary interment of burned bones within a fine circular cist and found a spearhead of brass (bronze dagger) in fine preservation and a pin of the same metal (bronze awl). It is somewhat singular that these burned bones, a more than usual quantity, should have been unmolested in a barrow where there were a hundred rabbit holes. On removing the earth from over the cist, we found a large piece of one of the blue stones of Stonehenge. In opening a fine bell-shaped barrow N.E. of Stonehenge, we also found one or two pieces of the chippings of these stones." It is evident that Hoare thought that blue chips were contemporary with the primary interment, and that Stonehenge must, therefore, have been built before this barrow.

The last circle of stones is composed of thirty dressed sarsens, Nos. 1 to 30 (pink), with a continuous ring of sarsen lintels, a unique feature in stone circles. Each upright sarsen has at the top two tenons to fit into the mortise holes at the end of each lintel where they meet each other on the top of the upright. The levelling of the tops of sarsen uprights was mentioned in connection with the five trilithons, and there is further evidence for it here. A very large number of hammerstone chips, mostly flint, were found just below ground level around the inside faces of stones 29, 30, 1, and 2. These splinters and chips were evidently knocked off the hammerstones in reducing the height of the sarsens and cutting the tenons. They were found on the inside because the lintels must of necessity have been put up from the outside of the circle, probably by rolling them up an inclined plane of earth and wood, and when this was removed the hammerstone chips which had fallen on the outside would have been removed also. The lintels are further secured by their ends being toggle—or fishtail—jointed to each other. They are cut out on the arc of a circle to fit the circle of radius of 49ft. on which the uprights stand. One of the lintels, that resting on stones 1 and 30, was thicker than the others and in order to make it level at the top with the others the seating at each end was reduced by a few inches.

The uprights of this circle have been proved by excavation to have been erected from the outside by sliding them down an inclined plane to the bottom of the hole and then pulling or levering them upright. Once they were

upright there seems to have been feverish haste to keep them so by throwing packing blocks into the space between the stone and the chalk walls of the hole. In some cases, large sarsen mauls were used for this purpose, also rough sarsen blocks, pieces of Chilmark limestone, and, more rarely, blocks of green sandstone. The last two are interesting as showing that stone was obtainable nearer than the sarsens. Chilmark or Teffont, the nearest sources of supply for this material, are only eight miles away, whereas the Marlborough Downs, the presumed source of supply of the sarsens, are about eighteen miles from Stonehenge.

The Z and Y circles of holes (green) must now be considered, and may be taken together. These holes are oblong in shape with sides and ends sloping outwards; taking Z3 as a fair example they measure 33in. deep, 70in. long, and 56in. wide at the top, and 42in. long and 28in. wide at the bottom. The filling is of a redder shade than the earth in any of the other holes here. A glance at the plan will show that these circles differ from all the others in their irregularity, and this shows that they were not pegged or marked from the common centre, which would be an impossibility once the stones were standing. They are moderately exact in their radial position, the radius being 64ft. for Z1 and 90ft. for Y1, but there is a tendency to pairing on the south-west, and there seems to be a break in the continuity at Y8. Evidence of their lateness is given by the fact that they are the only holes which contain fragments of the blue stone on the bottom; there is no Z8, stone 8 having evidently fallen before they were dug. Another proof that they were dug after the erection of the sarsen circle is afforded by the fact that the filled-up incline to stone 7 was cut into by hole Z7. Apparently the only case in which anything had been intentionally buried in one of these holes was in Y30, where five red-deer antlers were found carefully laid on the bottom. Though no date or period can be deduced from these, it may be noted that they were rather less robust than those found in the bottom of the ditch. Fragments of pottery of every kind from the beaker onwards were found in these holes, but in no stratified layers, and it can be safely said that they had fallen in with the earth, seeing that there was similar pottery all round the area in which they were dug. It is only in an instance like Y11, where 104 pieces of Early Iron Age pottery were found on an ashy layer or hearth at 15in. below the ground level, or Z4 where 52 pieces of a bead-rim pot were found at 20in. down, that any suggestion can be made as to date; and one is inclined to think that if Druids ever had any connexion with Stonehenge it was here that they may have put up some addition, to augment or bolster up their hocus-pocus at a monument, whose use, in their time, would long have been forgotten.

The "Aubrey" holes, bank and ditch (orange) may be taken together. It is unfortunate that the crest of the bank is not shown on the plan, but it will be found to be just outside the ditch of the "barrow" 92, or 161ft from the "Aubrey" holes centre. The bank was, of course, discontinued at the main causeway entrance and was probably not its full height at either of the two other causeways, to the north and south; here what bank there was would soon have been worn away by modern cart-tracks. It is also



unfortunate that hardly any excavations were made in the bank. Two were begun, and soft ground was found outside "Aubrey" holes 2 and 7, but owing to the lateness of the season there was not time to finish them.

The extreme irregularity of the ditch is a striking feature. It appears to have been made by digging round holes (as outside "Aubrey" holes 24, 25, 26,) and afterwards cutting away the divisions between them. A large number (about eighty) of deer antlers, mostly picks, were found lying on or near the bottom, as though left there at the end of a day's work, and there is reason to believe that this ditch was never finished and was left open. In fact, there must always have been enough loose chalk rubble lying in it to hide the picks, or one would suppose that they would have been taken away and used for some other purpose. There was no evidence of occupation at the bottom, only four very small pieces of pottery being found there. Flint flakes were numerous, many made no doubt in cutting through natural layers of flint in the chalk, or in whittling a flint in an idle moment. Two small Cissbury-type celts were found, but implements were extremely rare, unless the chipped lumps or rough cores can be called implements. The whole ditch resembled a quarry whence chalk blocks were obtained for building the bank. Rather more than two thirds of the ditch was filled with the chalk rubble containing the objects mentioned above, and part no doubt had been frosted in from the sides and from the bank. The blue stone chips were rarely found more than a few inches down in this rubble. On top of this was found pottery of all dates from the beaker to the present day, a large sarsen maul like those used for dressing stone, a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead lying next one of iron, and blue stone axes; in fact a similar collection to that found amongst the stones.

To return to the "Aubrey holes;—they are so called because John Aubrey, F.R.S., in his plan of 1666<sup>1</sup> (which seems mainly based on Inigo Jone's plan) shows holes in this position. It is curious that some of the holes were visible as small depressions at that date whereas there is no surface evidence of them to-day. It may have been a dry summer when he saw them, or the turf may have been eaten off by sheep. The holes are circular, their inner edges being more sloping than the outer, and they vary in size from a depth of 24in. and a diameter of 30in. to a depth of 41in. and a diameter of 45in. If, as seems probable, they are spaced out evenly on the circle, there should be 56 of them, of which 32 have been excavated. If a diameter (orange) is drawn through the space between Nos. 55 and 56 and through that between Nos. 27 and 28, and produced north-eastwards, it will be found to correspond with the middle of the main causeway entrance of Stonehenge more closely than the axis does. Also, if a circle is drawn (orange) with its centre on this diameter, 3½ft. south-west from the centre of Stonehenge, with a radius of 144ft, it will be found to fit the "Aubrey" holes better than the circle (black) from the Stonehenge centre, the greatest difference being 5ft.

<sup>1</sup> In his *Monumenta Britannica* (manuscript, unpublished, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford).

The ditch of the "barrow" 92 is not only cut in the bank of Stonehenge but cuts through "Aubrey hole 19, and the "barrow" itself covers holes 17 and 18, showing that it is later than the "Aubrey" holes and the bank. Its intimate connection with the stones has already been shown.

The exactness of the coincidence of the "Aubrey" holes with the orange circle would be impossible unless the circle had been described from the "Aubrey" centre by the peg-and-string method before the stones were standing. If any reliance can be placed in the plotting of those holes not yet excavated, stone 93 would stand almost in "Aubrey" hole 39, and will require the most careful sectional excavation at a future date. In the same way "barrow" 94 should be found to cover three or more "Aubrey" holes. It will be remembered that Hoare digging here early in the 19th century, says that he found a cremation burial in the middle of this "barrow," but it is more than likely that he dug into "Aubrey" hole 46.

As to the contents and use of the 'Aubrey' holes, twenty-three out of the thirty-two excavated contained a cremation or part of a cremation. In very few instances was the cremation in a compact mass, but in nearly every case it seems to have been placed on the side of the hole near the top and to have dribbled down to the bottom; in no case did blue stone or sarsen chips go down to the bottom, though sometimes they are deep in the hole. These points, together with the lower filling of the ditch and the position of the 'Aubrey' holes, are very strong evidence for assuming that the holes, the ditch and, necessarily, the bank are earlier than Stonehenge.

In order to determine the purpose of the holes, let us take a typical example, No. 9. The depth of this hole is 41in. Down to a level of 28in. below the turf there were found 32 sarsen chips, 56 quartzite chips from hammerstones, and 51 bluestone chips. Signs of cremation were met at 10in. below the turf, and wood-ash was encountered at 24in. down on the inner side, continuing in a downward slope to the opposite side and the bottom. The cremation was diffused among the wood-ash. This was a large hole with more or less vertical sides; it was filled with earthy chalk rubble, there was white chalk rubble on the inner side under the wood-ash, and a certain amount, as is usual, on the opposite side. A peculiarity was the depth to which the brown earth had penetrated and the finding of stone chips of all sorts at a greater depth than usual.

If these holes had been dug as cists for cremation burials, the burnt bones would not have been in this scattered state; if they had contained stones one might reasonably expect a few packing blocks; also, it might be easy to get a stone into a hole 41in. deep and 45in. across, but to get it out would entail the clearing of all the material between it and the side of the hole, and perhaps cutting down one side of the hole, which would scatter the cremation still more, supposing that it had been placed at the side of the hole against the stone. If, however, a wooden post stood there, its gradual decay would cause the cremation to dribble down, and stones and earth at the top would fall in and generally reproduce the description of the hole given above.

The causeway must of necessity be as old as the ditch, and undoubtedly

the post-holes (orange) on it formed a barrier to block the entrance. It has been shown that the causeway corresponds better with the 'Aubrey' circle diameter than with the axis of Stonehenge, but the Axis is central to the avenue ditches (pink) and the avenue banks, so that the avenue appears to belong to Stonehenge and not to the 'Aubrey' circle.

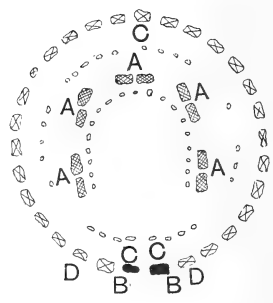
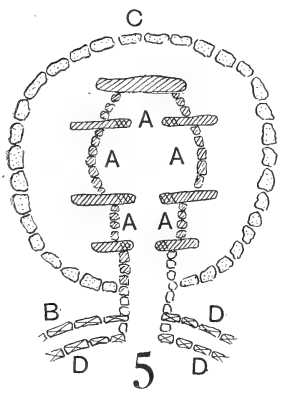
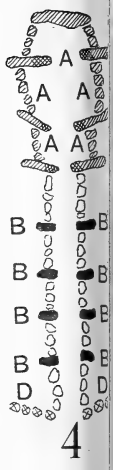
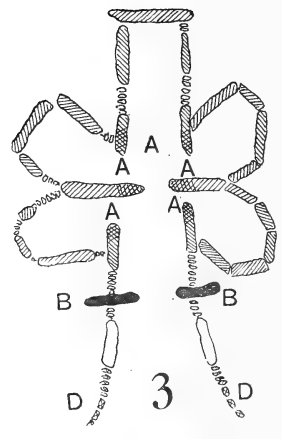
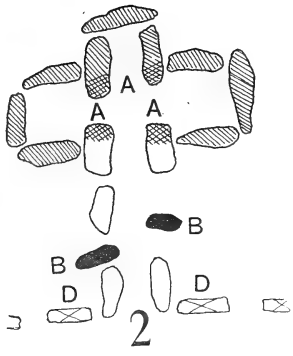
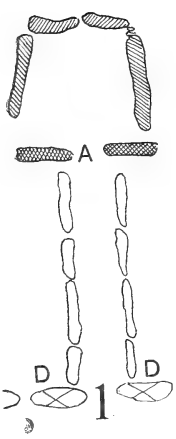
Two stones remain to be described. No. 95 is a well worked stone, 21ft. 6in. long, 6ft. 9in. wide, and 2ft. 9in. thick. The top end, which lies towards the south-west, is dressed flat. The other end, which lies towards the north-east, is about 154ft. from the centre, and to the north of it is a hole, 10ft. in diameter and 6½ft. deep, in the bottom of which was found a large flake of sarsen. On the north side of this hole there was the impression of a stone on the rammed chalk which must have filled the hole between the edge and the stone. There is no doubt that this hole once held an upright stone, and considering the symmetrical arrangement of the stones already described, it may be fairly assumed that No. 95 formerly stood upright on its north-east end, thus making a pair. No hole was found for it, but there was a cutting in the chalk about 4ft. deep all round the stone: if this represented the depth of its original hole, it would leave 17ft. 6in. of it above ground, in which case the total height of its fellow would have been 24ft. This would be a similar case to that of stones 55 and 56, where the necessary height was obtained at the expense of the foundations of the shorter stone.








The last stone, 96 (about 256ft. from the centre), is a rough naturally pointed stone and bears little or no trace of dressing. A ditch, so far as it has been excavated, seems to surround it. A fellow stone on the other side of the axis is to be expected, although the ditch rather negatives the idea of there being two stones, unless it took the form of a figure 8. Another reason for there having been two stones will be given.

The Stonehenge end of the avenue has been mentioned; it contains various holes for which it is impossible to suggest a use. The discovery of its continuation beyond the Old and New King Barrows is one of the wonders of air-photography of which the Editor of *Antiquity* should be justly proud.<sup>1</sup>

As to the origin and purpose of Stonehenge, it has been shown that it is of two periods. The earlier, the "Aubrey" circle, can be compared with Avebury, the Ring of Brogar, Stennis or other circles where there is, or was, something in the middle, though in the present instance all trace of the central object has been obliterated by the erection of the big stones. If a collection of drawings of stone circles be made, it will be found that stones on a circle, called peristaliths, can vary in height from 13ft. to a few inches, and as much in diameter. If Avebury be taken as one extreme, a barrow on Dunstable Downs, in which a circle of fossil urchins was found, can be taken as the other, and a sequence between these two can be found of every height and diameter. It is therefore rather difficult to differentiate between a stone circle and a cairn circle. In the last two instances given

<sup>1</sup> For this, see *Antiquity*, i., 342, and the *Antiquaries' Journal*, iv., 57, and *Air Survey and Archæology*, 2nd edition, 1928 (Ordnance Survey Office).



-  Transept Entrance
-  ditto
-  Walls of Transept
-  Walls of Passage
-  Stones at Right-angles to Passage
-  Inner Peristaliths
-  Outer ditto

B •• B

B •• B

7

above the circle of stones surrounded something, in the first case two smaller circles, and in the other a burial of a woman and a child. Circles are not always necessarily made of upright stones only; in some the stones stand planted on an earthen circle, or the stones may be entirely absent as in the Giant's Ring at Drumho, Co. Down, which has a surrounding earth bank some 15ft. high enclosing ten acres with a dolmen at the centre, or the earth circle at Naas, Co. Kildare, which is 21ft. 6in. in diameter, having one upright stone at the centre with an early bronze Age cist-burial at the foot. In almost every case, however, where a stone circle has been properly excavated, its use has been found to be sepulchral and nothing else. The "Aubrey" circle can be classed with these circles and, judging by the objects found in the upper part of the ditch, its period would be Early Bronze Age at the latest, and more probably Neolithic.

As to the stone part of Stonehenge, which belongs to a later period, comparisons must be made with another class of sepulchral monuments. The following instances are given in what might be called their constructional order, but their chronological sequence is not yet definitely known. They are not drawn to any one scale. West Kennett Long Barrow (fig. 1) had a peristalith, a passage entrance and a roughly rectangular chamber. (*Archæologia*, xlii., plate 14). Weyland's Smithy (fig. 2) was similar, but had two transepts at either side of the inner end of the passage, and two stones, one on each side of the passage towards the entrance but at right angles. (*Antiquaries Journal*, i., 193, fig. 3). Hetty Pegler's Tump, the Uley long barrow (fig. 3), had four transepts and two stones at right angles to the passage. (*Archæologia* xlii., plate 14). Camster Cairn, Caithness (fig. 4) is usually described as tricamerated or tripartite, but in comparing it with the other examples it will be seen that the end chamber has become more enclosed and the four side chambers more open, and it may still be said to have five chambers. The passage entrance is longer in proportion to the whole and has four pairs of stones at right angles to it. (*Procs. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi., plate 27). Ormiegill Wick (fig. 5) is like the last. It is in a short horned cairn, but the chamber is surrounded by a circular wall of stones inside the cairn, which may be said to take the place of an inner peristalith. (*Procs. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vii., plate 62). Stoney Littleton (fig. 6) has six transepts and two pairs of stones at right angles to the passage. (*Archæologia*, xlii., plate 14).

How can these be compared with Stonehenge (fig. 7)? Both long and round barrows have instances of either peristaliths or dry walls surrounding their bases; this corresponds to the sarsen circle. The passage entrance has become stones 30 and 1, 95, 96 and their fellows. In fig. 5, the dotted circle shown (which is deep in the cairn, and probably occurred in many other instances, only it is not usually looked for after the burial chamber has been rifled), corresponds to the blue stone circle. The transepts, now reduced to three stones each, are the five trilithons. The best example of a trilithon entrance to a transept is in La Hougue Bie, Jersey, which has two transepts and an end chamber. In none of the above instances are there examples of dolmen idols or pillars standing free in the

central chamber. Bryn Celli Ddu in Anglesey has one and La Hougue Bie had three, though in this case they were only 18in. high. It may be that they are symbolic effigies of the dead, and it is possible that the horseshoe of blue stones represented these. This comparison with chambered cairns may be thought rather exaggerated, since the one thing common to all these cairns is a roof; but at Stonehenge the roof is there now, symbolically represented by the lintels of the five trilithons and, to a lesser extent, by the lintels of the sarsen circle.

The cairns and long barrows seem not to have been made for single interments but for repeated burials, the partly charred remains of domestic animals which have been found in them being offerings to the dead. If therefore it be granted that Stonehenge represents a development of the chambered cairn, it may be supposed that by the time it was built ancestor-worship had taken a more prominent part in religion than mere offerings and worship at the actual grave, and that this development demanded a building which, whilst retaining its sepulchral character, should be greatly increased in size.

It may be objected that the jump from a chambered cairn a few feet high to Stonehenge, which is over 20ft. in height, is too great, but intermediate forms may possibly be provided by wooden structures, the archæology of which is as yet only in its infancy. A wooden structure has been found in a long barrow in Wor Barrow, and Bleasdale seems to be a wooden circle (*Trans. Lancs. & Cheshire Ant. Soc.*, xviii). Woodhenge, which has not yet been published, is undoubtedly similar to Stonehenge and may have had eight *trizulons*, if such a word can be allowed.

Nothing has been said as yet about orientation. That Stonehenge was orientated towards the sunrise at the summer solstice is a fact. That any data can be deduced from that fact is doubtful, and for any further evidence to be got from it, one must wait until the orientation of chambered cairns, either long or round, is firmly established and explained. The intentional orientation of Stonehenge is confirmed by the fact that the axis does not coincide with the middle of the causeway. Had orientation been of no importance, one would suppose that the stone circle would have been so built that its axis would correspond to the middle of the existing causeway of the older 'Aubrey' circle.

As to when Stonehenge was built, it must be frankly admitted that any definite date is at present beyond our knowledge. Even a period in the Bronze Age is suggested with diffidence and must be received with caution. The "Aubrey" circle cannot be later than the earliest period of the Bronze Age, and may belong to the end of the Neolithic Age. That Stonehenge was built after the "Aubrey" circle is certain, and it appears to be closely associated with several barrows of the Middle Bronze Age. If it is true that chips of the blue stone were found in two of these barrows, then Stonehenge must be earlier than them. We are thus left with the end of the Early Bronze Age or the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, to which a comparative date of about 1500 B.C. may be given.

Of the many post-holes (black) shown on the plan and not yet mentioned,

nothing definite can be said. In two cases a shallow grave had been cut between two post-holes; no objects were found in them, and the remains have been classed as Early Iron Age or later. The holes (dotted blue) at the inner ends of the inclines to the outer blue stones on the north-east, may be connected with the "Aubrey" circle.

[The Society is indebted to the Editor and Publishers of *Antiquity* for the loan of the block on p. 356.]

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## HERALDRY OF THE CHURCHES OF WILTSHIRE.

By the REV. R. ST. JOHN B. BATTERSBY.

[\*=Names untraceable.]

## STEEPLE ASHTON.

(St. Mary the Virgin).

## CHANCEL.

I.—*Beneath the Altar.* Ledger Stone. Argent, an eagle double-headed displayed gules.

Samuel Martyn, of East town, 1687—1714.

II.—*South wall of Sanctuary.* Mural Monument. Sable, a lion rampant between eight crosses crosslet argent (LONG); impaling quarterly, 1st sable, a fess engrailed, between three pole axes argent, helved gules (WREY). 2nd argent, a cross engrailed gules, between four water bougets sable (BOURCHIER). 3rd quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, three fleurs de lis or, 2nd and 3rd gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or (PLANTAGENET). 4th azure, on a bend argent, cottised or, between six lions rampant of the third, three escallops gules (de BOHUN).

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion rampant argent.

Richard Godolphin Long, 1835.

Florentina (wife) daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey, 1835.

III.—*Floor between Choirstalls.* Ledger Stone. Vairé argent and gules on a canton or, a stag's head cabossed sable (BEACH); impaling argent, a fleur de lis within a bordure azure (SIDSERF).

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion rampant proper.

Robert Beach, 1672.

## SOUTH WALL OF NAVE.

IV.—*East End.* A Brass Tablet.

Crest. A demi lion rampant coupé gules. Motto, "PER DAMNA PER CAEDES."

Harriet Maria, wife of Eustace Fulcrand Bosanquet, 1901.

V.—*South Wall.* Stained Glass. Badges. White rose (YORK). The sun in splendour and a white boar (RICHARD III.).

VI.—*West End of S. Wall.* Mural Tablet. Argent, a lion rampant gules. An escutcheon of pretence argent, two bars sable (MARTIN).

Henry Long.

Richard Long.

John Martin, of Hinton, 1672.

VII.—*South Approach of Baptistery.* Mural tablet. LONG (II); impaling per fess embattled, sable and argent, six crosses pattée counterchanged (WARNEFORD).

John Long, of Monkton Farleigh, 1833.



## VIII.—Mural Tablet LONG (II.).

William Long, 1783.

IX.—War Memorial Tablet. Gules, on a chevron between three leopard's heads cabossed, or, as many crescents of the first.

Crest. A lion's head cabossed or, between two wings displayed gules.

John Eugene Impey 1916.

## BAPTISTERY.

(Beach Chapel).

X.—*North Wall*. Mural Tablet. Per fesse dancetté, azure and or, a fesse dancetté between three escallops, all counter changed; impaling BEACH (III.).

The Rev. William Wainhouse.

Anne Beach.

XI.—Mural Tablet. Quarterly, 1st and 4th vairée, argent and gules, on a canton azure, a pile or (BEACH). 2nd and 3rd vairée azure and or, a pale ermine, on a chief argent, two chaplets of the first (TURNER); an escutcheon of pretence quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, a castle argent, between two lions rampant combattant or (HYNES). 2nd and 3rd, or, a lion rampant regardant gules, on a canton sable, a lion's head argent. (GUTHRIE).

Crest. A demi-lion rampant argent, gorged with a coronet or.

Helen Beach, 1771.

Thomas Beach, 1774.

XII.—*East Wall of Baptistery*. Mural Tablet. Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, on a chevron, between three cinqfoils argent, as many leopard's faces sable (SMITH). 2nd and 3rd, paly of three per fesse embattled, gules and argent counter changed, three demi-lions rampant issuant of the second, crowned or (BENNETT); impaling, or, between two bendlets gules, an escallop in dexter chief point sable (TRACY).

John Smith.

Anne (née Tracy), his wife, 1745—1765.

XIII.—*South Wall of Baptistery*. Mural Tablet. Argent, on a bend sable, three roses of the field (CARY); impaling SMITH (XII).

Ann Cary (née Smith), 1772.

XIV.—*Floor of Baptistery*. Three Ledger Stones.

i.—(Left). Arms and crest. BEACH (III.).

Grace Beach, 1732.

ii.—(Middle). Beach (III.); impaling per fesse dancetté argent and gules, three annulets counterchanged (AMERVILL).

Elizabeth Beach, 1734.

iii.—(Right). Beach (III.).

Thomas Beach.

XV.—*North Approach to Clothier's Chapel*. Mural Tablet. Gules, a fesse wavy between three fleurs de lis or.

Crest. A buck's head, couped at the shoulder or, gorged with a chaplet of roses gules. Motto, "TOUT EN BONHEURE." (HICKS).

John Hicks, 1782.

## CLOTHIER'S CHAPEL.

XVI.—*North Wall.* Mural Tablet. Sable, three cinquefoils, between nine crosses crosslet or (D'ARCY). (Burke gives D'Arcy as, azure, semée of crosses crosslet, three cinquefoils or). Motto, "UN DIEU, UN ROY."

Thomas D'Arcy, 1819.

XVII.—*East Wall of Chapel.* Mural Tablet. BENNETT (XII.); impaling, per fesse or and argent, a lion rampant azure (YERBURY).

Crest. A demi-lion rampant argent, crowned or, supporting a tower proper.

Thomas Bennett.

Thomas Bennett Smith.

XVIII.—*South Wall of Chapel.* Engraved Picture. LONG (II); impaling argent, on a saltire engrailed . . . within a bordure . . . charged with 6 crescents . . . A crescent in fesse point . . . An anchor in base.\*

XIX.—*Roof.* On a Boss at the West End. Argent, between two bendlets sinister gules, three torteaux, a point in point engrailed of the second, in dexter chief point, a mullet of four points of the same.

## CHURCH YARD.

XX. *North Side.* Tombstone. Argent, a lion passant sable, langued gules, armed or, on a chief of second, a ducal coronet of the last (JONES); impaling LONG (II).

Jones, 1731—1732.

XXI.—HICKS (XV.).

John Hicks, 1782.

## NOTES KINDLY SUPPLIED BY CANON E. P. KNUBLEY.

Several of these monuments do not occupy their original position. Some of those in the Beach and Clothier's Chapels were removed during restorations of 1853 and 1872 from the Lady Chapel and from the pillars of the Nave.

One has disappeared without leaving any trace but Canon Jackson's notes, which are as follows;—

"On the East end of the North Aisle, there was once a brass of the Stylman family, the arms, the same as given below, impaling Philpott—"a cross between four swords erect."

"Earlstone Marriage Register:—'Mr. John Stileman of Steeple Ashton and Mrs. Christian Philpot were married . Feb. 22 . 1708."

"Stylman of Steeple Ashton. Arms, granted 6 May, 1562. Sable, a unicorn passant or, on a chief of the second, three billets of the first."

Crest. A bear's head erased azure, billettée, muzzled, collared, lined and ringed or, on a collar three hurts."

There are brasses to two members of the family of Marks, but without the coat of arms : Azure a lion rampant argent, between three fleur de lys or.

XI.—Elizabeth Turner, widow of George Turner, of Lingfield, co. Surrey, Esq. She died . . . . 172. æt. 66.

Canon Jackson writes :—" When Col. Beach made up the quarterings on his father's monument, there was a part for Turner, which became the second and third quarterings of the coat on Thomas Beach's monument. Of course, he could not prove George Turner entitled to use the Coat granted Turner in 1604, although used on Elizabeth Turner's monumental slab."

XVI.—Canon Jackson records the motto, UN DIEU UN ROY. The scroll of white marble is still in situ but the lettering has perished.

The Rev. Edward Wilton, a former curate of Steeple Ashton, 1820—24, has left the following record :—" On D'Arcy's gravestone, below, is also William James Sugden, of Bath, d. 1810. D'Arcy married Miss Long, of Bath, daughter of Mrs. Long, whose monument is placed against one of the piers of the middle aisle ; not of Rood Ashton family, but using their Arms. He took the name of Sugden after Long, according to the will of a friend, (perhaps this very Wm. James Sugden) and had a grant of arms for both the names, Long and Sugden. See Burkes *Dict.*"

"The ancestor of these Longs was a journeyman tallow chandler at Steeple Ashton, went to Bath in the same capacity, married his master's widow, and thence descend a respectable Bath family."

Canon Jackson notes that " in 1787 there were the following Hatchments in the Church :—Bennett ; Hicks, J. L. but never put up : his representatives refusing to pay the fee ; Mrs. Robert Smith, of Comb Hay (heiress of Bennett) ; her son John Smith, Esq., M.P. for Bath. Arms—Smith impaling Tracey ; also his wife's, who died first, same Arms as Arms on monument, also Arms of Cary, of Hampstead ; Martyn : Mrs. Thompson, wife of Avery Thompson, Vicar, and daughter of Bartholomew Martyn ; Long with Martyn on escutcheon of pretence ; Long impaling Lamb.

All these hatchments seem to have been removed from the Church even before Canon Jackson's time.

In addition to those recorded above, the Rev. Edward Wilton, writing from West Lavington, Sept. 11th, 1835, to a Mr. Beach, states that he discovered in the cottage of Robert Mattick, carpenter, of Steeple Ashton, during his residence as curate there, an escutcheon with the arms of Beach and Timms, which might probably be of some value to the immediate descendants, as showing the alliance which first settled the family at West Ashton, and he offered his services to rescue the escutcheon from oblivion.

The Coat, he says, was that used by the family prior to the change of name and was to the best of his recollection :—Vairée, argent and gules, on a canton or, a buck's head cabossed sable. BEACH, impaled with party per chevron wavy, or and azure, three fleurs de lys countercharged. TIMMS.

Crest. Issuing from a ducal coronet or, a demi lion rampant argent.

## WESTBURY.

(All Saints).

I.—*Sanctuary*. Ledger Stone almost obliterated. Dates and names names quite obliterated.

Ermine, a bend cottised . . . . . impaling . . . . .

Crest. A demi-eagle displayed . . . . .

## LADY CHAPEL.

II.—*East Window*. Quarterly, 1st and 4th sable, a trefoil slipped ermine, between eight mullets six pointed, argent. (PHIPPS). 2nd, gules, a bend fusily ermine. (HELE). 3rd, gules, two bars ermine, in chief a lion passant or. (HILL); impaling azure, a lion rampant argent, in chief three escallops of the same. (CLUTTERBUCK).

Crest. A lion's gamb erect sable, holding a mullet argent (PHIPPS).

III.—Quarterly of Six. 1st and 6th PHIPPS (II). 2nd, argent, a lion rampant sable, between three trefoils slipped vert (MOLLOY). 3rd, azure, a lion rampant guardant or (HORTON). 4th HELE (II), 5th HILL (II).

IV.—PHIPPS (II).

V.—CLUTTERBUCK (II).

Crest. A buck lodged gules, between two laurel sprays proper.

VI.—CLUTTERBUCK (II); impaling or, on a bend gules, three crosses formée argent.\*

## SOUTH WINDOW OF SANCTUARY.

VII.—Per cross, azure and gules, over all a cross engrailed ermine.

Crest. A garb or (OSBORNE).

VIII.—PHIPPS (II); impaling (OSBORNE VII).

Crest. PHIPPS (II).

IX.—Quarterly. 1st and 4th PHIPPS (II.), 2nd and 3rd quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a wolf rampant between three trefoils slipped sable.\* 2nd HELE (II). 3rd, azure, a lion rampant guardant or (HORTON); impaling (OSBORNE VII).

Crest. PHIPPS (II).

X.—PHIPPS with crest (II).

1871—1877.

## FLOOR OF LADY CHAPEL.

XI.—Arms and crest of PHIPPS (II). Scattered all over, in tiles.

## WROUGHT IRON SCREEN OF LADY CHAPEL.

XII.—Two shields of PHIPPS (II.) and the crest of same, on a shield between. Repeated also on the outer side of the screen.

## SOUTH WALL OF LADY CHAPEL.

XIII.—Hatchment. Quarterly, 1st and 4th PHIPPS (II.), 2nd and 3rd HELE (II), on an escutcheon of pretence quarterly 1st and 4th, argent, a wolf rampant, between three trefoils slipped sable.\* 2nd and 3rd CLUTTERBUCK (II.).

Crest. PHIPPS (II). Motto, "VIRTUTE QUIES."

XIV.—Stone Monument with Five Canopies. This monument contains copper tablets engraven with the PHIPPS pedigree from 1445—1841. Above, in carved stone, the Arms and crest of PHIPPS (II). On the tracery of each canopy are two small shields as follows :—

- I.—i. PHIPPS (II); an escutcheon of pretence sable, three water bougets argent (LILBOURNE).  
 ii. PHIPPS (II.). An escutcheon of pretence HELE (II.).
- II.—i. Quarterly. 1st and 4th PHIPPS (II.), 2nd and 3rd HELE (II); impaling CLUTTERBUCK (II).  
 ii. The same without the impale, but an escutcheon of pretence quarterly 1st and 4th argent, a wolf rampant, between three trefoils slipped sable.\* 2nd and 3rd CLUTTERBUCK (II.).
- III.—i. Quarterly. 1st and 4th PHIPPS (II.), 2nd and 3rd quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, a wolf rampant, between three trefoils slipped sable, 2nd, HELE (II.), 3rd azure, a lion rampant guardant or (HORTON); impaling, argent, three talbots heads erased sable, between six crosses crosslet azure.  
 ii. The same but impaling (OSBORNE VII.), a crescent in chief argent for difference.
- IV.—i. The same. but impaling, azure, a lion passant or, between three fleur de lys argent. A mullet in chief of the last for difference.  
 ii. The same, but impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, on a chevron, between three mullets or, three lozenges sable,\* 2nd and 3rd, per cross sable and or, a cross engrailed argent. A martlet in chief of the last, for difference. An escutcheon of pretence quarterly; 1st and 4th, sable, a lymphard or.\* 2nd and 3rd, argent, a lion rampant gules (JOYE).
- V.—i. The same, but impaling, quarterly 1st and 4th argent, a lion rampant gules, between three roses azure, seeded and leaved of the second.\* 2nd and 3rd, Vert, a chevron argent between three bucks courant or. An annulet argent in chief for difference.\*  
 ii. The same, but impaling, or, on a bend gules, three crosses formée of the first (these should be argent as in VI.). A fleur de lys argent in chief, for difference.

#### SOUTH WINDOW OF LADY CHAPEL.

XV.—PHIPPS (II); impaling or, on a bend gules, three crosses formée argent.

Emma Mary Phipps, 1885.

#### NORTH WALL OF LADY CHAPEL.

XVI.—PHIPPS (II); impaling CLUTTERBUCK (II). Crest as PHIPPS (II).

Thomas Hall Phipps, 1790.

## SOUTH TRANSEPT.

XVII.—*East Wall*. Stone and Marble Monument with two recumbent figures. Above, an heraldic achievement with supporters as follows:—Quarterly of 12. 1st and 12th, Argent a chevron between three seals heads coupé sable (LEY). 2nd, or, a chevron engrailed ermine, between three leopards faces sable.\* 3rd, or, a chevron ermine between three roses gules.\* 4th, Argent, a chevron between three cornish choughs sable (LAMBERT) 5th, Argent, three pine trees eradicated vert (LEY). 6th, Ermine, a chevron paley of six . . . between three leopards' faces.\* 7th, Argent, on a chevron ermine, three chess rooks.\* 8th, Argent, two chevrons gules, a label in chief azure.\* 9th, Gules ten Bezants (ZOUCHE). 10th, Or, a lion rampant between eight trefoils slipped, sable. 11th, Argent, a cross ending in fleur de lys or. Crest. A lion sejant or, the dexter fore paw raised (LEY). Supporters. Dexter, A lion argent semée of trefoils slipped vert. Sinister. A lion gules (this should be bezantée).

Motto: "VINCENDO VICTUS."

Below: i.—LEY (as 1st quarter above)

ii.—The same, impaling per cross or and azure, on a bend vert, three martlets of the first (PETTEY).

iii.—Blank cartouche.

iv.—Blank cartouche.

Jacob Ley, Earl of Marlborough.

Mary Ley (daughter of John Pettey).

1678.

## SOUTH WALL OF S. TRANSEPT.

XVIII.—Hatchment. Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, a chevron or, charged with six (Burke gives only three) bars gemel gules between three eagles rising of the second; on a chief or, five lozenges of the first (LOPES). 2nd and 3rd, In a landscape field with mountains in the background, a fountain, thereout a palm tree all proper (FRANCO). Surmounted by a baronet's coronet.

Crests. 1st, a lion sejant, erminois, gorged with a collar gemelle gules, the dexter paw resting on a lozenge azure. (LOPES); 2nd, a dexter arm embowed and coupé, habited purple, purfled or, cuffed, argent, holding in the hand proper, a palm branch vert (FRANCO).

Mottoes, "QUOD TIBI ID ALII" (LOPES).

"SUB PACE COPIA" (FRANCO) (not on the hatchment).

Supporters. On Roman fasces proper, two Pegasi sable, winged and collared gemelle or.

XIX.—Hatchment. PHIPPS (II.). On an escutcheon of pretence ermine, a chief quarterly or and gules (PECKHAM). Crested helmet PHIPPS (II.). Motto. Ribbon blank.

## SOUTH WINDOW OF S. TRANSEPT.

XX.—LOPES (XVIII.). Cordelia Lady Lopes and Dame Susanah Lopes, 1899.

## WEST WALL OF S. TRANSEPT.

XXI.—Hatchment. Lozenge Shaped. Argent, a chevron, between three seals heads coupéd sable (LEY). An escutcheon of pretence or, three battle axes sable (GIBBS).

XXII.—Hatchment. Argent, a chevron between three bears' heads coupéd sable; an escutcheon of pretence argent, three battle axes sable (GIBBS).

Crest. A lion rampant sable bezantée. Motto, "IN CAELO QUIES," (LUDLOW).

XXIII.—Mural Monument. PHIPPS (II); impaling per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or (EDWARDS).

William Phipps, 1748—1756.

XXIV.—LUDLOW (XXII.).

Crests. i. LUDLOW (XXII.).

ii. GIBBS (broken off). An arm in armour embowed proper, garnished or, holding in the gauntlet, an axe argent.

Motto. "NEC TEMERE NEC TIMIDE."

Abraham Ludlow, 1822.

Susannah Ludlow (née Gibbs), 1841.

## SOUTH WALL OF NAVE.

XXV.—Window. Royal arms (modern).

XXVI.—Mural Monument. Sable, three mascles two and one or; impaling quarterly, 1st and 4th Barry of six or and azure, an inescutcheon ermine, on a chief of the first, three palets between two gyrons of the second (MORTIMER), 2nd and 3rd azure, three bucks trippant argent.\*

Crest. A horse passant argent (Burke gives or).

John Whittaker, 1831.

Anna Maria Whittaker, 1848.

XXVII.—Mural Monument. Sable, three lozenges argent (WHITTAKER).

John Whittaker, 1819.

XXVIII.—Mural Monument. Azure, a wolf rampant argent, collared and chained or, in chief three crosses crosslet fitchey of the second (Burke gives crosses pattée fitchey), (BUSHE); impaling WHITTAKER (XXVII).

Crest. A goat's head erased argent, attired sable. (Burke gives "charged on the neck with a crescent.")

George Bushe, 1842—1876.

## WEST WALL OF NAVE.

XXIX.—Tablet. Azure, three battle axes argent, within a bordure ermine (GIBBS); an escutcheon of pretence sable, a lion rampant between three ladders, two and one bendwise, argent (JEFFREY).

Mary Gibbs, 1837. John Gibbs, 1847. Lucy Gibbs, 1888. Joseph Gaimés Gibbs, 1918.

XXX.—Argent, a chevron gules between three greyhounds courant sable.  
Crest: a greyhound courant sable.

Richard Gaisford, 1847.

(Burke gives these arms for GAINSFORD, but with a different crest. Fairbairn gives no crest of a greyhound to GAISFORD).

XXXI.—Mural tablet containing four escutcheons in base.

- i. A plain lozenge. Ermine, on a saltire engrailed azure, five fleur de lys or (GAVEN); impaling argent three fleur de lys between eight crosses crosslet. . . . \*
- ii. Azure, three estoiles or, a chief wavy of the last (ROBERTS); impaling quarterly, 1st and 4th, a chevron between three lions' heads erased; 2nd and 3rd azure a cinquefoil pierced within a bordure engrailed or (AYLER).
- iii. The same but impaling i above on a decorated lozenge.
- iv. Blank shield. Crests (not shown) I. a dexter hand, holding a ducal coronet capped, between two laurel branches all proper (GAVEN). II. A lion rampant or, holding a sword wavy argent, hilt and pommel of the first (ROBERTS).  
Geoffrey Gaven 1803.  
Sarah Roberts 1873.

#### NORTH WALL OF NAVE.

XXXII.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, argent on a fesse . . . 3 roundels between 3 demi horses salient . . .\*; 2nd and 3rd . . . 3 battle axes in pale . . .\*; impaling argent, on a fesse azure between 3 unicorns' heads . . . , 3 fleur de lis . . .\* Crest. A demi hind argent.

Robert Haines 1843.

#### BAPTISTERY.

XXXIII.—*Floor.* Ermine on a cross quarter-pierced sable, four mill rinds argent (TURNER); impaling sable, on a bend ermine, three leopards' faces of the first (KEMBLE).

Henrietta Francis Kemble, 1749, and . . . . Turner.

XXXIV.—*Window of Baptistery.*

- i. Quarterly, 1st, or, on a chevron between three lions' heads erased gules, a fleur de-lis between two annulets of the first (BECKETT); 2nd, argent, on a fesse gules, three crosses crosslet or (BASSETT); 3rd per pale sable and argent, a cross moline counter changed.\*; 4th argent, a fess gules between three bucks' heads cabossed sable.  
Crest. A fleur de lis azure charged with a lion's head erased ermine.
- ii. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ermine, on a cross sable quarter pierced, four mill rinds argent between five trefoils slipped vert (TURNER). 2nd and 3rd BECKETT (XXXIV., i.).  
Crest. A lion passant gardant ermineois, facing sinister, charged with three trefoils slipped vert and holding in the dexter paw a mill rind sable. (TURNER). 2nd crest (XXXIV.).



- iii. Quarterly, 1st and 4th BECKETT (XXXIV), but within a bordure wavy gules, 2nd and 3rd per pale indented argent and azure, a mill rind between three escallopes, all counter changed, in chief a label of three points vert.

Crest. (BECKETT). (XXXIV., i.) charged with a bendlet sinister wavy or.

Rev. Thomas Beckett Turner.

XXXV.—*East Wall of Baptistery.* TURNER (XXXIV., ii.) but without trefoils; impaling argent, three fountains two and one.

Martha Drew, 1768.

#### NORTH TRANSEPT,

XXXVI.—*West Wall.* Or, on a fess engrailed between three nags' heads erased azure, as many fleur de lis of the first (BAYLY); impaling per fess sable and argent, in base three bars, in chief a bend all counter changed.

Sarah Bailey, 1761.

XXXVII.—*Window of N. Transept.*

- i. Azure, an episcopal staff in pale or, ensigned with a cross patté argent; surmounted by a pall of the third, charged with four crosses formée fitchée sable edged and fringed of the second (SEE of CANTERBURY).

- ii. Gules, three estoiles or, a canton ermine.

Crest. A pelican vulning herself argent, bequé or (LEVERTON).

- iii. Azure, the Virgin and Child in pale or (SEE of SARUM).

In memory of Abraham Laverton, 1886, of Farleigh Castle.

XXXVIII.—*East Wall of N. Transept.* Mural Tablet. Quarterly of six, 1st and 6th grand quarters, quarterly 1st and 4th TURNER (XXXIII.) 2nd and 3rd BECKETT (XXXIV., i.), 2nd grand quarter obliterated, 3rd grand quarter obliterated, 4th grand quarter per pale sable and argent, a cross moline counter changed, 5th grand quarter argent a fesse gules between three bucks' heads cabossed sable.

Gilbert Trowe Turner, 1796.

#### CHOIR VESTRY.

XXXIX.—*South Wall.* Two Brasses.

- i. Or, three demi-lions rampant gules two and one, a mullet in chief azure, for difference (BENNETT). (Burke gives Bennett, of Westbury, as:—Gules three demi-lions rampant argent, a mullet or in the centre, for cadency).

- ii. Sable, three greyhounds courant or, a crescent in chief for difference.

Thomas Bennett.

Margaret Bennett (née Buriton), 1605.

