

Transactions
OF THE
Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900)



VOLUME VII. PART VII.

EDITED BY THE REV. E. H. VIGERS, M.A.
RECTOR OF ABBOTS RIPTON WITH LITTLE STUKELEY, HUNTS.

Clp

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
MASON & DORMAN LTD., THE MINSTER PRESS

1944

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS

Contents of Part 7, Vol 7.

Papers.

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| STILTON, ITS INNS AND ITS CHEESE, by <i>S. Inskip Ladds, A.R.I.B.A.</i> | 187 |
| A PERFORATED HAMMER STONE AND AXE HAMMER FROM HUNTINGDONSHIRE, by <i>J. R. Garrood, M.D.</i> | 191 |
| WEYBRIDGE, ALCONBURY, by <i>J. R. Garrood, M.D.</i> .. | 193 |
| CARLTON HOUSE, UPWOOD, by <i>Wm. A. Lea, F.R.I.B.A.</i> | 196 |
| REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGY | 197 |
| REPORT | 198 |

Illustrations.

| | PAGE |
|--|----------------------|
| PERFORATED HAMMER STONE AND AXE HAMMER FROM HUNTINGDONSHIRE | <i>to face</i> 192 |
| WEYBRIDGE, ALCONBURY | <i>to face</i> 193 |
| WEYBRIDGE, ALCONBURY, SECTION THROUGH TRENCH IV | <i>to face</i> 194 |
| CARLTON HOUSE, UPWOOD—S.W. VIEW; ENTRANCE FRONT (WEST); N.E. VIEW; S.E. VIEW | <i>to follow</i> 196 |

STILTON, ITS INNS AND ITS CHEESE.

BY S. INSKIP LADDS, A.R.I.B.A.

Situated on the great high-way from London to York, called the Ermine Street, Stilton naturally became a place of call by travellers by horseback, carriage or coach long before the days of the stage-coach.

The witty Latin poem entitled *Drunken Barnaby's Journal*, dating from a little after 1625, vividly describes the place:—

Thence to Stilton, slowly paced
 With no bloom nor blossom graced;
 With no plums nor apples stored,
 But bald, like an old man's forehead;
 Yet with Inns so well provided,
 Guests are pleas'd when they have try'd it.¹

Some of these Inns, however, were old even in those days, for instance:—

THE BELL, on the east side of the road, is mentioned as early as 1515, when it belonged to William Redehede and Margaret his wife, who was daughter and heir of Edmund Tebald and Alice his wife, of St. Ives.² The stone-built, mullioned and gabled house bears a re-fixed date—1642—on its southern gable, but parts of the building are possibly earlier than this. Probably this was the principal Inn of the place at all periods of its history. From about 1731 to 1759 Cooper Thornhill was the landlord, and during this time he popularised the famous Stilton cheese. Thornhill was followed by Allison Butcher Clark, whose name occurs in the Parish Register from 1745 to 1775, and who died in the latter year. John Pitts was landlord from 1775 to 1808. About 1814 it fell into low water, but was purchased in 1815 by Mrs. Scarborough of the George Inn at Buckden, who thoroughly repaired and refurnished the house and put in her son as landlord.³ Afterwards it was occupied by a family named Ward, but, with the close of the Coaching era it gradually fell to the position of a small Inn,—its premises being divided into several tenements. It is the only Inn named on the Inclosure Award Map, 1811, when it was owned by John Gibbs

THE ANGEL, on the west side of the road, exactly opposite the Bell, was an Inn of some importance, although it generally seems to have been considered inferior to the

1. Brayley's Beauties of England & Wales, Vol. VII, pp. 546* and 539* footnote.

2. Early Chanc. Proc. (ser. ii), bdle. 354, no. 43.

3. W. H. Bernard-Saunders. Legends and Traditions of Huntingdonshire, pp. 115-118.

Bell; in 1613 the Herald held his Visitation of the arms of the gentlemen of Norman Cross Hundred at this Inn, one William Randall being then landlord.⁴ It was the property of Robert Apreece, of Washingley, who died seised of it in 1631, having settled it in 1620 on his grandson, Robert, son of his seventh son, Jerome.⁵ Robert, the grandson, was slain at Lincoln in 1644, but the Angel had been settled, in 1640, on Margaret wife of his brother Richard.⁶ The Inclosure Award Map shows a large building with yards and out-buildings on this site, but does not mark it as an Inn; it gives the owners as the heirs of Thomas Sibley. Thomas Sibley was married in 1772, and the baptisms of his children are recorded in the Parish Register from that date until 1788. He died in 1807 and his widow in 1816. At Michaelmas 1815 a new tenant took the Angel, but only occupied it about a year.⁷ Some time in the eighteenth century the Inn was rebuilt with a fine three-storey red-brick front to the street, but the northern half seems to have been pulled down after the decline of the Coaching-era, and in 1923, what was left was destroyed by fire, and the Angel Inn ceased to exist.

Two other old Inns are mentioned in the records,—the Tabard, and the George. Both belonged to Bushmead Priory and passed to the King at the dissolution of the lesser Monasteries in 1536.⁸

THE TABARD was held of the Priory by Robert Catlyn at a rent of £10 a year.⁸ It was granted in 1545 to Roger and Robert Taverner, Catlyn being still tenant.⁹ In 1590 licence was granted to John and Robert White to alienate it to James Boulton.¹⁰ Boulton settled it, in 1597, on William Walter and Clement his wife, and in 1599 Walter granted the reversion to Richard Symon, who died seised of it in 1606, leaving his son, Richard, then 17½ years old, as his heir.¹¹ Apparently this latter Richard sold it to William Downhall, who died seised of it in 1627,—his heir being his son William.¹²

THE GEORGE was rented from the Priory by Humphrey Bucke for £4 . 6 . 8 a year,¹³ so was evidently a smaller

4. Visitation of Hunts., 1613. (Camden Soc.) p. 137.

5. Ct. of Wards & Liv. I.P.M. lxxiv, 182.

6. Chanc. I.P.M. dxxxvii, pt. 32, no. 49.

7. W. H. Bernard-Saunders. *Legends & Traditions of Hunts.*, pp. 117-118. Probably Thomas Sibley's widow carried on the business after his death. In 1798 John Hicks, grazier, of Fotheringay, married one of Sibley's daughters, but by 1816 he was living in Stilton and called an Innkeeper, so we may assume that he had taken over the management from Mrs. Sibley a little before her death.

8. Mins. Accts. (P.R.O.) Hen. VIII, no. 8.

9. *J. & P. Hen. VIII, XX pt. I, g. 465 (63).*

10. Pat. Roll, 33 Eliz., pt. 8.

11. Chan. I.P.M. (Ser. ii), ccxci, 111.

12. Chan. I.P.M. (Ser. ii), cccclxiii, 3c.

13. Mins. Accts. (P.R.O.) Hen. VIII, no. 8.

house than the Tabard. It was granted in 1545 to Sir Robert Tyrwhit the younger,¹⁴ who, in the same year, had licence to alienate it to Miles Forest of Morborne;¹⁵ Humphrey Bucke was still tenant at this time. Robert Forest sold it to Robert Apreece of Washingley, in 1572,¹⁶ from which time it seems to have passed in the same way as the Angel.

There were probably other Inns at Stilton, although none were of the same calibre as the Bell and the Angel, which were, apparently, the only two at which the stage-coaches stopped.

There are many conflicting statements as to the origin of Stilton Cheese, most of which connect it with Cooper Thornhill, the landlord of the Bell Inn, and his relatives in Leicestershire, but the truth, no doubt, is that it was the native cheese of the neighbourhood, and was supplied by the local farmers to the Innholders of Stilton long before Cooper Thornhill's time.

The character of Stilton Cheese is determined by the milk of which it is made, and that upon the grass which the cows eat, and that upon the soil. The pastures of Huntingdonshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutlandshire are all suitable for it. The old method of starting fermentation was to mix the morning's milk with the previous evening's which had acquired a slight tincture of sourness.¹⁷

Nichols¹⁸ says that it was first made by Mrs. Orton at Little Dalby, about 1730, and that even in 1756 it was only made there by three people, and in small quantities.

Parkinson¹⁹ says "But Mr. John Pitts,²⁰ landlord of the "Bell Inn, Stilton, as well as Mr. Maxwell, contend with "the greatest probability of truth, that the famous Stilton "Cheese was first made at Stilton in Huntingdonshire." "Mr. Pitts says—that one Croxton Bray, a very old man, "who died about the year 1777,²¹ aged about eighty years, "remembers very well when a boy, that he, his brothers and "sisters, and the people of Stilton in general, sent their "children about to collect all the cream in the neighbour- "ing villages, for the purpose of making what is called

14. L. & P. Hen. VIII, XX, pt. I, g. 846 (53).

15. *Ibid.* g. 1081 (58).

16. Feet of Fines, Hunts., 14 Eliz. no. 103.

17. A Book of English Cheeses, Edited by Sir John Squire, (1937), pp. 21-36.

18. Nichols. History and Antiquities of Leicestershire, III, 298.

19. R. Parkinson. General View of the Agriculture of the County of Huntingdon, 1813, pp. 231-233.

20. John Pitts was landlord of the Bell Inn as early as 1776. He was buried 25 Oct., 1808, aged 66. Records of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. No. 102. Transcripts of Parish Registers,—Stilton.

21. Croxton Bray was baptised 1 Aug., 1714, and buried 13 Dec., 1776. Transcripts (as above). He was, therefore, only 62 at the time of his death, but if he went for the cream when twelve years old (1726), this would still be before Thornhill's time.