XL.—Wall Tablet. A Lozenge obliterated (or, a bend engrailed gules cottised sable charged with three mullets argent).

Helena Andrews, 1769.

## EDINGTON.

(St. Mary, St. Catherine, and All Saints).

## SOUTH AISLE.

- I.—*Cheney Tomb*. . . . a ship's rudder . . . \*
- II.—Gules, a fesse lozenge each charged with an escallop sable (CHENEY).
- III.—. . . four escallops . . . \*
- IV.—CHENEY (II.).
- V.—CHENEY (II.).
- VI.—Quarterly 1st and 4th CHENEY (II.) 2nd and 3rd azure a cross fleury argent (CHENEY).
- VII.—CHENEY (II.) impaling CHENEY (VI.).
- VIII.—As 2nd and 3rd quartering of VI.
- IX.—As 2nd and 3rd quartering of VI.

The brasses of two figures and four shields have been removed from this tomb.

## SOUTH TRANSEPT.

*Beckington Tomb*. A recumbent figure in stone.

- X.—A rebus, charged with a beech tree growing out of a tun, lying fesswise proper occurs in three places on this tomb.

## FIRST SANCTUARY.

*Choir Stalls*. Oak Carving.

- XI.—Arms of the See of Sarum: in base a Bishop's staff, appended thereto three bells representing the arms of Bishop Wordsworth, "Argent three bells azure."

XII.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, fretty argent; 2nd and 3rd sable, a chevron between three escallops shells within a bordure argent: impaling sable, semée of crosses crosslet a lion rampant argent LONG.

XIII.—Or, on a cross engrailed gules, five cinquefoils of the first (JOHN OF AILESBUURY).

(In Burke under Edington Priory).

- XIV.—A cross fretty between four mullets . . . \*

## REREDOS OF SAME.

XV.—Quarterly 1st and 4th France; 2nd and 3rd England, over all in chief a lable argent (BLACK PRINCE).

XVI.—JOHN OF AILESBUURY (XIII.).

XVII.—Argent, two chevronels sable between three roses gules seeded or (WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM).

XVIII.—Azure, two lions passant or, within a bordure argent (EDINGTON).

SECOND SANCTUARY.

*South Wall.*—A Marble Monument with two figures recumbent, at the feet a lion and lioness couchant.

XIX.—Quarterly, 1st azure, a lion rampant or, 2nd azure, a chevron between three fleur-de-lys argent, 3rd gules, three chevrons argent, 4th azure, a chevron between three spear heads argent embued gules.

XX.—XIX. impaling per cross or and gules over all a bend vairé.

XXI.—The impalement of XX. (EARL OF DORSET).

Sir Edward Lewys.

Margaret Lewys (daughter of Earl of Dorset).

NORTH TRANSEPT,

XXII.—*West Wall.* LONG (impalement of XII.) impaling—a chevron between three fleur-de-lys.

John Long, 1807.

XXIII.—*North Wall.* LONG (impalement of XII.) impaling quarterly (obliterated).

John Long, 1746.

XXIV.—*Floor.* A lozenge with a bend. Too worn to blazon.

BRATTON.

(St. James).

I.—*South Aisle, West End.* Ledger Stone. Sable, a lion rampant between eight crosses crosslet (LONG); impaling ermine on a cross quarter pierced sable, four mill rinds argent (TURNER).

Date obliterated.

II.—*West Wall.* Mural Plaque near the floor, south aisle. LONG (I.) with a crescent for difference. Part of an old mural tablet. No name or date.

## WILTS OBITUARY.

**Lady Grey of Fallodon**, died Nov. 18th, 1928, aged 57, buried at Woodford. Pamela Geneviere Adelaide was the youngest daughter of the Hon. Percy Scawen Wyndham, of Clouds, and Madeline, daughter of Major-General Sir Guy Campbell, Bart. She, with her two sisters (Lady Wemyss and Mrs. Adeane), were painted by Sargent in the famous group of "The three Graces." She came of a brilliant family. "The life at Clouds was full, especially of literature and art; among constant visitors were painters such as Watts and Burne Jones, as well as many others who with their various gifts, made a society of distinction and charm." She married, 1895, Edward Priaulx, son of Sir Charles Tennant, who became Baron Glenconner in 1911 and died 1920, leaving three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Edward Wyndham Tennant, was killed in France 1916. The second son, Christopher Grey Tennant, is the present peer. Lady Glenconner married in 1922, as his second wife, Viscount Grey of Fallodon. Lord and Lady Grey continued to live principally at Wilsford Manor, which had been largely rebuilt and added to by Lord Glenconner. Before taking up their residence at Wilsford Lord and Lady Glenconner had occupied Stockton Manor for some years, and the scenery and people of the Wyllye Valley are admirably described in "Village Notes" and others of her earlier writings. "As her books show she shared her brother George Wyndham's love and knowledge of literature especially of poetry." She inherited an interest in Spiritualism from her father, and as her friend Sir Oliver Lodge says in an appreciation of her in *The Times*, "Throughout her later life the subject dominated her thoughts, she was consulted by many people in distress and on the strength of truly remarkable evidence she attained profound conviction in immortality. In this faith she lived and died looking forward to a happy re-union with those she had lost."

Obit. notices, *Times*, (with portrait), Nov. 20th; *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 22nd, 1928.

She was the author of the following writings:—

**Village Notes and some other papers.** By Pamela Tennant, with illustrations from original photographs. London: William Heinemann, 1900. Crown 8vo., cloth, pp. xiv. + 208. 13 plates. 6/.

Some of these essays had already appeared in *The Outlook*. The majority are concerned with the people and country of the Wyllye Valley.

**The Book of Peace.** The Chiswick Press, 1901. 6/-. [A collection of passages from the Bible, the Apocrypha, and the Imitation, arranged for daily reading.]

**The Legend of the Ass.** *Spectator*, Dec. 26th, 1903. A poem.

**Windelstraw, a Book of Verse with Legends in Rhyme of the Plants and Animals.** London: Chiswick Press, 1905. Cloth, 6½in. × 5in., pp. xvi. + 107. 2/6. [One of these poems had appeared in *Country Life*, Nov., 1904, another in the *Westminster Review*, March, 1905.]

- The Child.** *Country Life*, March 11th, 1905. [A poem.]
- Salisbury Plain.** In *Memorials of Old Wiltshire*. 1906. pp. 234—241. One plate.
- The Children and the Pictures.** 1907. Cloth, square crown 8vo, 21 coloured plates. 6/-.
- A Caravanning Journey.** *Spectator*, May 29th, 1909. [Article on a journey through Dorset and Wilts.]
- The Tennant Gallery.** By Lady Tennant. *Country Life*, June 18th, 1910, pp. 869—873, 8 process illuſts.
- The Story of Joan of Arc.**
- The Sayings of the Children, written down by their mother, Pamela Glenconner.** . . . Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1918. Buckram boards, 7½in. × 5½in., pp. 9 + 131, 6 plates. 1st edition, Feb. 1918; 2nd edition, March 1918.
- Edward Wyndham Tennant. A Memoir by his mother, Pamela Glenconner, with Portraits in photogravure.** John Lane, London and New York, MCMXIX. Linen 8vo., pp. xi. + 334, 7 portraits. £1 1s. [“Flower of the Field, or Hester,” a poem by the authoress, June 1916, is re-printed as an appendix.]
- An Appreciation of South Wiltshire.** By Lady Glenconner. *Spectator*. Reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 5th, 1921.
- The Earthen Vessel.** A Volume dealing with Spirit Communications received in the form of Book Tests by Pamela Glenconner. Lane 1921. 6/-. Preface by Sir Oliver Lodge. Portrait.
- Songs of the Birds.** 1922. [Reviewed in *Times*, June 19th, 1922, by Walter Garstang.]
- Shepherd’s Crowns.** 1923.
- The Vein in the Marble.** By Stephen Tennant and Pamela Grey. Philip Allen. 1926 12/6. [Drawings by Stephen Tennant, letterpress by Lady Grey.]
- The White Wallet.** 1928. [An Anthology.]

**Capt James Henry Sadler**, of Lydiard House, Lydiard Millicent, died March 27th, 1929, aged 85. Buried at Lydiard Millicent. Born 1843, second son of Samuel (Champernowne Sadler, of Purton Court. Married Matilda, daughter of T. P. Butt, of Arle Court (Glos), and widow of Rev. James Fisher. J.P. for Wilts, 1890, he was for many years chairman of the Cricklade and Wootton Bassett bench of magistrates, and of the Board of Guardians and Rural District Council. He was a D.L. for Wilts. He joined the Wilts Yeomanry in 1873 as Cornet and rose to be Captain. He gave the Institute to Purton and their present beautiful ground to the Purton Cricket Club. He was the oldest member of the V.W.H. (Cricklade) Hunt Committee.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 4th; *N. Wilts Herald*, April 5th, 1929.

**Rev. John Alexander Guillebaud**, died Feb. 17th, 1929, aged 69. Younger son of Rev. H. L. Guillebaud, of Malvern, born June 14th, 1859. Educated at Haileybury, King's Coll., London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and Ridley Hall. B.A. 1882, Deacon 1883, Priest 1883 (Chichester). Curate of Westfield (Sussex), 1882—84; St. Thomas, York, 1885—92; H. Trinity, Eastbourne, 1892—94; Vicar of Southhill, Beds, 1894—1907; Rector of Yatesbury, 1907—27; when he retired to live at Southborough, Kent. He married, 1887, Sarah Helena, d. of Edward Peters, of York, who with a son and two daughters survives him.

Obit. notice, *Times*, Feb. 20th, 1929.

**Rev. Septimus Firman**, died March, 1929, aged 80 (?). Buried at Cherhill. King's Coll., London, 1874. Deacon 1874, Priest 1875 (Ripon). Curate of Ch. Ch., Battysford (Yorks), 1874—77; Kirby Misperton (Yorks), 1877—83; Vicar of St. James the Less, Liverpool, 1883—1906; Rector of Cherhill, 1906, until his death. As a pronounced High Churchman, the ritualistic character of the services in his Church at Liverpool led to long continued riotous demonstrations and he several times had to take proceedings against "brawlers" in time of service. At Cherhill he was singularly successful as a Parish Priest. Devoting himself entirely to his parish he was seldom seen, and took no part in matters outside it, but in Cherhill he was valued at his real worth. His hobby was English Porcelain, of which he possessed a collection of well chosen characteristic examples, and on this subject he was an acknowledged authority. He never married.

Obit. notice, *Times*, March 6th, 1929.

**Rev. Leonard Frederick Packer**, died suddenly on Jan. 5th, 1929, aged 63. Buried at Winterbourne Bassett. Son of Rev. John Graham Packer, Vicar of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, and Arreton, I. of W. Educated at Magdalen School, and College, Oxford, B.A. 1887, M.A. 1891. Chichester Theological College, 1890. Deacon 1891, Priest 1892 (Winchester). Curate of St. Heliers, Jersey, 1891—93; Alderney, 1893—95; St. Andrew's, Plaistow, 1895—98; Watford, 1898—1901; Farnham Royal, 1901—04; Chaplain of Wycombe Workhouse, 1905—11; Rector of Saunderton, 1905—24; Rector of Winterbourne Bassett 1924 until his death. He leaves a widow and five children. He was an advanced Anglo-Catholic.

Obit. notice, with portrait, *N. Wilts Herald*, Jan. 11th, 1929.

**William Arthur Harvey Masters**, died suddenly Dec. 3rd, 1928, aged 52. Born at Long Marston, Herts, Sept. 30th, 1876. Educated at Clifton Coll. Son of Canon William Caldwell Masters, Rector of South Marston. Articled to Messrs. Carpenter & Ingelow, architects, of London. Assistant to W. F. Unsworth, architect, of London and Woking. Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Settled as architect in Swindon, 1903. Diocesan Surveyor for the Swindon portion of Bristol

Diocese, 1921. He was a prominent Freemason. He married in 1923 Rosalie, d. of Rev. H. G. Hopkins, Vicar of Clifton Newark, and leaves two daughters and one son.

Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, Dec. 14th, 1928.

**Canon Frederick William Macdonald**, died Nov. 24th 1928, aged 80. Buried at Wishford, Son of Archdeacon Macdonald, Vicar of Bishops Cannings. Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxon., B.A. 1872, M.A. 1876, Deacon 1874, Priest 1875 (Oxon.). Curate of Coggs, Oxon., 1874—1876; Brize Norton (Oxon.), 1876—77; Vicar of Stapleford, 1877—95; Berwick St. James, 1880—95; Rural Dean of Wylve, 1893—1920; Rector of Wishford Magna, 1895—1924; when he retired to live at Clevedon. Canon of Sarum, 1912—24. In his younger days he played cricket for the county, and was a pioneer of golf in South Wilts. He served as a member, vice-chairman, and later as chairman for many years of the Wilton Board of Guardians and Rural District Council, and became a recognised authority upon Poor Law administration. He was vice-chairman of the Wilts Poor Law Conference, and a member of the Central Poor Law Conference Committee, as well as of other committees. He was an Alderman of the County Council until he retired in 1922, his special interest being education. He acted as vice-chairman of the Education Committee. He was for many years on the committee of the Salisbury Infirmary. In politics he was an ardent Conservative. In Wishford itself he took a prominent part in the formation of the Oak Apple Club, "the definite object of which was the sustaining and exercising the rights of the villagers in Groveley Wood without doing unnecessary damage to the property of the owner, Lord Pembroke." This object was largely attained and the friction which at the time of its promotion threatened serious consequences became a thing of the past. He was an excellent example of the type of the country clergyman, now becoming much rarer, who took a prominent part in the public and administrative life of the district in which he lived.

Obit. notice, *Wilts Gazette*, Dec. 6th, 1928.

**Canon Wyndham Arthur Scinde Merewether**, died Dec. 3rd, 1928, aged 76. Born 1852, third son of Henry Alworth Merewether, Q.C., of Bowden Hill. Educated Winchester, 1866, Oriel Coll., Oxon., B.A. 1871, M.A. 1880, Deacon 1876, Priest 1877. Curate of Bradford-on-Avon, 1876—80; St. George's, Hanover Square, 1880—85; Vicar of N. Bradley, 1885—1908; Bradford-on-Avon, 1908—14; St Thomas, Salisbury, 1914—22; when he resigned. Canon of Salisbury, 1919. Rural Dean of Wilton, 1919, until his death. After his retirement he lived in the Close, Salisbury. Whilst at North Bradley the new Church at Southwick was built at a cost of £3000. He married Harriet Edith, d. of Dr. Wilson Fox, F.R.S., who died recently. Their only son, Capt. W. K. Merewether was killed during the war.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 6th; *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 8th, 1928.

**Mary Eleanor Lauderdale, Dowager Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire**, died Oct. 31st, 1928. Buried at Charlton.

Born Sept, 25th, 1847, d. of the Hon. Henry Coventry, married when 21 the 18th Earl of Suffolk, who died 1898. She was one of the chief founders and supporters for the last forty years of the Malmesbury Cottage Hospital and Maternity Home, which owes its present position largely to the efforts she made on its behalf. The Young Men's Christian Association also owed much to her support, as well as other good causes in Malmesbury. During the last two years of the war she held the command of the Red Cross Hospital in Devizes, for officers wounded in France, and was beloved by her staff and by those under her care.

Obit. notice with portrait, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 8th, 1928.

**Charles Forbes Moir**, died Sept. 24th, 1928, aged 65. Buried at Charlton. Born in London. Educated at Wellington College, spent some years in India, came to Malmesbury in 1897, and in 1900 became a partner of Mr. William Forrester, solicitor. He was Clerk to the Magistrates and Registrar of the County Court. Much respected in Malmesbury, he was especially interested in the Restoration of the Abbey Church, and in both the earlier work of restoration and the present effort, he acted as secretary to the committee, and gave his whole energy to the furtherance of the work.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Sept. 27th, 1928.

**Rev. Ernest Robert Knapp**, died April 29th, 1928, aged 72. London Coll. of Divinity. 1882. Deacon 1885, Priest 1886 (Exeter). Curate of St. Mary Major, Exeter, 1885—88; St. John Evan., Penge, 1889—91; Vicar of Rodbourne Cheney, 1891, until his death. He married a daughter of Mr. George Crisford, of Kingshill House, Swindon, who with five sons and a daughter survives him.

Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, May 2nd, 1928.

**George Yates**, died Oct., 1928. Buried at Devizes. Born at Leicester. Began his journalistic career at Southampton. Moved to Bath as reporter for the *Bath Chronicle*, assisting also the *Bristol Times and Mirror*. Afterwards he owned and edited the *Weston-super-Mare Gazette*. Returned to Bath, 1885, as editor and joint proprietor of the *Bath Chronicle*. In 1898 he became editor of the *Wilts County Mirror and Express* published at Salisbury, from which he retired about 1911. In 1914 he resumed work at Devizes on the staff of the *Wiltshire Gazette*, from which he only retired a few months before his death. He was probably one of the oldest journalists in England. His whole energies were absorbed in the work of the paper.

A very appreciative obituary notice was published in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Oct 26th, 1928.

**Captain Anthony Napier Fane Spicer**, died Nov. 16th, 1928, aged 37. Buried at Chittoe. Born 17th July, 1891, son of Capt. John Edmund Philip and Lady Margaret Spicer. Educated at Wellington Coll.,



was attached at first to the 2nd Batt. Northamptonshire Regt. In 1912 he joined the 1st Life Guards and served in France in 1915 and 1916, being invalided home. He held the post of Adjutant to the 1st Life Guards for four years, retiring from the Army about six years ago. He succeeded to the Spye Park property on his father's death on March 31st, 1928. He was killed by the fall of a tree in the grounds of Spye Park during the great gale of Nov. 16th, 1928. He was well known in the hunting field both with the Duke of Beaufort's and the Avon Vale hounds, and was beloved by his many friends.

Obit. notices, *N. Wilts Herald*, with portrait, Nov. 23rd; *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 28th; *Wiltshire Times*, Nov. 24th, 1928.

**Rev. Joseph Pitts Wiles**, died April 15th, 1929, aged 80. Buried at Devizes Cemetery. Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Entered the Baptist Ministry 1881. Pastor at Hope Chapel, Cambridge, 1928, and was instrumental in building the new Chapel in Tennison Road in 1898. In 1907 he became Pastor of the Old Baptist Chapel, in Maryport Street, Devizes, and remained there until his resignation. A classical and Hebrew scholar, much esteemed by those who knew him.

Obit. notice, *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 25th, 1929.

He was the author of the following works:—

**Half-Hours with the Minor Prophets.** Morgan & Scott. 1908. 8vo.

**Half-Hours with Isaiah.** With Preface by the Rt. Rev. H. C. G. Moule, D.D., Bishop of Durham. Morgan & Scott, 1915. 8vo.

**Sermons preached by Mr. J. P. Wiles, M.A., at the Old Baptist Chapel, Devizes.** [A large number of sermons, each printed as a separate pamphlet, 8vo., from 1906 to 1917. No. 115 is dated February, 1917. Generally 8 pp. each].

**Sermons preached at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, November 2nd, 1919.** Printed in *Wiltshire Advertiser*, November 27th, 1919.

**Instruction in Christianity.** By John Calvin. Newly translated from the Latin into simple modern English by Joseph Pitts Wiles, M.A., sometime Foundation Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dolby Brothers, Stamford [1920]. Price, paper covers, 3s 6d.; cloth covers, 4s. 6d.

**Might and Right.** A sermon preached at the Old Baptist Chapel, Devizes, 20th January, 1918. Pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 8.

**God and His Critics: Some Plain Words about Inspiration and the Higher Criticism.** By J. P. Wiles, M.A., of Devizes. Price 4d. 27s. per 100 for distribution. C. J. Farncombe & Sons, London. 1921. Pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 24.

**Spiritualism and the Scriptures.** A Lecture delivered at Brighton. [1921?] Pamphlet. Price 2d.

**Humphrey Purnell Blackmore, M.D.**, died February, 1929. Buried at London Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Born 1835, s. of William Blackmore, Mayor of Salisbury 1841. Educated at Queenwood

College. He qualified as M.D., and was associated in his practice at Salisbury with the late Dr. Coates. He was on the staff of the Salisbury Infirmary for many years. He continued to practice until 1927, and his interest in Archæology lasted until his death, which came almost suddenly. An appreciation by Mr. F. Stevens says "By the death of Dr. Blackmore, Salisbury has lost not only one prominent in the life of the city, but also a figure of national reputation. His great age, it is true, had withdrawn him somewhat from the eyes of the present generation, but despite his advancing years he still maintained his keen and varied interests, and only a few weeks before he died he was in consultation with the authorities of the British Museum on the report of the chalk fossils of Salisbury, on which he was the outstanding expert. More than 70 years ago he devoted himself to the investigation of the local gravel and brick earth deposits of Fisherton and elsewhere, which led to the recovery of an intensely valuable series of mammalian remains which were included in the Blackmore Museum, founded by his brother, of which he and his brother-in-law, Mr. E. T. Stevens, were the joint curators. In this he was the colleague of Sir John Evans, Sir Augustus Franks, Lord Avebury, and Prof. Boyd Dawkins. As years advanced he moved with the times and was the first to establish the existence of Eoliths in the Alderbury gravels. He was also associated with the excavations of the Early Iron Age settlement at Highfield, Salisbury, one of the first of these sites ever discovered. He was one of the founders of the Salisbury and S. Wilts Museum more than sixty years ago. For over half a century he acted as Hon. Director of the museum. His private collections were extraordinary varied. His personal knowledge of the city and its inhabitants was profound . . . indeed he was the last surviving link between many interesting personages in the city and district, and the present day."

In Geology, in Natural History and Ornithology, as well as in Prehistoric Archæology, he was at home. He was a gardener, too, and a collector of china and mezzotints. He was in short an outstanding example of the old-fashioned Antiquary, Archæologist, and collector, whose interests ranged widely over every branch of antiquity and archæology instead of being confined as is often the case nowadays to some one comparatively narrow subject.

Obit. notices, *Salisbury Journal*, partly reprinted in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Feb. 14th, 1929.

He was the author of the following writings:—

**Remains of Birds' Eggs found at Fisherton, near Salisbury.**

*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, 1854, pp. 74, 75. [Fossil eggs of goose and duck from the Brick Earths]

**British Fossil Mammalia and Flint Implements [Salisbury].**

*Geologist*, VI., 395. [1863].

**Discovery of Flint Implements in the Higher Level Gravel at Milford Hill, Salisbury.** *Arch. Journ.*, xxi. [1864] pp. 243—245.

**On the Discovery of Flint Implements in the Drift at Milford Hill, Salisbury.** *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxi, 250. [1865].

- On the Recent Discovery of Flint Implements in the Drift of the Valley of the Avon.** *W.A.M.*, X., 221—233. [1867].
- Notes on the Drift and Cave Series** [pp, 12—32 of *Flint Chips*, by E. T. Stevens. 1870. 8vo.]
- The Development of the Stone Age. Lecture at Salisbury.** Printed in part, in *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 26th, 1887.
- Tobacco and Pipes. Lecture at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.** *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 5th, 1896.
- On a Barrow near Old Sarum.** *Salisbury Field Club Trans.*, I., 49—51.
- On Recent Discoveries at Ramsbury** (Pottery in Church wall). *Salisbury Field Club Trans.*, I., 91—93.
- The Eoliths at the Salisbury Museum.** [Letter defending their authenticity. *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 31st, 1907].
- The Fossils and Prehistoric Remains of Salisbury.** *Festival Book of Salisbury*, 1914, pp. 6—10.
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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.]

**From a Great-Grandmother's Armchair. Helen Countess Dowager of Radnor.** The Marshall Press, Limited. Milford Lane, Strand, London W.C. 2. [1927]

Cloth, 10in. × 6½in., pp. 362 + 6 (index), 18 illustrations, including three portraits of the authoress, two of William, 5th Earl of Radnor, and an illustration of the steel chair at Longford.

The authoress was the daughter of Henry Chaplin, Vicar of Ryhall, Rutland. Born in 1846, she married in 1866 the Hon. William Pleydell Bouverie, afterwards Viscount Folkestone and the 5th Earl of Radnor. She gives many reminiscences of her childhood, of her life in society later on, and of hunting and deer stalking adventures. The earlier part of her married life was spent at Coleshill, and there are few references to Longford during this period, for relations were strained between the then Lord and Lady Radnor and herself. In 1889, however, her husband, the 5th Earl, succeeded his father, and Lady Radnor began at once to make a catalogue raisonné of the pictures. At that time nothing was known of the origin of any of the pictures in the collection, but by dint of careful search in the muniment room a series of account books were found, in the handwriting of the first Viscount Folkestone, and the first and second Earls of Radnor, in which were entered the amounts paid for the various pictures as they were purchased. The first Lord Folkestone always added the name of the picture and where he had bought it, but the later owners were content to note "By a picture—so much." On this foundation, however, Lady Radnor, with the assistance and advice of Sir George Scharf, Mr. Lionel Cust, and Mr. W. Barclay Squire, built up her admirable and exhaustive catalogue of the whole collection. It was found that Jacob, 1st Viscount Folkestone, bought over 100 of the pictures including at Dr. Mead's sale "Erasmus" for £110, and "Egidius" for £95. His son William, 1st Earl of Radnor, bought about 75 pictures and commissioned many family portraits by Reynolds and Gainsborough. Jacob, 2nd Earl, added over 80 pictures between 1776 and 1828, after which there were no additions to the collection until in 1926 a collection of small pictures was left to Jacob, 6th Earl, by Mr. Will. Barclay Squire. Of the building and the subsequent alterations of Longford Castle itself, by its successive owners, a short but clear account is given, ending with the work done between 1870 and 1874, under the direction of Mr. Anthony Salvin, by the 4th Earl, in the completion and restoration of the building.

Of the famous steel chair, Lady Radnor notes that it was given by the City of Augsburg to the Emperor Rudolf II., was used at his coronation *cir.* 1577 and was looted by the Swedes from the Imperial Museum at Prague, where it was placed by the Emperor. It was brought to Bournemouth by the descendants of the Swedish officer who looted it, and was sold to Jacob, 2nd Earl of Radnor, for £1000. Lady Radnor mentions the sale in 1890 to the National Gallery of three of the chief pictures at Longford, Holbein's "Ambassador," Velasquez "Spanish Admiral," and Morelli's "Portrait of a Man," for £55,000, rendered necessary in order to provide for the legacies left to Lord Radnor's younger brothers and sisters.

The serious work of Lady Radnor's life, however, between 1881 and 1896, lay in music, when for years together she tells us she never took part in less than sixty concerts in the year, when her "Ladies' String Band," numbering 82, and her "Ladies' Chorus," numbering 120, were amongst the best known musical institutions in England. She herself, as Lady Folkestone, was renowned as a singer and as a musician. She was also an artist, for she painted herself a large window for Salisbury Cathedral as a memorial to her husband, and other windows for Britford Church and the English Church in Venice. She was one of the chief supporters of the Anglo-Israelite body.

**The Godolphin School, 1726—1926. Edited by M. A. Douglas and C. R. Ash. Longmans, London, 1928.** Cloth. 8vo, pp. vi. + 2 + 252. Seventeen illustrations. Portrait of Elizabeth Godolphin; Baynton House, Coulston; Godolphin House, Helston, Cornwall; Tablet in Westminster Abbey Cloister; Portraits of Ld. Nelson, Miss Douglas, Miss Ash, &c.; four views of the School.

"This book is intended in the first place to record what is known of Elizabeth Godolphin and her bequest. In the next place it is intended to be a homely story of the school."

Elizabeth Godolphin, daughter of Francis Godolphin, of Baynton House, Coulston, as recorded on the Westminster memorial tablet, died July 29th, 1726, her husband, Charles, brother of Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, having died in 1720. She carried out, by her will, their joint design of endowing a school at Salisbury in which eight young orphan gentlewomen, between the ages of eight and nineteen, were to be educated. Her will is here printed at length, as well as the Report of the Charity Commissioners in 1833. The school was opened in 1784 in Rosemary Lane, adjoining the Close.

A series of reminiscences are given by old girls and old mistresses, describing experiences of the school from 1836 down to the present day, under the successive mistresses: Miss Bazeley, Miss Polhill, Miss E. Polhill, Miss Andrews, and Miss Douglas, who as head mistresses did so much to develop the school and enable it to occupy the high position that it now holds. This plan of letting representative girls of each period tell the story of their own time at the school, or rather the impressions that it left upon their minds, in a very few pages each, has changed what might have been a dry collection of dates and facts into a most readable and

entertaining series of articles, which must provide delightful reading for all who were themselves at the Godolphin, now one of the most important girl schools in the West of England, and are by no means without interest even for complete outsiders. The book is handsomely printed and got up, and is worthy of the high position now occupied by the school in whose honour it is published.

**The Orders, Decrees, and Ordinances of the Borough and Town of Marlborough. Founded on the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1575. Extracted from the Municipal Records of Marlborough by B. Howard Cunnington, F.S.A. (Scot.), 1929.** Royal 8vo., pp. iv. + 48. Illustration of the Roll of Ordinances. [Privately printed by the transcriber]

The first Charter to Marlborough was granted by K. John in 1204, establishing a fair of eight days at the feast of the Assumption, a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays throughout the year, and a guild of merchants. Other charters followed, but Marlborough did not become a corporate body until the grant of the charter of Elizabeth in 1575, when John Lovell was mayor. Based on this charter, bye-laws, orders, decrees, and ordinances drawn up and agreed upon by the Mayor and Common Council on Nov. 8th, 1576, formed the constitutions of the borough. These are written on a roll of parchment comprising 16 sheets, sewn together, the total length being 23ft. 9in. Of these sheets 48 belong to the time of Elizabeth, the remainder were added from time to time. These facts are set forth in a short preface, and the various orders, &c., 79 in number, follow, with a short index at the end. The orders range from "How the justices shall be chosen," and "An acte that none shall kepe tipling in tyme of comon prayer," and another "Against such as shall put mealed pork for sale wth out a signe on it," to others "For destroying of Weasles (moles) in ye Thornes & Portfield," "For setting of Sheepe Cubbes & Standings" (in the fairs), and "Against the using of Stage Players in the Guildhall." One of the original "Actes" orders "that evry inhabitant of the said borough shall from hencforth contynually have in reddyne in their Shopes or other place where they may redely come by them, clubbes, billes, or pertysannes or other necessary weapons, and that the said inhabitant or some of their servants shall upon evry outcry or breach of the peace be in reddyne wth their said weapons for the suppressing of the same outcry, breach of the peace or outrage." Another "Acte" orders "yt all inhabitants shall kepe in their beasts untill ye herd blowe his horne in ye morning."

**Report of the Marlborough College Nat. Hist. Soc. for the year ending Christmas, 1928.** The interest of this report lies largely in the biological notes contributed by Mr. A. G. Lowndes which deal with the Copepoda and other minute water beasts in the study of which Mr. Lowndes is an acknowledged authority. Of the Copepoda he gives a list of no less than 34 species which have been now identified in the

Marlborough district. He has notes too on the curious fact that a common seaweed, *Enteromorpha intestinalis*, is to be found frequently in the Saver-nake Canal, accompanied almost always by another marine Calanoid, *Euryte-mora velox*. It is suggested that they are brought to the canal on the feet of birds.

The Entomological Section reports the capture of *Cotias hyale* and *C. edusa*, the latter in numbers (1928 was a Clouded Yellow year), 353 species of Lepidoptera having been taken during the year. Species new to the district are recorded among Coleoptera and Diptera, and special interest attaches to a Scorpion Fly, *Panorma communis*, for which Marlborough is almost the only known locality, the species having been named from a Marlborough specimen. To the notice of it this sad statement is appended "Alas the Christmas post destroyed it," In the Botanical Section Mrs. Wedgewood found some 16 or 17 varieties (not species) new to the district.

### Reminiscences of a Wiltshire Vicar, 1814—1893.

Under this title there appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, from June 7th, 1928, onwards in a series of twenty-five instalments, the notes and recollections on his life, written by Francis Goddard, non-residentiary Canon of Salisbury and Vicar of Hilmarton, in the autumn of 1887. They were written without any idea of publication at the time, and they are here printed as they were written. The writer, the son of the Rev. Edward Goddard, Lord of the Manor and Vicar of Clyffe Pypard, was born January 21st, 1814, and died November 2nd, 1893. His retentive memory enabled him to recall the events and conditions of his childhood with unusual distinctness, and the life of the family at the Manor, as well as the condition of things in the parish, are dealt with at some length. "Clyffe Feast" was then the occasion of "Backswording" in which the Hilmarton men, an even rougher lot than the Clyffe men, usually fought the latter. In those days the Vicarage was the shell merely of a poor brick building, begun but never finished, as for two generations the squires had also been parsons of Clyffe. Canon Goddard remembered the stocks, which with a railed enclosure for shoeing oxen, and a large old pollard elm, stood in the middle of the village.

In 1824, when about ten years old, he was sent to Marlborough Grammar School, then under the rule of the Rev. Thomas Lawes, "the greatest tyrant that ever tormented little and big boys," and he gives a vivid description of the miseries of the school at this period. On the death of Mr. Lawes, which happened in his time, he was sent to Mr. Shapcote's Grammar School at Southampton. From there he entered "Commoners." at Winchester, in 1828. The account of life at Winchester, under the head mastership of Dr. David Williams, is to Wykehamists naturally the most interesting part of the "reminiscences," and is given at considerable length and in much detail. In 1833 Francis Goddard went up to Oxford, as a scholar of Brasenose, and the life of the University at that time is described at some length and in by no means complimentary language. In 1837 he was ordained to the Curacy of Winterbourne Bassett, the Rector being non-resident, and lived in the old Rectory, a small house of two

rooms downstairs and two upstairs, besides attic and kitchen for the servants. Here for four years his brother, George Goddard, had preceded him. Here the Church choir was composed "as all parish choirs of that day were, of all the musical talent and all the instruments of music in the parish. . . . We Clergy . . . certainly were not wise in our generation. . . . I got rid of all this, as most of my brother Clergy did. . . . The old choirs might profitably have been re-formed, but I did not know how to do it. So we lost them and their music and their old twice-a-day Church-going ways; and they went off, some with their instruments, some without, to the Dissenting Chapel." He notes that whilst residing at Winterbourne he rode over to Marden, for some time in the summer, ten miles distant, and took an afternoon service there, returning for the evening service at Winterbourne. On the whole, as regards the religious conditions of the country parishes, he saw but little improvement in 1887, upon the state of things which had prevailed 50 years before. He has a good deal to say of Capt. Budd, R.N., then occupying the Manor Farm, and of other inhabitants of Winterbourne of the period, and of the doings of the machine breaking rioters of 1832 in the neighbourhood. After spending a time abroad for his health, Canon Goddard held the curacy of Matherne, near Chepstow, and afterwards those of Writhlington, near Radstock, and Cameley, also in Somerset. In 1849 he became Vicar of Alderton, near Grittleton, and has something to say about the Neeld family, and the work of Mr. Joseph Neeld, especially in the rebuilding of Churches and Parsonage houses, and other Church objects. In 1858 he moved to Hilmarton where he remained Vicar until his death. Here the Poynder family did what the Neelds were doing in the Grittleton neighbourhood. The Church was restored, the farm houses and most of the cottages on the estate were rebuilt by Thomas Poynder, his son, Thomas H. A. Poynder, and more especially by the brother of the latter, Will. Henry Poynder, who for the seven years during which he held the property, spent practically the whole income of the estate in this way. On the other hand the universal merging of small freehold properties, and of small holdings alike, in large properties and large farms, which was such a marked characteristic of the period—at Hilmarton and elsewhere—is strongly condemned in the reminiscences, and the conditions of things in 1929 proves the soundness of that judgment.

**The Forests of Melksham and Chippenham. Some Stray Notes by Ed. Kite.** Two articles in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 3rd and 10th, 1929. Mr. Kite's "stray notes" as usual contain more solid merit than most other people's set articles. He begins with the Perambulation of the Royal Forest of Melksham, *alias* Blackmore, in 1300 [28 Ed. I.] and gives its boundaries as there described. Within those boundaries were the town of Melksham and the village of Seend. He notes that a traveller from Devizes to Melksham would enter the forest at Summerham, "where, in the corner of the field on the left of the road, between the brook and the foot of Seend Hill, may still be traced the remains of a moat which must once have enclosed a keeper's lodge at the forest entrance."



"The part of this forest known as Blackmore included Sandridge Hill with house and park." The Perambulation of Chippenham *alias* Pewsham Forest is also given. A number of grants of oak trees as recorded in the Close Rolls of Hen. III.'s reign follow, from 1222 onwards. In 1260 Hen. III. grants to Countess Ela, Abbess of Lacock, 40 acres in Melksham Forest in lieu of a weekly cartload of dead wood for fuel which he had granted her in 1241. The boundaries of this land which the Abbess was allowed to enclose are given. In 1294 the Abbot and Convent of Stanley had licence to dig iron ore and make iron thereof on the demesne lands of the Abbey, within the bounds, but without the cover of the forest. In 1304 Ed. I. granted to Hugh le Despenser 472 acres of waste land in Melksham Forest, with licence to impark this, and his adjacent wood of Coufaud (Seend Park) within the boundary of the forest. In 1330 John de Paulesholt complains that 32 acres of land in Melksham Forest which he held of the Queen as part of the Bailiwick of Devizes Castle, had been disposed of by William de Harden. This land Mr. Kite identifies as Bushey Marsh, near Chittoe, an outlying portion of Poulshot.

In 1347 Humphrey de Bohun had license to crenellate Seend Manor. He also held in 1361 236 acres of "assart" in Seend, evidently part of Melksham Forest. In 1610—11 the feed of certain portions of the forest, known as "The Clears" and Blackmore, were assigned to the Commoners, and were to be separated by rails from the rest of the forest which the Crown reserved. At the disafforesting, Blackmore, Woolmore, Woodrow, Whitley, Beanacre, and Shaw, were assigned to Melksham, whilst "The Clears" (200 acres) went to Seend and Seendrow. In 1624 Sir Francis Fane, Lord of the Manor of Seend, having obtained possession of this last, allows his "Freeholders and Copyholders to inclose the Clears."

**Devizes Market, A.D. 1141—1929. Some Stray Notes, by Ed. Kite.** *Wiltshire Gazette*, April 4th, 1929. The present Market Place, says Mr. Kite, was in Norman times an outer Bailey of the Castle, and the town consisted of the parish of St. Mary's, or the "Old Port," only. St. John's Church was an appendage to the Castle until after the wars between Stephen and the Empress Maud, when "The New Port," or the parish of St. John the Baptist came into being. The two parishes were united under one Rector *cir.* 1400. Matilda granted a market to Devizes and her grant was confirmed by Hen. II., John, and Hen. III. The market is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of 1274, and a deed conveying a stall in the market of about 1346. "The weekly Market on Thursdays was, no doubt, originally held in the Old Port, on the west and southwest of the Church of the B. V. Mary, the market space, yet distinct, being now considerably curtailed by the erection of buildings, partially obscuring the Church, which was evidently intended to be open to the main street. The Corn Market was held at the angle of the "White Bear," where stood the Cross, and the Cattle market westward of the Church, still the site of the Candlemas Fair. In parts of the town, the open spaces in the streets, not included in the main road, were occupied as market sites, and in most of

these lime trees were planted for shelter, and others distinguished by a cross. In 1599 we find mention of repairs to the "Yarn Cross" and "Butter Cross." The "Cheese Cross" also occurs in 1657. In the Civil War period we also find mention of a "Broken Cross," surrounded by a ring of elm trees, occupying the open space in front of premises now Simpson & Son, next the Market House. The Tanners' Market was held in front of Messrs. Rendell's premises, No. 11 and 12, St. John's Street." The earliest notice of the market held in the "New Port" as at present, is in a deed of 1410. The old Shambles were under the Guildhall of Elizabeth's time, which stood on the site of Messrs. Cunnington's premises or Old Town Hall. As late as 1832 a space under this building used as a fish stall was still the property of the Church. New Shambles were built in Short Street in 1568. A measuring house with a chained market bushel was built in the centre of the present Market Place about 1605. This was taken down about 1790. Wooden Shambles, built in 1600, were also cleared away at this date, when a new Market House and Shambles were built by the Rt. Hon. Hen. Addington, then M.P., and presented to the borough. In 1837 the present building, much larger than its predecessor, was erected by the Corporation. The Corn Exchange was built in 1857 at a cost of £3500, by subscription. Before this the corn was sold in the open market.

**Some old Houses of Devizes. Church Walk, Southbroom, Nos. 2 and 3. By Edward Kite.** "These two houses are, for the first time (says Mr. Kite), identified as occupying the site and containing some interesting remains of a very ancient property, known in the Middle Ages as "Bluetts Court," the latter word denoting what must, at that time have been, if not the Manor House of the tything of Wick, at least a principal residence in Southbroom." The Bluetts held Lackham, in Iacock, and Littlecote, in Hilmarton, where Ralph Bluetts was Lord of the Manor in 1316. In 1327 he appears as holding land in "the parke lands" or "New Park," of Devizes. Bluetts' Court temp. Hen. VI. was held by the Gilbarde or Gylbert family of Devizes. John Gylbert, 1381, had given to St. Mary's Church eight acres in the "parke-lands" of Devizes. In 1447 Alice, d. of John Gilbert, deceased, quit claimed the Southbroom property to Richard Gilbert. In 1515 Robert and Edith Gilbert conveyed messuages and lands in Southbroom (probably including the earlier Bluetts Court) to William Page, a clothier. John Drew settled in Southbroom at the end of the 15th Century, and the Drews became large landowners in Wick as lessees, under the Bishop of Salisbury, for six generations. Their house apparently superseded Bluetts Court, which after W. Page's time was converted into three cottages with land, still known as "Blewetts." The descent of these cottages to Eyles, Heathcote, Salmon, and lastly Watson Taylor, is traced by Mr. Kyte. The three cottages were converted into two dwelling houses, Nos. 2 and 3, Church Walk. "The original plan of the entire building, as "Bluetts Court" appears to have been a frontage towards the Green, the length of the present two houses—having a central doorway, with, or without porch, and two gabled wings at

the extremities : one of which still remains with its front rooms, lower and upper, almost intact, the lower apartment having a massive stone fireplace and corresponding chimney stack, with walls of timber framework roughly finished, some of which have mouldings. This house (No. 2) is now the property of Mrs. Oliphant, who has done much in endeavouring to preserve and restore its ancient and interesting features." The later occupiers of these houses are shortly mentioned by Mr. Kite.

**The Burning of Devizes Bridewell in 1630.** Capt. B. H. Cunnington prints in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 13th, 1928, a verbatim transcription of the report of the proceedings of the Quarter Sessions of that year and the result of the enquiry into the burning of the Bridewell, which it was found had resulted from the negligence of William Dyke, the master, who was accordingly adjudged to pay £20 towards its rebuilding. Quarter Sessions also ordered that three new Houses of Correction should be built in the county, at Fisherton, Malmesbury, and Marlborough. The total cost (with Devizes) was set at £1200.

**Devizes Castle.** A short history of the Castle compiled from Waylen's and Stone's accounts of it, with a large reproduction of Waylen's picture now at the Town Hall, and a good process view of the "Castle as it is" appeared in the *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 29th, 1928.

**Devizes.** A chatty article on Devizes, by T. W. Walker, appears in *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Sept. 8th, 1928, with process views of the Castle, Bear Hotel, and Market Cross.

**Some old Houses of Devizes. No. 8. Long Street,** by Ed. Kite. *Wiltshire Gazette*, May 30th, 1929. On the heads of the rain water pipes are the initials J. N., the date 1737, and the arms of Needham, of Lenton (Notts.) and the Verteg (Mon.). *A bend engrailed between two stags' heads cabossed.*

Joseph Needham, surgeon, the first of the family in Devizes, married Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. Hen. Rogers, D.D., Rector of Heddington and Leigh Delamere. The Heddington family descended from Thomas Rogers, Sergeant-at-law of Bradford-on-Avon, in the latter half of the 15th Century. The Rogers of Rainscombe Park, in Oare, were of the same branch. The children of Joseph and Eleanor Needham, at least seven in number, are shortly traced. The eldest son Joseph, b. 1703, also a surgeon, was Mayor of Devizes in 1733, and built No. 8, Long Street, 1737. He married three times, and died in 1778, aged 75, and the *Salisbury Journal* in an obituary notice describes him as "perhaps the most celebrated man-midwife in the kingdom." His daughter Sally by his second wife Penelope married Samuel Tayler, Capt. Commandant of the Devizes Royal Volunteers, and five times Mayor. Their youngest son, Joseph Needham Tayler, b. at Devizes, 1783, became an Admiral and died at Brixham (Devon) in 1864, aged 80. He patented several devices for breakwaters, 1838—46.

**Some Old Houses of Devizes: "The White Bear," No. 33, Monday Market Street.** By Ed. Kite. Originally "The Talbot" it had become "The White Bear" by 1673. It was the property of the Church for many centuries and was granted by the feoffees on long leases. The first recorded lessee was Will. Whetacre, churchwarden of St. Mary's, 1567—70. In 1638 Philip Strong and John Weeks were tenants and occupiers of "The Talbot." Strong's name as churchwarden appears on the bells of St. Mary's, cast in 1663. He was mayor in 1634. In the main street, near the N.E. angle of the inn, stood, in 1569, the ancient market cross. This seems to have been removed into the present Market Place, and two entries, "the crosse" and "for carrying the crosse," in the chamberlain's account of 1615 apparently refer to this removal. A tree, "the Cross Tree," was planted on the original site and is marked on Dore's plan of the town in 1759. In 1648 "The Talbot" was leased to Robert Walter. Near the house stood "The Teasel Post," where teasels were sold to the cloth makers. In 1686 James Hillman succeeded Robert Walter. In 1922 the freehold was sold by the Feoffees to Messrs. Wadworth & Co.

**Bishops of Salisbury and the Crusades.** Address by Canon Fletcher at the Commemoration of Benefactors in Salisbury Cathedral, printed in full in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 22nd, 1928. Hubert Walter was born at West Dereham, Norfolk, of which place Elias de Dereham, the celebrated architect, was also a native. Probably when Hubert Walter became Bishop of Salisbury in 1189 he brought Elias de Dereham with him and appointed him a Canon of Sarum. On March 6th, 1190, the Bishop sailed from Dover with Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the third Crusade. At Marseilles the Bishop and Archbishop, separating from King Richard Cœur de Lion, sailed in advance of him to Acre, where the Archbishop led the army in person, and on his death Bishop Hubert became General in Command of the English contingent of the crusading army. At the capture of Acre Hubert and the Earl of Leicester were the first to enter the breach. He proved a valiant soldier and an able diplomatist who secured from Saladin the safety of Christian Pilgrims, and the provision of Christian services at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. On his return to England he arranged for the ransom of King Richard, and in 1198 became Archbishop of Canterbury.

Later St. Edmund Rich, treasurer of the Cathedral, was deputed to preach the Crusade in the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, and Oxford, which he did with great success. Ela, Countess of Salisbury, wife of William Longespee the elder, came under the influence of St. Edmund, and it was possibly through this that her son, William Longespee the younger, went on the Crusade in 1240. In 1249 he sailed a second time for the Holy Land, as the General of the English Crusaders, and joined the French Army under King Louis. The story of his heroic death in the assault upon Mansourah is well known. His body was obtained from the Soldan, who had already honourably buried it on the field, and was interred

in the Church of the Holy Cross at Acon. His effigy in Salisbury Cathedral was doubtless a memorial to him set up by his mother, the Abbess Ela.

**John Bent, the Chirton Martyr of 1517.** Foxe in his *Acts and Monuments* (1631., Vol. II., p. 302) says shortly that John Bent, a tailor of Urchfont, was burned for denying the Sacrament of the Altar, at Devizes. Mr. Ed. Kite has an interesting note in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 17th, 1929, quoting from the Register of Bishop Audley, 1502—1524, which contains some 50 notices of abjurations of heresy, imposition of penance, and proceedings against relapsed heretics. John Bent is there stated to be of Chirton, not Urchfont. He made his abjuration at Ramsbury on Dec. 5th, 1514, and was sentenced to do penance by walking about the Market Places of Salisbury and Devizes clad in a white sheet and bearing a candle. A subsequent entry of Jan. 23rd, 1516—17, is headed "Condemnation of John Bent, relapsed." He was then condemned by Bp. Audley, sitting in the Chapel of the B.V.M. at Ramsbury, and handed over to the secular arm for punishment, the Mayor of Devizes with his councillors being ordered to be present and to see to the carrying out of the sentence. The mayor of the time was Henry Fryer or Freere. Mr. Kite concludes that Bent was burned in the Market Place as Foxe states.

### **The Restoration of Malmesbury Abbey Church.**

The great work of restoration of the interior of the Church, which had occupied the preceding 16 months, at a cost of £8,871 (of which £1,075 has still to be raised), under the direction of Mr. H. Brakspear, F.S.A., came to an end in an imposing re-opening service on December 6th, 1928. *The Times*, of December 5th, had an account of the work done with two good process views of the restored interior; the *Wiltshire Times*, of December 8th, had a good process view of the interior looking west; but the fullest account of the work, with process views of the old east and west ends, with another of the interior looking west as it now is, appeared in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of December 6th. The original building of the Church is first described.

"In 1118 Roger, Bishop of Sarum, seized the Abbey revenues to his own use. He died in 1139, and it was not till some years after that that the monks regained their rights. It has been claimed that this Roger was the founder of the present Church, but for this there is no authority, and it is certain from the writings of William of Malmesbury, who was a monk in the Abbey, that no such building was in progress or even contemplated in his time. He died in 1143. It is, therefore, obvious that the monks began their new Church as soon as they were able after they had obtained the restitution of their revenues. . . . So far as can be judged the Church was begun about 1150, and the west end of the nave was not completed till about 1165. This Church consisted of a presbytery of three bays with aisles and an apse, having three radiating apsidal chapels, transepts with an apsidal chapel to each, a central tower, and a nave of nine bays with aisles and a south porch.

Owing, apparently, to the influx of pilgrims in the 13th Century to the shrine of St. Aldhelm, the presbytery and its aisles were extended eastward, and a new eastern chapel was built still further to the east making the total length of the building about 340 feet.

There is no record of the exact date of these works, but during the Abbacy of William of Colerne (1260—96) very extensive alterations were made to the Abbey buildings and it is probable this work was carried out during his time. In the 14th Century the central tower was raised; new clerestory windows were made and new vaults were added to the transepts and nave. Quite at the end of the Century a new tower was built over the two western bays of the nave.

There was a tall timber spire covered with lead on the central tower which, according to local tradition, was as high as that of St. Paul's, in London."

After the suppression, when the Church was bought by Will. Stumpe to serve as the parish Church in the place of St. Paul's, which had fallen down, the western tower fell destroying three bays of the nave on the north side and five bays of the vaulting.

"The parish thereupon built with the fallen stones a new west wall on the line of the sixth pair of pillars from the east of very substantial masonry; but they did not attempt to reinstate the vaulting of the fifth and sixth bays."

About 1835 the floor was raised, deal seats with cast iron ends were put in, tracery was inserted in the west window, a "Norman" gallery was built at the west end, and lath and plaster vaulting was erected over the fifth and sixth bays, under the direction of Mr. Goodrich, a Bath architect. In 1899 a scheme of external repair was carried out under Mr. Brakspear's direction, as the present works have been. These consist in the lowering of the floor to its original level, the replacement of the deal seats by chairs, the replacement in stone of the lath and plaster vaulting of the two western bays of the roof, the removal of the western stone gallery and organ loft, the cleaning off of the ugly yellowwash from the whole of the stonework by brushing, without the use of any tool at all, the provision of oak choir seats in the second bay from the east, a new pulpit incorporating the one remaining panel of the 15th Century, a long new altar with the old rails arranged in a line before it, and the removal of K. Athelstan's monument to the N. side of the altar. The great blank east wall has been treated effectively with stencilled colouring, and the Church is lighted by electric lights in the triforium and aisles. The organ of 1714, when restored, for which a sum of £3,500 is still required, will be placed in the easternmost bay of the N. aisle. The effect of all these works on the apparent proportions of the building and the beauty of the interior as a whole is very remarkable. The re-opening service was fully reported in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, December 13th, 1928.

**Wiltshire Emigrants in 1837.** Mrs. E. M. Richardson prints in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 24th, 1929, the principal points of an

interesting contract signed by the churchwardens and overseers of Purton and by the agent, Robert Carter, who arranged for the conveyance to Canada of twenty paupers from the Union in 1837. To secure this free passage the emigrant must have been receiving out-relief for at least a year. The ship "Brunswick" was to convey them from London to Quebec, and on landing each adult was to receive £1, those between 7 and 14 were to receive 10s., and children under 7, 6s. 8d. The total cost, half to be paid by the Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Guardians and half by the Poor Law Commissioners, was for an adult, £7 5s.; two children between 7 and 14, and three below 7 years, to be reckoned as one adult. Strict conditions as to food and accommodation on board ship were laid down. The head-room between decks must not be less than 5ft., sleeping space for an adult must be 6ft. × 1½ft., and for children in proportion, whilst 10 cubic feet for luggage was allowed each adult in the hold. The food, at least on paper, sounds quite good. Bread, beef, pork, sugar, tea, flour, pease, oatmeal, cheese, vinegar, and water were to be provided, with medical comforts in case of sickness. Each person over 14 was to have one wooden bowl (or kit), one platter, and one quart hook pot, and no fermented liquors were to be allowed on board the ship at all. This document with others was saved by Mrs. Richardson when the contents of the cupboards of the Workhouse at Purton were emptied.

**Stratton St. Margaret Church.** An account of the principal memorials and monumental inscriptions in the Church is given by W. B. Hill in *N. Wilts Herald*, May 18th, 1928.

**Stratton St. Margaret.** A note by W. Bramwell Hill in the *N. Wilts Herald*, Dec. 8th, 1928, on Old Industries at Stratton, mentions the former existence of five brickyards of which only one now remains at work. Bricks, tiles, and pottery, ornamental and otherwise, were formerly made at these yards. It is noted that Swindon clay is not good enough for pottery.

**Sunrise at Stonehenge.** By Leonard Courtenay. Article in *The Austin Magazine*, June, 1928, pp. 99—1003. "Although the Druids did not build Stonehenge, it is certain that for centuries they held their great annual festival there on this very day and hour" (June 21st), so says the writer, and supposes that all the country was wooded then, and conjures up a grisly scene of human sacrifice upon the Slaughter Stone at the Midsummer sunrise. There are he tells us five gigantic trilithons, and the upper edge of the centre trilithon is 25ft. from the ground. The four process illustrations, including one of Stonehenge silouetted against the dawn, are better than the letterpress.

**Avebury and Silbury.** An article by T. W. Walker in *Bristol Times and Mirror*, 1928, with three very poor illustrations.

**The Avon Valley.** By E. W. Hendy. A short and pleasant article on the Canal and the Valley with illustrations of the Aqueduct at Limpley Stoke and the bridge at Bathampton. *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Nov. 3rd, 1928.

**Marlborough College.** By Tracey W. Walker. A short article in *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Sept. 15th, 1928, in the series "A Wanderer in Wiltshire," with process illustrations of the War Memorial Hall, the Queen Anne frontage of the College, and a view of the High Street, gives a pleasant resumé of the history of the College.

**Maud Heath's Monument.** An illustration of the Column at Bremhill and some account of the Charity is given in a short article on Chippenham and Calne, with views of the Old Town Hall and Hungerford Chapel in the Church at Chippenham, by T. W. Walker in *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Sept. 1st, 1928.

**The Great Gale of Nov. 16th, 1928.** The worst fury of this gale fell upon Wiltshire, where it was the most destructive storm experienced in the last half century. Over all north and central Wilts, and much of the southern portion of the county, the force of the wind between 3 and 4.30 p.m. was terrific. Immense numbers of trees, especially large elms, were blown down, in some cases whole rows of them succumbing in a few minutes, and many of the roads in the north of the county were blocked. There were several fatal casualties caused by the fall of trees; Capt. Spicer was killed at Spye Park, of two men driving a traction engine at Chitterne one, Alfred John Miles, was killed outright and the other severely injured. A little girl of 13 was killed at Stanton St Quintin, and near Shaw between Swindon and Purton, two inhabitants of Wroughton were killed by the fall of a tree on their motor. At Stockton Major Yeatman Biggs and the Rev. A. Goodman were severely injured. Accounts of the storm and the damage done by it were given in *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 22nd; *Wiltshire Times*, Nov. 24th, 1928.

**Old Time Customs in North Wilts.** By Alfred Williams. An article in *N. Wilts Herald*, Dec. 21st, 1928, on Mummers and Wassailing in N. Wilts and elsewhere, tracing the origin of such folk customs to primitive pagan rites.

**Congregational Church in Swindon.** The first Independent Chapel was built in Newport Street in 1803, and opened for worship Jan. 26th, 1804. The story of the beginning of Nonconformity in the town, with the preaching of the evangelists Cennick and Howell Harris in 1740, the persecution they were subjected to, and the subsequent history of the movement is usefully told in an article in the *N. Wilts Herald*, Feb. 1st, 1929.

**The Wiltshire Woollen Industry.** By W. D. Bavin. *Wiltshire Times*, April 6th and 13th, 1929. A very useful sketch of the origin and history of the cloth trade in North Wilts from the introduction of Flemish weavers by Ed. III. down to the present day.

**Wroughton and its Charms.** By Gilbert Prince. *N. Wilts Herald*, Oct. 21st, 1927. Notes on the Church and bells, and on the village and its surroundings.



**Capt. B. H. Cunnington.** A series of "Random Reminiscences," of the time when as a young man he was on the staff of the Central News, were published in the "C. N.," and the first of the series was reprinted in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, Jan. 31st, 1929.

**Chalk Land Farming.** A comparison between Yorkshire and Wiltshire. By G. B. Hony. A short but interesting article in *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 31st, 1927.

**Durrington Walls. By O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A.** *Antiquity*, March 1929, pp. 49—59. Three air photos, two plans. "The earthwork differs fundamentally from the ordinary defensive 'camp,' for it encloses, not a hill-top, but a coombe or hollow, and it has its ditch inside, not outside, the rampart. In this latter respect it resembles the circles at Avebury and Marden in Wilts, Knowlton in Dorset, Thornborough in Yorkshire, and Arbour Low in Derbyshire." The whole area is under the plough, and the bank and ditches are ploughed down, but on the eastern side of the Amesbury—Netheravon road which bisects the site, the rampart shows as a broad white chalky mound. "Here the real dimensions of the bank and ditch can be appreciated; originally they must have been colossal to account for their present overall width of about 150 feet" which is exactly that of the ditch and bank at Avebury. It is noted too that the area enclosed closely agrees with that of Avebury. Mr. Crawford thinks there must have been a wide berm between the bank and the ditch. In the part of the area west of the road there is a grass-grown depression, the southern scarp of which is continued to the river bank as a single scarp without any ditch. This depression has been generally regarded as the ditch of the camp itself, but that, Mr. Crawford says, is not so, it is merely a lynchett formed by ploughing. The rampart itself is outside this and is plainly seen when the soil is bare in dry weather, when it shows up as a broad white band, very slightly raised. Mr. Crawford traces the course of the ditch and bank, in many parts, entirely or almost invisible on the surface, round the whole area. He regards the present road cutting across the "camp" as quite modern and not on the line of the original openings, of which he believes there were two on opposite sides of the enclosure, at right angles to the road. The only real evidence of date is the piece of Beaker pottery found by Mr. Percy Farrer in a charcoal layer on the original surface covered by a layer of chalk lumps which formed part of the rampart. Mr. Crawford argues that this proves the date of the rampart to be during or after the Beaker Age. He does not consider the other potsherd on which Mr. Farrer largely relies in assigning an Early Iron Age date to the earthworks as of any real value for the purpose. "Whatever the date may be, my own opinion is that Durrington Walls is a sacred enclosure of the same age and character as Avebury and Marden. . . . In any case excavation is urgently needed."

**The Burying Road. By Mary Wiltshire. Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.** N.D. Cr. 8vo., pp. 335.

The scene is laid at Bishops Cannings, Coate, Horton, Easton Farm,

Roundway, &c., all the places being called by their proper names, and the scenery described. The actual existing houses are described, though the inhabitants of each are of course wholly imaginary. The book takes its title from the old track across the down by which funerals (and weddings) from Chittoe reached the parish Church of Bishops Cannings.

[**Upton Scudamore**]. "The Lesser Breed." By Mary Wiltshire. Mills & Boon, 49, Rupert St., London W. 1. 1926. Cr. 8vo., pp. 254. 7/6 net. A novel in which the scene is laid at an old farmhouse in Upton Scudamore with views over Norridge and Longleat, and in Warminster. Cley Hill, St. Monica's School in Warminster, and Warminster Common with its former evil repute, play a considerable part in the story. As in her other books the authoress apparently describes actually existing houses and places under their own names. It is mentioned in a note that the custom of lighting fires on Cley Hill on Palm Sunday to drive away the devils who dwell there was only discontinued in 1925.

**Gwen—Amyia.** By D. le Litt. London: A. H. Stockwell. 1925. Price 7/6. A Novel, whose scene is laid largely in the neighbourhood of Corsham. Noticed, *Wiltshire Gazette*, August 20th, 1925.

**Three Bold Explorers.** By Ida Gandy (Ida Hony). Jarrolds. 1927. Price 2/-. A book for children. An account of the adventures of the Hony family of Bishops Cannings Vicarage. Noticed, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Dec. 15th, 1927.

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## ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

**Museum.**

- Presented by THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE: A series of encaustic tiles from Stanley Abbey, set in a frame.
- „ „ MR. O. G. S. CRAWFORD, F.S.A.: Half of perforated Stone Mace Head found at Durrington Walls.

**Library.**

- Presented by MR. A. SHAW MELLOR: "The Life of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, &c., 1713." Cr. 8vo. Three Wilts Enclosure Acts, Winterbourne Monkton, 1813; Stratford sub Castle, 1799; Hayden, Hayden Wick, and Moreden, in Rodbourne Cheney, 1819.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, E. J. BURROW, F.R.G.S.: "The Ancient Earthworks and Camps of Somerset," 1924.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR, DR. R. C. C. CLAY, F.S.A.: Notes on Fovant. Typed 4to.
- „ „ CANON E. H. GODDARD: Reminiscences by Canon Francis Goddard. Reprinted from the *Wiltshire Gazette*, 1928. 4to., bound. Lowndes Bibliographers' Manual of English Literature, with appendix, 1857—1864, 11 vols., Cr. 8vo.
- „ „ THE REV. T. C. DALE: A collection of MS. Notes on the Families of Lye, Leigh, &c., of Wilts and other counties.
- „ „ MRS. RICHARDSON: Old Purton Papers, &c. Eighteen back numbers of the *Magazine*. Act, 1836, for The Cheltenham and G.W. Union Railway.
- „ „ MR. J. E. PRITCHARD, F.G.S.: "Speculum Anni, or Season of the Seasons for the year 1777, by Hen. Season, Licensed Physician, near Devizes." Pamphlet.
- „ „ MR. J. J. SLADE: Two Wilts estate sale catalogues, many Wilts illustrations, &c.
- „ „ THE REV. J. CAREY: Small book of MS. letters and sketches by "Rev. C. J. L."
- „ „ THE REV. T. W. WALKER: "Ancient Wells, Springs, and Holy Wells of Gloucestershire," by R. C. S. Walters.
- „ „ MR. H. MAC HUISDEAN: "The Great Law," 1928, 2 vols (Stonehenge, &c.)

- Presented by CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON : No. 132 of the *Magazine*. Cuttings and scraps. "The Orders, Decrees, and Ordinances of the Borough and Town of Marlborough, extracted from the Municipal Records, by B. Howard Cunnington, 1929." Royal 8vo. A. W. Hare's Sermons to a Country Congregation" (Alton Barnes), 1851, 2 vols. Air photo of Devizes showing Prison before demolition, 1928.
- " " THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. B. LANSDOWN & SONS : "Farleigh Castle" and "Lacock; Abbey, Church, and Village," 1928.
- " " MR. G. KIDSTON : Old Deed.
-

# WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Accounts for the Year 1928.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1928	...	...	310	9	9	9
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>						
Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions	340	16	6			
Transfer from Life Membership Fund	12	7	10			
	<u>353</u>	4	4			
Sales of Publications (less commission and purchases)	11	10	2			
Balance of Annual Meeting	23	1	6			
Interest on War Stock	2	10	0			
Bank Deposit Interest	7	9	10			
Balance of Day Excursion	3	14	3			
Donations in "Stonehenge" box at Museum	...	...	11	0		
<b>PAYMENTS.</b>						
Cost of producing and issuing Magazines:—	90	17	0			
No. 148	...	...	73	3	2	2
No. 149	...	...	100	15	6	6
"The Church Bells of Wiltshire," Part II.	...	...	<u>264</u>	15	8	8
Subscriptions to other Societies	5	0	0			
Postages, Stationery, Printing, and Incidental Expenses	12	19	1½			
Salary of Museum Caretaker	26	0	0			
Financial Secretary's Salary and Commission	27	13	2			
Donations to National Trust (Stonehenge Fund)	...	...	11	0		
By Balance, December 31st, 1928	...	...	<u>336</u>	18	11½	11½
	...	...	<u>375</u>	11	10½	10½
			<u>£712</u>	10	10	10

MUSEUM MAINTENANCE FUND ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Balance, January 1st, 1928 ...	...	33	18	9					
RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.				
Subscriptions and Donations ...	...	30	8	6	Fittings and Repairs to Museum ...	...	9	9	5
Admissions to Museum and Donations in box ...	...	14	10	6	Additions to Museum & Library (Bookbinding, &c.) ...	...	5	6	9
Sundry Sales and Fees (less commission) ...	...	2	8	1	Light, Fuel, and Water ...	...	14	6	3
					Land Tax, Insurances, and Incidentals ...	...	12	6	4
					Balance, December 31st, 1928 ...	...	41	8	9
							39	17	1
							<u>£81 5 10</u>		

MUSEUM ENLARGEMENT FUND ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Balance, January 1st, 1928 ...	...	33	9	9	Balance, December 31st, 1928 ...	...	46	9	9
One Year's Rent of Museum Caretaker's Rooms ...	...	13	0	0			<u>£46 9 9</u>		

MUSEUM PURCHASES FUND ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
Balance, January 1st, 1928	... 95 14 0	Objects and Books purchased for Library ...	... 20 15 9
RECEIPTS.		Balance, December 31st, 1928	... 84 15 1
Sale of Tokens and Old Newspapers	... 3 0 0		
Interest	... 6 16 10		
	<u>£105 10 10</u>		<u>£105 10 10</u>

REGISTER OF BISHOP SIMON OF GHENT ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
Balance, January 1st, 1928	... 10 5 6	Purchase of Part IV. of Register of of Ghent ...	... 2 15 0
RECEIPTS.		Balance, December 31st, 1928	... 7 11 6
Interest	... 1 0		
	<u>£10 6 6</u>		<u>£10 6 6</u>

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
Balance, January 1st, 1928	... 110 9 11	Transfer to General Fund Account ...	... 12 7 10
RECEIPTS.		Balance, December 31st, 1928	... 111 10 7
Subscription	... 10 10 0		
Bank Deposit Interest	... 2 18 6		
	<u>£123 18 5</u>		<u>£123 18 5</u>





## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS (*Continued*)

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long, Nos. 46-47 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper 7s. 6d. This still remains one of the best and most reliable accounts of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

WILTSHIRE—The TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D. 1659-1670. Corrected and enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10s.

WILTSHIRE INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM. CHARLES I. 8vo, pp. vii. + 510. 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 3s.

DITTO. THE REIGN OF ED. III. 8vo., pp. 402. In six parts as issued. Price 13s.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT STONE MONUMENTS OF WILTSHIRE, STONEHENGE, AND AVEBURY, with other references, by W. Jerome Harrison, F.G.S., pp. 169, with 4 illustrations. No. 89, Dec., 1901, of the *Magazine*. Price 5s. 6d. Contains particulars as to 947 books, papers, &c., by 732 authors.

THE TROPENELL CARTULARY. An important work in 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 927, containing a great number of deeds connected with property in many Wiltshire Parishes of the 14th and 15th centuries. Only 150 copies were printed, of which a few are left. Price to members, £1 10s., and to non-members, £2.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF WILTSHIRE, THEIR INSCRIPTIONS AND HISTORY, BY H. B. WALTERS, F.S.A. Part I. Aldbourne to Buttermere, 1927. Price 2s. Part II.—To Rushall, 1928. Price 6s.

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### WILTSHIRE TOKENS.

The Society has a considerable number of 17th and 18th century Wiltshire Tokens to dispose of, either by sale, or exchange for others not in the Society's collection.

Apply to CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON, F.S.A. Scot., Curator, Museum, Devizes.

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## The North Wilts Library and Museum at Devizes.

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 from all Members, and should be sent either to MR. D. OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, or REV. E. H. GODDARD, F.S.A., Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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## Wiltshire Botany.

We have been asked to prepare a supplement to the Rev. T. A. Preston's "Flowering Plants of Wilts," which was published by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society in 1888. This very excellent work is now largely out-of-date, and a considerable amount of botanical research has been carried out in the county since its publication. We desire to make the supplement as complete as possible, and with this object in view, we ask all Wiltshire residents and visitors to the county, to communicate to us any material of botanical interest which they may have in their possession. Since the exact identification of all species and varieties recorded is of supreme importance, we shall be glad to have records supported by specimens which can be retained at Kew or the Natural History Museum, for future reference. Specimens should be sent to us addressed the Church House, Potterne, Devizes.

For the current year we particularly desire to receive specimens from all parts of Wiltshire of critical genera. Amongst others we would stress the willows (*Salix*), mints (*Mentha*), eyebright (*Euphrasia*), buttercups (*Ranunculus*), especially the water buttercups, knapweeds (*Centaurea*),ampions (*Silene*), thyme (*Thymus*), and dandelions (*Taraxacum*).

P. and E. M. MARSDEN-JONES.

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## Wiltshire Birds.

Mr. M. W. Willson, at St. Martin's Rectory, Salisbury, is collecting notices of Wiltshire Birds, with a view to an annual report be published in the *Magazine*. He would be greatly obliged if observers would send him notes of anything of interest at the above address.

No. CLI.

DECEMBER, 1929.

VOL. XLIV.

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THE  
WILTSHIRE  
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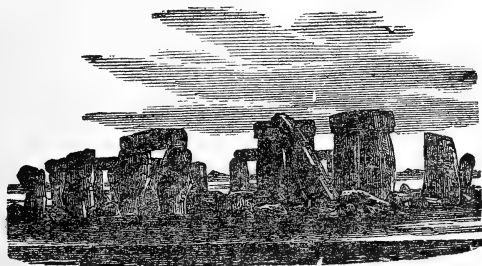
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EDITED BY

CANON E. H. GODDARD, F.S.A., Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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



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TAKE NOTICE that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., xxiv., and xxxii. The subsequent Volumes are each fully indexed separately.

The annual subscription is now raised to 15s. 6d., the entrance fee for new Members remaining 10s. 6d. as before. Life Membership £15 15s.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society for the current year, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, MR. DAVID OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of *Magazines* should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: CANON E. H. GODDARD, F.S.A., Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

To be obtained of Mr. D. OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes.

THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS, by the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A. One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2s. One copy offered to each Member of the Society at £1 11s. 6d.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 504 pp., with Map, Cloth. By the Rev. T. A. Preston, M.A. Price to the Public 16s.; but one copy offered to every Member of the Society at half-price.

CATALOGUE OF THE STOURHEAD COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES IN THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, with 175 Illustrations. Part I. Price 1s. 6d.

CATALOGUE OF ANTIQUITIES IN THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM. Part II. 1911. Fully illustrated. Price 2s.

CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY AT THE MUSEUM. Price 1s. APPENDIX No. I., II., and III., 3d. each.

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CATALOGUE OF WILTSHIRE TRADE TOKENS IN THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION. Price 6d.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE MAGAZINE. Price to the Public, 8s., 5s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. (except in the case of a few numbers, the price of which is raised). Members are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. from these prices.

# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological & Natural History

### MAGAZINE.

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DECEMBER, 1929.

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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

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NATURAL HISTORY NOTES ROUND GREAT  
BEDWYN (III).

By CECIL P. HURST, F.L.S.

FLOWERS.

*Hieracium Bauhini* (Schult.). A rare alien hawkweed which grows plentifully with the spurge *Euphorbia virgata*, another introduced species, on the embankment by the iron bridge over the railway at Great Bedwyn. *H. Bauhini*, which flowers in the latter half of June, is a plant of Central Europe with a wide distribution. Dr. G. C. Druce, of Oxford, tells me this is the only British locality for this hawkweed with which he is acquainted.

MOSSES.

*Dicranum scoparium* (Hedw.) occurred on thatch at Shalbourne, a rather unusual habitat.

*Tortula nutica* (Lindb.) with gemmiferous leaves was noted growing finely, in wide patches, on a board by the side of the Bedwyn Brook, near Great Bedwyn; a not uncommon moss but very rare fertile. *T. papillosa* (Wils.), with characteristic gemmae, was seen on a tree near Hill Barn; the fruit has only been found in Australia.

*Zygodon conoideus* (Hook. & Tayl.). About plants gathered in the latter half of March, 1928, on old elder in Birch Copse, Savernake Forest, Mr. W. E. Nicholson, of Lewes, Sussex, wrote "both *Zygodon viridissimus* and *Z. conoideus* are present, and nearly, if not quite all, the capsules belong to *conoideus*, while the bulk of the sterile plant belongs to *viridissimus*. Both plants have appropriate leaves, areolation, and gemmae, while the capsules of *conoideus* are unmistakable. The capsule in *conoideus* is generally rather longer and more slender than that of *viridissimus* and in particular has a longer neck."

*Philonotis capillaris* (Lindb.). A tiny moss with very small leaves and red stems which was found on clay in Chisbury Wood in November, 1928, and was kindly identified by Mr. H. H. Knight, of Cheltenham. Its inclusion in North Wiltshire in the second edition of the *Census Catalogue of British Mosses* (1926) is probably due to its occurrence in this station.

## FUNGI.

The year 1928 was not auspicious for fungi, as the two chief months, September and October, were very dry, but the mild November and December enabled fungus hunting to be carried on to the end of the year. *Armillaria mellea*, called by Fries the "Mother of Confusion," from its many forms, was again abundant. A beautiful tuft of *Pleurotus ostreatus* grew on a beech at the top of the Grand Avenue in Savernake Forest. It was a good season for *Boletus edulis*, the much valued esculent on the continent, which was gathered in various places; it is the *Cèpe* and *Porcino* of the French and Italian floras, and the stem, which is often swollen, is ornamented with a delicate network, especially above. A few plants of the striking *Pholiota adiposa*, much stunted by the drought, were seen growing upon wood on Burr ridge Heath. The greenish parrot-coloured *Hygrophorus psittacinus* was common on West Leas at the beginning of November. *Hebeloma crustuliniforme* and its variety *minus*, which has a floccose gill-edge, were widely spread and plentiful. *Lactarius volemus* with hard pruinose stem, and abundant sweet milk, was found in Foxbury Wood in August; it is eaten on the continent where it is called *Vachotte* (little cow) and *Lactaire à lait abondante*, but a Swiss flora states that it has a smell and taste of red herring which it always retains. The range of the uncommon *Boletus impolitus* which has a yellow zone at the top of the thick stem was extended and it appears to be rather a characteristic species of the district. Massive plants of *Tricholoma panæolum* grew in a ring in a field near Crabtree Common; they may be distinguished by the horn-coloured line at the base of the gills and by the pleasant and distinctive odour. *Boletus nigrescens*, recorded by the London University Foray last year (see *Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society for 1927*), was found in two places in Foxbury Wood, and Mr. E. W. Swanton wrote of this species:—"The plate in the third volume of the *British Mycological Society's Transactions* apparently depicts a young plant before the pileus cracked. I should much like to see a young plant if you could find one. The illustration in Constantin and Dufour's *Nouvelle Flore des Champignons* exactly fits your specimens, the pileus being areolately cracked. A rare and interesting species, abundantly distinct in the long stem attenuated at both ends, the flesh yellowish-white, red when cut and then dark brown." Large specimens of the Fly Agaric (*Amanita muscaria*), with brilliant scarlet caps variegated with white warts, were noticed under birches in a field near London Ride, and the pileus of one that I measured was 9½ inches in diameter. In the same field grew *Tricholoma fulvum*, also under birches; it has a scaly cap, yellow gills, and brownish stem attenuated at both ends, and not far off, fine plants of *Cortinariustriumphans*, with the stem wreathed like a Roman triumphal column, were noted. The rare *Coprinus umbrinus* grew as usual in Haw Wood. *Entoloma porphyrophæum*, an uncommon agaric, grey-capped and with a clavate stem streaked with lilac fibrils, was observed in Foxbury Wood and near London Ride. A few plants of the peppery, yellowish *Boletus piperatus* grew in a field near Bedwyn Common; the stem has yellow milk at the base and springs from a yellow mycelium. The flame-coloured *Flammula alnicola* occurred at



the base of logs near London Ride. Large plants of the blackish *Coprinus atramentarius*, which sometimes raises pavements in towns, and from which an ink can be prepared, were noted in a little colony by the side of Rhododendron Drive. The shining white, uncommon, and poisonous *Amanita nitida* with fugacious ring was gathered near Bedwyn Common. About a *Psaliota* which occurred on West Leas, Mr. Swanton wrote:—"Your plant may be *Psaliota Bernardii* but it is imperfectly developed and I cannot be quite certain. Though in the 'button' state it shews the characteristic thick and angular warts of *P. Bernardii*." It will be remembered that *P. Bernardii*, first recorded in maritime meadows near La Rochelle, in France, occurred in a pasture near Burrigge Heath in 1922. The uncommon *Russula subfoetens* grew in fair quantity in Foxbury Wood where the yellow-staining *R. luteotacta* was also noted. Bright orange plants of *Lactarius mitissimus* with characteristic papillae were collected in Chisbury Wood. The pretty whitish-violet *Cortinarius alboviolaceus* again appeared under beeches near London Ride. The orange *Lepiota carcharias*, with warty cap and stem granular below the ring, was very common this year. *Russula fragilis*, reddish and very acrid, was also plentiful, and the sooty *Entoloma jubatum*, with dry cap and hollow stem, grew on pasture land near Haw Wood. *Hydnum repandum*, a common species, the *Pied de Mouton* of the French, in which spines replace the gills on the under surface of the cap, occurred in Foxbury Wood. My best thanks are again due to Mr. E. W. Swanton, of the Educational Museum, Haslemere, for very kind identification of species. The following plants appear to be new to the Marlborough list.

*Lepiota gracilentia* (Krombh.) Fr. In a shrubbery near Crabtree Common, Foxbury Wood, etc., etc.; a common species, with the fuscous cuticle of the cap breaking up into closely adnate scales, the whitish stem attenuated upwards and the gills separated from the stem by a broad cartilaginous collar. The closely allied *L. excoriata* occurs rarely in woods, being generally found on heaths and pastures, while the present plant is a sylvestral as well as a pascual and ericetal fungus.

*Tricholoma leucocephalum* Fr. A little white *Tricholoma* which appeared towards the end of October in some quantity on the bare spaces upon the broad grassy expanse known as West Leas, and persisted for some little time; the cap is tough and smooth, the stem is twisted and rooting and when crushed the plant has a strong smell of new meal; it is usually found in deciduous woods and is an uncommon species.

*Mycena lineata* (Bull.) Fr. A pretty little yellow toadstool which grew among the mounds of the Meadow Ant (*Lasius flavus*) in a sloping meadow near Burrigge Heath; the very membranaceous bell-shaped cap is furrowed to the disc, whence the specific name *lineata*. *M. metata* Fr. Pasture land near Haw Wood; this common little agaric, with grey cap and soft smooth stem has an alkaline smell and usually grows amongst short grass; it appeared in October; *metata* refers to the conical pileus. *M. peltata* Fr. An infrequent species seen in Haw Wood; it has a greyish cap and is somewhat like *M. metata* but it is a firmer plant, the margin becomes upturned, and it is inodorous. *M. galopus* var. *nigra* Fl. Dan. A few specimens on moss upon the trunk of an oak in Foxbury Wood on November 23rd. The

base of the stem is thickened and contains a milk-white juice ; this variety differs from the type, which has also been recorded from Foxbury Wood (see *Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society* for 1924) in the darker colour of all its parts.

*Leptonia chalybea* (Pers.) Fr. A charmingly pretty species with slender steel-blue stem and blue flesh and gills which was gathered on pasture land near Haw Wood in October ; it has pink spores and is a not infrequent plant.

*Flammula carbonaria* Fr. On wood in a copse near Rhododendron Drive ; this yellowish toadstool in common with *Cantharellus carbonarius*, *Collybia ambusta*, *C. atrata*, *Hebeloma mesophaeum* and *Polystictus perennis*, particularly affects charred wood and burnt ground. *F. sapinea* Fr. A striking golden-yellow plant with very obtuse cap growing on a coniferous stump near Rhododendron Drive in November ; the genus *Flammula* is named from the generally brilliant, flame-like colours of the species ; *F. sapinea*, which has rust-coloured spores is a common fungus and in occurrence is confined to conifers.

*Psaliota xanthoderma* (Genev.). A few specimens were noted in Foxbury Wood. This mushroom, which turns yellow when bruised, and has a glistening non-bulbous stem, is suspicious in character and is known to have caused illness in some cases. It is very similar in appearance to the Horse Mushroom (*Psaliota arvensis*) from which it must be carefully distinguished ; it differs from it chiefly in the brighter yellow stain and in the presence of yellow in the flesh at the base of the stem.

*Hypholoma hydrophilum* (Bull.) Fr. Common nearly everywhere, this plant has hitherto escaped record ; it grew on sawdust near Rhododendron Drive and in dense tufts on logs near St. Katharine's Church ; the cap with undulate margin is rich umber brown and is frosted with a bloom or pruina, the gills are white and then dusky brown and the white stem is rigid but fragile.

*Cortinarius (Dermocybe) myrtilinus* Fr. One plant was found among dead leaves in Savernake Forest on November 5th, 1928 ; a not infrequent species with lilac-tinged cap and azure blue gills. The cap is sometimes dusky-brown, whence the specific *myrtilinus*, from *myrteus*, chestnut-brown.

*Hygrophorus limacinus* Fr. Haw Wood ; an uncommon *Hygrophorus* with olivaceous umber cap, viscid stem and whitish subdistant gills, growing amongst leaves in woods. *H. agathosmus* Fr. A few plants in November under conifers in Foxbury Wood ; a well-known agaric with grey, viscid papillose cap, shining white gills and granulosely farinose stem ; it has a very pleasant smell of cherry laurel or anise, and is *l'Hygrophore à odeur agréable* of the Swiss and French florists, the specific name *agathosmus* (Greek, *agathos*, good, *osme*, scent) also referring to its pleasant fragrance.

*Boletus erythropus* (Pers.) Quéf. A plant near Burrigge Heath on the 19th June, 1929 ; *B. erythropus*, which is not uncommon, has the stem punctate with dark red granules and this separates it at once from the closely allied *B. luridus* which has a blood-red net-work on the stem. With regard to *B. luridus*, Kallenbach stresses the unfailing character of the network markings on the stem which divides it instantly in the field from

*B. erythropus* Pers., the above-mentioned species, and also from the non-British *B. miniatoporus* Secr. *B. luridus* is a rather common Bedwyn fungus and, as in *B. erythropus*, the flesh instantly turns indigo blue when bruised. *B. scaber* var. *niveus* Fr. A specimen or two in Foxbury Wood in October; a white form of the abundant *B. scaber*, which is not uncommon in deciduous woods in the autumn.

On April 11th a number of plants of the Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*), parasitised by the phycomycete, *Synchytrium Mercurialis*, were seen in Chisbury Wood.

The mycetozoon *Physarum penetrans* was found growing on the hepatic *Blasia pusilla* upon London clay at Dod's Down in November.

#### LICHENS.

On March 28th, 1928, upon the downs near Rivar, I picked up a small bone, a humerus, which bore five lichens. Mr. R. Paulson, of Pinner, Middlesex, very kindly identified them as *Xanthoria parietina*, *Placodium cerinum*, *Rinodina demissa*, *Lecanora umbrina*, and *Biatorina Arnoldi*; he remarked that he would not expect to find the last, a very rare plant with flesh-coloured apothecia, on such a bone. Of the above species, *Rinodina demissa*, *Lecanora umbrina*, and *Biatorina Arnoldi* are new to the Marlborough list. *Lecanora muralis*, *L. Hageni*, *Buellia spuria*, *Verrucaria viridula*, and *V. nigrescens* were observed during April growing on flints upon the downs near Rivar. Of these, *Buellia spuria*, a rare lichen, and *Verrucaria nigrescens* have not previously been recorded for this district. The latter, a common species, blackened the flints upon which it grew with its extremely dark thallus. The rare *Parmelia scortea* with blackish insidia was noticed on an elm near Hill Barn; it has previously been recorded from a tombstone in Great Bedwyn churchyard.

#### MOLLUSCA.

In April, 1928, specimens of *Jaminia muscorum* were noticed adhering to the under surface of flints on Rivar Down, and in June, L. R. Peart found examples of *Paludestrina Jenkinsi* in the Kennet and Avon Canal towards Hungerford. *P. Jenkinsi* was originally confined to brackish water and has spread rapidly over the country within the last thirty years; it was first found inland by A. T. Daniel at Dudley, in 1893; reproduction is by parthenogenesis, the eggs being developed without fertilization, and it is the only parthenogenetic mollusc known. I hear that it is now abundant in the River Pang, near Bradfield College, Berkshire. It may be interesting to recall that of the rarer Marlborough mollusca, *Pyramidula rupestris*, *Limnea glabra*, *Planorbis glaber*, *Segmentina nitida*, *Pisidium henslowianum*, and *Neritina fluviatilis* were found by Mr. F. N. Townsend at Great Bedwyn in the "fifties" of the last century, and with the exception of *Limnea glabra*, which I have collected near Stype, they do not seem to have been re-found; Mr. E. W. Swanton, of the Educational Museum, Haslemere, discovered *Caeciliodes acicula* and *Aplecta hypnorum* at Avebury in 1905; the Rev. R. E. Thomas took a specimen of *Acme lineata* in a small wood on the downs between Wroughton and Wootton

Bassett in July, 1903 ; Mr. Charles Oldham noticed, in 1917, that the slug *Limax cinereo-niger* was present in great abundance and remarkable variation in Savernake Forest, and that *Unio tumidus* was plentiful in the Kennet and Avon Canal near Wootton Rivers ; Mr. C. G. Woolner observed *Pisidium supinum* in the Kennet and Avon Canal at Savernake ; and Mr. C. E. N. Bromehead saw *Planorbis corneus* in the Berks and Wilts Canal near Wroughton ; Mr. E. Meyrick noted the slug *Milax gagates* var. *rava* at Marlborough ; the Rev. J. H. Adams found *Azeca tridens* round Marlborough, and I took it in Foxbury Wood and near Stype, while the following were also recorded by me as occurring near Great Bedwyn :—the slugs *Agriolimax laevis*, *Milax gagates* (type), and *Arion intermedius*, and the shells *Sphyradium edentulum*, *Vallonia excentrica*, *Ena montana*, *Vertigo pygmaea*, *V. antivergo*, *V. substriata*, and *Clausilia Rolphii*. *Azeca tridens* and *Clausilia Rolphii* continue to be found, and towards the end of March, 1929, I took specimens in Foxbury Wood and in a hedgebank near Bagshot ; it may be remembered that over 800 examples of *C. Rolphii* have been discovered in the latter locality, including a specimen of the almost unique white form, var. *albina*, previously recorded only from Brussels. *Ashfordia granulata* still occurs in the hedgebanks by the Kennet and Avon Canal between Great Bedwyn and Froxfield.

#### FOSSIL.

Fine teeth of the shark *Odontaspis macrotus*, Agassiz, were found in March, 1928, in the tertiary beds at Mirl Down clay pits near Great Bedwyn.

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### THREE INVENTORIES OF PLATE AND FURNITURE BELONGING TO SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

Transcribed by J. J. HAMMOND.

The three Inventories here printed were found in April, 1929, by Mr. C. R. Everett whilst examining some bundles of old documents in the Dean's Registry, Salisbury.

J. E. Nightingale, in his *Church Plate of Wilts* (p. 9), quotes from the Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth to the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, A.D. 1558, the following order. "They shall cause every yeare an inventory indented to be made att the tyme of the makinge of theyr generall accompts of all and singular vestiments, ornaments, jewells, plate, money, and other moveable goods belonginge to theyr Church, the one parte of the same to remayne in the custodye of the Deane and the other in the common hutche." Mr. Nightingale adds "It does not appear that any such list still exists."

The documents given here are three such inventories, two of them are very much indented, the third scarcely so markedly. As Mr. Nightingale suggested, there was very little plate to record. The last of these inventories, however, that for 1624, shows an interesting revival in Church life and work as evidenced by gifts to the Cathedral.

ANNO DNI 1583.

AN INVITORIE OF THE IMPLEMENTS REMAYNINGE IN THE VESTRIE AS  
FOLLOWETH THE SYXT OF FEBRYARIE.

- 1 Impm<sup>s</sup> A sylver Cuppe for the Comunion with a Cover.
- 2 Item a Cuppe dooble gylt wyth a Cover.
- 3 Item a Canipye of Blewe and Redde vellet with the Garter frynged aboute.
- 4 Item a Pawle of Russett vellet and white damaske frynged aboute.
- 5 Item a great Curtaines of Redd sarsnet and yeolow Lyones.
- 6 Item a cloth for the Comunion table of Tyshewe.
- 7 Item too Parchment Books Mr. Dilworthe had y<sup>m</sup>.
- 8 Item too sylver Rodds in the keepinge of the vergers.
- 9 Item too olde dyaper Cloths.
- 10 Item on fyne dyaper Cloth for the Comunion table.
- 11 Item too Quoshins of Cloth of golde and Red vellet Lyned with Tyshewe.
- 12 Item 4 Quoshins of blew vellet and tyshewe Lyned with Satten of Bridgis.
- 13 Item 3 Quoshins more of purple tyshewe Lyned with green Satten of Bridgis.
- 14 Item 2 Quoshins of red damaske Imbrodered w<sup>t</sup> Golde.
- 15 Item on Quoshin of blew vellet.
- 16 Item too Clothes of Sylke of dyvers collors lyke Coverings.
- 17 Item a Clothe for the Boyshops see of sylke blew and yeolowe.
- 18 Item too old clothes for the Boyshops see of whight branched.

- 19 Item too olde clothes more for the boyshop's see to laye before him.
- 20 Item a Pullpett Clothe of Greene sylke branched.
- 21 Item a clothe of blew and yeolowe satten of bridges for the Deane's seate.
- 22 Item 4 Carpet Quoshins and on little whight Quoshin.
- 23 Item on paire of greate Candlesticks.
- 24 Item an old sensur.
- 25 Item 3 other olde Candlestickes of brasse.
- 26 Item on Quoshin of Red brached with grene and three gardes of golde and lyned with greene.
- 27 Item 3 Quoshins of Copper Golde wyth branches lyned with grene.
- 28 Item on Pulpett clothe of red vellet and sylver.
- 29 Item An other pullpett clothe of branches and Scutchins.

Jo. SPRINT      Thesaurus Sar̄.

ANO DNI 1601 OCTOBER 5 DAIE.

AN INVENTORIE OF SUCH IMPLEMENTS AS ARE IN THE VESTRIE.

- Imprimis A silver cuppe w<sup>t</sup> a Cover for ye Comunion.
- Item a Cuppe dooble guylte withe a Cover.
- Item a Paule or buriall clothe of blew & red vellet w<sup>t</sup> the Garter fringed aboute.
- Item a Paule of russet vellet & white damaske fringde.
- Item 2 great Curtaines of red Sarsnett & yealowe Lyons.
- Item a Cloathe of Tysshewe for Ye Comunion Table.
- Item 2 Silver Rodds in the keepinge of the vergers.
- Item 2 old diaper cloathes & on fine diaper cloathe for the Comunion Table.
- Item 2 Quoschins of cloathe of gold & redd vellet lyned withe Tysshewe.
- Item 4 Quoschins of blewe vellet & tysshewe lyned with Satten a Bridges.
- Item 3 Quoschins of purple tysshewe lyned w<sup>th</sup> greene Satten a briges.
- Item 2 Quoschins of red damaske imbrodered with golde.
- Item on Quoschin of blewe vellet.
- Item 4 Quoschins of carpett work.
- Item on Quoschin branched w<sup>t</sup> greene & 3 gardes of gold lynde w<sup>t</sup> greene.
- Item on Pulpett clothe of redd vellett & silver.
- Item on Pulpett clothe of branchis & scutchins.
- Item 4 hangins of yealowe sarsnett & too curtaines of yeallowe Sarsnett for the Buyshops seate.
- Item a fayre cloathe of Turkye worke for ye Chapter house being the gifte of Mrs. Deane.
- Item 6 Square Quoshins of Carpet worke.
- Item on old Carpet Cloathe wh lyeth before Mr. Deane.
- Item on payre of Candlesticks of brasse given by Mr. Deane.
- Item on olde Cloathe which hanged at the east end of Ye Quyer.
- Item 2 flagon potts for Ye Comunion the on a pottle the other a Quarte of Tynn.
- Item 3 Quoschins of Copper Gold branche lynde w<sup>th</sup> greene.

RA : PICKHAUER.

## AN INVENTORY OF SUCH IMPLEMENTS AND GOODS AS ARE IN THE VESTRY.

[Ano dni 1624 stilo Anglie Februarii 18°.]

- Imprimis one Silver cup guilte w<sup>th</sup> a cover of the same weighing eight & twentie ounces & a quarter.
- Item one silver Challice guilt with a cou [couer] of the same weighing fower & twentie ounces ii quarter.
- Item one lesse silver Challice guilt with a cover of the same weighing twentie ounces & a halfe.
- Item one silver plate white weighing fower ounces & halfe a quarter.
- Item one silver flagon given by Dr. Barnston weighing fiftie eight ounces.
- Item one other silver flagon given by Dr. Barnston weighing fiftie seaven ounces and a halfe.
- Item one silver stope pot given by Mr. Lowe weighing thirty seaven ounces & a quarter.
- Item two silver rodds in the keepinge of the vergers.
- Item one damaske clothe for the Coion table of the guifte of Mr. Painter.
- Item a cloth of Tysshewe for the Coion table.
- Item two old diaper clothes and one fine diaper cloth for the Coion table.
- Item one pulpit cloth of red velvet and silver.
- Item one pulpit cloth of branchis & scutchins
- [In John Cary ys custody.]
- Item two flagon potts for the Coion the one a pottle the other a quarte of tynne.
- Item one black velvet cushion with fower black tassles of Spanish silke of the guifte of Mrs. Barnston with a yellow buckram case.
- Item two long cushions of clothe of gold & red velvet lyned with tysshewe.
- Item fower long cushions of blew velvet and tisshew lined with mingled sarge.
- Item three old long cushions of purple tysshewe lyned with leather.
- Item one old cushion of blew velvet square.
- Item fower old long cushions of carpet worke.
- Item one long cushion with greene and three gards of gold lyned with greene.
- Item five square thrum<sup>1</sup> cushions.
- Item one old cushion of red damaske imbroydered w<sup>th</sup> gold.
- Item two tyshew cushions w<sup>th</sup> flowers greene and red lyned with greene d[amask ?].
- [There were three of these but one of them was lost (ut refert Cary) about Allhallow-tyde last.]
- Item three crimson taffaty cushions with tasselles.
- Item one long crimson velvet cushion with tassels lyned with blew china satten newly bought.

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<sup>1</sup> Halliwell's *Dictionary* defines "thrum" as "'The extremity of a weaver's warp, often about nine inches long which cannot be woven.'"

- Item two long cushions w<sup>th</sup> tassels of branched velvet black and redd lyned with satten of china newly bought.
- Item five green cloth cushions
- Item fower hangings of yellow sarsnet and two curtaynes of yellow sarsnet [for the] the Bishops seat.
- Item a faire cloth of Turkie work for the Chapter House.
- Item one old turkie carpet which lyeth before Mr. Deane.
- Item three new yellow silke curtaynes.
- Item a pall or buriall cloth of blew and red velvet with the garter fringed about.
- Item two old curtaynes of red sarsnet and yellow lyons.
- Item two blew taffatie clothes lyned with fustian.
- Item one paire of candlesticks of brasse.
-



LAWSUIT CONCERNING PROPERTY OF ROBERT MAY,  
OF BROUGHTON GIFFORD, 1598.

By G. KIDSTON.

In his delightful "History of Broughton Gifford," published in Vols. V. and VI. of the *Wilts Arch Mag.*, the Rev. J. Wilkinson refers to a lawsuit over Broughton Gifford property which arose on the death of its then owner, Robert May, in 1588. This lawsuit must have made considerable stir in North Wiltshire at the time, for in it were involved many of the leading families in the district: the Mays, the Eyres, the Hortons, the Longs and the Brounckers, and the matter was not settled till the year 1598.

Mr. Wilkinson, after a sympathetic reference to the consideration in which Robert May was held in the parish of Broughton Gifford, goes on to say:—"I believe he was the first lord of Broughton Gifford who ever honored the place by residing in it. Of him we possess more information, thanks to domestic troubles and the consequent intervention of the law. By his first wife, Dorothy Sidrington, he had two sons and three daughters. The eldest son John dying young, there remained Henry, Alice, Mary, and Ann. The decree in the Court of Chancery (13th Feb., 1598) now takes up the story." Mr. Wilkinson then goes on to quote the decree of the Court as follows:—"About 1565-6 Robert May, being then a widower and well stricken in years, did propose to marry Joan Sachefield (or Sarsfield), then a young maiden and daughter of one Thomas Sachefield, of Bath, with whom he should receive no fortune: therefore to the intent the said Joan after her marriage should not have any greater interest or benefit in her husband's manors than he intended to assure to her, he (Robert May) did before his marriage make a lease for 99 years of his manors to Robert May, of Whitley, in Melksham (his nephew) for a nominal rent in trust for benefit of lessor. Afterwards Robert May married Joan but continued well affected towards his son Henry till his marriage with Eleanor (Hinton), who by her conduct offended her husband's father, for which cause he (Robert May) declared that neither she nor her children should ever enjoy a foot of his lands after his son's death, but that his lands should go to his three daughters. He settled his manors and lands accordingly by deed, 20th October, 1583, and died 1588, when Henry entered into possession. Then Henry and his wife Eleanor, with their daughter Anne and her husband, John Eyre, and two others allied to Eleanor [William Denton and Richard Brunning], got the settlement into their hands and combined to defeat and destroy the reversion to the three sisters. They promulgated and proved an old cancelled will of Robert May's in their favour. Therefore the three sisters and their husbands instituted proceedings against them. Finally compromise was arranged. The lands and manors went as Robert May had settled them, but an annuity of 100 marks was to be paid to Eleanor after her husband's decease, and 50 marks to Ann Eyre, their daughter, with benefit of survivorship to either of them in the annuity of the other."

This official statement of the case seems clear enough and gives no hint of any romantic side or of anything that would be likely to interest or amuse Wiltshiremen of to-day. But in the series of documents in the Record Office, known as "Town Depositions," is a bundle of interrogatories [Town Depositions 246 M., xxiii] Octobris, anno 37 Elizabeth Reg.], which, with the answers of the witnesses, throw vivid sidelights on these otherwise dull proceedings and give such an intimate picture of country life in Wiltshire in Elizabethan days that it seems a pity that they should not be given to a wider public. They may possibly have been printed before, though this seems unlikely, and the fact that the sand with which the writing was originally dried still lies thickly upon them, and the grit gathers in the folds as one turns the pages, seems to argue that they have lain neglected since they were folded away and filed in the Archives of the Court of Chancery.

These documents prove that the points at issue were neither so simple nor straightforward as the official summary of the case would lead one to suppose, and that there was much hard swearing on either side. But let us first get a clear idea of the persons involved in the case, for the names are apt to be confusing.

(1).—Robert May, the elder, of Broughton Gifford, the original owner of the property in dispute. The sympathetic character attributed to him by Mr. Wilkinson seems to be fully borne out by the evidence given by his old servant in these depositions. The official summary of the case gives as his sole reason for disinheriting his son's children, his disapproval of the said son's wife, but the depositions show that the Complainants allege that the son was an imbecile and that it was also for that reason that the old man wished the property to pass to his daughters.

(2).—Henry May (son of the above Robert May), and Ellinor May (born Hinton) his wife. This couple are the leading defendants in the suit. The complainants (his sisters and brothers-in-law) endeavour to prove not only that Ellinor was no better than she should be, but that Henry was a lunatic, and that the inheritance was to pass from his family for this reason.

(3).—Robert May, the younger, of Whitley, Melksham, nephew of old Robert May, of Broughton Gifford. Old Robert May made a foolish mésalliance in his old age with a baker's daughter of Bath, and in order to ensure that his widow should not have too large a share of his property on his death, he made certain settlements on her and handed over all the rest of his lands to this nephew, Robert May, the younger, to be held in trust for his heirs.

Robert May, the younger, is alleged to have given a bond for a heavy sum of money for the carrying out of this trust. This bond disappeared or was perhaps cancelled by old Robert May when he quarrelled with his son and daughter-in-law, who subsequently endeavoured to prove that it was burnt at one of the houses of Sir William Bruncker, either at Melksham or at Stoke.

(4).—Alice Horton, Mary Long, and Anne Horton, daughters of old Robert May, of Broughton Gifford, and sisters of Henry May. They, with their respective husbands, are the complainants in the case. Alice was the wife of Edward Horton, of Westwood. Mary was the wife of Henry

Long, the elder, of Whaddon. Anne was the wife of Jeremy Horton, a nephew of her brother-in-law, Edward Horton.

Now to come to the Depositions themselves. The original spelling is given, but stops have been inserted here and there to make the reading easier.

The first witness is John Twyford, of Broughton Gifford, aged 60, servant to Mr. Robert May, of Broughton Gifford :—

“ This deponent and Robert Maye did ryde together to Sarisbury after that the said Robert (for the cure of some infirmyty in his body) had been at the bathe. The said Robert, upon the waye ryding, usyd unto this deponent this speches or the very like in effect following (as neare as this deponent now remembereth). “ John, at my late being at Bathe I dyd see a younge woman in a baker’s shopp disposing of breade,” whom, he sayd, he greatly fancyed, & so that yf ever he did mary, he thought verily he should marye with hir. “ Now, boy,” quoth the said Robert to this deponent, his then servant, “ yf it be my happ to mary with hir it is very likely, by reason of hir younge age, I shall have yssue by hir, yet woulde not forget the fruite of my first wife. Wherefore, I pray thee, John,” said he, “ when I come to Bathe again, yf thou see me goe abowte any such matter of marriage there, put me in mynd of thy Bedfellowe.” By which was ment the said Henry Maye, the nowe defendant. By reason whereof the said Robert Maye, not long after that tyme, dyd ryde unto Bathe, but tooke not this deponent with him but rode a lone, as most usually he did. At which tyme this deponent, to satisfye his said Master’s former request, related unto him the then passed speches and desired him to be good to his sonne Henry, saying :—“ I pray you, Master, remember my Bedfellowe.” And this deponent saieth that the said Robert Maye, at the aforesaid tyme of theyer ryding to Sarysbury, did saye unto this deponent that for the better establishing of his said pretended good deling with his sonne Henry, he would make & conferme unto Robert Maye, of Whitlye, his nefew, in trust, one lease for the terme of 99 yeares after the said Roberte Maye of Broughton’s deathe, for the use of Henry Maye his sonne ; which said lease the said Robert, as this deponent now remembereth, did bring with him from London. And this deponent is sure that he did see the said lease sealed & delivered to the said Robert Maye, of Whitlye, in trust by the said Robert Maye of Broughton at a square table in the hall of Broughton howse, to the use of the said Henry, his sonne, after his the said Robert’s decease . . .

His said master was maryed to the said Jone Suchefelde [the baker’s daughter] of Bathe,”

The witness then goes on to say that he was not actually present at the signing of the marriage settlement at the house of the bride’s parents at Bath, but that her friends and “ severall antients of the Bathe ” were there, as well as her parents. He was shut out on some dispute arising among the guests, but he alleges that property in Wiltshire other than the Broughton Gifford property was appointed for the bride’s dower and that he and

another servant of Robert May of Broughton afterwards entered into possession of it in her name.

The dispute among the wedding guests mentioned above seems to have referred to the advanced age of the bridegroom and provision for the bride's re-marriage after his death, showing a lack of delicacy on the part of her plebeian relations which evidently and rather naturally upset the old gentleman, for the servant's deposition ends with the words :—" after the sealing and delivery thereof [*i.e.*, the marriage settlement] his sayd master towlde him that the said Johane mighte nowe marye whome she woulde & also said that he had towlde them within so muche. "How be it," said he, " whosoever hath hir, I have made hir a gentlewoman"—or words to that effect."

In spite of this gloomy forecast, the aged bridegroom lived for another twenty years and we can only hope that his proud bestowal of gentility was justified and never regretted.

The next witness is Walter Bonham and his evidence concerns the mental condition of Henry May and the character and reputation of Henry's wife Ellinor.

Walter Bonham calls Henry May "Cousin" and there was probably some relationship, though there is nothing to show what the relationship was. He was the last Bonham owner of Great Wishford and sold that property to Sir Richard Grobham in 1597. From other sources we gather that he was a spendthrift and a ne'er do well, dissipated the family property and was always in debt.

In the deposition of the old servant, John Twyford, except in those passages where actual conversations are quoted, one suspects the prompting of a lawyer, but Walter Bonham's evidence is obviously in his own words and has a raciness and directness worthy of the Elizabethan age in which it was written :—

"Walter Bonham of Wisshford in the Com. of Wiltesh' Esquier of th'age of 48 yeres or thereabout, sworn, etc.—"

"That he knoweth the defendants Henrye Maye and Ellenor his wyef and either of them very welle.

"2. That he hath knowen and hath been very welle acquainted with the said Henrye Maye & been of speciall acquaintance & familyartye with him any tyme this xvj. or xvij. yeres last past. And he very well knew that the said Henrye Maye is naturally of a very simple and weeke capacitye understandyng & conceipte. And he saythe that there is no doupte of yt but the said Henry Maye ys easily led &, as easily as may be, through his naturell simplyctie & weaknes of mynd & understandyng, to be persuaded and allured to say or do any thing eith' against his owne benefyte or to the slaunder of his wyef, his childe or any of his owne systers, kinsfolke or ffrends.

And this deponent remembereth, for the more manifestacon of the saide Henrye Maye's simplyctie, that on a tyme about 3 or 4 yeres ago this deponent & one Morgan, a smyth in Salysburye, beinge at the house of the said Henry Maye in Wiltshire, the said Morgan, seeing the said Henry's simplyctie, said unto hym :—"Capteyn Maye, you, being a lustye Capteyn, must learne to eate raw beeff, such as this

ys, yff you meane to lyve in the warres ” (meanyng a peece of raw beeff that was newly broughte from the ffayre at Uphaven & laye on the hall boord). And theruppon the said Henrye May, who gloried not a lyttel to be called Capteyne &, having a by worde in his mouth that he comonly useth to any man to call them “ uttwell man ” when he speaks unto them, aunswered & sayd agayn to the sayd Morgan, saying :—“ uttwell man, & so can I eate yt,” & therewyth the said Henrye, taking a knyffe, did cutt the rawe beeff & eat 3 or 4 mouthfulls of yt & fell to yt so freely as, yff the sayd Morgan & this deponent had not been there, he himself, the said Henrye Maye, would have eatten so muche thereof as thereby he would have spoylede himselfe.

Once on a nother tyme some certen yeeres ago this deponent came to the house of the said Henrye Maye & then, walkynge with him to his backsyde, the saide Henry Maye shewed this deponent a certen mud walle, which he sayd, his wyef had made for the fensing in of the grownde on the backsyde & therewith he sayeth to this deponent :—“ Doest thou see what gugoades [*? gew-gaws*] here be made, Uttwell man ? I will have them downe well ynoughe.” And being then asked by what meanes he wold do yt. “ I will tell you what I will do (quoth he) I will buy some peasen or beanes (which whether yt was this deponent doth not well remember) & I will digg holes under the wall and strawe in the beanes & fill yt up agayn ; and then will I putt my pyggs to the wall & they will nosell for the beanes & so throwe the wall downe.”

Also about 2 or 3 years ago this deponent comynge a nother tyme to the sayd Henrye Maye’s house, the sayd Maye’s wyffe requested this deponent that he would use some persuasions to her husband for making of a nother well about the house for the cattell to drinke att, because the groundes were so drye therabouts, & so this deponent, understanding by some that were there that the sayd Morgan or some other had persuaded the sayd Henrye Maye that there was a Commission graunted to Henrye Maye and this deponent for the removynge of certeyn trees between Wyssheforde bridge & Maye’s house at Elstone, whereby the sea mighte be broughte upp to the sayd Maye’s house, this deponent persuaded the sayd Henrye Maye, saying :—“ Cozen, you knowe there is a Comm<sup>n</sup> graunted to you & me for the diggyng upp of those trees that the sea may be broughte in hither to your house.” “ That’s true, Uttleman,” quoth Henrye Maye. Then quoth this deponent :—“ But first every one in this village must make them two wells or elles the salt water will spoyle them. And so the sayd Henrye Maye was contented another well should be made. Otherwyse, this deponent sayeth, he wold have throwen in the earthe agayne as fast as the workmen had cast it upp.

And also another tyme, this deponent being at Henrye Maye’s house & ready to take horse, there lyinge a peece of tymber in the way as much as ten men would lyfte withal, this deponent said unto Henrye Maye :—“ Cozen, I knowe where is one that will take upp this peece of tymber hymself & heave yt from the grownde with his hands.”

“ Uttwell man,” sayd he, “ & so will I.” “ What you will not ” quoth this deponent. And Henrye Maye then swore stoutly by God that he wold lyft yt from the roade hymself, which was not in his strengthe possible to do.

And on an other tyme the seyde Henrye Maye had this deponent out into his rycke barton & shewed hym certen ryckes of corne, saying :— “ Uttwell man, doest thou see these ryckes ? It was never merye with with me since I had them in my barton,” with many other foolyshe toyes and speches which this deponent doth not nowe remember.

And he further sayth that yt was reported how Morgan or Maye’s wyffe or some other did persuade the sayde Henrye Maye that he had a pynnys [pinnacle] at sea called the Green Dragon to th’ end he should buy some beef to victuall the sayde pynnys withall, because when he gott any money into his hands he wold not departe agayn with hit, though it were to buy hymself apparell. And theruppon the sayde Henrye Maye, gladding to heare he had a pynnys at sea, was contented at the said ffayre to buy two beefts, as they sayd for victualling therof. And the rawe beeffe that he eate as aforesaid was parcell of yt, as he thinketh, for Henrye Maye’s wyffe the then same tyme before her husband told this deponent how her husband had bought a beiff or two for victualling of his pynnys. And therat the sayde Henrye Maye reioyced, glorying to heere that he had a pynnys at sea & so perswaded hymself.

And this deponent for his owne part, knoweth the said Henrye Maye to be of that weaknes & simplyctie of will as aforesaid & so yt is not unknowen unto all those that dwell neare about hym.

That he hath knowen the sayde Ellinor Maye by the same tyme as he hath knowen the sayde Henrye Maye & hath been well acquainted with her these 16 or 17 yeares, & he knoweth not nor hath otherwyse herd but that she hath by all that tyme behaved herself well and quyetyly & with good credyte & commendacon of all men & to have gained estymacon and accompt as well with the better sorte, knyghtes & those, as with them of the meaner sorte. And this deponent knoweth the said Ellinor to have at this day, & so to have hadd by all the tyme that he hath knowen hir, the charge of hir husband’s lyving & the government & keping of his house & household & payment of the servants’ wages & the charge & discharge of all things with out the help of hym the sayde Henrye Maye, hir husband. Neither is the sayde Henrye Maye a man suffycient or of capacitye hable to undertake the same or any way hable by his owne provydence to discharge yt, inasmuch that there is no hope that the sayde Henrye wold have ordered & guided his house, household & th’affares thereof in that good sort & order as the sayde Ellinor hath done by all the tyme aforesaid, to her great credytt & her better accompt & estymacon with all that know her in the countrey hereabouts. And more he sayth not in this behalf.

Sd. Walter Bonham.”

If Bonham’s evidence is to be believed, & in its vividness it rings true, Henry May must have been as mad as a hatter and it is curious that the

decree in the Court of Chancery makes no mention of this feature of the case.

The last deponent is Sir William Bruncker, aged 47, who merely denies that he knows anything of the alleged burning of the bond given by Robert May, of Whitley, to Robert May, of Broughton Gifford, at either of his houses, whether at Melksham or at Stoke.

The mad Henry May and his competent wife Ellinor did not win their case, but they triumphed in so far that Ellinor secured an annuity of 100 marks after her husband's decease, and their daughter, Anne Eyre, an annuity of 50 marks, with benefit of survivorship to either of them in the annuity of the other.

It would be interesting to know to which branch of the Eyre family John, the husband of Anne, belonged.

With regard to the landed property in dispute, Mr. Wilkinson points out that the whole of the manor of Broughton Gifford, which had been severed for 328 years, eventually in 1627 came into the hands of the Horton family, the most acquisitive of all the acquisitive "Clothier" families of North Wiltshire, in the person of John Horton, the son of Jeremy and Anne Horton, and grandson of old Robert May, the aged bridegroom of the baker's daughter.

What became of the baker's daughter and her acquired gentility we do not know, but she was still alive in 1614 and had not taken a second husband, for in that year John Horton had a Chancery Suit with his father about "a certain estate or life interest which Joan May, widow of Robert May, pretended to have in certain lands, parcel of Broughton manor."

These gleanings from a country law-suit cannot pretend to any historical importance but they do present an interesting and amusing picture of rural Wiltshire in Elizabethan days and let us hope they may find favour, —to quote Walter Bonham—"as well with the better sort, kynghtes & those, as with them of the meaner sorte."

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## HERALDRY OF THE CHURCHES OF WILTSHIRE.

By the REV. R. ST. JOHN B. BATTERSBY.

[Continued from p. 371.]

ROADHILL.  
(Christ Church)

## CHANCEL.

I.—*North Wall*. Marble Mural Monument. Gules, four lozenges conjoined in fesse, argent.

Crest. A pair of dragon's wings displayed argent.

Motto. "AD FINEM FIDELIS."

H. A. Phoenix Daubeney, 1837—1884.

Note.—The Daubeney Crest is a holly bush proper. The pair of dragon's wings is their Badge.

II.—*South Wall*. Marble Mural Monument. DAUBENEY (I.) with a crescent for difference; an escutcheon of pretence azure, a fesse dancettée, between six crosses crosslet argent (BARNSTON).

1827.

## NAVE.

III.—*North Wall (by the pulpit)*. Painted Stone Mural Monument. Azure, on a chevron argent, between three pears or, a crescent gules for difference.

Crest. Out of a mural coronet proper, a dexter arm, couped at the elbow, vested azure, charged with three fleur de lys or, cuffed ermine; holding in the hand proper, a pear gold.

Motto. "AUXILIO DIVINO."

G. R. Orchard, 1850.

IV.—*West Gallery*. Full achievement of the Royal Arms of George IV., in plaster relief, gilded.

WARMINSTER.  
(Minster Church, St. Denys)

## CHANCEL.

I.—*North Wall*. Wooden Panel. Painted with the Arms of the See of Canterbury.

## SOUTH AISLE OF CHANCEL (PHILIPP'S CHAPEL).

II.—*S.E. Window*. *First light from East*. St. David.  
*Second do. do.* St. George.  
*Third do. do.* St. Edward.  
*Fourth do. do.* See of Sarum.

*Above second light*. i.—Oxford University.

ii.—Argent, a lion rampant sable, ducally gorged and chained or, on a canton of the first, a sinister hand gules (PHILIPPS).



*Above third light.* ia., Sable, a cinquefoil within an orle of crosses crosslet or; on a canton of the second, a portcullis of the first (WYNFORD). iib.—Second Arms of Cardinal Wolsey (for Christ Church, Oxford).

Sir James Erasmus Philipps, 12th Baronet, 1897.

III.—*South-West Window.* *Above first light from East,* PHILIPPS (II. ii.).

*Above fourth do. do.* PHILIPPS (II. ii.);

impaling WYNFORD (II. ia.).

Hon. Mary Margaret, 1836—1913.

#### N. WALL OF ARCH.

IV.—Brass Plate.

Crest. A Paschal lamb and furled banner.

Arthur Fane, Prebendary of Sarum, 1872.

NOTE.—This Crest does not appertain to any family of Fane. It may have come into use through the union with the Rowes of Devonshire. Charlotte Rowe, daughter of Nicholas Rowe, Poet Laureate, married Henry Fane, youngest son of Vere Fane, 4th Earl of Westmoreland, 17th July, 1735.

#### SOUTH TRANSEPT.

V.—*East Wall.* Ceramic Mural Plaque. PHILIPPS (II. ii.).

Gladys Philipps, 1886.

Alfred Perrott Philipps, (brother) 1889.

VI.—Mural Tablet. A Lozenge. Argent, on a bend sable, three barbs of the field.

Annie Bland, 1799.

NOTE.—These Arms, presumably, should be argent, on a bend sable, three pheons of the field. Bland of Bland's Gill and Kippax Park, Co. York, Baronetcy 1642, extinct 1756.

#### SOUTH WALL OF NAVE AISLE.

VII.—*East Window.* *First light.* France (ancient).

*Second light.* i.—Quarterly. 1st and 4th Barry of

ten, or and sable (BOTTEVILLE); 2nd and 3rd argent, a lion rampant, tail knowed and erect, gules (THYNNE).

ii.—St. George.

*Third light.* England. (Modern).

War Memorial Window to Masters and Boys of Lord Weymouth's Grammar School. 1914—1919.

#### WEST END OF NAVE AISLE.

VIII.—Marble Mural Monument.

Two shields. i.—Ermine, on a bend gules, three escallops or (WANSEY).

ii.—Azure, on a fesse between three dragons' heads erased or, as many estoiles gules (BUCKLER).

William Buckler 1708.

#### NORTH TRANSEPT.

IX.—*West Wall.* Painted Stone Mural Monument.

Oval cartouche, gules, a lion rampant or, between five acorns vert (ATWOOD).

Walter Atwood, 1635. Third son of John Atwood, Armiger of Essex.

NOTE.—Burke gives “Gules, a lion rampant between eight acorns or,” which is more correct heraldically.

#### KEEVIL.

(St. Leonard's)

#### CHANCEL.

I.—*South Wall.* Marble Mural Monument. Four shields.

i.—(Above). Sable, three crescents argent, two and one, in fesse point, a cross moline or (HARRIS); impaling, gules, on a bend or, three lions passant of the field (HAGAR).

Crest. On a tree trunk raguled in fesse vert, a falcon, wings expanded ermine, beaked and spurred or.

ii.—(Below), on an oval cartouche, argent, a cross gules (St. GEORGE)

iii.—(Dexter side). HARRIS (i. above).

iv.—(Sinister side). HAGAR (impalement of i. above). John Harris 1657. Hester Hagar, 1673.

Note.—Probably a branch of Hagar of Bourne, Essex, whose Arms are similar, but with two sets of differing tinctures.

#### NAVE.

II.—*South Wall. West of Transept.* Marble Mural Monument. Or, on a chief sable, three lions' heads erased, argent (RICHARDSON).

Rev. James Richardson, 1782.

III.—*North Wall.* Marble Mural Monument. A Lozenge on a cartouche. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or (TALBOT); impaling, vairée argent and gules, on a canton azure, a pile or (BEACH).

Jane Talbot, daughter of Thomas Beach, 1768.

#### SOUTH AISLE.

IV.—*South Wall.* Marble Mural Monument. Gules, an inescutcheon argent, within an orle of mullets or (CHAMBERLAINE); impaling argent, a fesse between six annulets gules (LUCAS).

Crest. Out of a coronet of five leaves or, an ass's head argent.

William Chamberlaine, 1812; Frederick Chamberlaine, 1815; Annie Chamberlaine, 1828; George Thomas Chamberlaine, 1858.

V.—*West Wall.* Marble Mural Monument. Argent, three trefoils slipped vert, on a chief indented sable, as many annulets or (BLAGDEN). Edward Blagden, Esq., 1730—1808.

VI.—*South Wall of Tower.* Large Wooden Panel. Full achievement of Royal Arms of George I. 1715.

NOTE.—These have been painted incorrectly. The arms of George I. were, quarterly, 1st, England impaling Scotland; 2nd, France; 3rd, Ireland; 4th, King's Germanic estates.

#### NORTH TRANSEPT.

VII.—*West Wall.* Alabaster Mural Tablet. Quarterly, 1st and 4th. BEACH (impalement of III.), 2nd argent, a chevron gules, between three

creseents sable (WITHER), 3rd gules, a fesse wavy between three fleur de lys or (HICKS); impaling or, on a fesse gules, three chess rooks of the field, in chief three martlets sable (BROWNE).

William Beach, 1856. Jane Henrietta Browne, 1831.

VIII.—*Window*. Mural Tablet. Quarterly, 1st BEACH (impalement of III.), 2nd HICKS (VII. 3rd quarter), 3rd BEACH (impalement of III.), 4th WITHER (VII. 2nd quarter); an escutcheon of pretence, azure, a hare salient or, collared gules, pendant therefrom a bugle horn sable (CLEVLAND), 1901.

IX.—*East Wall*. Marble Mural Tablet. Vairée argent and gules, on a canton or, a buck's head cabossed sable (BEACH); impaling WITHER (VII. 2nd quarter).

Anne Beach, 1762. Joan Beach, 1765.

#### ERLESTOKE.

(St. Saviour's)

NORTH AISLE.

I.—*N.E. Corner*. Marble Mural Monument. Azure, a chevron erminois, between three escallops or (TOWNSEND); impaling gules, two chevrons argent, between three martlets sable (HUNT).

Crest. A stag's head or. 1737.

NOTE.—The above Arms of Hunt are incorrect, heraldically. The only Coat for Hunt that I can trace is: azure, two chevrons ermine, between three martlets argent. Pertaining to Hunt of Compton Pauncefoot, Co., Somerset.

#### NORTH BRADLEY.

(St. Nicholas)

LADY CHAPEL, SOUTH AISLE.

I.—*North Wall*. Marble Mural Monument. Quarterly 1st and 4th Paly of six, argent and sable, 2nd and 3rd . . . . a saltire . . . . ; impaling or, two bars gules, on a chief azure, an inescutcheon ermine (NORTON).

Crest. A cubit arm, vested azure, cuffed argent, holding . . . .

William Trenchard, 1743. Ellen Norton.

NOTE.—The tinctures on this monument are not clearly shown. The Arms of Trenchard, of Wilts, according to Burke, are:—"Quarterly, 1st and 4th per pale argent and azure, on the first, three palets sable (TRENCHARD), 2nd and 3rd per fesse or, and argent, a saltire engrailed sable, charged with five mullets of the first (ASHFORDBY).

Crest. A cubit arm erect, vested azure, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper, a sword of the second, hilt and pommel or."

II.—*South Wall*. Marble Mural Monument. Oval Cartouche. Quarterly 1st and 4th sable, semée of crosses crosslet, a lion rampant argent (LONG), 2nd and 3rd TRENCHARD (I. 1st quarter).

#### NAVE.

III.—*Bookplate in Prayer Book on Litany Desk*. Engraving. Gules, a fesse, compony counter compony azure and or, between four billets in chief

and six in base, argent (LEE); impaling or, six annulets gules (VIPONT).

Crest. On a staff raguled, a squirrel cracking a nut; from the dexter end of the staff an oak branch fructed, all proper.

Motto. "NE INCAUTUS FUTURI."

Harry Lee, 1824.

#### WEST ASHTON.

(St. John the Evangelist)

##### CHANCEL.

I.—*North Wall*. Brass Plate. Sable, semée of crosses crosslet, a lion rampant argent. Crest. Out of a crest coronet or, a demi lion rampant argent (LONG).

Richard Penruddocke Long, 1875.

II.—Brass Plate. Long (I.).

Walter Long, 1876.

III.—Bronze Mural Monument. i.—Enamel Tablet. Full achievement. Sable, semée of crosses crosslet or, a lion rampant argent, between two flanches of the second.

Crest. A lion's head erased, per fesse argent and or, in the mouth a hand erased gules. Supporters: two lions argent. In addition there are two bannerets sable, bearing dexter, a portcullis, and sinister a fetterlock or; being the Badges of the family.

Motto. "PIEUX QUOIQUE PREUX."

ii.—Circular Enamel disc. Semée of fetterlocks or, the crest of LONG (III.) and HERBERT (VII.) ensigned by a Viscount's coronet.

Walter Hume Long P.C., 1924.

IV.—*South Wall*. Bronze Tablet. LONG (III.) with a label for difference; an escutcheon of pretence quarterly. 1st and 4th argent, a saltire sable, in base a human heart ensigned with a regal crown or, on a chief gules, three wool packs of the third (JOHNSTONE). 2nd & 3rd, per fesse the first or, the second per pale gules and vert, a demi eagle, with two heads, displayed, issuing in chief sable, the dexter base charged with a tower, the sinister with five towers in saltire, of the first, the gate and portcullis of each, proper (VANDEN-BEMPDE).

Crest. Long (III.) charged with a label between two crosses crosslet.

Motto. Long (III.) Walter Long, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1917.

##### CHANCEL ARCH.

V.—*South Side*. Marble Mural Monument.

Crest. A demi talbot argent, holding a rose, slipped and leaved proper.

Rev. Francis H. Wilkinson, 1861.

##### NAVE.

VI.—*South Wall*. Marble Mural Monument: Full achievement. Sable. a chevron argent, between two boars' heads erased in chief, and a lymphad in base, or (SHAW).

Crest. Five arrows, one in pale and four in saltire or, surmounted by a Stafford knot.

Motto "E FLUCTIBUS OPES."

William Shaw, 1917.

VII.—*North Wall*. Marble Mural Monument.

LONG (I.): an escutcheon of pretence quarterly 1st & 4th. Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent (HERBERT) 2nd & 3rd quarterly 1 and 4 argent, a cross moline between four martlets, sable on a chief azure, a boar's head argent (GRIFFITHS); 2 & 3 argent, a lion rampant azure, a canton gules (OWEN). The whole surrounded by a belt or, bearing the motto.

Crests. i.—LONG (III.) and Herbert; a wyvern statant vert, holding in the mouth a sinister hand gules.

Walter Long, 1847. Harriett Averina Brunetta Herbert, 1847.

#### IN THE VICARAGE.

VIII.—*Stained Glass. Right side of front door.*

SEE OF SARUM, impaling argent, a bend gules between, a unicorn's head erased in chief, and a cross crosslet fitchée in base, sable. A crescent in chief of the second for difference (DENISON).

NOTE.—Presumably the Arms of Bishop Denison. The unicorn's head and cross crosslet should be gules.

IX.—LONG (I.); impaling, argent, on a saltire engrailed, within a bordure sable, charged with seven crescents of the field, a buckle of the last, in base an anchor azure (—).

Crest and Motto. LONG (I).

X.—Quarterly, 1st & 4th. Gules, a fesse vairée, between three unicorns passant, argent (WILKINSON), 2nd. gules, on a fesse between three crosses pattée fitchée or, as many annulets azure (CRANE), 3rd gules, a spur or, the rowel frontwise, on a chief argent, three cocks' heads erased of the field, combed and wattled of the second (COCKES).

Crest. A demi talbot argent, holding a rose, slipped and leaved, proper.

Motto. "INSTANS AC CONSTANS."

#### HEYTESBURY.

(SS. Peter and Paul)

#### NORTH TRANSEPT.

I.—*East Wall.* Marble Mural Monument. Quarterly 1st and 4th per fesse or, and paly of six erminois and azure, in chief an eagle displayed sable, charged on the body with two chevrons argent (à COURT). 2nd argent, two chevrons sable (ASHE). 3rd argent, a fret sable, a canton gules (VERNON); impaling, azure, a chevron between three lions' heads erased or (WYNDHAM).

Sir William Pierce Ashe à Court, Baronet, 1817. Laetitia (Wyndham) his wife.

II.—*North Wall.* Marble Mural Monument. Quarterly 1st and 4th. Barry wavy of six, or and azure, on a canton gules, a lion of England. (HOLMES). 2nd and 3rd à COURT (I. first quarter).

Crests. 1st. Out of a naval crown or, an arm embowed in armour, the hand proper, grasping a trident azure, headed gold. 2nd, an eagle displayed sable, charged on the body with two chevrons or, holding in the beak a lily, slipped proper.

Motto. "GRANDESCUNT AUCTA LABORE."

William Leon Holmes à Court, 1885. Isabel Sophia (Beadon), 1908.

## LADY CHAPEL.

III.—*West Wall.* Gules, a chevron, paly of eight, or and azure, between three mullets argent (EVERETT); impaling gules, three talbots' heads erased or, on a chief argent, guttée de sang, a lion passant sable (WHITCHURCH).

John Gale Everett, 1825. Frances Sophia (Whitchurch), 1833.

NOTE.—The Crest of this family, though not shown, is a griffin's head erased sable, collared gemel of three pieces, the centre or, the others argent.

## CODFORD.

(St. Peter)

## CHANCEL.

I.—*South Wall.* Star-shaped Hatchment, bearing the Arms of the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

## NAVE.

II.—*North Wall.* Marble Mural Monument. Argent, three nags' heads erased sable, a chief gules.

Crest. A lion's gambe erased, holding three ostrich feathers argent (SLADE).

James Slade, 1846.

## MARKET LAVINGTON.

(St. Mary)

## SANCTUARY.

I.—*Altar Step.* Black Marble Ledger Stone. Azure, three lozenges conjoined in bend, within a bordure engrailed, erminois (SAINSBURY).

Crest. A demi antelope proper, collared or, charged on the body with three lozenges, as in the Arms.

John Sainsbury, 1735. John Sainsbury, 1736.

NOTE.—A member of this family, Thomas Sainsbury, Esq., was Lord Mayor of London in 1787.

II.—*North Wall.* Marble Mural Monument. Or, three martlets sable, on a chief azure, the sun in splendour proper (MEREWETHER).

NOTE.—All lettering on this monument is obliterated. The Crest of this family is, an arm embowed in armour, garnished or, in the hand a sword, both proper, hilt and pommel of the second, round the blade a snake, entwined proper.

III.—*Stone Mural Monument.*

SAINSBURY (I.); impaling argent, a saltire coupé gules (CURRIE).

Crests. i. SAINSBURY (I.)

ii. A flame of fire proper (WALLIS).

John Sainsbury, 1704.

NOTE.—There is some error here. The Crest of CURRIE is, a Cock gules.

## CHANCEL.

IV.—*North Wall.* Marble Mural Monument. A cartouche. SAINSBURY (I.); impaling, argent, on a pale sable, three crescents of the field (HEYWARD).

Crest. SAINSBURY (I.).

Samuel Sainsbury, 1745.

V.—*Arch (Nave side)*. Stone Mural Monument, Quarterly, 1st and 4th per fesse, or and argent, an eagle displayed, with two heads, sable (BOUVERIE), on the breast an escutcheon gules a bend vairée (BOUVERIE ancient); 2nd and 3rd argent, a bend gules, guttée d'eau, between two ravens sable, a chief checkée or and sable (PLEYDELL); impaling, argent, on a chevron engrailed, between three mullets sable, an otter's head erased, of the field (BALFOUR).

Crest. A demi eagle, with two heads, displayed sable, ducally gorged or, and charged on the breast with a cross crosslet argent (BOUVERIE).

Rt. Hon. Edward P. Bouverie, 1889. Elizabeth Anne (Balfour), 1889.

NOTE.—Burke blazons the 'mullets' of Balfour as 'gules.' The ancient Arms of this family were argent, a chevron between three otters' heads erased sable.

#### NAVE.

VI.—*North Wall. East End*. Marble Mural Monument. Azure, a buck's head cabossed argent (LEGGÉ). Crest. Out of a crest coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers, argent and azure alternately.

Richard Legg, 1778; Nathaniel Legg, 1773; Richard Legg, 1880.

NOTE.—The family of Legg, of Wiltshire, had in addition, "an annulet or," but this is not shown on the above monument.

#### NORTH AISLE.

VII.—*North Wall*. Oval Marble Monument. Crest, a lion's head erased, between two wings displayed, argent (HINKS). A shield with impalement.

Shergold and Barwell.

NOTE.—The charges on the shield are obliterated. The Arms of SHERGOLD are: Paly of ten, or and gules, on a fesse argent, three escallops azure. Crest. A demi lion rampant gules, holding an escallop, azure.

There are four Coats to different BARWELLS, but none bear the Crest shown on the monument.

VIII.—*North Wall. West End*. Marble Mural Monument. HEYWARD (impalement of IV.); impaling, or, fretty sable (BRACKENBURY).

Crest. A demi bull rampant, sable.

Robert Hayward, 1726.

NOTE.—The above Coat belonged to Heyward, of the Middle Temple in 1611, whose Crest was "on a wing argent, a pale sable, charged with three crescents of the first." I can trace no family of Heyward or Hayward who bear a demi bull sable.

#### BAPTISTERY.

IX.—*North Wall*. Two Hatchments.

(i.) Complete achievement.

Per pale, and per chevron arched reversed; 1st BOUVERIE (V. First quarter), 2nd Gules, a bend vairée (BEAUCHAMP), 3rd PLEYDELL (V. Second quarter); impaling, gules, a fesse between eight billets or (MAY).

Motto "PATRIA CARA, CARIOR LIBERTAS."

(ii.) Same as (i.) but on a decorative lozenge.

NOTE.—The Arms borne on the breast of the eagle, viz., "Gules, a bend vairée" were the ancient Arms of Bouverie. They were confirmed and allowed to be thus borne by Royal Sign Manual in 1798. The marshalling of the quarters is in the French style.

#### NORTH AISLE.

X.—*Above North Door.* Marble Tablet. Or, on a fesse between three saltires, sable, as many fleurs de lys argent (SMITH); impaling, sable, a bend lozengy argent (BAYNTON).

John Smith.

#### WEST LAVINGTON.

(All Saints)

#### LADY CHAPEL.

I.—*North Wall.* Marble Plaque. Or, on a chevron between three lions' heads erased gules, a fleur de lys between two annulets of the field (BECKETT); impaling ermine, on a cross, quarter pierced, sable, four mill rinds argent (TURNER).

Thomas à Beckett, Esq., 1792. Philippa (Turner), 1791.

#### NORTH TRANSEPT.

II.—*East Wall.* Marble Mural Monument. Azure, on a bend between two water bougets or, three leopards' faces, gules (HUNT); impaling, Vert, on a chevron argent, between three demi lions rampant, coupé or, as many crosses crosslet sable (GRUBBE).

Crest. On a mount vert, against a halbert erect in pale gules, headed argent, a talbot sejant or, collared and tied to the halbert of the second.

Thomas Hunt, 1732. William Hunt.

III.—*North Window. First Light.* Or, a fesse between three bucks' heads erased sable (WILD); impaling argent, on a chevron engrailed azure, between three greyhounds' heads erased sable, as many estoiles or (SMITH).

IV.—*Second Light.* Argent, a unicorn's head erased gules, on a chief wavy azure, three lozenges or (SMITH); an escutcheon of pretence WILD (III. without impalement).

V.—*Third Light.* Quarterly. 1st and 4th. SMITH (IV), 2nd and 3rd WILD (III. without impalement).

Isaac Wild, 1835. Hannah (Smith), 1863.

VI.—*West Wall.* Brass. Sable, three shackbolts argent, two and one (ANDERTON).

Crest. A curlew proper.

Peter Anderton, 1699.

VII.—*South Wall.* Brass. Azure, a fesse between three garbs or (WHITE). Crest. A garb or.

John White, 1693.



## VIII.—Brass. WHITE (VII).

Thomas White, 1673.

## NORTH AISLE.

IX.—*East End.* Marble Mural Monument. Quarterly 1st and 4th HUNT (II.) 2nd & 3rd GRUBBE (II impalement); impaling gules, on a chevron between three cinquefoils argent, as many leopards' faces sable (SMYTH).

Hunt, 1732.

## SOUTH TRANSEPT.

X.—*Window. First Light.* Two Shields.

(i.) Gules, on a chief argent three balls sable, fised proper (BODYCOAT).

(ii.) Argent, on a bend sable, three bucks' heads of the field (FASSETT).

XI.—*Second Light.* Per cross or and azure, a cross quarterly gules and argent, between an eagle displayed in the first and fourth canton, and a water bouget in the second and third canton, counter-changed of the field (MAIRIS); an escutcheon of pretence or, on a chevron engrailed between three dragons' heads sable, as many eagles rising argent (——).

Motto "DIEU AYDE."

XII.—*Third Light.* Two shields.

(i.) Sable, semée of crosses crosslet fitchée, argent a lion rampant ermine, all within an orle of the second (——).

(ii.) Sable, a fesse between three lions rampant argent (——).

William Mairis 1823. Anne (Haynes).

XIII.—*South Wall.* Marble Monument. Reclining figure of Henry Danvers.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Grand Quarters, quarterly 1 & 4 Gules, a chevron, between three mullets of six points, or (DANVERS); 2 & 3 Gules on a saltire argent, an annulet in fesse point, sable (NEVIL); 2nd & 3rd Grand Quarters, 1 & 4 per pale or and argent three bars dancettée gules (DAUNTESEY); 2 & 3 Gules, a lion rampant argent, supporting a wyvern erect vert (DAUNTESEY); over all a label for difference.

Henry Danvers, 1654.

XIV.—Marble Monument. Reclining figure of Lady Elizabeth Dautesey. Shield loose and broken. Quarterly 1st and 4th DANVERS (XIII.), 2nd & 3rd NEVIL (XIII.); impaling quarterly 1st & 4th DAUNTESEY (XIII.), 2nd & 3rd DAUNTESEY (XIII.).

Lady Elizabeth Dautesey, 1636.

*Pew Ends.* Enamel Shields of DAUNTESEY (XIII.) inscribed

**The Dautesey Charity.**

## WESTWOOD.

(St. Mary the Virgin)

## NORTH AISLE.

I.—*North Wall.* Stone Relic.

Twelve quarterings. Six in chief, two in dexter base, four in sinister base.

(i.) A cross patonce between four lioncels rampant (ATKINSON?).

(ii.) Argent, on a fesse gules, between three boars passant sable, a fleur de lys between two eagles displayed or (BUSH).

(iii.) Semée of crosses crosslet fitchée, a wolf salient (DAYLWYN).

(iv.) Three roaches (RYDE).

(v.) Sable, a chevron between three boys' heads coupé at the shoulders argent, crined or, round the necks three snakes proper (VAUGHAN).

(vi.) Gules, two lions passant argent (STRANGE).

(vii.) Sable, a chevron engrailed between three bucks' heads coupé argent, attired or (FARNFOLD).

(viii.) ATKINSON (i.).

(ix.) Sable, semée of crosses crosslet, a lion rampant argent (LONG).

(x.) Argent, on a fesse azure, between two wolves passant in chief and a crossbow in base gules, three martlets or (HORTON).

(xi.) HORTON (x.).

(xii.) LONG (ix.).

Crest: a leopard's head cabossed argent, between two hawthorn sprigs vert, fructed gules.

NOTE.—This coat is said to pertain to BUSH. Whether this be true or not, the quarterings were marshalled by no herald.

#### NAVE.

II.—*North Wall.* *West End.* Marble Monument.

Quarterly, 1st & 4th, Gules, a chevron, between three escallops, argent (FAREWELL); 2nd & 3rd sable, a saltire and crescent for difference argent (RILLESTON); impaling, argent, a bend gules, and a crescent for difference sable (BAMFYLD).

Crests (i.) An heraldic tiger sejant sable.

(ii.) A lion's head erased, argent.

John Farwell, 1642.

#### OUTSIDE.

III.—*South Wall.* Stone Monument.

Argent, a chevron sable, between three maunches azure (STAFFERTON or STAWTON).

Crest: A buck's head.

Lettering completely obliterated.

[*To be continued*].

THE SOCIETY'S MSS. GRITTLETON MANOR ROLLS,  
1613—25, 1627—47.

Translated by the late REV. C. W. SHICKLE, F.S.A., annotated by CANON  
F. H. MANLEY.<sup>1</sup>

These Court Rolls of Grittleton Manor cover a period of some thirty-four years, but the series does not seem to be quite complete. It was usual for a meeting of the Court to be held twice a year, one about Easter and the other about Michaelmas, and these Court Rolls are what we should now call minutes of the business transacted at the meetings. There is, however, no record of a meeting of the Court for the years 1620, 1626, 1639, 1643—6, and only one meeting is recorded in 1613—4, 1619, 1622—3, 1627, 1638, 1640—2, and 1647. Three meetings of the Court were held in 1621, 1629, 1631 and 1635—6.

The Manor Court involved two jurisdictions and therefore the meeting is described as "A View of Frankpledge with Court Baron." The View of Frankpledge<sup>2</sup> or Court Leet had to do with civil pleas and matters affecting the interests of the whole community, and its decisions were based on the common or statute law, while the Court Baron dealt with all matters relating to the tenure and proper cultivation of the land in the Manor, surrenders, and admittances, and the law which it administered was that laid down by the Customs of the Manor, handed on from time immemorial. In each case a jury was sworn, that of the Court Leet consisting of Jurors "for the King," as being a Civil Court, and in the Court Baron the Jurors, chosen from the tenants of the Manor, formed what was called the Homage. Sometimes the two juries consisted of the same persons. The Steward of the Lord presided, and all inhabitants and tenants were required to attend their respective Courts. Certain officers were annually elected, the Tithing man and Hayward by the Court Leet, sheep tellers and a mower by the Homage. The Reeve or Bailiff was also elected by the Court Leet although actually appointed by the Lord of the Manor.

The details given in these abstracts afford proof of the effective way in which the village community was able to regulate its own affairs and to provide for the good order of the place as well as for the proper management of the landed property of the Manor. It will be noticed that some matters come up again and again with curious persistency. These include

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<sup>1</sup> These two Rolls were amongst the Deeds purchased by the Society at Bradford-on-Avon in 1918.

<sup>2</sup> The system of Frankpledge was that by which in every little group each man was made responsible for the conduct of the rest. The inhabitants of every vill were divided into tens, such being probably at first about the average number in each, and the Tithingman (*decennarius*) was at the head of his own tithing and represented it as the chief pledge in the Hundreds Court (Capes).

the repair of the Stocks, the repair of the Butts, the repair of the Common Pound, and the neglect of the inhabitants in carrying out the directions of the Statute xxxiii. Hen. 8 as to the practice of archery. In some of these cases the liability to repair may have been disputed and possibly in the last case the statute was becoming obsolete through the bow ceasing to be an effective military weapon.

The matter of special interest and importance which the Court had to deal with during this period was an attempt on the part of the Lady of the Manor to infringe the ancient Customs of the Manor. After many protests made by the Homage as recorded in the Court Rolls the dispute was carried before a higher Court and in 1633 the tenants won their case and the ancient Customs of the Manor, duly recorded, were declared to be legally binding upon the Lady of the Manor as well as her tenants. These Customs are printed in full in Canon Jackson's History of Grittleton.

The names of five different stewards are given :—Henry Shuter (1613—19), John Thorney<sup>1</sup> (1621— . . .), W<sup>m</sup>. Ash (1623), Edward Poore<sup>2</sup> (1624—37), W<sup>m</sup>. Arch (1638—42), Benjamin Hine<sup>3</sup> (1647).

### GRITTLETON [THE FIRST ROLL].

[1613] 8th April, XI. James.

A view of Frankpledge with Court Baron of Walter White, gent., Lord of the Manor, there held on Friday, 8th April, in the reign of our Lord James, by the Grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, the Eleventh, and of Scotland the Twenty Sixth, before Henry Shuter, gent, Steward.

Excuses . . .

Free Tenants (liberi tenentes).<sup>4</sup>

Ed. Goore, Esq. cited not present.

Wm. Earth, Cler.<sup>5</sup> cited not present but excused by Phip. Warne

Jurors for the King	{	Ed. Bristow	Rich Jones	Roger Kilbery
		Noah Smarte	Geo. Sealey	Ed. Bristow
		John Jones, sen.	Isaac Bristowe	Rich. Huggins
		Rich. Holborowe	Will Sargeant	John Britten
		John Filder	John Gawen	Rob. Sergeant

Ed. Farr, Tything man, comes with the Tything. Christopher Holborow and John Nayle are sworn allegiance to the King.

<sup>1</sup> This should probably read "Thorner." Richard Thorner was steward in 1659.

<sup>2</sup> Of Durrington, Student of Inner Temple, 1606, Christ Church, Oxford, matr. 1601.

<sup>3</sup> Attorney-at-law, father of Richard Hine, fellow of Merton Coll., Oxford, 1663, and Rector of Grittleton (1675—91).

<sup>4</sup> Otherwise "Free Suitors" (liberi sectatores). "A Manor cannot be without . . . suitors or Freeholders, two at the least" (Cowel).

<sup>5</sup> M. A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., 1576; Rector of Langtree, Devon, 1586; Vicar of Paignton, 1583; Rector of Grittleton, 1597, until death, 1619.

Homage	{	Ed. Bristow, sen.	John Gawen	Rich. Holborowe
		Noah Smarte	Wm. Sargeant	Ed. Farr
		George Sealey	John Filder	John Jones

They say upon their oath that Ed. Goore, Esq., is a free tenant and owes suit, but is in default as not present and therefore in mercy 4d.

To this court comes Rob. Neale who claims to hold by copy of Court Roll one messuage with curtilage with pts. and asks to be admitted according to custom. He was admitted and did fealty and also the Lord allowed him to make a fence outside the said messuage and to have a . . . for life during good behaviour. Fine £10.

[1614] Court held 22 Sept. XII. James. Hen. Shuter, Gent., Steward.

Excuses.—John Hawen, Junr., Rich. Gawen, Wm. Holborow, Xtopher Bishop, Simon Farr, Mich. Bristow, John Austone, John Fry, Edm. Jaques, Wm. Tiler, John Jones, Thos. Evans.

Jurors for the King	{	Roger Kilbery	Ed. Farr	Isaac Bristowe
		Ric. Huggins	John Starke	George Sealey
		John Tucker	John Jones, Senr.	John Feilder
		Giles Davis	Nealus Smart	Wm. Bungay
		Willm Sargeant	Rich. Holborowe	Robt. Sargeant

Ed. Farr, Tything man, comes with the Tything, &c.

Nich. Bristow elected and sworn Tything man for the next year.

Homage	{	Nealus Smart	John Filder	Geo. Sealy
		Rich. Holborowe	John Tucker	Ed. Farr
		John Jones	Wm. Sargeant	Isaac Bristow

They say upon their oath that John Sargeant has died since the last Court and an heriott has accrued to the lord of £2 6s. 8d.

John Sargeant comes and claims by copy of C.R. the reversion of 1 cottage and toft and of two cottages with croft annexed 3 meadows and 8 acres of pastures in separate enclosures at le Goore 5 acres and in New Leaze . . . acre, and 22 acres arable in the two fields with pts. and asks to be admitted tenant. And he does fealty.

Ordered that the hedge between a certain place called Le Court Barnes and Winborne gate be properly repaired before All Saints under penalty 6/8d.

Ordered each tenant to make his hedge at Ackmore secure before All Saints—penalty 3/4d. each.

George Sealey claims against Walter White<sup>1</sup> 13/4d. for loss from trespass—agreement made and plea withdrawn.

John Tucker claims from Wm. Bungay 5/- for the like—agreement made and plea withdrawn.

Grittleton.—Court held 29 March, XIII. Jac. [1615] Hen. Shuter, gent., Steward.

Excuses. John Stork, Thos. Jones, John Sargeant.

Free Tenants. Ed. Goore, Esq., not present, therefore in mercy. W. Earth, Clerk, is present.

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<sup>1</sup> It is worth while observing how the Lord of the Manor is sued before the Manor Court by one of his tenants.

Jurors for the King	{	Philip Warne	Nealus Smart	John Sargeant
		Roger Kilbery	John Gawen, Junr	Wm. Bungey
		Wm. Sargeant	Isaac Bristow	John Tucker, Junr.
		Ed. Farr	Geo. Sealey	Clemens Warr
		John Jones, Sen.	John Filder	Ric. Jones

Nich. Bristow, Tything man, comes with the tything.

The Jury present that on 1st Jan. a black foal came astray and remains with Rich Holborrow to be proclaimed.

They present that the Common Pound is ruinous<sup>1</sup> therefore to be repaired before Michs. on a penalty of 10/- each.

Homage	{	Nealus Smart	John Filder	Wm. Sargeant
		John Bristow	Isaac Bristow	John Sargeant
		Ed. Farr	John Tucker, Junr.	
		John Jones	Geo. Sealey	

To this Court came George Sealey who holds for life by C. of C.R. 1 mess with 3 meadows and 1 acre of pasture in New leaze lately inclosed and also 14 acres arable in the two fields of Grittleton and surrendered them. Upon this comes John Coleman and claims it. Is admitted tenant and does fealty.

To this Court comes John Coleman and surrendered the same into the hand of the Lord. Upon which George Sealey came and received the above mess., &c., for the term of his life and was admitted tenant and did fealty.

To this court came Maria and Robt. Adams, s. and d. of Wm. Adams, of Farriaborough (?), Berks, decd., husbandman, and prayed in full court for the reversion of 1 mess., 2 meadows, 1½ acres of pastures in New leaze lately enclosed, and 12 acres arable in the 2 fields of Grittleton for their lives immediately after the death or forfeiture of George Sealey. Fine £10.

They present that the house of Rich. Holborrow is ruinous and needs repair. Ordered to be done before Mids. 20/- penalty.

Also Alice Sergeant's House the same. 28/- penalty.

Ordered that all pigs be yoked<sup>2</sup> and ringed before Easter, penalty 3/4d. for each pig.

<sup>1</sup>The Common Pound seems to have continuously required repair. No doubt it was constantly being used. In 1632 it is stated definitely that the Lady of the Manor was responsible for its repair. If a tenant "broke the Common Pound," that is took out any animals of his which had been impounded without the proper payment he was heavily fined, see under year 1632.

<sup>2</sup>It was a matter of great importance that pigs should be yoked, by means of a triangular wooden yoke placed on their necks, so that they should not be able to force their way through the hedges, and also ringed to prevent them from overturning the pasture of the common. *Dialect Dict.*: "Yoke," Cheshire, "still in common use for cattle and sheep, and I have on one occasion seen a number of hens all wearing yokes." The Suffolk word is "yangle." Palsgrave, 1530, "You must yokke your hogge for he ronnett thorowe every hedge."

[1615] Court held 20th Sept., XIII. Jac., Excuses John Jones, jun., Ed. Smart, Rich. Dunne, Abraham Seck, Ed. Jaques, Aldhelm Workeman, John Naile, John Sergeant, Geo. Davis, Ed. Winetell.

Free tenants, Ed. Goore Esq., called—not present—in mercy. Wm. Earth, Cler.

Jurors for the King	{	Ric. Holborow	John Tucker	Ed. Jacques
		John Jones	John Sargeant	Wm. Tyler
		John Filder	Hen. Ottridge	John Bullock
		John Gawen, jun.	Wm. Sargeant	Symon Farr

Nich. Bristow, Tything man, came, &c.

John Bullock elected and sworn for next year.

Homage—7 Jurors who present that 1 July, XIII. Jac., a bay foal came into the Manor and remains in the custody of Rich. Holborrow—to be proclaimed.

John Bullock comes with copy of C.R. with grant from Rich. Goore, Esq., dated 9 Oct., IX. Eliz. and claims 1 mess. 1 virgate of land, 2 tofts and 2 crofts called Hopers and Calfhaye with pts. and asks to be admitted. He does fealty.

To same comes John Gawen with copy of C.R. with grant from Rich. Goore, Esq., 20 Mar., XXX. Eliz. and claims  $\frac{1}{2}$  hyde in Foscott. Asks to be admitted and does fealty.

[1616] Court held Wednesday, 26 March, XIV. Jac. Hen. Shuter, gent., Stew.

Excuses (inter alia) Aldhelm Ware, Robt. Lane. Free tenants as before. 17 jurors. Name of Tything man not given.

They present that on the last day of Feb. a sheep worth 6s. 8d. came astray and remains in charge of Rich. Holborrow. To be proclaimed.

Homage—10 jurors.

To this Court came Eliz. Bullock, wid., during her widowhood holding one mess. newly built in the Culverhay Barton in Grittleton held by John Bullock, jun., her husband and surrenders.

Also came Alice Bullock, als. Dowlinge, wife of Samuel Dowlinge, of Sherston Magna and claims by copy of C.R. the same mess., and is admitted tenant.

And afterwards the same Alice came and voluntarily surrendered the above.

At this same Court Ed. Smart received at the hand of the Lord one newly-built house in Culverhay Barton with pts. for life.

Was admitted tenant and did fealty.

To this Court came John and Mary Huggins, s. & d. of Rich. Huggins and received the reversion of one house newly built in Culverhay Barton in Grittleton for their lives. Fine 40/-.

They present that Alice Sargeant, wid., has not repaired her house as ordered therefore she is in mercy 10/-.

They present that Simon Farr's Barn needs repair, ordered to be done before Mich. Penalty 10/-.

The same for John Tucker's Barn, 10/-.

[1616] Court held 26 Sept., XIV. Jac., Hen. Shuter, gent., Stew. Excuses, new names, Robt. Shipway. Free tenants, as before. 17 Jurors for the King. No Tything man named.

They present that Alice White has encroached on the King's Highway near Combeheld, 3 feet in width. To be corrected before Mich. Penalty 3/4d.

Also that a bay Colt, worth 30/-, came astray 30 August and is in charge of John Storke. To be proclaimed.

Geo. Sealy elected and sworn Tything man.

9 Jurors for Homage.

To this Court came John Sergeant and surrendered one cottage, one toft<sup>1</sup>, and his interest in 2 cottages with crofts<sup>2</sup> annexed, 3 meadows and 8 acres of pasture in separate enclosures at le Grove, 5 acres and 3 acres in New lease, and 24 acres arable in the 2 fields with pts.<sup>3</sup>, and to the same Court came Simon Sergeant and claimed a former promise and asked to be admitted.

And after that the same Simon came and surrendered all interest in the above.

They present that John Tucker put his animals into the sown fields contrary to the order of the former Court and is in mercy 6/8d.

The same concerning John Jones, 6/8d.

That William Bungay did the same, 6/8d.

Ordered that the tenants of the Manor dig and scour the course of a certain Runnel (rinele)<sup>4</sup> in Ackmore. Penalty 3/4d. each.

Ordered that the tenants make an entrance way at Cornechester before All Souls, 2nd Nov. Penalty 3/4d. each.

[1617] Court held 2 Ap., XV. Jac., Hen. Shuter, gent., stew. Excuses, new names, Ambrose Brimble, Thos. Husday, John May, Rich. Fry. Free tenants, the same and same reasons given. 17 Jurors for the King. Tything man, no name.

They present on their oath that the last day of Feb. a red heifer, worth 30/-, came astray and is in charge of Rich. Holborow. To be proclaimed.

10 Jurors for Homage.

They present that Alice Sergeant, wid., has not repaired her house as ordered at the last Court. Therefore in mercy, 10/-.

Ordered that the tenants make their hedges at Ackmore before 10 Ap. 3/4d. each.

That they make the entrance way (portam) at Cornechester before Easter. 12d. each.

That the tenants make the entrance at the Grove before the same date. 2/- each.

[1617] Court held 6 Oct., XV., Jac. Hen. Shuter, gent., Stew. Excuses, none. Free tenants, the same, &c. 15 Jurors for the King. Tything man not named. Hen. Ottridge elected and sworn for next year. 13 Jurors for Homage

<sup>1</sup> A place where a house has stood. <sup>2</sup> A little close adjoining a house.

<sup>3</sup> Appurtenances.

<sup>4</sup> Rünele O.E. Runel=a stream, here a water course.



To this Court came John Smart who claims 1 mess. with curtilage<sup>1</sup> containing 1 meadow, 1 close annexed containing 1 acre, 7½ acres, 1 acre pasture, and meadow separate, Easton New Close, 1 acre with pts. at Ackmore, and 38 acres arable in the 2 fields of Grittleton, late in the tenure of Nealus Smart and seeks to be admitted tenant. He does fealty.

To this Court came John Kilbery who claimed by copy of Court Roll 6 Ap. XXXVIII. Eliz. by grant of Ed. Goore, Esq., then Lord of the Manor, 1 mess., 2 virgates,<sup>2</sup> customary with pts. in Grittleton and seeks to be admitted tenant. Did fealty and was admitted.

They present that Neal Smart, customary tenant, is dead, whence a heriott of one bullock falls to the Lord, £4 5s., which is handed to the Bailiff.

Ordered that each tenant should dig and scour the trench at Ackmore before All Saints—3/4d.

Ordered that the tenants make their hedges between the fields of Castle Combe and Grittleton before All Saints, penalty 3/4d. each.

Ordered that the tenants make their gates [portas] between Upper and Lower Forscote before All Saints, 3/4d.

Ordered that all tenants should have their pigs ringed before the Feast of St. Edward (18 March)—penalty 2/- for each pig every time.

[1618] Court held 24 March, XVI. Jac. Hen. Shuter, gent., Stew. Excuses none. Free tenants as before, &c. Jurors 15 for the King.

Hen. Ottridge, Tything man, came with whole tithing.

Jury present that 2 Sept. a steer came astray and is in charge of John Storke—to be proclaimed.

They present the Common Pound is ruinous, ordered to be repaired before S. Andrew's day.

Homage, 12 jurors.

Homage, They say that Alice Sargeant, wid., who held 1 mess. and 1 virgate with pts. in Forscott during widowhood is dead and 1 heifer worth 46/8d. falls to the Lord. Given to the Bailiff.

To this Court comes John Sergeant with copy of C.R. dated 1 Ap. XVII. Eliz. and claims 1 mess. and 1 virgate with pts. He is admitted tenant and does fealty.

They present that Ed. Bristow customary tenant has died whence a heriott has accrued to the Lord. Amount uncertain.

That the tenants should make their gates at the Grove before Easter—penalty 3/4d.

That every tenant should make his hedges at Ackmore before Easter.

Ordered that every tenant should ring his pigs before Easter under penalty of forfeiture and 3/4d. for each week.

[1618] Court held 9th Octr. XVI. Jac. H. Shuter, gent., Stew. Excuses—

<sup>1</sup> A yard or garden belonging to a house.

<sup>2</sup> A virgate or yardland denoted in different districts an amount of land varying between 15 and 60 acres, generally in this district 30 acres, a quarter of a Hide.

new names—Rich. Wodam, free tenants as before. 18 Jurors for the King—Hen. Ottridge, Tything man, came &c.

Homage, 13 Jurors—They present that John Tucker has not made his hedges on the Down next the close of Ric. Holborow as was ordered at the last Court, so he is in mercy 3/4d.

Ordered that all tenants should make hedges between the Clapcote fields and the Coate field before S. Edw. 2/- each.

That all tenants make hedges between le Court Barnes and Winborow gate before S. Edw.

That all tenants ring their pigs before S. Edw. under penalty of forfeiture and 9s. 4d. for every week.

[1619] Court held 24 March XVII. Jac. H. Shuter, Gen., Stew. Excuses, new names, Rob. Sainsbury. Free tenants as before. 17 Jurors for the King. No tything man named.

They present that Rich. Jones is a tippler (seller) of ale, sold it by unlawful measures and broke the assize<sup>1</sup> Penalty 3/4.

Homage, 13 Jurors.

To this Court came John Tucker and surrendered all right in 1 hide of land in Foscott and in 1 mess, with curt. containing 1 acre of meadow with 2 close, annexed and 2 acres called Dunhawes and 1½ acres in Ackmore with 3 acres and certain lott of meadow in Ackmore, 3 acres and 2 meadows of pasture in New leaze newly enclosed separate and 38 acres and one meadow arable and in one toft and ½ hide called Wodams.

Upon this came Roger Tucker who claims the reversion and sought to be admitted. He did fealty and was admitted.

After this Roger Tucker came and surrendered the above into the hand of the Lord.

Also at this Court John Tucker received 1 mess. and 1 close of meadow called Dunhaies and 1 close of arable land newly enclosed in the East field in a certain place called the furlong, 1 close of pasture called Adrells and 1 lott of meadow and 1 acre of meadow in Ackmore and common of pasture for four animals called rother beasts in Ackmore aforesaid, 1 close newly enclosed in Clayates bottom, 3 acres arable in the Westfield of Grittleton near the house of Thos. Leycester, and 3 acres arable in the field the North Furlong, 1 acre arable in the field called Acton Mill, 1 other acre arable in the field near White Potts bush, ½ acre arable in Field lying near White Potts bush, 2 acres of meadow and arable land lying in Lapwell and another acre arable . . . above Lapwell, 2 acres arable in Field next Bymell, ½ other acre arable in the field abutting on Fosscote wall, ½ acre arable in the eastfield of Grittleton abutting on Ackmore gate, ½ acre arable in the Eastfield abutting on Hellmead,<sup>2</sup> 3 ferndelles arable in the East field abutting on Hellmead, one lott in Hellmead meadow and certain other pieces of meadow in

<sup>1</sup> In many Manor Courts two Ale Conners were appointed to taste the ale made at every brewing for public sale and see that it was of the ordained strength and goodness.

<sup>2</sup> Fendell, Farendeale, Farthendell=Fardingdale, a quarter of a virgate.

Hellmead containing 6 swathes and a double stiche<sup>1</sup> in Hellmead, 1 acre arable in the East Field abutting Clayett,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre arable in Eastfield abutting on land of John Smart, 2 acres arable in Eastfield aforesaid abutting on close of Ed. Goore, Esq., called Clayetts,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre arable in Eastfield lying next land now held by John Jones, one parcell arable in Eastfield called the 2 Steeches abutting on Stanton's Hedge, 1 other acre arable near Long Crosse, and 1 other acre arable in Eastfield next land now in tenure of Rich. Holborow with pts. to have and to hold &c. Rent 19/- with all other dues &c. He did fealty and was admitted.

To this same Court came John Tucker, junr., son of John Tucker, of Grittleton, and received the reversion of the above for life after the death or forfeiture of John Tucker, senr., for rent of 19/- per annum. Fine £20 and did fealty.

[1621] Court held 18 Ap. XIX. (?) Jac. John Thorney, gent., Stew. Excuses (no new names). Free tenants, Ed. Goore, Esq., Elias Woodroffe, clerk.<sup>2</sup> 12 jurors for the King, 9 for Homage.

To this Court came John Jones, son of John Jones, sen., and Elizabeth Knight, wife of John Knight, of Melksham, sister of John Jones, jun., and with the assent of John Jones, sen., surrendered the reversion of 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide of land in Foscott which premises with pts. now are in the occupation of John Jones, sen., held under copy of C.R. 6 Ap. XXXVIII. Eliz., from Ed. Goore, Esq., whence a heriott accrues to the Lord. Upon this John Jones, jun., came and took the reversion of the said mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide and all other premises belonging to John Jones, jun., and to Marie Gawen, d. of John Gawen, for their lives subject to the custom of the Manor immediately after the death or surrender of John Jones, sen., and John J., jun. gives a fine of £14 and is admitted tenant in reversion and does fealty.

They present that the inhabitants of the Manor have allowed the Butts to fall out of repair. Ordered to be repaired within three months, penalty 20/-.

That certain inhabitants are in default for not using bows and arrows according to the form of the statute. Penalty 6/8d.

Homage. They present that Robert Jones, tenant, died since the last Court.

Ordered that they make all bounds around Ackmore sufficient before 1st May. Penalty 3/4d.

That inquisition be held by all tenants between John Sergeant and Robt. Sens, concerning a certain encroachment supposed to have been made at the upper part of the close of the said Sergeant and to be equitably put right before the 1st May. Penalty for absence 2/-.

Ordered that an inquisition be held between John Fielder and the Lord of Manor to place Meerstones in Ackmore before 1st May, penalty 2/-.

The same between John Tucker and John Smart about the hedge in le Towneaye before 1st May, 2/- each.

<sup>1</sup> A narrow ridge of land (Wright's *Engl. Dial. Dict.*, 1905).

<sup>2</sup> Rector of Grittleton 1619 until death 1642.

That everyone should ring his pigs and put yokes upon them before 1st May and keep them so, penalty 1/-.

John Gawen and Bennett Ware appointed Sheeptellers with fines for each sheep overstocked, 2d.

Ordered a view by all tenants about certain trees in dispute between Wm. Sergeant and Rich. Holborow, junr., penalty 2d.

Ordered that all tenants should put up Meerstakes or stones at the Old Mead in the land they hold in Forscott and in Grittleton before Whitsun, penalty 5/- each.

John Austones, Robt. Maye, Walter Kinge, John Mayle, Rich. Holborow, sen., and Rich. Holborow, jun., are residents and have not appeared, fine 4d. each.

Walter Browne de Leigh de la Moore says upon oath 4 white sheep were within the bounds of that manor and are goods, chattell for him.

Thos. Williams says upon oath 5 lambing ewes and 2 were outside his bound within the aforesaid Manor and will be kept for that Court.

[1621] Court held 4th June XIX. Jac. John Thorney, gent., Stew. Excuses, none. Free tenants, Ed. Goore, Esq, Elias Woodroffe, Clerk.

Homage, 12 Jurors.

The jury present that Edward Goore, Esq., Elias. Woodrow, Cl., and Giles Davys are free tenants and ought to be present and therefore in mercy, 12d. each.

Ordered that no tenant shall depasture or tether his horse or horses or any other beasts, penalty 6d., in the field sown with corn, penalty for each 6d.

Ordered that whoever pastures with sheep or with other cattle in the Edge field . . .

Ordered that the fences between Grittleton field and Castle Coombe field shall be made 5 feet high, before S. Edw. day, 5/- each.

Ordered that they make the fences sufficient in the same fields before the time for pasturing, penalty 5/-.

Ordered that none shall keep more than one horse on one virgate and if he does not keep a horse he be allowed pasture for 5 sheep.

They allot to John Jones and Robt. Adams the pasturing of 4 beasts and 20 sheep to the Feast of the Annun. for the supervising of the fields.

Ordered that John Jones and Robt. Adams shall have for each beast feeding in closed fields or tethered 4d., and for every sheep 2d. each time.

That none shall keep any beast in any field more than one week before S. Edw. Penalty for each time 6d.

To the same Court came Ed. Smart and received the reversion of 1 mess. newly built in the Culverhay Barton in Grittleton with pts. late in tenure of the same Ed. for the lives of Roger and John Smart his sons according to the custom of the Manor. Fine £7 and does fealty.

John Tucker came to the same court and surrendered 1 mess. and 1 close of meadow [as 24 March, XVII. Jac.] and was afterwards received as tenant at 18d. per ann. and did fealty.

[1621] Court held 28 Sept. XIX. Jac. John Thorney, gent., Stew. Excuses, new names, Ambrose . . . Free tenants, Elias Woodroffe and Giles Davys not present. 24 Jurors for the King.

Wm. Sergeant versus Ric. Holborow on plea of cutting an elm in le Grove Meadow.

Tythingman, Ric. Holborow elected for next year and sworn.

John Tucker for offending in word at last Court 10/-.

John Sergeant sen. for the like.

Homage.

To this Court came John Gawen and Robt. Gawen and surrendered  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide in Forscott with pts. and 1 mess. with curt. containing 3 meadows and three closes annexed, 2 acres, 1 meadow, and 1 orchard in Newe close,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Ackmore, 2 acres, 2 pastures, and 38 acres, 3 meadows separate in the 2 fields held by homage or occupation of John Gawen with all rights and . . . and to the same Court and both the same for life. Fine £10. And at the same Court Richard Gawen, son of John Gawen, took the reversion of the same property. Fine £30.

To the same Court came Rich. Gawen and received from the hand of the lord, 1 close of pasture called the Grove, 1 close of meadow called the Down haye, 1 close le lott of meadow in Ackmore, 3 half acres arable in Ackmore, 3 acres arable in the East field, and 14 acres arable in the West field, and common of pasture in Ackmore for all his sheep and animals, which were late in the occupation of John Tucker for life. Rent 11/-.

To this Court came Rich. Gawen and took the reversion of the above for the life of the said Rich and that of John Shipway, son of Robt. Shipway, paying 11/- per annum for rent and fine of £70.

To this Court came John Kilbury, jun., and surrendered 1 mess. and 2 virgates customary in Grittleton late in his own occupation with all right and interests therein, whence a heriott falls to the Lord.

Wm. Tyler, Roger Kilbure, John Jones, John Payne, Wm. Cone, Roger Crist, George Bristow, Abraham Seele, John Nayle, Wm. Bungey, Josephus Wigmore, Gabriel . . . are not present, fine . . .

Jurors present that 2 sheep worth 2/- came astray and remain in the hands of the Bailiff.

That the inhabitants have not repaired the Butts<sup>1</sup> according to the form of the statute. 20/-.

Ordered that the cornfield gate be repaired before S. Jude by those who ought to do so. 5/- each.

That the . . . rayles at Shetes lane end should be put up before the same date, penalty 3/4d.

Ordered that whoever put his rother<sup>2</sup> beasts out of the stuble field before the week before All Saints should be fined 5/-.

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<sup>1</sup> It is said here to be the duty of the inhabitants, but later on declared to be the duty of the Lord of the Manor, and the Bailiff several times ordered to carry out the repairs "according to ancient custom,"

<sup>2</sup> "Horned beasts," oxen, etc.

That the gate at Fares Towne end be repaired before S. Simon & Jude, 2/-.

Ordered that the further gate at the Grove (be repaired) by the time for depasture . . . the sown field, penalty.

[1622] Court held 3 Oct., XX. Jac. Excuses.

15 Jurors for the King. They say 2 bay foals are astray and remain in the hands of John Storke, Bailiff.

They present that the stocks are ruinous, ordered that the inhabitants repair them.

John Fielden is elected Tything man for the next year and sworn.

Homage ordered with the assent and consent of the Lord of the Manor and of all the tenants that Isaac Bristow, John Gawen, John Seriant, John Kilberry, Rich. Holborough, John Smart, and John Jones enclose the meadow called the Hilmead . . . which each pro rate equally . . . and to have the aforesaid meadow bounded and enclosed before the Purification—penalty 10/- each.

That John Sergeant by ploughing has encroached a foot and a half.

Ordered to restore before Michaelmas.

Ordered that the bounds between Clapcot Field and the Court field be repaired before S. Edward's day—penalty 3d.

Ordered that John Tucker put up a gate (portam) at Ackmore before All Saints.

Ordered that the gates at Upper and Lower Forscote with the fences be made sufficiently before S. Edw. day.

Ordered that Alice White,<sup>1</sup> John Smart, John Gawen and Rich. Gawen mend and scour the watercourse in the field of the said Alice before All Saints.

That all inhabitants yoke and ring their pigs before S. Edward's Day—penalty forfeiture for each.

They present that the farm house (mansio) of Ed. May is ruinous and wants thatch. Ordered to be done before Michaelmas.

John Tucker's Barn reported ruinous and needing thatch, to be done before Michaelmas.

John Sergeant, Jun., overstocked the common with 4 sheep, therefore in mercy 8d.

Wm. Sergeant—10 sheep—20d.

They present that the fence of Wm. Sergeant next the garden of Walter White, Lord of the Manor, is very insufficient, to the hurt of the sd. Walter White.

Ordered to be repaired before Whitsuntide.

They present that Wm. Sergeant has ploughed 3 feet of land next Levette (?) which was not ploughable. Ordered to be restored before Michaelmas.

[1623] Court held 17 October, XXI. Jac. Wm. Ash, gent., Stew.

Excuses—Thos. White p.p., John Kilbery, Hen. White p.p., Isaac Bristow, John Eastone, sen. p.p., Nich. Adams, John Eastone, Junr. p.p., John Kilbery, Nich. Bristow p.p., Isaac Bristow, John Brokenborow p.p., John Starke, Nich. Sargeant p.p., Wm. Sergeant, John Sergeant p.p. eundem, Rob. Shipway p.p., John Gawen. Only new name, Matt. Askew.

<sup>1</sup> She is frequently admonished about this.

12 Jurors—They present that the inhabitants from the age of 7 to 60 offend by not using bow and arrows according to the statute of XXXIII. Hen. VIII, fine 3/4d.

That the Butts are ruinous and ought to be repaired by the Lord of the Manor.

That the (Collistragium) Pillory<sup>1</sup> is ruinous and that it is the duty of the inhabitants to repair it before Ladyday, penalty 20/-.

That there is no Ducking Stool<sup>2</sup> in the View and ordered one to be provided before above day under the like penalty.

This day John Huggins, John Harris, John Lescester and Nich. Bristow being above 12 years are sworn. John Stork, Christopher Stork, Rich. Glover, John Farr, inhabitants for more than a year and a day, and over 12 years, are not sworn. Order to their parents or masters to bring them to the next court to take the oath.

John Sergeant elected Tything man for year and sworn.

John Jones elected Hayward for next year and allowed 4d. for each virgate for his service.

Fine imposed on John May because he having knowledge of the court immediately in contempt went away before the Jurors were unpannelled being a bad example for others. Fine 20/-.

Similarly Joseph Osborne, Ed. Eastones, Thos. Bristow, Abraham Sell, John Bullock, James Stancomb, Thos. Husdie are fined 20/- each.

Homage—8 Jurors.

Rich. Holborow, sen., John Smart, Ed. Smart, tenants and copy holders send excuses.

Jurors present Rich. Holborow, jun., and John Sergeant, sen., ought to be present and not sent excuses. Fined 4d. each.

That Elizab. Goore, wid., is a free tenant of the manor and ought to be present. Fine 4d.

That John Paine had over stocked the common by putting more sheep upon it than ordered. Fine 1/6d.

John Sergeant has not replaced the land at Fishland according to the order of the last Court, 10/-. John Harvord brings against John Tucker plea for 17/6d. for debt.

Ordered that the Jurors and Homage should make inquisition about a difference between John Kilbery and John Sargeant at Fishland before Xmas.

Penalty, 3/4d. for each absentee.

Ordered that all fences adjacent to Combfield be made sufficient before 24 Oct. and so kept, penalty 3/-.

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<sup>1</sup> An Act of Parliament, dated 30 June, 1837, put an end to the use of the Pillory in the United Kingdom. It was for many ages a common instrument of punishment in most European countries.

<sup>2</sup> Presumably some of the ladies of the Manor had been causing trouble. The Ducking Stool, as a means of punishment for shrews, took the place of the more ancient and objectionable cucking stool, and is said to have been in use at Kingston and other places until the beginning of the last century.

Ordered John Tucker to erect his posts at Combfield and Foscombe field before 24 Oct., penalty 3/-.

Ordered all tenants who have fences in Houlding Bottom commonly called Houlding gate as far as Clapcott Field should make and keep them by 1st Nov., penalty 10/- for each tenant and for either offence.

Ordered the bounds between Court Barnes and Winborow gate be repaired by 24 Oct., penalty 10/6d. and so maintained.

That everyone should have his pigs yoked and ringed before All Saints, penalty 1d. for each offence.

Ordered that Alice White properly scour and mend the water course in her close before 24 Oct., penalty 3/4d. for either.

Ordered that the further Grove gate be put up by the tenants responsible before 24 Oct., penalty 3/- for each delinquent and so maintained.

The like for the gate at Farr's Town's end.

The nether Grove gate in like manner before S. Andrews, penalty 3/-.

To this Court came John Bullock, sen., custom. tenant who held under copy of C.R. of 9th Oct., 9 Eliz., for his life 1 mess, 1 virgate with curtilage, 2 tofts and crofts called Hopers & Calfhey with pts. in the vill and fields of Grittleton and surrendered 11 acre arable, that is 6 acres in West field, and 5 acres in the North field, also part of close called Horne on South side of said mess. with all rights, &c. Whence no heriott accrues to the Lord according to agreement.

To the same court came John Bullock, Junr., and took his reversion of 1 mess., 1 virgate with curtilage, 2 tofts and croft called Hopers and Calfhey with pts.

Also the reversion of all other mess. and tofts, curtilages, crofts, lands, meadows and pastures belonging to the same with all their pts. in the Vill and fields of Grittleton, late in the tenure of John Bullock, sen., his father, Except 11 acres arable of which 6 acres are in the West field and 5 in the North field, lately part of the mess., &c., &c., surrendered late by John Bullock, sen. (which are retained), for the use of the Lord. To have and to hold the aforesaid for himself the said John Bullock, Jun., and Elizabeth Ely, dau. of John Ely of Langley Burrell for their lives, &c. Rent 11/- per annum and 80/- in lieu of heriott, and John Bullock and Eliz. Ely give £40 unto the hands of the Lord and John Bullock, jun, is admitted tenant in reversion.

[1624] Court held 1st April XXII. Jac. Ed. Poore, gent., Stew.

Excuses—John Sergeant, Walter White, John Jones, Thos. Bristow, John Seale, George Goan (?), Joseph Osborne, Robt. Shipway, Benet Ware, Giles Davys, Robt. Sergeant, John Maygun, Robt. May, Joseph Alborne, John Leil, John Harris, Thos. White.

Jurors for the King 13. They say that the inhabitants between 7 and 60 offend by not using bows and arrows according to the statute XXXIII. Hen. 8th and those who have not any are liable to penalty 3/4d.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> South Wales produced the famous "long bow" and Welsh archers were much employed by Strongbow (tem. Hen. II.). At Falkirk (1298) it once for all proved its worth and in 1363 Ed. III. commanded the general practice of



That the Butts are ruinous and ought to be repaired.

That there is no Ducking Stool ; one to be erected before All Saints, 20/- penalty.

George Oatridge versus John Tucker on demand of debt of 4/-.

Homage. They say that Theobald Gorge, Kt,<sup>1</sup> and Elias Woodroofe Cler., and Elizab. Goore, wid., are free tenants and ought to be present.

That the Bakehouse of John Sergeant is ruinous. Ordered to be repaired before Mich., penalty 5/-.

That the Barn and Waine house of Rich. Holborow are ruinous and want thatch. Ordered by Mich.

Ordered that the fences adjoining Combefields be well and sufficient repaired by 10th May and kept so, 3/-.

That the further Grove gate be put up before 10th Ap., penalty 3/- for each delinquent and so kept under like penalty.

That all tenants mend the fences from Holden gate to Twist Acre by 10th Ap.

John Smart and Robt. Sergeant elected Sheeptellers and granted for each sheep overstocked 2d. and for the Lord of the Manor 6d.

To this Court came Rich. Sergeant and received 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate with curt. in Grittleton containing 3 meadows and another  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate called Conehouse 1 curt. with croft annexed containing 3 acres of pasture, also in Newlease  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land and pasture, and 27 acres 3 meadows arable in 2 fields there, with pts. now in tenure of Wm. Sergeant, father of the said Rich. (or other of his children) (all mess . . . barns, stables, edifices, gardens, and one closed pasture to the same Mess. with curt. adjoining, commonly called Le home Close, Barton and Backside in the corner part of the garden of Walter White, Lord of the Manor excepted) to Rich. and John Sergeant for life immediately after the death or surrender of the said Wm. for rent of 8/6d. by half-yearly payments and 60/- for heriott when it accrues. Rich. gave the Lord £35 and is admitted.

It is also agreed between Walter White, Lord of the Manor, and Rich. Sergeant that Rich. shall have power to exchange and put in another life for the life of John Sargent during 3 years if John be living.

[1624] Court held 19th May, XXII. Jac., 1624. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. Excuses none. Homage, 12 jurors.

To this Court came John Smart and surrendered 1 mess. with curt.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide in Foscott containing 1 pasture, 1 close annexed, 1 acre,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres of pasture and meadow at Easthey, new Close Ackmead one Acre, 1 mead, and 38 acres

Archery on Sundays and holidays, all other sports being forbidden, with a view to obtaining capable archers in time of war. The provisions of this Act were from time to time re-issued and particularly in this well-known Act of Hen. VIII. The introduction of firearms in the 15th century gradually led to the disuse of the long bow in war but it endured as one of the principal arms of the English soldier until 1590.

<sup>1</sup> Second son of Sir Thos. Gorges and Helen, widow of the Marquis of Northampton. He lived at Ashley Manor House, died 1647, and was buried in Ashley Church.

arable in the two fields with pts. in Grittleton now in the tenure of John Smart, whence a heriott accrues to the Lord, which is admitted by agreement.

Upon this John Smart took 1 mess. with curt. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide in Foscott, &c., to have and to hold for the term of his life. Rent 16/- per annum.

Admitted and did fealty.

To this Court came Ed. Smart and took the reversion of the above upon the deaths or surrender of John Smart for which he paid £50.

To this came Edward Smart and surrendered all right and title in 1 mess. newly built in Culverhey Barton in Grittleton with pts. now in his tenure and received from the hand of the Lord the newly built mess. in Culverhey Barton and 8 acres arable with pts. of which 3 are in the Northfield and 4 in the West Field late in the tenure of John Kilbury, to have for his life, rent 6/- with all services and 10 . . . as heriott when it happens, fine £10.

To this Court came Edward Smart and took the reversion of 1 mess. newly built in Culverhey Barton in Grittleton with 8 acres arable with pts. late in tenure of John Kilbery for Roger Smart and John Smart, his sons, for their lives. Fine £3.

[1624] Court held 30 Sep., XXII. Jac., 1624. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew.

14 Jurors for the King. Wm. Alnen versus John Tucker for debt of 22 pence. He pleads he owes nothing.

The same against John Brockenborow in demand of 3/6d.

This day Joseph Osborne and John Harris being over 12 were sworn, &c. Homage, they present that Elias Woodroofe, Cler., and Elizab. Goore, wid., are free tenants and ought to be present.

Ordered that Alice White repair and scour the water course in her close before All Saints, penalty 3/-.

Ordered that John Smart before the same time mends and scours the trenches at his house, same penalty.

That Rich. Gawen shall have a like day and penalty for the ditch or trench at Downhay.

Ordered that all tenants who have fences from Holden at Twiste Ash as far as New gate shall repair them before 5 Oct., penalty 3/4d. each.

Ordered that the further Grove gate be put up by the tenant responsible before All Saints, penalty 3/-.

Ordered that the fences between Court Barnes and Winborow Gate be well and sufficiently mended before S. Edw., penalty 3/-.

Ordered if any inhabitant does not yoke his pigs within 2 days of receiving the order he will be fined 2/-.

This day John Smart was elected Tything man for the next year and sworn.

The same day Robt. Smart and Nich. Bristowe were elected Sheeptellers till Lady-Day 2d. for each sheep overstocked and 6d. for the Lord.

Ordered that no tenant after All Saints shall keep any Geese, Goslings, or Ducks or Drake in the Common fields but in his own under a penalty of 1/- for every Goose or Duck.

[1625] Court held 26 March XXIII. Jac. 1625. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew Excuses, noted John Zeete, Wm. Kent, Wm. Short, &c

15 Jurors for the King. Hen. Webb versus James Stanckham for debt of 29/- offered to be submitted to arbitration of Walter White, Lord of Manor, Elias Woodrofe, Clerk, and Roger Flower or any two of them.

Jurors present that the Butts are ruinous, ordered to be repaired by 1st May, penalty 10/-.

Homage. They represent that Theobald Gorge, Kt, free tenant is not present, in mercy 4d. So also Elias Woodrofe, Cler., 4d., and Elizab. Gore, 4d.

That Ralph Huggins is dead but what heriott is due they know not.

That Maria Sergeant who held a tenement and 1½ virgate died since the last court and that a heriott of an Ox worth £3 10s. is due and certain services ought to be rendered by Robt. Sergeant who thereupon came and was admitted tenant and did fealty.

Ordered that all tenants who have common rights in the West field near Castle Coombe shall but half stock it with rother beasts in the Edge field and whoever puts in more shall forfeit 2/- for every Ox or Cow.

Ordered that the gate at Grove Lane and the bounds be made with wall stones before 2nd May, penalty 3/- each.

Ordered that the bounds at Ackmore be sufficiently repaired by 1st Ap. 3/- each.

Ordered the Jurors and Homage shall hold an inquisition about a tree which Wm. . . . says . . . in their house ground before 1st May. 1/- for non attendance.

Ordered that the inhabitants of Foscott, namely, John Sergeant, John Jones, John Feilder, John Smart, Rich. Holborrow, John Kilburie, Isaac Bristow, John Tucker, John Gawen, and Rich. Gawen, erect gates at Staunton fields and sufficient stone walls, penalty 3/- each.

Ordered that Rich. Holborrow, jun., shall properly mend his stone walls at the Grove before 10 May, 3/- penalty.

Ordered that every one shall ring his pigs before 31st Mar. and keep them yoked and ringed. Fine for each day 1/-.

Ordered that the farmers make a hedge between Winborrow gate and Court Barnes before Easter, 1/- each.

John Jones and John Sergeant elected to view bounds and fences for the Lord.

To this court came John Sergeant of le Townes end who held under copy of C. R. 6 Ap. XXX. Eliz. for his life one cottage, 1 toft, 2 cottages together with crofts 3 pastures and 8 acres of which 5½ acres are in the Grove Newlease 3 acres and 33 acres in the 2 fields with pts. and in full court surrendered it into the hand of the Lord, and to this court came John Sergeant at le Townes end and took from the Lord 1 cottage in le Townes end with 2 crofts annexed and 15 acres in different leases at the Grove end 2 leases one called the further Grove lease containing 2 acres and another called Fishlands 6 acres and in New lease 2 acres 1 other called Broadmead 4 acres near the Highway at the end of Broad mead and 4½ acres arable in 2 fields for life. Rent 11s.

To this Court came John Sergeant and took the reversion of the above or the lives of John Sergeant his son and Elizabeth his dau. Fine £30.

[1625] Court held 5 Nov. XXIII. Jac.<sup>1</sup> 1625. Excuses, new name, Rich. Wilkins. 12 Jurors for the King.

The Jurors present that 4 black draught oxen ? value £6 came astray 24 Aug. last and were in the hands of the Bailiff and because John Smart affirmed that the beasts were the property of a certain Edward Sergeant the bailiff believing the same John Smart delivered them to John Smart who promised the said Edw. would come to the next court to prove that the beasts were his property and because the same has not come according to his promise John Smart is ordered to bring him the said Edw. to the next court with proof or pay £6 to the lord.

They also present that 1 red cow came astray 24 Aug. and remained in the hands of the lord and because it was manifest that the same cow is the property of Rich. Hand it was delivered to him but the said Rich. ought to come to the next court to prove that the cow is his.

Also they present that because Benedict Ware is a tippler of beer and sold it by unlawful measure and broke the assize he is in mercy 1/-.

Ordered every one shall ring his pigs before the 8th Nov. and so keep them. Penalty to the Lord for every week 1/-.

John Jones, sen., elected Tything man.

#### COURT BARON.

John Gawen tenant by Copy Court Roll, John May tenant by Indenture.

12 Jurors for Homage present Theobald Gorge, Kt., and Elizab. Gore, wid., as absent and therefore liable to pay 4d. each.

Also that the gate and posts of the gate at Upper Foskott near the field called Foskett furlong be well and sufficiently erected by John Gawen and John Tucker before 8th Nov. Penalty 3/4d. each.

Also that Alice White well scours the watercourse in her close near her house before St. Andrew. Penalty 3/4d.

That the Homage and other tenants hold an inquisition concerning a difference between Rich. Holborow and John Tucker at Sandpits before St. Andr. 3/4d. penalty.

That John Tucker make a good wall at Cornchester gate before the Feast of Purification. 10/- penalty.

That all who have bounds between Castlecombe fields and Grittleton fields shall make and repair them well and sufficiently before St. Andr. Day. 3/4d.

That no one shall put or allow to go and depasture any horses or sheep in the Grittleton Fields between St. Andr. Day and Lady Day for the future. Penalty 3/4d. for each horse or sheep.

They present that the inhabitants of Foxkett namely John Sergeant, John Jones, John Filder, John Smart, Rich. Holborow, John Kilbury, Isaac Bristow, John Tucker, John Gawen and Rich. Gawen have not erected sufficient stone walls according to the order of the last Court and are therefore liable to a penalty of 10/- each.

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<sup>1</sup> As James I. died on 27th March, 1625, this should read I. Chas.

## GRITTLETON [THE SECOND ROLL].

[1627] 15th Oct., III. Chas.

View of Francplege with Court of the Manor in the time of Hester White, wid., committed trustee or guardian of the body and land of Walter White, son and heir of Walter White, Gent., decd., in the hands of his Highness Lord Charles, King, &c., in ward during his minority held 15th Oct. in the third year of his reign. EDW. POORE, ESQ.

Nicholas Bristowe, Tithing man with the whole Tithing. Free Suitors, Theobald Gorge, Kt., Wm. Gore, Esq., Elias Woodroofe, Clerk. Excuses, John Osborne, John Eustones, sen., John Brokenborow, Wm. Short, John Bullock, Thomas Beames, John Harris.

Jury for the King, John Huggins, John Gawen, John Stork, Nich. Bristow, John Tucker, Rich. Holborow, jun., John Feilder, Isaac Bristow, John Jones, jun., John Smart, Rich. Holborow, sen., Robt. Sergeant, John Sergeant, John Jones, Hen. Outridge.

First they say on their oath that the Butts are ruinous and that John Stork the Bailiff ought to repair them according to ancient custom. Ordered to be done before Midsummer, penalty 5/-.

That Benedict Ware, Tapster Brewer, sold and brewed his own beer with unlawful measure and broke the assize. Therefore he is in mercy.

That Zacharias Askew and Ed. May being of 12 years and more ought to take the Oath of allegiance.

This day John Gawen was elected Tything man but put for the next year in his place Robert Shipway who was sworn to execute the office well and faithfully.

Homage, Nich. Bristow, John Tucker, Rob. Sergeant, John Feilder, Isaac Bristow, John Sergeant, John Smart, Rich. Holborow, jun., Rich. Gawen, John Gawen, John Jones, jun., Ed. Smart, John Gawen, John Jones, Rob. Storke.

They say upon oath that John Tucker has built a wall by which the road of Isaac Bristow to Cornechester is obstructed therefore he is in mercy 6d. and he is ordered to remove it before Xmas under penalty 5/-.

Ordered that Alice White well and sufficiently re-make and scour the ditch in her close before the Feast of All Saints, penalty 2/-, and keep it in good order under the same penalty.

Ordered that every one rings his pigs before the 20 Oct., penalty 1/-, and so keep them under like penalty.

Ordered the tenant erect gates at Towns end before All Saints, penalty 1/-.

Ordered that Rich. Holborow, sen., and John Gawen well and sufficiently clean the water course in Millmead before All Saints, penalty 2/-, and so keep it under like penalty.

Ordered that the homage hold an inquisition into a quarrel between John Sergeant and Rob. Dench before Xmas and then put Meerstones between the parts, 3/- penalty for removing them.

Ordered that the tenants who ought to put up the gates at the Grove do so before Xmas, penalty 1/- each.

To this Court came Hester Conham<sup>1</sup>, wid., and took from the Steward 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate of land and ferndell customary with pts. in Grittleton late in tenure of John Kilbury, &c., for her life and at a Rent 12/4d. per annum all services and a heriott when it accrues, fine £30, did fealty and was admitted.

At this Court the Lady granted Edw. Poore, Esq., the reversion of 1 mess<sup>1</sup> and  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate of land and ferndell customary in Grittleton late in tenure of John Kilbury, &c., for the lives of Ed. Poore and Hester White of the Lady of the Manor after the death of Hester Conham, wid., by her surrender, fine £3, did fealty and was admitted.

She also granted to Hester Conham, wid., the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 hyde or virgate with pts. in Forscott late in tenure of John Sergeant for her life and that of Hester White after the death or surrender of John Sergeant, fine £30.

She granted to Hester Conham, wid., the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 virgate in Forscott late in tenure of John Feilder for lives of herself and Hester White after the death or surrender of John Feilder, fine £20.

She granted to Hester Conham, wid., the reversion of 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate in Grittleton in tenure of Robert Sergeant for lives of herself and Hester White, her dau., after death or surrender of Robert Sergeant, fine £40.

She granted to Hester Conham, wid., the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 virgate in Grittleton, late in tenure of John Nayle, for her life after the death or surrender of John Nayle. Fine £10.

She granted to Hester Conham the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 virgate in Forscott with pts., late in the tenure of Rich. Holborow, sen., for her life after the death or surrender of Rich. Holborow and Rich. Holborow, his son. Fine £10.

She granted to Hester Conham, wid., the reversion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate called the Grove Hole now in tenure of Rich. Holborow, jun., with pts. for lives of self and Hester White, her daughter, after death or surrender of Rich. Holborow. Fine £5.

She granted to Hester Conham, wid., the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 virgate with pts. in Forscott, in tenure of John Tucker, for her life. Fine £5.

She granted to Hester Conham, wid., the reversion of 1 mess. and ferndell with pts. in Grittleton, in tenure of Dorothy Zely, for her life. Fine £5.

To this Court came Richard Sergeant and Joan, his wife, and surrendered his right, &c., in the reversion of 1 meadow called Grove Mead, and of 1 close called New lease, and of 1 other close called the further Grove lease, and of 1 piece of Meadow at Lapwell of 3 acres, and 10 acres in le North field, and 12 acres arable in the West field in Grittleton, in the tenure of Wm. Sergeant, father of Richard, and received them back (all Barns, Stables, Buildings, Gardens, and one close adjacent to the same mess. called Home Close Barton and Backside in the corner near the garden of Walter

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<sup>1</sup> Mother of the Lady of the Manor and widow of Abraham Conham, Canon of Salisbury. She died in 1647 and was buried at Durlington [Aubrey *Wilts Coll.*, p. 357].

White, Lord of the Manor, late in the tenure of Wm. Sergeant, father, always excepted and reserved) granted to Rich. and John Sergeant for their lives at rent 8/- per annum and 60/- as heriott when it accrues. Fine £5 and is admitted tenant in reversion and does fealty.

Wm. Sergeant holds by copy of C.R., 3rd Oct., XXX. Eliz., 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate and ferndell. Rent 11/-.

Agnes Bullock holds by copy . . . to be held during widowhood and to John, her son, and Elizabeth, his wife.

Robert Nayle holds by copy . . . for self and brother John for life. Rent 20/-.

John Sergeant holds by copy, 26th March, XXIV. Jac., for lives of self and John and Elizabeth, his children, rent 20/-.

Robert Sergeant holds by copy, 30th March, XXXI. Eliz., for life, rent 19/8d.

Nicholas Bristow holds by copy for lives of self and son Nicholas, rent 5/-.

Dorothy Zely holds by copy, 25th Ap., XIII. Jac., 1 mess. and 1 ferndell for self during widowhood, and to Mary and Robert Adams for life, rent 5/-.

Nicholas Bristow holds a Rough Lease by copy for self and brother Isaac. Rent 4/-.

Edw. Smart holds by copy . . .

John Jones sen. holds by copy given 8th Oct. XVIII. Eliz. 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide with pts. in Forscott for life of self, son John and his wife Mary. Rent 16/-.

John Fielder holds by copy 3rd April II. Jac. 1 mes. and 1 hyde with pts. in Forscott for life of self and son Edw. Rent 16/-.

Rich. Holborow sen. holds by copy 17th Oct. XX. Eliz.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  virgate called Grove hold in Forscott for life of self and son Richard. Rent 26/8d.

John Smart holds by copy 29th May 22 Jac. 1 mess. with curt.  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate with pts in Forscott for life of self and of John and Roger his sons. Rent 16/-.

John Sergeant holds by copy . . . 1 mess. and 1 virgate in Forscott with pts. for life. Rent 16/-.

#### TENANTS BY COPY IN UPPER FORSCOTT.

John Gawen holds by copy 28th Sep. XIX. Jac. 1 mess. and 1 virgate with pts. in Forscott for life of self and of Anne his wife. Rent 16/-.

John Tucker holds by copy for life of self and his son John. Rent 16/-.

Isaac Bristow holds by copy 30th Sep. XI. Jac. 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hyde with pts. in Forscott for life of self and son Edward. Rent 16/-.

Richard Gawen holds by copy 28th Sep. XIX. Jac. 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate of land and ferndell called the Grove Downe Hey with pts. in Forscott for . . . Rent 16/-.

EDW. POORE, Stew. of Manor.

[1627] Court held 26th March, III. Chas. Ed. Poore, Stew. Robert Shipway, Tything man, came with the Tything. Free tenants and excuses, John Hares. 17 Jurors.

They present that the Common Pound is ruinous. The inhabitants are ordered to repair it. Fine 1/- each.

Also the Butts are ruinous and that John Stork ought to repair them according to ancient custom before Xmas. Penalty 6/8d.

That John Tucker has not rebuilt his wall at Cornechester as ordered, therefore is in mercy 5/-.

That the gates at the Grove are ruinous, ordered to be repaired before 3rd April. Penalty 3/4d. each.

Ordered that John Tucker erect a stone for a stile at Cornechester before Whitsun. Penalty 10/-.

They present that John Tucker has dug and sold 100 loads of freestone out of the Quarry. Therefore he is in mercy 10/-.

That the Bakehouse of Agnes Bullock is ruinous. Therefore fined 2d., and it is ordered to be repaired before the next Court. Penalty 10/-.

That an inquisition ought to be held between Isaac Bristowe and . . . at Farr's Towne's end before 1st Apr. Penalty 3/- each absentee.

That no one permits his animals to go through and pasture in the Westfield and Southfield after 3rd Ap. Penalty 3/-.

That the house of John Tucker is ruinous. Ordered to repair it before the next Court. Penalty 5/-.

They present John Sergeant of Forscott for same with like day and penalty 5/.

Homage to make inquisition what ought to be done in the Blind lane Fishland before Whitsun, 2/- each.

The same to be held at Ackmore.

Homage to make inquisition between John Sergeant and John Tucker in Hillmead before Whitsun, penalty 2/- each.

Ordered that all fences between Ourfields and Coombefields be made and so kept before Easter, 1/- each.

Ordered that the gates at Grove land be put up before 3rd April. Penalty 2/- each.

Ordered that the inhabitants at the Court and other parts of the vill shall keep and feed in the West fields only 2 sheep for one acre, penalty 10/-.

Ordered that the fences and gates at Holden are made good and so kept before 3rd Ap. Penalty 1/-.

They present Rich. Wren for overstocking sheep. Penalty 6d.

Ordered that John Sergeant, Ed. Smart, and John Storke are Sheeptellers for this year and are allowed for every sheep over counted 1/- and the Lady of the Manor 6d.

Ordered that the Homage put up Meerstones at Ackmore between John Kilbury and John Smart before 3rd May. Penalty 1/- each.

Ordered that bounds be made between Clapcot and Grittleton fields before 1st April. Penalty 1/- each.

Ordered that a gate be erected at the West end of the town by those who ought to put it up before 1st April. 1/-.

Edw. May appointed Mower for the year and will have for each virgate /4d.

Isaac Bristowe elected and sworn as Bailiff. Thos. Bench and Isaac Harris, jurors in assent.

Homage, at this Court the Lady granted to Hester Conham, wid., the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 hide with pts. in Forscott now in tenure of Isaac Bristow for her life after the death of I. B. Fine £6.

At this Court she granted to Hester Conham, wid., the reversion of one



ferndell of Rough Lease<sup>1</sup> land called Rowes Land with pts. in tenure of Nicholas Bristow after the death or surrender of Nich. Bristow. Fine £3.

At this Court she granted to Hester Conham, wid., the reversion of 1 cottage and 4 acres with pts. in Forscott in tenure of Thomas Leysiter after death or surrender or forfeiture. Fine 10/-.

It is agreed between John Tucker, John Gawen, John Feilder, Isaac Bristow, John Jones, sen., Richard Holborow, and John Smart, that there shall be for ever a footway through John Tucker's furlong lease at Cornechester in Ackmore and when the said Bristow, Jones, Holborow and Smart . . . their lands then it shall be lawful for them to go upon John Tucker's half the upper end of Feilder's half acre and three . . . in Ackmore. The repairs of the walls and the stile to be made by John Tucker and this is recorded for the truth of the way there for ever hereafter.

Rob. Jones, sen.	Rob. Sergeant	} witnesses.
John Smart	John Gawen	

They present that John Storke dug in the Quarry without the consent of John Tucker on the land of John Tucker therefore John Storke is in mercy 12d.

It is ordered that the inhabitants ring the pigs before 1st Apr. under penalty 6d.

Affir. <sup>2</sup>	John Storke	} Jur.
	John Jones	

[1628] Court held 8th Oct. IV. Charles. Ed. Poore, Stew. Robt Shipway, Tything man, comes &c. Free suitors as before. Excuses, none new. 13 Jurors for the King and Homage.

John Stancome elected and sworn Tything man. They present that John Kilbury and Roger Huggins are tenants and make default by absence. 3d. each.

Ordered that the inhabitants of Lower Forscott erect their gates near the Cornfields before 20th Oct. 2/-.

Ordered that John Sergeant, junr., put up a sufficient gate at Possett lane before Xmas. 6d.

Ordered that all bounds and gates between Holden gate and as far as Farr's Towne's end be kept in good order before S. Edw. 1/-.

Ordered that the bounds between the Court Barnes and Winborow gate be made and kept by All Saints. 1/-.

Precept that John Tucker put up a gate in Upper Forscot with a sufficient post and hook fitting and hanging of the same before 20th Oct. 1/-.

The pigs to be well ringed before S. Edw. 1/-

Homage. They report that Thomas Lester who holds 1 cottage and  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre in Forscott has died since the last Court and that no heriott is due, also that John Lester, his son, is first in reversion. He is admitted and does fealty.

<sup>1</sup> An expression used of a building or land in a derelict or impoverished condition (see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvii., 145, &c.).

<sup>2</sup> "Affeerers—such as one appointed in Court Leets upon oath to set the Fines on such as have committed faults, &c." (Cowel's *Law Terms*).

Ordered that Alice White, Rich. Gawen, John Smart, John Gawen should make a trench to draw off the water at Lower Forscott before S. Andrew's day. 2/- each.

The same day and penalty for like thing for Rich. Gawen at Upper Forscott.

One month given to John Tucker to repair his house.

Alice Bullock to repair her Bakehouse.

John Jones, jun., allowed to exchange one acre arable at Oldmear with Thos. Lester for one acre at Sandpitt.

John Nayle claims reversion of 1 mess. and 1 virgate in Grittleton late in tenure of Robt. Nayle, his brother, deceased, but because the Court is not satisfied that Robt. Nayle is dead he is required to prove it.

To this Court came Hester Conham and surrendered all the reversion in 1 mess. and 1 virgate in Forscott in tenure of John Sergeant and the rights which she (Hester) and Hester White, the dau. of the Lady had in the same and with her comes Thomas Lawes and receives for himself and the life of his son Wm. the reversion of the same after the death or surrender of John Sergeant. Fine £80.

At this Court the Lady granted to Margaret White her dau. the reversion of 1 mess. and close of pasture with curtilage (called the Homeclose Barton and Backside) in the corner with pts. near the garden of Hester White, Lady of the Manor in Grittleton, late in tenure of Wm. Sergeant for the lives of herself and Elizabeth White, dau. of the Lady after the death, surrender, or forfeiture, of the same. Fine 10/-.

At this Court Katherine White, dau. of the Lady of the Manor, took &c. 1 mess. called the Church House<sup>1</sup> with pts. in Grittleton containing in length 50 feet and in breadth 30 feet for lives of self, Katherine White, Margaret White, and Elizabeth White, daus. of the Lady, for their lives. Rent 1/- per ann. Fine £3.

[1629] Court held 18th April V. Charles 1629. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. James Stancome, Tything man, &c. Free tenants, Theobald Gorge, Kt., Wm. Gore, Esq., Elias Woodrofe, Clerk. 17 Jurors.

At this Court the Lady granted licence to Thos. Lawes a customary tenant in reversion in Lower Forscott for his life 1 mess. with pts. where John Sergeant, of Lower Forscott, now dwells when it shall have come into her hands that she will grant to him by copy of C. R. given 8th Oct. IV. Chas. as there more plainly, causing no waste and giving security for a heriott.

Leave is given to Isaac Bristow to exchange 3 half acre ends at his post in the Field with Rich. Holborow, sen., for  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre at Combe wall.

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<sup>1</sup> It is interesting to find this notice of the Church House. In the list of the Church Houses known to be in existence about 10 years after the Restoration drawn up by Bishop Seth Ward that of Grittleton is mentioned. Every parish in pre-Reformation days had its Church House for the meeting of Guilds and social Church gatherings but after the Reformation their utility to the Church largely disappeared and they often fell into the hands of the Lord of the Manor and were converted into farm houses.

And further the Lady grants permission to the same Isaac Bristow to exchange 2 feet of land lying in John Feilder's lease in the Eastfield with John Feilder for one half acre and outside the balk of the said Isaac Bristow.

Leave is given to Rich. Holborow to exchange 1 acre in John Tucker's enclosure in the Eastfield at Staunton hedge end with John Tucker for one other acre and ferndell in the Southfield near Combe gate and Meerstones near the boundary of the acre and ferndell and part of the meadow of John Tucker in Cornechester and Hillmead near the boundary of the acre of Rich. Holborow himself.

Leave is given to John Gawen to exchange one acre in John Tucker's enclosure at Staunton hedge end with John Tucker for 3 half acres in Ackhill in the Southfield and also to John Gawen to exchange his piece in Hillmead with John Tucker for 5 half acres of meadow at Lapwell under the hedge of the said John Tucker.

John Sergeant, Junr., ordered to erect a sufficient gate at Possett lane between Isaac Bristow and his own land before Midsummer. 10/-.

All bounds around Ackmore to be made and kept before 3rd May. 3/-.

Ordered that all pigs should be yoked and ringed by St. George's day. 4d each pig.

Ordered that all bounds at Hillmead be well and sufficiently made by 3rd May.

They present that John Storke and John Euston have not made the bounds between Clapcote field and the Courtfield therefore fined 1/- each.

They order that John Sergeant, Junr., make furdre bounds sure<sup>1</sup> between Isaac Bristow and himself at Fishland before 3rd May.

That John Sergeant has not made and put up his gate at . . . lane as before ordered therefore in mercy 5/- penalty.

Also they present that John Sergeant has encroached in Blind lane therefore in mercy 1d. and ordered to amend it before Mich.

Ordered that all bounds between Farris Towne's end and round to Holden gate be made good before 3rd May. 5/-.

Ordered that all bounds between Court Barnes and Winborow gate be repaired before S. Edw.

They present that John Gawen received and kept in his house . . .

That Nicholas Bristow received and kept in his house Thomas Ware for 3 months as sub-tenant an inmate contrary to the Statute therefore fined for each month 10/-.<sup>2</sup>

Ordered that no one shall keep in Courtfield more sheep than 2 sheep for 1 acre. Penalty 1/- each.

Also that Edw. Smart and Thos. Husday be Sheeptellers for Courtfield and Townesfield for the year and that whoever overstocks shall forfeit 1/- and that Edw. and Thos. have 2d. each sheep.

Ordered that the Homage hold an inquisition between John Sergeant and

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<sup>1</sup> Make good his bounds.

<sup>2</sup> The taking of sub-tenants was strictly forbidden, see various entries, possibly because strangers were not welcomed in the Manor.

Isaac Bristow at Lapwell before Whitsun, and make a report at the next Court, penalty 1/- each.

They present that the Bakehouse and Barn of John Sergeant is ruinous and the thatch bad. Ordered to repair it before Mich.

The same order given to Rich. Holborow to repair his Barn.

John Storke, Wm. Feildler, David Barrett, John Farr, sworn and took oath of allegiance.

Ordered that John Tucker shall not put or keep more than 12 sheep in the Eastfield.

[1629] Court held 11th Sept. V. Charles. Free tenants (same). Excuses only new name Thos. Franklyn. John Stancombe, Tything man.

17 Jurors. They present that the Common Pound is ruinous and ought to be repaired.

That the Stocks are ruinous and ought to be repaired.

That the highway near Farr's Towne's end needs repair and ought to be done by Roger Kilbury and the Lady of the Manor. Therefore R. K. ordered to do it before Mich. Penalty 1/-.

Precept to Homage to see Meerstones put between John Tucker and Rich. Holborow at the end of Oldmead before 14th day after Mich. 5/- each absentee.

That no inhabitant shall stock more than 6 cows on a virgate of land or 4 cows and 1 horse or 20 sheep on a virgate. 1/-.

That all bounds between Innmead and Smallmead be made and kept before Monday next. 5/-.

That each inhabitant shall scour the watercourse between the land of John Gawen and Ackmore before S. Edw. day. 2/-.

John Nayles came to the Court a second time and shewed a copy of C.R. given him 4th Oct. XLIV. Eliz. and sought to be admitted tenant which was done and he did fealty until Robert Nayle should come and demand the premises as it was doubted whether Robert had died in the French War at the Isle of Rhe<sup>1</sup> according to a certain certificate. It is found by the Homage that a heriott has accrued.

Ordered that Rich. Holborow and James Stancombe make the water course in Ackmore through to their land before S. Edw. next. 5/- each.

To this Court came Hester Conham and returned the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 virgate in Grittleton granted to her 25th Oct. III. Chas. late in tenure of John Mayle for life with all rights, and upon this the Lady, through her Steward, granted the reversion of the 1 mess. and 1 virgate to her dau. Katherine after the death or forfeiture of John Nayle for the lives of her self (Katherine) and Margaret, dau. of the lady. Fine £40.

[1629] Court held 6th Oct. V. Chas. Ed. Poore, Stew. John Tucker, Tything man, came &c. Free tenants as before. Homage, 11 Jurors.

To this Court came Hester Conham and surrendered the reversion of 1 mess., 1 virgate, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate with pts. in Grittleton in tenure of Rob. Sergeant, with all rights she and Hester White had in the premises and upon this the Lady granted through her Steward the reversion of the same

<sup>1</sup> Isle de Ré, off La Rochelle.

mess. and 1 virgate and  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate with pts. in Grittleton to Margaret and Katherine, her daus., for their lives after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Robert. Fine £100.

At this Court the Lady granted to Katherine and Margaret White, her daus., the reversion of 1 mess. and ferndell and 3 separate closes or crofts of pasture with all other lands belonging to it with pts. in Grittleton in tenure of Nicholas Bristow for their lives, to receive the same upon the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Nicholas Bristow, and for this they pay a fine of £30 and are admitted.

To this Court came Walter White, son and heir of the Lady of the Manor, and received at her hand by the Steward 1 Stable newly built with curtilage annexed with a Barton and Pond enclosed also part of one close of pasture commonly called Home close and six acres arable in the Westfield and 5 acres in the Northfield with pts., which 11 acres arable and aforesaid close were formerly part of the land of John Bullock in Grittleton for his life &c., for rent of 6d. and all services and for this he pays a fine of £10.

At this Court the Lady granted to Hester White and Margaret White 2 of her daus. the reversion of the above Stable for their lives after the death of their brother Walter. Rent 6d. per annum and a fine of £5.

At this Court Hester Conham wid. and Ed. Poore, Esq., surrendered all right and interest they had in the reversion of 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hyde and ferndell customary in Grittleton, late in tenure of John Kilbury and upon this came Walter White, s. & h. of the Lady, and received from her the 1-mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hyde with ferndell for his life subject to rent of 12/4d. per annum and fine of £100 and he was admitted and did fealty.

At this Court the Lady granted to Hester White and Margaret White &c., the reversion of 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate and ferndell customary in Grittleton late in the tenure of John Kilbury for their lives after the death of Walter White, their brother, at a rent of 12/4d. per annum and fine £40.

To this Court came Hester Conham and surrendered the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 hyde with pts. in Forscott late in tenure of John Feilder with all rights, &c., and at the same court the Lady granted to Elizabeth White, her dau., the reversion of the above Mess. and subject to the death or surrender of John Feilder and Edw. Feilder for her life. Fine £10.

To this Court came Hester Conham and surrendered the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 ferndell in Grittleton in tenure of Dorothy Zealey, wid., and all her right in the same, and at the same court the Lady granted it to Elizabeth White for her life after the death, surrender, or forfeiture of D. Z. Fine £5.

To this Court came Hester Conham and surrendered the reversion of 1 curtilage and 1 ferndell with pts. in Forscott in the tenure of John Leyster with all rights to same and the Lady granted it to Elizabeth and Margaret and Elizabeth White, her two daus., for their lives with succession after the death or surrender of John. Fine £10.

To this Court came Hester Conham, wid., and surrendered her reversion to 1 mess. and 1 virgate in Forscott in tenure of John Tucker with all right to same.

They present 1 horse to a virgate in their stubble fields this year to Lady day or 3 sheep for 1 horse. Penalty 1/-.

Precept to Richard Gawen to scour and mend the water course in Le Down Hay before All Saints. 3/-

Precept to John Nayle to repair his house in the thatch before Xmas, 10/-.

Ordered that the inhabitants yoke and ring their pigs and so keep them before All Saints. 6d. each pig.

Ordered that the bounds between the Grove and Combe gate be well and sufficient made and kept before S. Edw. day. Fine 3/4d.

They present that the bounds on both sides of the gate between Combe field and Grittleton are in bad order and ought to be repaired by James Stancombe. Ordered to be done before All Saints for five feet in height and so kept. 3/4d. And further that J. S. keep us free from harm by his sheep in the meantime.

Ordered that a further gate at the Grove be erected and Meerstones on each side be put up before All Saints. 3/4d. each.

They present that John Jones, jun., Rich Gawen, Rob. Sergeant, because customary tenants not attending, are in mercy 1/- each, but are let off each paying 2d.

Rich. Holborow, sen.

John Gawen.

[NOTE.—There are two copies of the next Court Roll. The following copy is on the other side of what appears to be the first written copy.]

[1630] Court held 9th Ap. VI. Chas. John Tucker, Tithing man. Free tenants, Theobald Gorge, Kt., William Gore, Esq., Elias Woodrow, Clerk. Excuses, John Jones, John Smart, Rich. Gawen, John Gawen, Rog. Huggins, Jas. Stancombe, Rich. Sergeant, John May, John Osborne, Rog. Kilbury, Ed. Jacques, Ed. Eustones, John Eustones, jun., Rob. Shipway, John Brokenborow, John Bullock, Thos. Beames.

Jurors, John Kilbury, John Jones, sen., John Feilder, Rich. Holborow, Rich. Holborow, jun., Isaac Bristowe, jun., John Sergeant, Rob. Sergeant, Ed. Smart, John Tucker, John Storke, John Jones, jun., Matt. Askew, Hen. Oatridge, John May, Thos. Husday, John Barrett.

Jurors present all well and say Theobald Gorge, Kt., 6d., and William Gore 2d. are tenants and ought to be present this day.

Giles Davys and John Sargeant, sen., cust. tenants the same.

Ordered all tenants to hold inquisition about a dispute concerning different trees in Ackmore between John Tucker and John Kilbury before Whitsun and report to the next Court, 3/4d. each absentee.

The same order for like punishment for same to be held at the same time between Isaac Bristow and John Brokenborow.

The like between Nicholas Bristow and Matt. Atkins about two trees growing at their boundary for 18th Ap.

That all tenants come to view the water standing in le Breach before Whitsun and decide by whom the fault is to be mended and who, if he has not mended before a month after notice, will suffer forfeiture.

All tenants to hold an inquisition whether Simon Farr has encroached on the land of Robert Sargeant before Whitsun. 3/- each.

That all boundes near Combefield and the nearer Grove Gate be repaired and kept by St. George's day. 3/4d. each.

Ordered that the tenant who has common of pasture in the Towne fields and in the Court fields shall stock only two sheep per acre. 3/4d.

Ordered John Gawen to make and keep his bounds at Hillmead before 1st May. 10/-.

John Storke and Rich. Browne elected Sheep tellers and allowed for each sheep over stocked 6d., namely for John and Rich. 2d., and for the Lady of the Manor 4d.

Ordered that all tenants who have fences from Holden gate to Twiste Ash repair them and the gates be properly put up and kept by 12th Apr. 5/-.

Ordered all tenants to view<sup>1</sup> in Cornechester between John Jones and Isaac Bristow and to set Meerstones there before Whitsun. 2/-.

Ordered that the further Grove gate be put up by whoever ought to do it by St. George's day under penalty of forfeiture 3/4d. and be so kept under the like.

Ordered that all inhabitants yoke and ring all their pigs and so keep them before 16th Ap., penalty 1/- each pig.

That the dwelling houses (mansiones) of John Sergeant of Forscott, Rich. Holborow, sen., and John Gawen are ruinous and thatch and roof bad, ordered each to repair his house before Mich., penalty 3/4d.

Ordered that the gate at Farr's Towne's end be made and properly erected by 18th Ap. by the person liable. 2/-.

At this Court the Lady gave to Rich. Holborow, jun., permission to lease his Grove hold containing 13 acres arable in the North Field towards Dunley Hill and 9 acres in the Westfield and the Grove ends, Grove Mead and New lease from Ladyday for 4 years for fine of £3 paying 30/- and owing 30/-, Rich. paying the rent and making no waste and giving security for a heriott when done.

At this Court the lady gave Richard Gawen permission to lease his Grove lease and  $\frac{1}{2}$  his premises in Ackmore and 10 acres arable in the Westfield near Combe and 4 acres in the Eastfield near Ly Dalymore<sup>2</sup> from Ladyday last for 4 years paying a fine of 40/-, paying 20/- and owing 20/- to be paid 20 March, 1631, Rich. paying rent making no waste and giving security for a heriott when due.

[1630] Court held 1st Oct. VI. Chas. 1630, Ed. Poore, Stew. Same free tenants. John Tucker, Tything man. 10 excuses. 18 Jurors for the King. 11 homage.

Imprimis. They present that the Stocks are ruinous and ought to be repaired by the Lady of the Manor.

That the Butts are the same and that Isaac Bristow ought to repair them, they being allotted to his farm. Ordered to be done before Xmas. Penalty 6/8d.

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<sup>1</sup> This use of the word for a meeting of inspection explains its use in the term "View of Frank pledge."

<sup>2</sup> Leigh Delamere.

That the Common Pound is ruinous and ought to be repaired by the Lady of the Manor.

Edw. Bristow, John Sergeant, Simon Brokenborrow having reached the age of 12 were sworn and did allegiance.

James Stancombe elected Tything man for next year for pay of 5/-.

Fine of 40/- imposed in full court on John Tucker for his clamorous and scandalous and obscene words and deeds, bringing the court into great contempt and defamation of the Lady of the Manor and Steward in the execution of his office to the great disturbance and disquietude of the whole Court.

Homage. They present that Rich. Holborow, sen., and John Gawen have not repaired their houses as was ordered at the last Court, therefore each of them has forfeited the penalty, namely 3/4d.

That John Tucker has not repaired Mundas<sup>1</sup> (the banks) and Meerstones, near Combefield, as ordered, therefore fined 3/4d. as by last Court.

They present John Kilbury for like default, therefore he has forfeited 3/4d.

They present they held a view about the water standing in the Breach as ordered, and say that Robert Sergeant ought to scour the Butt Hayes Ditch for the running of the water through his land, but he has not done it, therefore he has made forfeit 10/-.

They present that Isaac Bristow and John Tucker should erect a gate at Upper Forscott and maintain their bounds before 20th Oct. next. Penalty 6/8d. each.

They present that John Tucker ought to repair the bounds and put up posts and hooks.

It is ordered that the gate at Lower Forscott be erected before 20th Oct. next. Penalty 3/4d. each.

It is ordered that the hedges and bounds between Clapcott field and Courtfield be repaired and kept in order as far as Houlding gate before St. Edw. Penalty 3/4d. each.

Ordered that the bounds be made and kept at Hillmead before 17th. Penalty 2/- each.

At this Court the Lady granted the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 hyde in Grittleton in Forscott (*sic*), in tenure of John Tucker to Hester White, her dau., immediately after death, surrender, or forfeiture; the premises have come into the hands of the Lady for her life and she is admitted tenant in reversion and does fealty. Fine £20.

They present that the custom of the Manor is to take a copy of one life in possession and a copy of 2 lives in reversion, and it is contrary to grant reversion upon reversion,<sup>2</sup> and that the wife of the first life shall hold during her widowhood and the wife of the last life in reversion, but the wife of the middle life shall have no widow's estate.

<sup>1</sup> "Mundas" is the Latin for the Wiltshire "Mounds," *i.e.* Hedges.

<sup>2</sup> If the Lord had granted to A the lease of a copyhold into which he would enter on death or surrender of B, the holder, then before A had entered into possession the Lord could not grant a lease of this property to C to become operative on death or surrender of A.



Also they present that it is the custom of the Manor to take sufficient stone, &c., for building, burning, ploughing, and enclosing, but for timber necessary to be used with the knowledge of the Lord or his steward.<sup>1</sup>

[1631] Court held 15 April, VII., 1631. Same free tenants. James Stancomb, Tything man, comes with &c. Excuses, new name, Thos. Gingell.

16 Jurors who say the Common Pound is ruinous and ought to be repaired by the Lord of the Manor, ordered to be done before 10th May. Penalty 3/-.

They present that John Jacques and John Younge are 12 and reside within the limits of this Leet and ought to be sworn at the next Court.

That the Barn of Rich. Holborow is ruinous and the roof wants thatching. Ordered to be done before St. James, 5/-.

Ordered that the Meerstones and Bounds round Ackmore and Hillmeade be made good before 24th April. 11/-.

They present that the thatch of Wid. White's house wants repairing. Ordered to be done before St. James.

Ordered that the Homage make an inquisition between Robt. Sergeant and John Sergeant at Lapwell before Midsummer. Penalty 3/- each absentee.

They present that the custom of the Manor time out of mind is that we can take copy of one life in possession and of 2 lives in reversion, and that the wife of the life in possession shall have her widowhood and the wife of the last in reversion if her husband had been admitted tenant.

Also they present that reversion upon reversion is contrary to custom and that the use is to take all things necessary for building, burning, ploughing and enclosing, but of timber with the knowledge of the Lord or his Bailiff.

That John Paine ought to repair his hovell before St. James. 3/4d.

They present that the neighbouring road leading across the Grittleton field and Castle Combe field is as passable and sufficient for passengers as before it was altered.

That John Tucker, John Paine, and John Leister are tenants of the Manor and made default of attendance.

That Wm. Short is residing within the limits of this Manor at this time and made default. 3d.

Nicholas Bristow, John Smart, and John Storke appointed Supervisors under penalty for each neglect. 10/-.

[1631] Court Baron held 18th Ap. VII. Charles 1631. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. James Stancomb, Tything man, came &c. Homage 6 Jurors.

To this Court came John Sergeant, sen., of Forscott, and surrendered all that mess. and 1 virgate with pts. in Forscott and Grittleton late in his occupation with all right &c., when the heriott of the best animal falls to the Lord, and to this same court came Thomas Lawes and claimed the premises with pts. for his life under copy of Court Roll 8th Oct. IV. Chas. Did fealty and was admitted tenant.

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<sup>1</sup> It was the usual right of the tenants of a Manor to have what was called "Common of Estovers" out of the Lord's woods to repair their house, farm implements and hedges, as well as for fuel.

Homage present that John Sergeant gave to the Lady as heriott his best animal (a cow).

[1631] Court held 21st Oct. VII. Chas. 1631. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. James Stancombe, Tything man. Same free tenants. Excuses John Sergeant.

15 Jurors. That Rich. Holborow, jun., be Tything man next year. Stipend 10/-.

That Giles Davy is resident and absented, penalty 6d.

Ordered that the ditch at 13 (?) Breach from the meadow of Robt. Sergeant to the rayles of Isaac Bristow be scoured and mended before S. And. 3/4d. each.

They present Rich. Holborowe, sen., because he has not repaired his Barn as ordered and thereby incurred the penalty 10/-.

That Alice White, wid., has also incurred penalty because she has not repaired her house, 3/4d.

Ordered that Rich. Holborowe and James Stancombe mend and scour their water course in Ackmore before All Saints, 3/4d. each.

Precept to John Tucker and John Storke to scour and mend the water course across John Tucker's lease in the furlong before All Saints, 10/- each.

Precept to Rich. Holborow to exhibit his copy of C.R. in Court to the Steward, at the next Court, penalty 10/-.

At this Court John Jacques and John Younge residing within the limits of this Leet and 12 years are sworn.

They present that the further gate near the Grove be erected and made sufficient before All Saints, 3/4d. each.

They present that our custom is and has been time out of mind that we may take copy of one life in possession and for 2 lives in reversion and that the life in possession has estate of widowhood and the last in reversion.

Also if we accept one life only in reversion that our custom is to keep the estate of widowhood if the admitted husband was tenant in possession.

Also we present that reversion being granted upon reversion is contrary to our custom.

Also that the custom is that we take and receive sufficient stones, etc., for making, burning, repairing, and enclosing, but of timber the custom of the manor is it ought to be with the knowledge of the Lord or the senior Bailiff of the vill.

They present that Rich. Rokeridge has overstocked by 10 sheep therefore for each sheep 1d., 10d. That in like manner John Tucker, 28 sheep, 28d. Richard Sergeant 10, 10d. John Sergeant, of Grittleton, sen., 10, 10d.

Precept that Rich. Pockeridge, John Tucker, Rich Sergeant, and John Sergeant removed their sheep before the 28th, penalty 6d. each.

To this Court came Hester Conham, wid., and surrendered the reversion of 1 mess. and 1 virgate in Forscott in the tenure of Rich. Holborow, sen., with all rights and the Lady by her Steward granted the reversion to Abraham Poore, son of Ed. Poore, Esq., for life immediately after the death, etc., of Rich. Holborow, fine 40/- and was admitted and did fealty.

[1632] Court held 4th Ap. VIII. Chas. 1632. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew.,

Richard Holborrow, Tything man, came, &c. Excuses, no new names. 17 jurors.

Jurors present that the Common Pound is ruinous and ought to be repaired by the Lady of the Manor.

That on the 26th Feb. VII. Chas., one ewe and lamb came astray valued at 4/4d., and remain in the charge of the Bailiff.

Ordered that the Butts be mended before Whitsun, penalty 5/-.

Ordered that all bounds and fences at Hillmead be repaired before 1st May, 3/- each. The like for all bounds around Ackmore.

Ordered that the watercourse thro Smallmead be properly repaired before All Saints, 1/-.

Ordered that an inquisition be held to put Meerstones between man and man before Whitsun, penalty 2d. for absence.

They present that Margaret Outridge, wid., received into her house as sub-tenant Nicholas Beeker, therefore in mercy 5/-, ordered to remove him before Easter, 10/-.

Present that Nicholas Beaker is sub-tenant of Margaret Outridge, wid., and therefore is in mercy. Fine 6d.

That Margaret Outridge took charge of Annie Webb and 3 children as sub-tenants, in mercy 5/- and ordered to remove Anne with her retinue, 10/-.

John Jones de Court, Rich. Pockeridge, Rich. Browne, Rich. Holborrow elected Sheeptellers and allowed 6d. for every sheep overstocked.

Rich. Holborrow's Barn is ruinous to be repaired before Whitsun, 20/-.

John Tucker for the like to be repaired before next Court, 20/-.

They present that John Nayle's house is ruinous and the roof bad. To be repaired before the next Court, penalty 20/-.

That Rob. Sergeant has refused to mend his bounds and fences at Farr's Towne's end as is the custom of his neighbours and upon this Simon Farr in consideration of 4d. a year undertook to do what Rob. ought to have done.

Ordered that all bounds between Combefield and Grittleton be properly repaired before 10th Ap., penalty 2/-. The same day and penalty for bounds at Holden.

They present that James Stancombe has not scoured the watercourse in Ackmore as ordered. Penalty to be enforced 3/4d.

An inquisition to be held at le Grove between Wm. Sergeant and Rich. Holborrow, Junr., before Whitsun. 1/- each.

At this Court Rich. Holborrow, jun., shewed copy of C.R. of XXXVIII. Eliz. when John Holborrow took the reversion of 1 virgate in Forscott and  $\frac{3}{4}$  with pts. in Grittleton for himself and brother Richard, after the death of their father Richard, and gives a fine of £38.

[1632] Court held 5th Oct. VIII. Chas. 1632. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew., Rich. Holborrow, junr., Tything man &c. Same free tenants and Excuses. 15 jurors for the King, 13 Homage.

They say a ewe came astray worth 18d. and remains.

That Rich. Gawen be Tything man for next year, stipend 10/-.

Richard Holborrow's Barnshed ruinous, therefore he in mercy and ordered to repair before St. Andrew, penalty 10/-.

John Tucker because he has not repaired the bounds at Hillmead has forfeiture, penalty to be enforced 3/-.

John Storke because he has overstocked the common field with 20 sheep fined 10/-.

Ed. Smart fined for the like for 6 sheep 3/-.

That Meerstones be put in the Greenway between John Smart and the road and between Rich. Gawen on the opposite side and the road before St. Luke's day, penalty 3/-.

Inquisition ordered between John Jones and Isaac Bristow at Oldmead before St. Luke, 2/- each absentee.

That gates at Forscott be erected and bounds by the gate sufficiently kept before St. Luke. 2/- each.

That view be made at Lescester's house between John Jones and the common road before Xmas. 6d.

Ordered that all bounds at Hillmead be repaired properly before St. Luke. 1/-.

That each tenant should make his grip<sup>1</sup> or furrow at the part of the meadow in the Wheatfield so that the watercourses may run thence before St. Ed. 3/- each.

They present that Arthur Cousins is residing in the . . . and has this day made default, fine 2d. Ditto Giles Davis, fine 1/- . John Sergeant of Forscott, fine 2d. Robert Shipway, fine 2d.

[1633] Court held 5th Ap., IX. Chas., 1633. Rich. Gawen, Tything man came. Free tenants the same, 12 Jurors for the King. 13 Homage.

Jurors say the Butts are ruinous and ought to be done by those who have the Butt Hayes. Ordered to Isaac Bristow to do it before Whitsun, 3/4d.

Homage present the custom of the Manor is not to take reversion on reversion. Also that all tenants can lawfully and without leave of the Lord or Bailiff and always have been accustomed to take sufficient stone for building, burning, ploughing, &c.

That customary tenants in possession have always been in the habit of taking the lopps and tops of timber trees growing in and upon their custom. lands without waste and also took dead and hollow trees on their custom. lands and stones for building, &c.

Precept that Alice White should make a good water course under John Smart's wall before Easter. Penalty 3/4d.

The same for all bounds before Ackmore to be properly repaired before Easter, 3/4d. That all bounds at Hillmead before Wednesday, 3/4d. All bounds from the top of Holden Hill round to Holden gate, 3/4d. The same for all bounds between Courtfield and Clopecott field before Tuesday. Penalty 1/-.

Ordered that no inhabitant shall stock more than 2 animals per acre in the Eastfield at Forscott. 3/4d.

Rich. Holborow, sen., and Rich. Pockeridge elected Sheep tellers for Forscott field, to receive 2/- for everyone overstocked. Ed. Smart and John Bristow the same for Courtfield.

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<sup>1</sup> Halliwell defines this to be "a drain or ditch."

They present John Sergeant as tenant and absent 2d. John Sergeant, same, sen., Anthony Cousins, and Daniel. . . .

To this Court came John Tucker, sen., and surrendered 1 close in Clayott Bottom containing 6 acres, and 1 other close lately enclosed 7 acres, &c, whereupon John Tucker, his son, came and claimed to be admitted tenant which was done. And it is to be remembered that John Tucker in surrendering for himself and his wife gave his son £30.

At this court Hester White, dau. of Lady of Manor, received the reversion of 1 close of land, &c., &c. (rs above), in possession of John Tucker, of Forscott, for her life. Fine £10, rent 4/-.

To this Court came Hester White, d. of Lady of Manor, and received in full court the reversion of one close of 6 acres in Clayatt Bottom, now enclosed, and 1 close of 7 acres near Staunton hedge and near Wm. Gore in Northfield for herself for life after the death of Katherine White and Margaret White, her sister. Rent 4/-, fine £10.

At this Court the Lady granted to John Tucker to rent to John Tucker, his son, one paddock of arable land with meadow adjoining, enclosed, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres abutting on Lapwell in the Westfield, with all his lands and meadows in Lottmead and Hillmead, and mesualty<sup>1</sup> in the Eastfield, 1 mesualty of his house (mansion) and garden in Forscott during the life of John Tucker, the father, paying annually 2/-, performing all services and keeping the premises in repair.

[1633] Court held 7th Oct., IX. Chas., 1633. Ed. Pooræ, Esq., Stew. Rich. Gawen, Tything man came &c. Same free tenants. Excuses. New names, Stephen Holborow, Nich. Besse. 13 Jurors. Jurors for the King say that all things are well.

Homage, present that John Nayle, custom. ten., has died since the last Court and a heriott has accrued, also that Elizabeth, his wife, ought to have the premises in her widowhood.

Also they present that the custom of the Manor is not to take a reversion upon a reversion.

They also present that by custom they can take sufficient stone (material for building, ploughing, enclosing, and burning) from the customary land, but about the timber they usually inform the under steward and what is over for burning we always have without leave even of the Reeve.

That the customary tenants in possession have the lopps and tops of the trees growing in their holdings, and the hollow and dead trees as Estovers for burning.

The Homage and customary tenants to hold a view . . . furlong next the Moores before All Saints for setting Meerstones, penalty 2/- each for absence.

The house of Ed. May wants thatching, to be done by Xmas, 9/-. Same day and penalty for Elizabeth Nayle.

That Alice White has not mended her gripps as ordered, fine 1/- and order continued.

<sup>1</sup> "The right of the Mesne. The tenant holdeth of the Mesne by the same services whereby the Mesne holdeth of the Lord." (Cowel's *Law Terms*.)

That Matthew Askew has overstocked by 16 sheep on the Common, fine at 4d. each, 5/4d.

That the gates near the Combeheld and all bounds be made good before S. Edw., penalty 1/- each.

At this Court the Lady granted Eliz. White, her younger daughter, 1 mess., 1 virgate in Grittleton in tenure of John Nayle for life immediately after the death or surrender of Kath. and Mary White. Fine £10. She was admitted tenant in reversion, fealty postponed.

George Shell has cut down 2 plum trees, 2/-.

John Sergeant, Grittleton, Tything man for next year, sworn.

That Giles Davy 18d., Arthur Cousins 1/-, are resident and absent therefore in mercy. Also Rich. Holborrow 6d., Rob. Sergeant 2d., and Rich. Sergeant 2d., as customary tenants and absent.

Ideo Quilibet Eorum in Misericordia prout patet super eorum capita.

[1634] Court held 8th Ap. X. Chas. 1634. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. John Sergeant, Tything man came, &c. Same free tenants, John Osborne. 13 Jurors. To this Court came Eliz. Nayle, wid. of John Nayle and asked to be admitted to 1 virgate with pts. late in tenure of her husband, J.N., admitted while chaste and sole.

At this Court the lady granted permission to Eliz. Nayle, wid., to lease two closes or crofts called Berry Crofts customary from Lady Day for 5 years if she should so long live.

Thos. Lawes allowed to exchange 1 field opposite Sevington in the West field with John Jones for 1 field in le Furlong in the Eastfield next the lease of John Tucker.

The jurors for the King and the Lady say the Stocks need repairing therefore it is ordered to be done, 10d.

They also say the Butts are ruinous, to be done by Xmas.

That Elizabeth Nayle, wid., has not repaired her house as ordered last Court and therefore has incurred the penalty, 20/-, ordered to rebuild the walls, repair the building and the thatch before Mich. under pain of forfeiture.

That Ed. May's house is ruinous, ordered to repair before S. Bartholomew, 10/-.

The same about John Tucker's Barn, 10/-.

John Tucker ordered to make a sufficient trench in 5 furlong lease before St. Geo. day, penalty 10/-.

Ordered Markstones to be placed in Ackmore and Hillmead between Hester White, wid., Lady of the Manor, and John Gawen before Whitsun, penalty 1/- each.

Ordered a view by homage be held to place Meerstones between Thos. Lawes and the upper part of John Bristow's ground before Whitsun, 2/- each.

All bounds at Hillmead to be repaired by 15th Apr.

Ordered that all bounds from Twist Ash to Holder gate be repaired by St. George's day, 1/-.

Likewise the Gates at the Grove to be put up 1/-.

Ordered by consent of all the tenants that no one shall stock more than

2 sheep per acre and so pro rate for every acre in the fields at Forscott and in Grittleton, 10/- for each.

Ordered John Jones de Court be Mower for next year and have 4d. for every virgate, name 2d. per virgate before Midsummer and 2d. at Mich., penalty 3/4d. each.

That Arthur Cousins resident was absent this day, fined 6d.

Likewise Geo. Shepp, 3d., Rich. Jones 2d., Roger Huggins 6d., John Tucker 6d.

[1634] Court held 3rd Oct., X. Chas. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. John Sergeant, Tything man, came.

Free Tenants as before. 14 Jurors for the King. They present that one lambing ewe, worth 3/4d., strayed into the Manor and is in the charge of the Bailiff. To be cried in the Market and the Church.

Arthur Cousins being absented fined 6d., also John Sergeant 3d., sen., of Forscote, Thos. Hill 3d., Samuel Shell 3d., Nich. Beck 2d.

The precept is all inhabitants to have and use bows and arrows according to the form of the Statute.

That Edw. Smart be Tything man who puts in his place Rich. Holborow, jun., deputy, sworn, fee 10/-.

Homage. They present that John Gawen has not repaired or kept his bounds (as ordered at last Court) next Hillmead, therefore forfeited 2/-.

So also John Tucker by Hillmead, 2/-.

That John Tucker, sen., has not made a sufficient trench in his Furlong lease as ordered, penalty 10/-.

Precept John Gawen, Rich. Gawen, John Smart, and Alice White should make a sufficient trench thro' their Home ground before All Saints, penalty 3/4d. each.

That all bounds at Hillmead be made and kept by All Saints, 2/-. The same day appointed for gates and bounds in Upper [Foscott].

Homage to make a view at Ackmore between Thos. Lawes and John Jones, sen., of a head acre to a furlong before All Saints, 2/- each.

All bounds at Holden gate to be made &c., before St. Edwards, 3/4d. each.

John Jones de Court and Rich. Browne elected Sheeptellers, to have 4d. each sheep over stocked, John & Rich. 2/-, and the Lady 2d.

To this Court came Hester Conham, wid., and surrendered her reversion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate in Forscott le Grove, late in tenure of Rich. Holborow, jun., with all right of Hester White in the same and it was the reversion granted to Elizabeth and Katherine White, sister of, and dau. of Hester White, for their lives subject to the life of Rich. Holborow, Junr., and Eliz. and Katherine, fine £20

[1635] Court held 31st March, XI. Chas., 1635. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. Rich. Holborow, Junr., Tything man, comes &c. Same free tenants. 14 Jurors for the King, all well. 8 homage.

That all tenants hold a view at Ackenhill between John Jones and all tenants before 10th Ap. 2/- penalty.

That everyone holding land in the furlong between the close of John Gawen and Ackmore should make a sufficient trench across his land before 12th Ap. 5/-.

Ordered that Hester White, L. of Manor, and Rich. Holborrow, sen., should make a trench in Ackmore  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot wide and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  deep before 12th Ap. 5/- each.

They present that all bounds at Farr's Towne's end and round to Holden gate should be repaired by 13th Ap. 1/-.

That John Tucker's house is ruinous and needs thatching, to be repaired before the next Court. 10/-. Same day and penalty for houses of Rich. Holborrow, sen.

Also Rich. Jones' house needs thatching, so John Osborne, sub-tenant, ordered to have it done before next Court. 10/-.

All inhabitants to yoke and ring their pigs before 8th Ap. 1/- each. If the Mower or anyone else finds any pigs not properly ringed they may detain them. The party impounding them 6d. for each pig and the L. of Manor 6d. for those over the proper number or badly ringed.

They present Robt. Sergeant custom. tenant absent 2d. fine. Also Geo. Shell 6d., Arthur Cousins 6d., Philip Hayes 2d., Thos. Huett 2d., Wm. Holborrow 2d., being residents in this Leet and therefore fined.

[1635] Court held Monday, 10th April, XI. Chas. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. Rich. Holborrow, Tything man, came. Only 3 homage.

To this Court came Hester White, custom. tenant, and surrendered 1 close, newly enclosed, called Clayatt Bottom, and 1 close, new enclosed, in the Eastfield of Forscott, in Grittleton, in tenure of John Tucker with all rights, &c., which she had in reversion, and thereupon the Lady granted them to Hester Poore, dau. of Ed. Poore, Esq., viz., 6 acres in Clayatt Bottom, and 7 acres in Eastfield next Staunton's Hedge near the meadow of Wm. Gore on the North, and 2 crofts, part of the tenement late of John Tucker in Forscott, newly enclosed, to hold for her life, rent 4/- per annum, fine £60.

Hester Poore came and received the reversion of the above property and swore fealty.

Court held Tuesday, 13th Oct., XI. Chas. Ed. Poore, Stew. 1635. Rich. Holborrow, Tything man, came &c. Same free tenants; new name Thos. Woodman. 14 Jurors for the King.

Jurors present that the inhabitants have not and do not use bows and arrows as ordered by the Statute therefore they are liable to a penalty of 6/8d.

That the Butts are ruinous, to be repaired by Easter, penalty 5/-.

That 25th March a ewe and lamb valued 5/- came from outside and remain in charge of the Bailiff for proclamation.

John Brokenborrow elected and sworn Bailiff for next year.

Ordered with the assent of all that a foot bridge be made at Clayatt's gate before St. Andrew, penalty 2/-.

Homage present that John Tucker's house is ruinous and wants thatching, to be done before next Court, 5/-. Like day and penalty for Rich. Holborrow whose house is equally ruinous.

That John Tucker not having made a sufficient trench in his furlong between John Gawen's close and Ackmore has incurred penalty 5/-. They



present Rich Holborow, sen., for like defect in same place, 5/-. Also "Magistram" (Lady) White for the same 5/-.

That Dorothy Zealy died since last Court therefore a cow was paid as heriott and as Robert Adams is the next purchaser he does fealty and is admitted.

Ordered that the tenants when they hold a view at le Headon go between Mrs. White, Rob. Sergeant and John Sergeant, about the water course before St. Andrews, 3/4d. each. Similar day and penalty for view between W. Tilerd, Roger Huggins, about the water course in Little Bottom, 3/4d.

Ordered that the gate at Farr's Towne's end and the Meerstones to Twiste Ash round as far as Holden gate be made good before St. Luke's, penalty 3/4d.

Precept to tenants of the Rector to set up their rayles in the lane in Grittleton before St. Luke's. 1/- each.

They present that the wall of the house of John Smart is ruinous, ordered to repair before next Court, 10/-. Like day and penalty in regard to Ox-house of Eliz. Nayle owing to the decay of the timber 10/-.

Ordered no inhabitant shall tie or lease any beast or cattle in the fields to be sown before the breaking of them. 10/- for each beast.

They present that John Gawen 3d., Robt. Sergeant 3d., of Forscott, Rich. Pockeridge 1/-, Thos. Bristow 1d., were absent and fined.

[1636] Court held 1st April, XII. Chas. 1636. Ed. Poore, Stew. John Brokenborrow, Tything man, came &c. Same 3 free tenants. Excuses, new names Thos. Warton, Moses Bristow, Thomas Hill, Thos. Alloway, 13 jurors.

Jurors present that on 3rd Nov. 2 ewes worth 6/8d. came astray and are in custody of the Bailiff to be proclaimed. That 1 ewe a stranger strayed 15th Nov. worth 3/4d. and remains.

That the Butts need repair, to be done before Mid. 10/-.

Ordered with the assent of all tenants in Forscott and Grittleton that no one shall stock more than 2 sheep to an acre. 3/-.

Ordered that no one shall keep but half his stock of sheep in couples. 3/-.

Every one to ring his pigs before St. George's day. 1/-.

Hester White has given in exchange . . . so too Thos. Lawes, John Gawen, Isaac Bristow, John Smart.

Ordered that Rich. Gawen shall have a way under Hillmead hedge to his lease.

That John Tucker shall erect a post for the gate at Combefield before 6th April. 2/-.

Rich. Holborow's thatch to be repaired by Mid. 10/-. Same penalty and day for John Tucker.

That the wall of John Smart's Barn is ruinous, to be repaired before St. James' day.

That the house of Eliz. Nayle is ruinous in thatch and timber, to be repaired by next Court, 10/-. All bounds round Ackmore to be repaired by 3rd May, 2/-. Like day and penalty for bounds round Hillmead. All bounds between Towne field and Combe field to be put in order by 6th April. 1/-.

That Edw. May received and kept for 1 month John Williams, fine 10/- and is ordered to remove the sub-tenant before next Court, 20/-.

John Sergeant and Rich. Gawen, Sheeptellers, for every one overstocked to be paid to them 2d. and to L. of Manor 2d.

Ordered that a gate be erected at Holden 10th April, 5/- each.

Rich. Browne elected Tything man.

Presented that Theobald Gorge, Kt., 2/-, and Wm. Gore, Esq., 1/-, not present fined, John Pouser 6d., Thos. Coleman 6d., Saml. Jaques 3d., Thos. Hunt 1d., Sam. Shell 1d., Simon Farr 1d., Walter Hill 1d., Roger Huggins 2d., Thos. Bristow 1d., John Osborne 1d., Rich. Gillman 1d., not present and fined.

[1636] Court held 2nd April, XII. Chas. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. 1636. Homage, John Browne, Tything man, Robt. Smart, Thos. Lawes, Rich. Holborrow, sen., John Feilder, John Sergeant.

To this Court came John Tucker, sen., and surrendered part of the mess. called the Kitchen Garden and 1 Tile Barn and the lower part of le furlong lease adjoining Ackmore and all lands in Hillmead, 1 close of meadow at Lapwells, 4 acres arable next Lapwell, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  (the end) of the meadow next Lapwell, and 3 half acres in the Eastfield with pts. in Forscott and all rights, &c., and the Lady will grant permission to his son John Tucker to succeed him whence there happens to the Lady a heriott which is remitted, but 6/- fine to be paid annually. And to the same Court came John Tucker, the son and received the aforesaid premises, &c., for life, paying annually 6/- and a heriott when it happened and was admitted and did fealty.

[1636] View of Frank pledge with Court Baron Tuesday, 4th Oct. XII. Chas. Rich. Browne, Tything man. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. Same 3 free tenants. Excuses, new name, Thomas Coleman. 16 Jurors for the King.

Jurors present that John Shell's chimney is too short, to be amended by All Saints. 5/.

That all inhabitants of Grittleton shall carry their fire covered in some close thing, penalty 4d.

That W. Gore, Esq., being resident and absent, fined 1/-. Same offence of John Power, fined 6d.

John Holborrow, sen., has not repaired his house as ordered, therefore in mercy to be done by next court, 20/-. John Tucker has not repaired his Barn, the same, 20/-. Eliz. Nayle's Oxhouse has not been repaired, the same, 20/-.

All tenants to attend at placing the Mark stones between John Gawen's lease and the Double Meare before All Saints, 3/4d.

That a gate at Lower Forscott and at Upper Forscott and Meerstones and bounds should be erected by the week after S. Edw.

That bounds from Farr's Towne's end and round to Holden gate to be repaired by St. Ed. day, penalty 3/4d. each.

That John Tucker has not put a post and gate at Combeheld as ordered, fined 2/- and ordered to do it by Lady day, 3/-.

Ordered that the inhabitants ring their pigs before S. Edw.

That the tenants hold a view between Isaac Bristow and Rich. Holborrow at Easthay in Forscott, St. Ed. day, 1/- each.

Ordered that as the Millway in the Westfield has been encroached on by Mich. Bristow and Eliz. Nayle, wid., it be made of sufficient width to carry the wheat and other corn of the Lady in a wagon as it was formerly.

That Ed. May has taken care of John Williams by the space of one month as sub-tenant, therefore in fault 10/-.

That Eleonora Ware has taken care of Giles Hill as sub-tenant for 1 month, penalty 10/-.

John Shipway, Ed. Hutchins, Roger Smart, Thos. Harwood, were sworn.

Hester White, Lady of the Manor, gave in exchange 1 acre arable near the wall of John Gawen and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres abutting on Clayatt with John Gawen for 2 acres and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 half-acres arable in Westfield and another acre in the furlong at Forscott.

Thos. Lawes has license to exchange 1 acre at High Cross and 1 acre in the furlong (Stadium) at Forscott with John Gawen for 1 acre at Headland joining on Fielder's lease and another acre lying in the furlong in Forscott.

At this Court Thos. Lawes had license to exchange 2 acres arable in the Westfield joining Sevington fields with Isaac Bristow for 2 acres near Isaac Bristow in the field joining Sevington fields.

[1637] Court held 11 April, XIII. Chas. Ed. Poore, Esq., Stew. Richard Browne, Tything man. The 3 free tenants. 16 jurors for the King and Homage.

Walter White versus Matt. Askew on plea of trespass and loss to the amount of 30/-.

They say that John Shell has not made his chimney higher as ordered, therefore in default 3/-.

That the gates at Farr's Towne's end as far as the gate of Holden be made and kept by 16th April, 3/-.

That the tenants are to view at Acken Hill between Thos. Lawes and John Tucker, sen., before St. Mark's day, 10/-.

Also to view about placing Mark stones at Blackland between John Smart and the other tenant before Whitsun, 2/-.

Also at Clayatt Hill between John Smart and his neighbour. Same day and penalty for putting Markstones at Hillmead.

Ordered that John Sergeant shall fill up the pit at the boundary of the Town<sup>1</sup> (oppidi) before 1st May, 3/-.

Thomas Beames elected Tything man and sworn.

Ordered by the consent of all that no inhabitant shall bait or tie any house beast or other cattle in sowing fields before their ripening, penalty for each beast 10/-.

Ordered gates be put up at Grove by 1st May. 2/-.

Ordered all gates and bounds at Ackmore be repaired by St. George's day. 5/-.

That the Butts are ruinous and ordered to be done by Whitsun. 6/8d.

Everyone to yoke and ring his pigs and keep them so by St. George day. Penalty for each pig 1/-.

Rich. Browne and Thos. Husday for Grittleton, and Rich. Holborrow,

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<sup>1</sup> Aubrey, in his description of Grittleton, writes " . . . in this Towne."

sen., and Rich. Pockeridge for Forscott, to be Sheeptellers, 2d. for them for each sheep overstocked and 2d. for the Lady of Manor, and also that couples of sheep and lamb shall go for 2d., but the lambs shall go as sheep at Midsummer so that no man can keep but half his stock of sheep if in couples.

At this Court the Lady granted Rob. Adams license to let 1 mess. and a ferndell of land in Grittleton to Thomas Beams from Ladyday last for 4 years paying . . . as fine, causing no waste and giving security for a heriott if it accrues and pay Thomas Beames 10/- for acting as Tything man for Grittleton for the next year.

That Wm. Gore, Esq., 2/-, Matt. Askew 2d., John Sergeant 2d., are absent.

That the Oxhouse of Elizabeth Nayle still needs repair, therefore fined 20/-.

That Rich. Holborrow, sen., house needs repair, therefore fined 20/-.

[1637] View of Frank pledge of Hester White, guardian, &c., &c., held 12th October, XIII. Chas. Ed. Poore, Stew. Thomas Beames, Tything man, &c. 3 free tenants, new name Alexander Farr. 17 jurors for the King. That the Pound is ruinous. That the Stocks ought to be repaired.

That Walter Brokenborrow, Isaac Bristow, Roger Farr, and John Smart are 12 yrs. old and ought to take oath of allegiance.

That John Shell since he has not sufficiently repaired his chimney as ordered to do so before next Court, is fined 10/-.

That the bounds at Farr's Towne's end to Holden gate be repaired by St. Luke's day, 2/-.

Ordered view be held between Thos. Lawes and John Tucker, senr., at Ackenhill before All Saints. 2/- each absentee.

Same day and penalty for putting Meerstones at Hillmead between man and man.

That at the last Court the thatch of Rich. Holborrow, sen., house (mansio) was ordered to be repaired but is still in the same state, to be repaired by next Court, 30/-. Same for the Oxhouse of Eliz. Nayle, wid., 30/-.

That the house of Agnes Bullock, wid., is ruinous, ordered to be repaired by next Court, 3/4d.

That George Shell's house is ruinous and thatch decayed, to be repaired within a month, also the bounds between him and Hester L. of M. made good within same time, 5/-.

That George Shell broke Common Pound, 40/-.

View be held between Agnes Bullock and Elizab. Nayle about certain decayed trees at Berry Croft, penalty 1/- absence.

That John Tucker kept in his house Alexander Farr as inmate for 6 months contrary to the form of the Statute, £3.

That Eliz. Nayle, wid., has kept Nicholas Beese as inmate, ordered that he be removed under penalty 10/-. Same way and penalty for Ed. Jacques who has Giles Miles, 10/-. Same day and penalty for John Eustones who has John Williams, 10/-.

Ordered that the gate at Forscott be repaired before 28th October, 3/- each.

Ordered that John Tucker repairs and keeps his posts between his land and John Gawen before All Saints, 5/-.

John Edney elected and sworn Bailiff.

William White elected Mower his stipend to be 6d. per virgate from Ladyday to March in equal portions and William ought to repair the Court bounds as far as Holden Bottom.

[1638] Court of the Manor of Walter White, gent., Lord of the Manor, held the last day of May in the Year of the Reign of our Lord Charles by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith the 14th, by Wm. Arch., gent., then Steward.

John Jones, sen. Isaac Bristow. Ed. Sergeant.

Homage, Rich. Holborrow, Mich. Bristow, Thomas Lawes, John Feilder, John Sergeant.

The jurors say that one close called Newlease in the Westfield of Grittleton joining the close of John Sergeant called the Newlease is part of customary now in tenure of Eleanor Sargeant, wid.

To this Court came Rich. Holborrow, jun., who brought a copy of C.R. of the Manor dated 6th Ap., XXXVIII. Eliz., among others, one  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate of land and  $\frac{1}{4}$  called Grovehead with pts. in Grittleton and in full Court surrendered unto the hands of the Lord one close of land arable containing 6 acres arable and 1 lott of meadow adjoining lying in Holden Hill in the Northfield of Grittleton abutting on a meadow of Roger Kilbury called Dunley Mead part of  $\frac{1}{2}$  virgate and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of land called Grovehold with all rights.

[1637] Court of Walter White, gent., 29th Aug., XIII. Chas. Wm. Arch, gent., Stew.

Homage, Isaac Bristow, sen., John Fiddes, John Smart, Thos. Lawes, John Tucker, junr.

To this Court came Isaac Bristow, sen., with copy of C.R. 30th Sep. XI. Jac. of 1 mess. with curt. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide with pts. in Forscott or Foxcott for life and surrendered with all rights whence a heriott accrues which is excused.

Upon this came Edw. Bristow and claimed the above premises as the next inheritor (perquisitor<sup>1</sup>) and John Bristow, his brother, for their lives, by virtue of a copy of C.R. 1 Oct. XIV. Chas. and of 1 virgate and 1 mess. &c. and said it is considered by homage that his claim is true. Edw. is admitted tenant. Upon this Edw. surrendered unto the hands of the Lord the mess. and 1 virgate with all rights, &c., and of a heriott which is excused and received it back and was admitted and did fealty.

To this Court came Isaac Bristow, jun., first captor or perquisitor of the above and claimed the reversion of the same now in tenure of Ed. Bristow, brother of Isaac, for the lives of himself and his brother and John Bristow and gave the Lord £ . . and was admitted and did fealty.

[1641] The Court of Walter White, gent., of 16th June, XVII. Chas. Wm. Arch, Stew. Homage, Th. Lawes, Ed. Smart, John Smart, Rich. Holborrow, sen., Ed. Bristow, John Sergeant, Rich. Holborrow, Junr.

Who declare upon oath that all things are well.

To this Court came John Jones with copy of C.R. of 8th Apr., XIX. Jac., of 1 mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hyde in Forscott and late in tenure of John Jones, decd.,

<sup>1</sup> Purchaser.

father of the aforesaid John Jones, as perquisitor and to Marie, the dau. of John Gawen and afterwards wife of John Jones and surrendered unto the hands of the Lord the mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hyde with it, with all rights to heriott which is remitted and immediately afterwards received the mess. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hyde from the hands of the Lord with heriott of best animal when it accrues or 60/- with fine £130 and John Jones is admitted and does fealty.

And further the Lord gives license to John Jones to let to fit or proper person half the mess. and virgate from Ladyday for 6 years.

[1642] Court held 16th Aug., XVIII. Chas. Wm. Arch, gent., Stew.

Homage, Edw. Smart, Thos. Lawes, John Fildes, Mich. Bristow, Ric. Holborow, sen., Ric. Holborow. jun., jurors.

Who say that all things are well.

To this Court came Rich. Holborow, sen., who holds by copy of C.R. dated 17th Oct., XX. Eliz., 1 mess. and 1 virgate with pts. in Forscott and one other tenement and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  virgate called Crouch Hold with pts. in Grittleton for his life and surrendered 1 close arable and meadow called Clayetts  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres part of mess. and virgate aforesaid and 1 half acre of meadow in Ackmore part of mess. and virgate aforesaid and common of pasture and two acres in Ackmore and 2 acres arable lying in the Eastfield of Forscott in a certain furlong (stadio) Forscott furlong and 1 acre of arable in the Westfield near le Sand pitt and 1 close of Pasture called Ardell's of 2 acres and one outhouse called the Wainhouse joining the Barn of the Mess. and part of the Barn containing the field next the out house called the Wainhouse and  $\frac{1}{2}$  the curtilage that is that part joining John Gawen with all claims and demands.

And to the same Court came Rich. Holborow, son of the above Rich. Holborow, and claimed the above by virtue of Copy of C.R. 6th Ap., XXXVIII. Eliz., and asked to be admitted tenant and was admitted and did fealty.

Ordered that whoever pastures or ties his plough oxen in his own sown fields of the Manor and refuses to pasture and tie them in the land of other persons shall forfeit 2/6d. for each beast so pastured and tied.

Ordered that Rich. Holborow, jun., repair the outhouse called the Wainhouse and his Barn before Michaelmas 1643.

[1647] Court of the Manor of Elizabeth White, wid, Guardian of the land and heritage of Walter White, son of Walter White<sup>1</sup> her husband, lately deceased, held the 24 Oct., A.D., Charles, King of England, XXIII., A.D

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<sup>1</sup> Lt.-Col. Walter White died 1643 in his 26th year. Governor of Bristol for Parliament, killed at Newbury. We have, therefore, here an example of a parish with what we should now call an advanced Liberal landlord. When his father died, 1626, leaving 1s. and 4d., it is evident that the Grandmother advised her daughter to take every means possible to provide for the daughters who probably were left without means as their father had only been a 4th son. The means taken were illegal and the tenants protested against them at successive courts and finally brought an action to obtain their rights. The Court Rolls give an idea of the opposition and course adopted.—C. W. Shickle.

1647. Beng. Hine, Gent., Stew. Homage, John Fielder, Thos. Lawes, John Sergeant, John Smart, Ric. Browne.

Who present that all things are well.

To this Court came John Tucker, sen, and surrendered 1 close arable inclosed in a furlong called Foscott furlong on the East part of the Hamlet of Foscott which he had in exchange with Thos. Lawes, and 1 close of pasture called Adrells and one half acre arable lying above Clayatt's Hill and abutting on the Highway to Chippenham, and one butt of meadow containing 20 . . . lying in Acton Hill and one garden joining the Mansion house of the sd. John Tucker and that part of the orchard abutting on the outer corner of the oven of John Tucker, jun., as far as the outer angle of the oven of Edw. Bristow with all that parcel of vacant ground from the sd. place to the common open space of Forscott with all rights, &c., &c.

And upon this came John Tucker, junior, and claimed all the premises aforesaid by virtue of Copy of C.R. made to him 4th June, XIX. Jac. and sought to be admitted tenant, He swore fealty and was admitted.

To this Court came John Tucker, sen., and John Tucker, jun., because J. T., Junr., would have free passage of going and returning between his dwelling house and Barn to the Well by a nearer and necessary way over the open space of John Tucker, sen., and in consideration of this will pay 2/- an. to the Lord of the Manor towards the rent before due from John Tucker, sen.

To this Court came Ric. Holborow and claims the mess. with pts. in Forscott and Grittleton late in tenure of Rich. Holborow, his father, lately dead. To have it for his life by virtue of copy of C.R. 6th Ap. VIII. Eliz. and seeks to be admitted.

After the copy had been inspected by the Steward Rich Holborow did fealty and was admitted tenant.

BEN. HINE.

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THE SEVENTY-SIXTH GENERAL MEETING  
OF  
THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL  
HISTORY SOCIETY HELD AT BATH,  
AUGUST 7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH, 1929.

For the first time in its history the Society met in 1929 at Bath, where it was most warmly welcomed by the city authorities, and the Pump Room was placed at its disposal for the meetings. The excursions lay wholly in Somerset this year.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7TH.

The annual business meeting was held in the Pump Room at 2.30 on August 7th, the President of the Society, Capt. B. Howard Cunnington, F.S.A. Scot., being in the chair. Thirty-two members were present. After the reading of the minutes by the Hon. Secretary, the President gave a short statement of the progress made towards clearing away the remains of the aerodrome and other buildings from the neighbourhood of Stonehenge. This work, he said, was not yet completed, but was being carried out gradually, and when it was finished, and Stonehenge once more stood alone, it was to be hoped that never again would any buildings be erected within practically a mile of the monument on any side. He dwelt on the great success of the appeal for the Preservation Fund towards which members of the Wiltshire Archæological Society and residents in the county generally had contributed their full share. The President then called on the Hon. Secretary to read the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1928—29.

*Members.*—The number of members on July 28th, 1929, was 18 life members, 426 annual subscribers, and one honorary member, a total of 445, against 440 in 1928. There were four deaths and 22 resignations, and 31 new members were elected during the year. We exchange publications with 26 other Societies and Institutions.

*Finance.*—The accounts for the year 1928 were printed in the June (1929) *Magazine*. The General Fund, which provides for the printing of the *Magazine*, the salary of the museum caretaker, and the general expenses of the Society's organisation, increased its balance from £310 9s. 9d. to £375 11s. 10d. This was the more satisfactory in view of the fact that Nos. 148 and 149 of the *Magazine* were published at a cost of £164 0s. 2d., and Part 2 of the *Church Bells of Wiltshire* at £100 15s. 6d. The balance on the General Meeting of 1928 was £23 1s. 6d., and on the single day's excursion £3 14s. 3d. The sale of back numbers of the *Magazine* brought in £7 17s. 5d.



The Museum Maintenance Fund also showed an increase on the year's working, from £33 18s. 9d. to £39 17s. 1d. Subscriptions and donations to this fund accounted for £32 2s., and admissions to the Museum for £12 17s. The total expenses were £41 8s. 9d. The Museum Enlargement Fund increased from £33 9s. 9d. to £46 9s. 9d. The Museum Purchases Fund on the other hand decreased from £95 14s. to £84 15s. 1d., the principal purchases having been the British gold coins from Chute and a valuable volume of Wiltshire pedigrees. The Life Membership Fund, from which one-tenth is carried annually to the General Fund, increased from £110 9s. 11d. to £111 10s. 7d.

*The Museum.*—The most important event connected with the Museum since the last report was issued has been the installation of a completely new system of heating. The old apparatus was worn out and it became necessary to renew it entirely. The opportunity has been taken to place pipes and radiators in the two further rooms of the Library, which have not hitherto been heated at all except by an open fire and a portable stove. This work is just now completed. Its cost is expected to be about £200, and as the Museum Maintenance Fund can provide not more than £50 it has been necessary to appeal for the remainder to the generosity of members. The most important additions to the Museum during the year have been a fine Beaker and a remarkable perforated stone axe hammer found by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington in the field adjoining Woodhenge, given by Admiral Sir Richard Poore, a large Bronze Age cinerary urn from a Barrow at Roundway, given by the agents for Crown lands, half of a perforated stone mace head from Durrington Walls, given by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, and a series of encaustic tiles from Stanley Abbey, by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

*The Library.*—The Librarian has again to thank Mr. C. W. Pugh for material help during the year. A considerable number of gifts have been received, including three note books by Mr. A. F. Smith, containing notes and drawings of the Heraldry of a large number of Wiltshire Churches, and from Dr. R. C. Clay, a book of typed notes on the History, etc., of Fovant. We have to thank Colonel Hawley for recent volumes of "*Archæologia*" and the publishers for "*Wessex from the Air*."

*School Visits to Museum.*—The County Council have agreed to contribute £5 5s. a year towards the Museum Maintenance Fund on condition that parties of schoolchildren with their teachers, numbering not more than 25 at a time, and with four days' notice to the Curator, shall be allowed free entrance to the Museum.

*Wiltshire Bibliography.*—An abridged edition of the Bibliography of printed materials for the History and Topography of the County of Wilts, compiled by Canon E. H. Goddard, has been printed at the expense of the County Council and will shortly be issued. The intention is that a copy shall be sent to each school in the county, and that the remainder shall be placed on sale for those who are interested in the topography of the county as a whole or of their own special locality.

*The Magazine.*—Nos. 149 and 150 of the *Magazine* have been published since the last Report. They have contained fewer pages than usual, owing to

the fact that the second part of *The Church Bells of Wiltshire*, by Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., was issued gratis to all members with the December number. The Index to Vol. XLIV. will be due with the next number (December 1929) of the *Magazine*, with which it is hoped the third and final part of *The Church Bells of Wiltshire* will be issued to members gratis.

*Excavations.*—The only diggings on any considerable scale that have taken place in the county during the year have been the excavations by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington of the smaller circles adjoining Woodhenge, which were shown on the air photo of that site, resulting in the discovery of interments of much interest, and the continuation of the excavation of the ditches on Windmill Hill, Avebury, by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Keiller. In both cases the results are held over for future publication.

*Bradenstoke Barn.*—The archaeological world was startled to hear in May that the fine old Priory Barn at Bradenstoke was being taken down by a London firm under the orders, apparently, of the new purchasers of the property, and the timbers laid out on the ground and marked for removal and re-erection elsewhere, it is said in Wales. The work had actually made progress before anything was known of the matter outside Bradenstoke. Considerable notice was taken in the *Times* and other papers of this destruction of an important mediæval building, but it was too late to prevent the removal. Attention was, however, drawn to the fact that although all the principal prehistoric remains of Wiltshire had been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act by the care of Captain and Mrs. Cunnington and so were comparatively safe from sudden destruction, this was not the case with such mediæval or later buildings as come within the scope of the Act. This omission has recently been repaired, but it must be remembered that neither Churches nor inhabited houses can be dealt with under the Act. The example of Bradenstoke has had the effect of bringing about the expression of a strong feeling that the Ancient Monuments Act should be strengthened, at least so far as to forbid the removal, without special license, of any ancient buildings, even if its power cannot be strengthened in other directions.

*The Annual Meeting* last year at Shaftesbury, of which the outstanding features were visits to Badbury Rings, Farnham Museum, Fonthill House, and Compton Park, was held in perfect weather, and under Captain B. H. Cunnington's organisation was largely attended and in every way successful, leaving a balance of £23 1s. 6d. A single day's excursion devoted to Prehistoric Archæology, for the arrangements of which Mr. C. W. Pugh was again responsible, was carried out this year on June 7th. Some 70 members and friends took part in the excursion to the Long Barrow, known as Adam's Grave, on Walker's Hill, above Alton, Knapp Hill Camp, with its curious interrupted ditch and rampart on the opposite height, and the Long Barrow at East Kennett. Mrs. Cunnington gave a short account of each of these earthworks in turn. The weather was all that could be wished; the Down flowers were just out in bloom, the views from the heights over Pewsey Vale and far beyond were magnificent, and everyone enjoyed the day.

The adoption of the Report was moved by Capt. Gundry seconded by Mr. H. Sainsbury and carried. The President asked the permission of

the General Meeting to sell one of the oak chests now in the Museum, it took up, he said, room which could with advantage be occupied by a show case, and was not in itself of any special interest. Leave to sell this chest was granted. The President then proposed the election of Canon E. H. Goddard, F.S.A., as next year's President. He had, said the President, just completed 40 years of service as Hon. Secretary of the Society, and had always had the interests of the Society much at heart. Dr. G. S. A. Waylen seconded the proposal, which had been already recommended by the committee, and it was carried. The officers of the Society were then re-elected *en bloc*, with the addition of Captain W. L. D. Gundry as a member of the committee. A new member of the Society was also elected. This concluded the business, and at 3.30 the members assembled at the Roman Baths where Mr. P. E. Martineau began by setting forth the newest geological theory of the origin of the hot springs of Bath. These, he said, differed from hot springs elsewhere in the world, as in New Zealand, Iceland, &c., where their origin was volcanic and the water came from comparatively near the surface. At Bath, on the contrary, the water came up from a great depth, 7,000 ft. perhaps, and found its way to the surface where two great faults or cracks in the earth's surface crossed each other. In consequence of these faults, very early rocks abutted here against rocks of much later formation. The water did not come from the sea or from the earth's surface, indeed until it ascended nearly to the surface it had never been water. It was generated as super-heated steam by the fusion of gasses under enormous pressure at a very great depth, and as such was forced up through the fault. As it rose nearer the surface and the pressure grew less it became ordinary steam, and lastly water, issuing as a spring at a very high temperature. The Carlsbad waters had the same origin. Mr. A. J. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., then described the baths as they had existed in Roman days, and gave an account of their discovery and gradual excavation in modern times. A large portion of them, he said, was still buried. It was due to Major Davis's pertinacity against the persistent opposition of the City Council that Bath was able to show these most remarkable Roman remains to-day. Mr. Taylor then showed the party round the Baths and pointed out the various objects of special interest.

At 4.30 the members, now numbering about 52, adjourned to the Abbey Church where the Archdeacon of Bath, Prebendary Boyd, gave an excellent address on the history of the Abbey, and took the party round the building dwelling on the various features of interest. He held that the western end of the Abbey Nave occupied the site of the Roman temple of Sul Minerva.

The programme of the meeting had contemplated a visit to the Holbourne Art Museum at this point of the proceedings, and the committee of the museum had most kindly opened it specially for the Society (it is normally closed at this period), but by the time the Abbey Church had been seen, it was obviously impossible to visit the museum within the time available, so that only a very few members who had preferred the museum to the Abbey had an opportunity of seeing the valuable collections there preserved. This was to be regretted, but it was the only contretemps that interfered with the general success of the arrangements throughout the meeting.

At 7 o'clock the Annual Dinner at the York House Hotel, which was the headquarters of the meeting, took place, and at 8.15 the Mayor (Mr. Aubrey Bateman) and Mayoress of Bath received the members at the Pump Room and kindly provided coffee. In welcoming the Society, the Mayor spoke of the varied attractions of Bath, dwelling especially on the Roman Baths and on the domestic architecture of the city "which we are anxious to keep as the most perfect Georgian city in existence." He also spoke in eulogistic terms of Capt. Cunnington's work as an archæologist and excavator.

Having thanked the Mayor for the very cordial way in which he had welcomed the Society, the President proceeded to give his Presidential address, which will appear later on in the *Magazine*. It took the form of a sketch of the origin and progress of the Wilts Archæological Society from 1853, when it came into existence, down to the present day. At the end of the address Mr. J. J. Slade rose and said that there was one serious omission in the President's sketch of the Society's history, and that was that the work of the Cunnington family, and the place they had occupied in the history of the Society, was by no means adequately dealt with, and he proposed that this omission should be corrected by an addendum which he had prepared. This he proposed should be printed at the end of Capt. Cunnington's address, as expressing the views of the Society at large. Canon Goddard seconded this, and it was carried unanimously. Canon Knubley then proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his interesting address.

Canon Goddard followed the President's address with a few words on the proposed Annual Report on the Birds of Wilts, which is being organised by Mr. M. Willson, of St. Martin's Rectory, Salisbury. His idea is that an Annual Report should be published in the *Magazine* on the most important events in the bird world during that period. To this end a number of observers throughout the county have undertaken to send Mr. Willson notes regularly, and he would be very glad if anyone else who is interested in birds would do the same. As he points out nothing has been done systematically in this way in the county, except by the Marlborough College Natural History Society, since the Rev. A. C. Smith published his *Birds of Wiltshire* more than 40 years ago. Canon Goddard gave instances of the great variation in the rarity or frequency of the occurrence of certain species of birds during that period, and said that it is most desirable that all such matters should be carefully observed and recorded. He hoped that everyone would help to make Mr. Willson's new plan a success.

Canon Goddard went on to speak of the somewhat similar botanical work undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. E. Marsden Jones, of the Church House, Potterne, Devizes, in the matter of the Flowering Plants of Wilts. They ask for observers in all parts of the county to send them specimens of any unusual flowers observed and more especially examples of the different varieties or sub-species of plants like the Water Ranunculus, which vary greatly in leaf and habit. They hope in this way to gather material for a supplement to Preston's *Flowering Plants of Wiltshire*, to be published in the future. This concluded the programme of the evening, at which 48 members were present.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 8TH.

On Thursday morning two char-a-bancs and several private cars left the Royal York House Hotel at 9.30. The morning was a particularly lovely one, and after the recent rains the country was looking its best. Wells was reached at 10.30 and the party, now numbering about 74, at once made for the Cathedral where they were met by Chancellor Hollis, under whose guidance they first watched the clock strike in the N. transept,<sup>1</sup> and then went round the Cathedral, the Chapter House, and the Cloisters, the Chancellor proving himself a most interesting guide with a very complete knowledge of the building and its history. The next item on the programme at 12 o'clock was a visit to the Bishop's Palace. Here, in the unavoidable absence of the Bishop's secretary, the members were shown round the ruins of the Great Hall, the Chapel, the 13th century undercroft of the house, the gardens, moat, and "Wells," by the butler. The swans, however, in spite of considerable incitement thereto, resolutely declined to perform their famous turn of ringing the bell for dinner, for a society which had no connection with Somerset. There remained just sufficient time for a somewhat hurried visit to the Vicar's Close with its little Hall and Chapel, before lunch at the Bekynton Café. Leaving Wells at 1.45 the char-a-bancs arrived at Glastonbury about 2.15. Here the party were met by Dom. Ethelbert Horne, F.S.A., one of the three directors of the excavations under the floor of the nave, which were begun last year and are still being carried on. He had come specially from Downside to meet the Society, and explained the somewhat complicated results of the excavations as bearing on the site of the earliest Saxon Church and its successors. After the remains of the Abbey Church had been seen, the Abbots' Kitchen was visited, and a hearty vote of thanks was given to Father Horne for his really admirable guidance. At this point of the excursion about 70 members and friends were present, many of whom visited the Museum, and inspected the highly interesting collection of pottery and other remains from the Glastonbury Lake Village. Tea was ready at the George Hotel at 4.15, and soon after 5 the char-a-bancs left for Wells, arriving at 6.30. The evening meeting was at the Pump Room at 8 p.m., when Mr. A. Mowbray Green, F.R.I.B.A., read an interesting paper on "Eighteenth Century Architecture in Bath," illustrated by a series of admirable lantern slides of a great number of the best 18th century buildings in the city and neighbourhood, many of them quite unknown even to those who are well acquainted with Bath as a whole. At the conclusion the hon. secretary thanked Mr. Mowbray Green for his very informing lecture.

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 9TH.

The motor coaches again left the hotel at 9.30 and reached Stanton Drew at 10.15, about 60 members being present. To many who had never seen

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<sup>1</sup> Chancellor Hollis incidentally mentioned that the statement made in the Programme of the Meeting that this famous clock originally belonged to Glastonbury Abbey and was brought to Wells at the Dissolution has been proved to have no foundation. The clock is mentioned at Wells long before the Dissolution.

these Megalithic remains before the size of the stones and the comparatively well preserved condition of the circles came as a surprise. Mr. H. St. G. Gray came up specially from Taunton to explain the circles and the remains of the avenues to them. He said that no excavations had ever been carried out on the site. Mrs. Cunnington afterwards said a few words on the "Cove" as members looked at it over the churchyard wall. She compared this with the Cove in the centre of the northern circle at Avebury, and with the Long Stones, "Adam and Eve," at Beckhampton. In both these latter cases there had been a third stone forming a Cove. There was, she thought, no evidence that either of these three examples had ever been a Dolmen, or had a covering stone.

From Stanton Drew the motor coaches proceeded to Chew Magna, where the Church with its many points of interest, was visited. Here Mr. M. H. N. Cuthbert Atchley read a paper on its history and architecture, and the Rev. R. Jeffcoat spoke on the extremely interesting effigies, maintaining that in the case of the remarkable wooden effigy in the S. aisle the exterior covering now painted to resemble steel really represents a leather covering over the mail coat underneath it. At this point the party, augmented by some of the residents, numbered 86.

After the visit to the Church, luncheon was ready at the "Bear and Swan," and the Hon. Secretary took the opportunity of thanking Captain Cunnington for undertaking the duties not only of President but also of meeting secretary, as Mr. C. W. Pugh who had made all the preliminary arrangements had been prevented from being present at the meeting itself. Leaving Chew at 1.30 the party found the clouds down on the top of Mendip on their way to Burrington Combe and Cheddar Gorge. The weather indeed remained dull (a little rain had fallen in the previous night) all day but no rain fell. At Gough's Cave Mr. R. F. Parry, who was in charge of the recent excavations at the mouth of the cave, and to whom is due the excellent arrangement of the very interesting series of finds in the little museum outside it, very kindly met the party and described the chief objects of interest preserved there. The authorities of the cave obligingly allowed the members to visit the caves as a separate party, a concession by no means without value, in view of the crowds of visitors congregated outside waiting for admission. After the visit to the cave came tea at the Cliff Hotel, with its very picturesque gardens adjoining the wide waterfall. The last item on the programme was Cheddar Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. T. F. Palmer, gave the party an excellent short description of the building. Here 20 minutes longer than the time available might very profitably have been spent on this noble Church and the Vicarage grounds adjoining, but many members wished to catch trains at Bath, and the motor coaches had to leave rather earlier than the time appointed in the programme. So ended a very enjoyable meeting characterised by the more than usually excellent quality of the addresses given by the various guides at all the places visited. The weather on the first two days was perfect, and on the third day, though dull, no rain fell.

## WILTS OBITUARY.

**Dame Millicent Garrett Fawcett**, died Aug. 5th, 1929, aged 82. Buried at Golders Green. Born at Aldeburgh (Suff.) June 11th, 1847, 7th child of Newson Garrett. Married Henry Fawcett, then Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, the son of a draper at Salisbury, where his statue stands in the Market Place. The *Times*, Aug. 6th, 1929, in a long obituary notice traces her political life and work. "Her public life was exactly co-extensive with (the women's suffrage) movement. It began with her first platform speech in March, 1870, on behalf of the first Women's Suffrage Bill to be introduced into the House of Commons. Its active stages ended shortly before the Representation of the People Act, 1918, which granted the first great instalment of Women's Suffrage."

"During her married life she could give only a divided allegiance to the women's cause. Her blind husband . . . was very closely dependent on her. Without the aid which the entire community of opinion and sympathy between them enabled her to give, he could scarcely have so succeeded in his political life as to earn the title of "Member for India," and become a remarkably successful Postmaster-General." "During her residence in Cambridge in her husband's lifetime, they both worked hard for the extension of university education to women . . . but her special task was that of political enfranchisement . . . After the death of Lydia Becker she became its recognised leader until the invention of militant tactics by the Pankhursts divided (the movement) into two independent forces." She never approved of the tactics of the militants. She remained President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies until 1919. She was created a Dame of the British Empire in 1925. Her daughter, Miss Philippa Fawcett, of Newnham College, achieved the honour of being "placed above the Senior Wrangler" in the Cambridge Honours List.

In addition to the biographical notice the *Times* had a leading article on her, and a tribute from F.B. in the issue of Aug. 7th, 1929.

She was the author of the following:—

- Political Economy for Beginners. 1870.**
- Essays and Lectures. 1872.** (In conjunction with her husband).
- Tales in Political Economy. 1875.**
- Life of Queen Victoria.**
- Life of Sir William Molesworth.**
- Some Eminent Women of our time. 1889.**
- Five Famous Frenchwomen. 1906.**
- Women's Suffrage: a Short History of a Great Movement. 1911.**
- The Women's Victory--and after. 1919.**
- What I Remember. 1924.** (Reminiscences)
- Easter in Palestine. 1926.**

**Launcelot de Saumarez Brock**, died May 5th, 1929, aged 73. Buried at Langley Burrell. Second son of Capt. Frederick T. Brock, of the 23rd Regt. Born at East Burgholt (Suff.). Educated Bernaby's Royal Academy, Gosport, lived for 10 years in America, married Miss Turner, of Torquay. Came to live at Langley Burrell 30 years ago. He had been Guardian and District Councillor for Chippenham Union for 30 years, retiring in 1928. He was one of the Maud Heath trustees. His widow and two sons, Lt.-Commander Christopher Brock, R.N., and Lieut. David Brock, Royal Corps of Signals, survive him.

**William Walker**, died June 2nd, 1929, aged 89. Buried at Trowbridge Cemetery. Born in Trowbridge 1840, the son of a woollen manufacturer, he worked for a time with his father, and then set up for himself in the same business, buying the Stone Mills in 1872, Yerbury Street Mills in 1877, and the Upton Lovell Mills and much of the village in 1887. He was head of the firm of Sam. Salter & Co. until 1913. J.P. for Wilts 1893, he sat regularly until 1924, being chairman of the bench for 20 years. He was one of the original members of the County Council in 1889, and continued until 1913. He was vice-chairman of the Local Board and Urban District Council of Trowbridge for some years, and a Guardian. He took a leading part in the two public celebrations of Q. Victoria's jubilees, and it was chiefly through his purchase of the land that the People's Park at Trowbridge was secured. In all public movements for the good of the town he took a leading part. The Fire Brigade, the Sick Benefit and Provident Society, and the Co-operative Society owed much to him. He was especially interested in elementary and secondary education. He married 1862 Maria Greenland, of Trowbridge. In religion he was a Unitarian, in politics a strong and active Liberal. He spent his later years at Upton Lovell. A son and a daughter survive him.

Obit. notice and portrait, *Wiltshire Times*, June 8th, 1929.

**Canon Henry Herbert Mogg**, died July 30th, 1929, aged 78. Buried at Manaccan (Corn). Scholar of Pemb. Coll., Camb., B.A. 1874; Deacon 1874; Priest 1875 (Norwich); Curate of E. Bilney, 1874—76; Principal of the Collegiate School, Rector of Esquimalt, Clerical Secretary of the Diocesan Synod of British Columbia, 1876—80; Secretary for the Diocese of New Westminster, 1880—96; Curate of All Saints, Clifton, 1881—84; Curate of Doultling (Som.), 1884—86; Vicar of Chittoe, 1886—1907; Vicar of Bishops Cannings, 1907—27, when he retired to live in Cornwall. Rural Dean of Cannings portion of Avebury Deanery, 1919; Canon and Preb. of Wilsford and Woodford in Salisbury Cathedral, 1919; Proctor in Convocation, 1922—24. A man of ability and an advanced High Churchman, he took for many years a prominent place in the Salisbury Synod. He was also greatly interested in Foreign Missions, but the work to which he especially devoted himself and for which he will be chiefly remembered in Salisbury Diocese was the organisation and defence of the Church Schools. It was largely due to him that the Sarum Diocesan Voluntary Schools Association first came into existence, and it was as hon. secretary for the



Archdeaconry of Wilts of this Association that he spent his time and his energies ungrudgingly for the last 20 years of his life. No one did more to help the Church schools than he, and no one knew the ins and outs of the education question better than he did. He was ready to fight and did fight when he thought it necessary, but to those who knew him well there was another side of his character, and his death is to them the loss of a real friend. He was for years the editor of the *Sarum Almanack*, and the *Diocesan Year Book*.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire Gazette*, Aug. 1st and 8th, 1929; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Aug. & Sept., 1929, pp. 108—9.

**The Hon. Aubrey Hastings**, died suddenly May 25th, 1929, aged 51. Buried at Wroughton. Younger brother of the Earl of Huntingdon. He began his career as a trainer on his own account at Woodmancote, near Cirencester, removing afterwards to Woodham House, Wroughton, where he remained until his death. He married, 1907, Winifred, d. of T. Forsyth Forest, of the Querns, Cirencester, who survives him with one son and three daughters. He was greatly esteemed at Wroughton, and his funeral was very largely attended. "Hotspur," of the *Daily Telegraph*, writes "In the world of racing it is rare to find the best liked men holding prominent positions without having their enemies and critics. The Hon. Aubrey Hastings, I suggest, came nearest to being liked and respected without exception. In his own special circle, which extended far beyond Wroughton, he was held in genuine affection. I had known him well for many years, first in polo, and later as a most enthusiastic, industrious, and able trainer. He specialised in steeplechasing . . . he proved that he could also turn out winners on the flat, I have rarely known a more popular Ascot winner than Brown Jack a year ago . . . The true rejoicing was that Hastings had trained an important Ascot winner . . . He ever remained just as keen and painstaking, conscientious and zealous, and always just the same unspoiled, warm-hearted, and kindly Aubrey."

Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, May 30th, 1929.

**John Ireland Bowes, M.R.C.S.**, died May 28th, 1929, aged 79. He was for 32 years Medical Superintendent of the Devizes Lunatic Asylum. He was a member of the committee of the Wilts Arch. Soc.

## 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 Wilton Diptych.** The purchase of this famous picture from the Earl of Pembroke for the National Gallery for £90,000 was the subject of many articles and notices in the papers of June, 1929. It was well illustrated in the *Illust. London News* of June 22nd. On one leaf of the diptych King Richard II. kneels in adoration before (on the other leaf) the Virgin and Child surrounded by angels. Behind the king stand SS. Edmund, king and martyr, Edward the Confessor, and John Baptist. On the back of the panels are a shield of arms and the badge of the White Hart lodged. The picture once belonged to King Charles I., and is said to have been given by James I. to Lord Castlemain, after whose death it was bought by Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, and has remained one of the chief treasures of Wilton to the present day. It has been claimed as English work, but is more generally regarded as French of the late 14th century.

**Dean Farm, Oaksey.** Altered into a residential house for Capt. W. D. Phipps, R.N., by his brother, Paul Phipps, is illustrated by six process views and two plans, with a short article by Randal Phillips in *Country Life*, July 6th, 1929.

**Lacock, the Abbey, Church, and Village. 13 illustrations. B. Lansdown & Sons, Trowbridge [1928].** Pamphlet 7in. × 4½in., pp. 28, price 6d.

A very useful little guide, and very well illustrated with half-tone and line views of Church Street; the Abbey from S.W.; the Mechlin Pot; the Cloisters, exterior, S. Alley, and E. Alley; The Chapter House; the Sacristy; High Street; Porch House; E. Street; 15th Century House; and Church.

**Farleigh Castle, with nine illustrations and ground plan. B. Lansdown & Sons, Trowbridge [1928].** Pamphlet, 7in. × 4½in., pp. 28, price 6d.

The illustrations are the Gatehouse; Chapel and East Tower; Chapel, interior and exterior, Pulpit, and Crypt with Coffins; Ruined West Tower; Ground Plan; Farleigh House; Buck's View of the Castle in 1733. A sufficient account of the history and remains of the Castle, with the story (in verse) of the hanging of Agnes, Lady Hungerford, for the murder of her first husband, John Cottle.

**Westwood Manor House.** By **E. G. Lister.** *Country Life*, August 14th and 21st, 1926, pp. 244—251, 282—290. There are the following excellent process views :—West Wing and Church from the forecourt ; the Front ; Manor Close from the lane ; North Front ; Great Barn ; John Farewell's Staircase Turret ; S. End of W. Wing ; John Farewell's Porch, 1610 ; Plan of Manor ; Hall looking towards the Screen ; the Great Parlour in 1610 ; Windows in the Great Parlour ; Dining Room in W. Wing ; Fireplace and Oriel in Dining Room ; W. Side and Fireplace and Overmantel in the King's Room ; Stone Archway at W. End of Hall ; Corner Room decorated by J. Farewell ; Oriel Room at S. End of W. Wing ; Panelled Bedroom.

Westwood Manor was held in Domesday by the Bishop of Winchester and continued subsequently to be held by the Dean and Chapter until the 19th Century.

The present house was built just before 1500 by Thomas Horton, of Iford or Bradford-on-Avon, a wealthy clothier, whose brass is in Bradford-on-Avon Church. He probably also built the tower of Westwood Church, and a priest's house on the west side of the churchyard, pulled down in 1895, one window of which is incorporated in the Parish Room built on its site. Thomas Horton died in 1530 without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Horton. His son Edward came next, and was succeeded by his nephew, William. His son Tobias was the last to live at Westwood. He married Barbara, d. of John Farewell, of Holbrooke (Som.), and in 1609 made over Westwood to John Farewell, his brother-in-law.

The old house was a good deal larger than the present one. The north and west original wings were demolished, presumably by John Farewell. A small wing at the S.E. corner of the main building, projecting only a few yards into the forecourt was pulled down in 1860. This was probably built by John Farewell. It had fine plaster work in the interior. John Farewell built the present entrance porch, divided the great hall into two storeys, putting in the present window, the screen, and carved stone archway on the ground floor, and forming above the great parlour with its fine plaster ceiling, panelling and two interior porches, as well as other panelled rooms and ceilings

After the Farewells, Sir John and Lady Hanam, of Deans Court, Wimborne, occupied the house, cir. 1695. He died 1703. The Tugwell family occupied it from 1773 and bought it later on from the Dean and Chapter.

The interior is carefully described ; the little King's room, with the curious plaster overmantel and ceiling of John Farewell's time, has round the top of the panelling a series of panel portraits of the Kings of England, from Will. I. to Ch. I. (except Stephen, Hen. V. and VI., and Mary Tudor). These were formerly at Keevil Manor, and were bought at the sale there in 1910. In the hall the large stone mantelpiece, the plain panelled wooden screen, and the fine coved plaster ceiling are the work of John Farewell. The dining room, apparently the solar of the 15th Century house, has a stone fireplace bearing on the spandrels the initials T. H., for Thomas Horton the builder of the house. The oriel window and ceiling beams are also his work. In this window are Flemish glass roundels of which those

in the 1st and 3rd lights were found in the house. They are of the first half of the 16th Century. The panelling here came from an old house in Bristol. In the panels of the ceiling the plaster ornaments were inserted by John Farewell and the oriel room upstairs has a plaster overmantel of this period. The panelled bedroom is an example of a late 15th Century room panelled at the beginning of the 17th Century. In the oriel is a roundel of stained glass containing a rebus of the Hortons, HOR over a barrel or tun. This is a modern copy of the original now in the Church, which was removed from the house about 53 years ago. The carved stone chimneypiece is apparently John Farewell's work.

In the "corner room," the windows, stone fireplace, and plaster chimney-piece are all of 1609 (John Farewell). The great parlour had been during the period when the house was a farm house, cut up into two rooms and the stone fireplace and chimneypiece almost destroyed. The present fireplace is a restoration. The great barn, with two unequal transepts is coeval with the house. The South gable is surmounted by a crescent-shaped finial, the lower edge of the crescent having slight projections. The tradition at Westwood is that this represents a locust set up by monks from Bradford who had by their prayers delivered Westwood from a plague (of locusts?) from which it was suffering.

There are in this same paper four illustrations of the interior of the Church, which is of the late 15th Century, a piscina with dog tooth ornament, and some rude carving now forming the lintel of the Priests' door on the S. side of the chancel being the only evidence of an earlier building. The plaster ceiling of the nave is of the 18th Century. Over part of the N. aisle, probably the Horton Chapel, is an elaborately carved oak ceiling coeval with the Church. The font has as a cover a contemporary wooden copy of the renaissance cupola top of the tower turret. In the angle of the wall above the font is a winged devil gnashing his teeth over each child christened below. This figure is locally known as "The Old Lad of Westwood." An illustration of this part of the Church is given, as well as three illustrations of the very remarkable 15th Century glass in the East and South windows of the chancel. The centre light of the East window has the crucifix on a Tau cross planted in a lily pot, whilst the side lights and those of the S. window have figures of angels holding the implements of the Passion.

**The Salisbury Avon. By Ernest Walls. With sketches in pencil by R. E. J. Bush. Arrowsmith [1929].** Cloth, 8vo., pp. xii. + 287. 31 illusts. Price 10/6. Of these the following are Wiltshire subjects:—The "Green Dragon," Alderbury; The "Pheasant" Inn, Salisbury; Salisbury Cathedral; Market Place, Salisbury; Kingston Deverill; Old Barn, Kingston Deverill; Sherrington Water Cress Beds; Corton; The Wylde Valley; Stapleford; The Tournament Ground, Old Sarum; Heale Bridge; Lake; Great Durnford Church; The "Fighting Cocks," West Amesbury; Amesbury; Stonehenge; Grey Bridge, Amesbury; Meeting of the Waters, Scales Bridge; Thatched Cottages at Horton; The Source at Bourton. A few of these, of which the Wylde Valley at Stapleford is one, are printed on glazed paper and reproduce the delicacy of the pencil drawings well. In the majority, however,

printed on the same paper as the letterpress, this delicacy is to a great extent lost. The book is a companion volume to *The Bristol Avon* by the same author, and follows the same lines of tracing the whole course of the stream and noticing the places, and the events of interest connected with them, that occur upon its course. In this case, however, the course followed is from the sea to the source, instead of, as in the case of the Bristol Avon, in the opposite direction. Starting at Christchurch the story ends at Bourton in Bishops Cannings parish. The first 90 pages are concerned with Hampshire, the remaining 192 with Wiltshire. A word or two is said of each place on the banks of the Avon or its tributaries. Downton and its Moot, Berwick St. John and Alvediston with Dr. Clay's excavations in the pit villages. Britford and the Saxon work in its Church. Alderbury and the "Green Dragon," which the author thinks suits Dickens' description in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, of the "Blue Dragon" in a little Wiltshire village within an easy journey of the fair old town of Salisbury," better than Amesbury. Incidentally he mentions that the fine mediæval mantelpiece from Ivychurch which used to be in the bar here, has now gone "to still another home," but where that is is not stated. Combe Bisset and Homington are misprinted as "Combe Bassett" and "Hornington." Salisbury has a whole chapter to itself. "All good Americans," we read, "in search of England, make sure of seeing Salisbury." The city is delightfully described, its Churches, streets, inns, houses, the Close and the Cathedral, each is happily touched on—its foundation and history, the struggles of the citizens with the Bishop, the various historical events which happened from time to time, the most famous of its natives or citizens, are woven together into a most readable story. It is not a guide book but it tells the visitor just what manner of place Salisbury is, what its peculiar charm consists in, and what are the things best worth seeing when you get there. The author maintains that it was the "Barchester" of Anthony Trollope's novels, and that "Hiram's Hospital" in *The Warden* was St. Nicholas Hospital, as Trollope himself seems to say in his *Autobiography*.

Mr. J. J. Hammond, writing in the *Wiltshire Gazette* of July 18th, 1929, points out that Mr. Walls is wrong in placing the "Tournament Ground" in the field north-east of Old Sarum. The traditional site is between Old Sarum and Wilton (between Bemerton Heath and the Devizes Road). This is specially mentioned in the Charter of 1194. There was a Tournament or Tilting Ground also at Clarendon. Mr. Hammond again points out one or two other small mistakes, *e.g.*, the residence of the Mompessons was Bathampton not Batheaston, Lord Audley never lived at Audley House though he owned it for 15 months, "Leyden Hall" should be "Leadenhall" in the Close, Henry Hyde, of Dinton, is wrongly called Nicholas, and he asks what is the authority for the statement that Sir Christopher Wren designed the College of Matrons. Miss M. K. Swayne Edwards also drew attention to the fact that the opponent of John Halle was William (not John) Swayne. But these are small matters. The chapter on Nadder and Wylye describes the Grovely celebration at Wishford on Whit Tuesday and dwells on George Herbert at Bemerton, and Sir Philip Sidney and the poets at Wilton. It is a pity, however, that he has given currency to the modern

error of writing of "the river Till." There is no such stream. Tilshead in its early spellings is "Tidulfshide" and has nothing to do with the name of the stream. Old Sarum with glimpses of its past and present is excellently done. Heale House and Charles II., Lake House, the "mud" walls of the old cottages and the thatched walls of the gardens along the Avon Valley, and the method of their making come in for notice. Great Durnford Church, Amesbury with its legends of Arthur and Guinevere and Ambrosius, its stories of Kitty, Duchess of Queensbury, and John Gay, are charmingly touched on, and then comes Stonehenge. Here Mr. Walls allows himself a digression, he obviously knows the literature of Stonehenge, especially the recent literature, well, and he has accomplished the very difficult task of writing a really informing essay on the whole subject, that is at the same time easy, indeed delightful, reading, and yet sets forth and holds the balance fairly, between the various theories, in the light of the latest knowledge available, including the discovery of Woodhenge. There is a useful index. A charming book.

**Stonehenge and Woodhenge.** The *Hampshire Observer*, 27th July, 1928, prints at length an address delivered to the Hampshire Field Club during their visit to Stonehenge and Woodhenge in July of that year, by Dr. J. P. Williams Freeman. He regarded Stonehenge as clearly of two separate periods, the bank and ditch with entrance causeway and Aubrey holes, which probably held wooden posts being the original monument. The ditch was a series of irregular holes, dug only to provide material for the bank and like other irregular Neolithic ditches, this original circle no doubt had a sepulchral origin. He thought the Slaughter Stone was one of a pair standing on each side of the axis, and perhaps the Hele Stone also was originally one of a pair. The Y and Z holes he regarded as the latest additions to the monument after the Sarsen Circle was erected. The Blue Stones he thought came from Wales across the Bristol Channel and then by land to Stonehenge, not by sea round Land's End. The date he put at about 1800 B.C. He did not think that a wooden erection was necessarily earlier than a stone one, or that Woodhenge was necessarily the older, because it was of wood. Stone was scarce on the Plain and people might have used wood instead, because they couldn't get stone, in any age. Mrs. Cunnington followed with an address on Woodhenge describing its discovery and excavation. The holes had contained wooden posts, some of them large trees. The rows of holes were arranged in somewhat oval rings, of which the long diameter pointed N.E. to the rising sun at midsummer as the axis of Stonehenge did. In the centre of the rings was the grave of a child about 3 years old, which lay at right angles to the line of the axis pointing N.E. in the position occupied at Stonehenge by the Altar Stone. She suggested that Woodhenge was older than Stonehenge, of which it was the prototype. The pottery of contemporary date, found under the rampart was unlike anything else as yet found in England. She thought it was of the Middle Bronze Age. This pottery is certainly contemporary with the monument itself, and if it is of this period, and Woodhenge is earlier than Stonehenge, the date of the latter would be placed later than most people were inclined to allow.

**The Story of Dauntsey. By G. McN. Rushforth.**

**F.S.A.** *Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc.*, for 1928, issued June, 1929. Vol. L., 325—351.

This account appears in the *Transactions* in view of the visit of the Society to Dauntsey in 1928. It is founded almost wholly on Macnamara's *Memoirs of the Danver Family* and Aubrey's *Wilts Collections*. There is a folding pedigree illustrating the descent of the Dauntsey property from the 12th century Milo of Dauntsey through the Dauntsey, Stradling, and Danvers families, and its grant by the Crown in 1690 to Charles Mordaunt, 3rd Earl of Peterborough. There is a process view of the present house, and reproductions from *Memoirs of the Danvers Family* of illustrations of the tomb of Dame Anne Danvers, and the rubbing of her brass in the Church. This tomb and the remains of the old glass in the four-light window above it are described in the light of Aubrey's account of it as it existed in his time, and the remarkable English epitaph is given from Kite's *Brasses* with an explanation of its more obscure lines. The various steps of the family history are followed, some interesting notes on the story of St. Frethmund or Fremund, son of King Offa, whose figure appeared in the glass as recorded by Aubrey, are given, and the legend of the murder of Edward Stradling by the Parson and the Clerk, as well as the shooting of Henry Long in an inn at Corsham by Henry Danvers in 1594 are set forth at some length. The paper is a good one, and brings the history of Dauntsey together into a reasonable compass well.

**Dauntsey Church.** The same volume of the *Transactions* contains, pp. 54—56, notes on the architecture, &c., of Dauntsey Church by W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., describing the rebuilding of the Church in the 14th century, with the Norman work of the earlier Church re-used in the N. and S. doorways. The chancel walls are of the 14th century with later windows inserted. In the 17th century the building was remodelled. The west tower was rebuilt in a mixture of Gothic and Classic forms, and windows of the same date fill the end of both aisles. The Danby Chapel N. of the chancel is dated 1656 with probably the windows in both aisles. The whole of the nave seating is Jacobean with panelled doors. The screen has 15th century tracery below a later carved and moulded cornice. The panel painting of the Doom, which filled the space between the top of the rood screen and the roof, and served as a background for the rood and its figures, is of the 15th century, and is now placed on the W. wall of the N. aisle. The incised slab of Joan Dauntsey and her third husband, John Dewale, the tomb (1514) of Sir John Danvers, with brass effigies and remains of the old glass in the window over it on the N. side of the chancel, and that of his wife Anne whose tomb is on the opposite side (1539) are described.

**Crudwell Church.** Notes by W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., in *Trans. of Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.* for 1928, vol. L., pp. 45—49.

"The striking thing which first commands attention is the width of the nave which is only 15 feet and its exceeding loftiness indicated by the roof line to be observed on the East face of the tower wall. The proportions

are indicative of a Saxon building although there are no sculptured or other details of the period to confirm the suggestion. The dimensions of the nave are preserved by the four walls which still enclose it."

The N. aisle with the existing arcade is of the end of the 12th Century to which belong its built-up round-headed door, lancet windows, and roll moulding below the sill. The chancel, chancel arch, lancet, and two-light windows, piscina, and door are of the 13th Century. The east gable is modern. The Chapel on N. of chancel is early in the 14th Century, but the lancets in the North aisle are apparently of re-used material. The Church was enlarged at the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th Century, the W. tower was built, the window at the ground level is a later insertion. The N. aisle was extended westwards. The two tall pointed arches forming the S. arcade are also of this period and probably the clerestory, and the quatrefoil windows on the N. side. The South aisle was only the length of the original nave until extended westwards in modern times to form the baptistery when the arches between the aisle and the tower were broken through. The width of the S. aisle (18ft. 2in.) and the presence of two lancet windows in the East end, implies either that the existing S. arcade replaced an earlier one, opening into a narrow aisle lighted at the end by one of the lancets, or that the lancets are re-used material, rather an unusual circumstance at the time the arcade was built. The square-headed 3-light window in the S. aisle, the 4-light one in the N. aisle, the S. clerestory windows, and the 4-light windows at the W. end of the N. aisle, and the tower are all later insertions. The very fine porch with room over was the last addition to the Church. The standards and tracery of the 15th Century screen have been incorporated in the existing one. An opening in the N. wall of the nave at the rood level leading from nave to aisle shows that there was a screen also in the N. aisle. The roof over the rood was richly decorated to form a canopy. The 15th Century glass in the 4-light window of the N. aisle represents the seven sacraments grouped round a figure of the Saviour displaying the five wounds. The Eucharist and Baptism are destroyed.

**Purton Church.** By W. H. Knowles, F.S.A. *Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc.* for 1928, vol. L., 49—52. Notes on the architecture on the occasion of the visit of the Society in 1928. Most of the fragmentary remains of 15th Century glass scattered throughout the Church were collected together in 1927, and (under Mr. Brakespear's supervision), with the addition of a large number of fragments which had been taken from the windows many years ago and been preserved in boxes at the Rectory, was excellently arranged in the 3-light window of the South Chapel. Some, however, still remains in the heads of the windows on the N. side including two well-preserved figures of SS. Stephen and Lawrence.

**Brinkworth Church.** A short note on the architecture is given in *Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc.*, for 1928, vol. L., pp. 52, 53.

**Swindon and N. Wilts Victoria Hospital.** "Souvenir Programme. Laying of the foundation stone of the extension, by the Countess of Radnor, August 1929." Pamphlet 4to., pp. 12. Portraits of



the late Major F. P. Goddard, the late H. H. Kinneir, the Countess of Radnor, and W. E. Morse, view of present hospital, and plans and elevation of proposed additions.

**Stonehenge.** Mrs. Cunnington has an important note in *Antiquity*, June, 1929, Vol. III., 223—6, on the evidence of the finding of blue stone chips in three barrows near Stonehenge as bearing on the date of the monument. She writes "If it were certain that these barrows had never been disturbed the finding in them of chips of the stones would be almost conclusive evidence that Stonehenge was at least as old as the barrows. This, however, would only necessitate a date in the full Bronze Age, as in each case the primary burial was after cremation . . . cremation does not seem to have been practised until the close of the Beaker period. Incidentally it may be said that the discovery of cremation burials in the Aubrey holes and on the floor of the ditch at Stonehenge suggests no greater antiquity. It is necessary therefore to examine the evidence from the three barrows in some detail." Mrs. Cunnington prints the actual account of the finding of blue stone chips in Barrow 16 of Hoare (Amesbury 4 in Goddard's List) as given in a letter of Will. Cunnington, F.S.A., who carried out the excavation at which Hoare was not present. He believes that this was the barrow mentioned on page 46 of Stukeley's *Stonehenge* as having been opened by him, in which he found chippings of the Stonehenge stones. Cunnington believed that he found Stukeley's section, "and bones of two skeletons which had been interred on the floor . . . On clearing out the earth from the Doctor's (Stukeley's) section, I perceived a small heap of whiter earth, which on removing we came to the primary interment, a deposit of burnt bones in a fine circular cist with which were found a brass spearhead and a brass pin . . . On removing the earth from over the cist we found a large piece of one of the blue stones of Stonehenge. . . . I remember well that on first opening the fine bell-shaped barrow north-east of Stonehenge we also found one or two pieces of the chippings of the stones . . . In regard to finding pieces of Stonehenge stone within the tumuli the most natural conclusion will be that these pieces were scattered about on the plain before the erection of the tumuli under which they have been found."

Mrs. Cunnington comments on this, "the statement that a piece of blue stone was found over the cist (*i.e.*, grave) leaves it quite uncertain as to whether it was in the soil disturbed by the previous investigators or not, therefore this cannot be considered as conclusive evidence that it was associated with the primary burial in the cist, as is sometimes too optimistically stated . . . The disturbed skeletons were evidently secondary interments, and were quite possibly responsible for the introduction of the stones into the mound at any time subsequent to the primary burial, even as late perhaps as the Saxons." She dismisses the supposed evidence of the other two barrows as wanting in exact description. "It thus appears that there is no reliable evidence connecting chippings from the stones of Stonehenge with the primary burial or the original construction of a round barrow." As to the presence of the Blue stone in Bowl's Barrow,

this only proves, as Mr. Newall has pointed out, that Blue stones were in Wiltshire in the Long Barrow period, but not that they had been erected at Stonehenge. Mrs. Cunnington's interpretation of Will. Cunnington's words is a fair one, though it is equally likely that he meant that the Blue stone was found *after* he had cleared out Stukeley's section and the two skeletons which lay on the floor of the barrow, and that the Blue stone was in the whiter earth covering the primary interment. It would seem that this matter could be decided, if at all, by the careful re-excavation of these barrows in the hope of finding Blue stone chips on the original undisturbed surface below the barrow, or in the original cist.

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#### ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

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- " " THE COMPILER, MR. H. I. RICHMOND: Four large pedigrees of the Richmond family of Wroughton, Draycott Folliott, &c.
- " " MR. O. G. S. CRAWFORD, F.S.A.: 50 small air photos of the course of the possible Beckhampton Avenue at Avebury.
- " " LT.-COL. W. HAWLEY: 8 recent volumes of *Archæologia*.
- " " CANON E. H. GODDARD: "Antiquity," 2 vols.
- " " THE AUTHOR, MR. G. MCN. RUSHFORTH, F.S.A.: The Story of Dauntsey. Reprint from *Trans. Bristol & Gloucestershire Arch. Soc.*, 1928.
- " " MR. J. E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.: Handbook to Salisbury Cathedral, 1856.
- " " THE AUTHOR, CAPT. B. H. CUNNINGTON, F.S.A. SCOT.: "Presentments of the Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions at Marlborough, 1706 to 1751, and some 18th and 19th Century Inquests. 1929." Large 8vo.
- " " MR. J. J. SLADE: Sale Catalogue of the Savernake Estate, &c

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## ERRATA.

- p. 112, l. 13 from bottom. *For* "of the Gold and Amber Disk," *read* "and the Gold and Amber Disk."
- p. 126, The site of Woodhenge has *not* been given to the National Trust, but remains up to the present in the hands of Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham.
- p. 156, l. 14 from bottom. *For* Johanna Garard, *read* Johannes.
- p. 168, l. 21 from bottom. *For* Frances Goddard, *read* Francis.
- p. 172, l. 18 from top. *For* Nantilus, *read* Nautilus.
- p. 176, It is stated that Dean Burn was responsible for placing the explanatory notices, now exhibited, on the principal tombs and monuments in Salisbury Cathedral. This is an error. This valuable innovation is due not to Dean Burn, but to Canon J. M. J. Fletcher.
- p. 188, l. 24 from top. *For* March 1923, *read* March 1928.
- p. 216, l. 14 from top. *For* Surrenden, *read* Surrendel.
- p. 265, l. 24 from top. *For* Bwch-Mawr, *read* Bwlch-Mawr.
- p. 302, l. 21 from top. "Christopher," by Sir Oliver Lodge. This notice was inserted under a misapprehension. Christopher Tennant, the subject of Sir Oliver Lodge's book, was not the son of Lord Glenconner, nor was he a Wiltshireman.
- p. 374, l. 4 from bottom. *For* South Marston, *read* Stanton Fitzwarren.

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## The North Wilts Library and Museum at Devizes.

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 from all Members, and should be sent either to MR. D. OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, or CANON E. H. GODDARD, F.S.A., Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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## Wiltshire Botany.

We have been asked to prepare a supplement to the Rev. T. A. Preston's "Flowering Plants of Wilts," which was published by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society in 1888. This very excellent work is now largely out-of-date, and a considerable amount of botanical research has been carried out in the county since its publication. We desire to make the supplement as complete as possible, and with this object in view, we ask all Wiltshire residents and visitors to the county, to communicate to us any material of botanical interest which they may have in their possession. Since the exact identification of all species and varieties recorded is of supreme importance, we shall be glad to have records supported by specimens which can be retained at Kew, or the Natural History Museum, for future reference. Specimens should be sent to us addressed the Church House, Potterne, Devizes.

For the current year we particularly desire to receive specimens from all parts of Wiltshire of critical genera. Amongst others we would stress the willows (*Salix*), mints (*Mentha*), eyebrights (*Euphrasia*), buttercups (*Ranunculus*), especially the water-buttercups, knapweeds (*Centaurea*),ampions (*Silene*), thymes (*Thymus*), and dandelions (*Taraxacum*).

P. and E. M. MARSDEN-JONES.

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## Wiltshire Birds.

Mr. M. W. Willson, at St. Martin's Rectory, Salisbury, is collecting notices of Wiltshire Birds, with a view to an annual report to be published in the *Magazine*. He would be greatly obliged if observers would send him notes of anything of interest at the above address.