“Stilton cheese. The recipe for making it is the cream of “the evening and morning, and the new milk all mixed “together. This must have been long before Mr. Cooper “Thornhill’s time, Mr. Thornhill selling great quantities, “and wanting more than could be had at Stilton, and know- “ing that Leicestershire produced excellent milk, and “having relatives in that County, he sent a person to them “to instruct them in the mode of making it.” Parkinson adds that none of this cheese is now made at Stilton.

Cooper Thornhill was born about 1705 or 1711,—Gough’s Addition to Camden says he was 54 when he died, but in the Allegation for a licence to marry his second wife, Orme Bailey, in 1754, he gave his age as 43,²²—so he could hardly have been landlord of the Bell before 1731; but he was married by 1734, in which year a daughter was baptised. Other children were baptised between this year and 1742. In 1752 his wife died, and in 1754 he was married again; he was buried on the 4. March, 1759.²³

It is reasonable to suppose that the local cheese varied in quality from time to time and from farm to farm, but, being generally very good, it obtained a reputation amongst travellers and its fame reached London and the fashionable clubs, so that Lord Harley, tasting it at the Bell, on 10. April, 1725,—and apparently getting a bad sample,—expressed his disapproval of it,—“verily I think few human stomachs would care to devour it.”²⁴ This would be about five years before Thornhill could have been landlord of the Bell Inn, and shows conclusively that the cheese was known before his time.

Cooper Thornhill was evidently a very capable landlord, and grasping the possibilities, he not only obtained sufficient quantity but secured the quality by having it made specially for him by a relative in Leicestershire. This relative is generally stated to be a Mrs. Paulet, of Wymondham, near Melton Mowbray, who, it is said, was a daughter of Mrs. Orton, of Little Dalby, so possibly both mother and daughter made the cheese for Thornhill.

22. Records of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. Marriage Allegations.

23. Records of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. No. 101, Transcripts of Parish Registers,—Stilton.

24. Hist. MSS. Portland, IV, 82.

A PERFORATED HAMMER STONE AND AXE HAMMER FROM HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

BY J. R. GARROOD, M.D.

HAMMER STONE. (Fig. 1). This very fine specimen was found in Eynesbury Cemetery, Howitts Lane; it has been presented to the Huntingdon Museum by Mr. E. H. Poynter, of St. Neots.

It is made from an almost symmetrical oval water-worn pebble of buff, close-grained stone with a hard smooth surface bearing a number of iron streaks which suggest contact with agricultural implements. The measurements are, 5.5 inches long, 3.2 inches wide, 1.5 inches thick, and it weighs $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; the hour-glass shaped perforation is almost circular and varies from 0.7 inches diameter at the centre to 1.2 at the surface. This perforation is very highly polished and brown in colour. Both ends of the hammer are slightly battered as by use.

I have already described three hammer stones from Huntingdonshire,¹ all were nearly round and much smaller than this,—one came from Dean Brook, one when a hedge was grubbed up at Wood Walton, and one from the gravel at Holywell.

STONE AXE HAMMER. (Fig. 2). This rather crude specimen was picked up from the surface of Toll Gate Field, Sawtry Roughs by Mr. H. Waters. This field lies between Red Drove and Straight Drove, NE. of the final letter e in the name Red Drove, on Sawtry Great Common. (Ordnance Survey, 6 inch, Hunts. Sheet XIII N.E.).

The implement is made from coarse light-coloured stone and has an hour-glass perforation nearer the hammer end. The cutting edge is slightly expanded (0.2 ins.); the head is nearly flat, both front and back faces are slightly hollowed, while the sides are rounded. The measurements are, length 6.5 inches, width 3.6 inches, and thickness 2.1 inches, weight over 3 lbs. The perforation is 1.2 inches diameter at the centre and 2.1 inches at the surface, it is 4 inches from the sharp end and 2.5 inches from the head.

1. Neolithic mace heads from Hunts. *Antiq. Jour.*, VI, 188.

Axe Hammers are generally associated with objects of the Early Bronze Age such as Beakers and Flint Daggers² and have generally been said to have cylindrical perforations in contradistinction to the hour-glass perforations of Neolithic Mace Heads and Hammers; in the Mortimer Collection from Yorkshire,³ however, two of these were cylindrical and two hour-glass, while fifteen in the National Museum of Wales have the hour-glass form.⁴ One from Sawtry Fen⁵ has a slightly tapering hole of indeterminate form. It would seem that the shape of the perforation is not a good guide to age in the case of Axe Hammers. As to the perforated Hammer Stones, they are generally regarded as Neolithic, and certainly those made from pebbles never seem to have cylindrical perforations, but, since the bulk of the implements found in this part of the fen are of the Bronze Age, I think it is safest to attribute these two specimens to that period.

It is probable that the form of perforation depends upon the method used,—in the case of a very hard stone a solid drill with plenty of sand and water, drilling from each side alternately, would be the method of choice, while in the case of a more workable stone and possibly at a later date, a hollow metal drill may have been used, thus making a better job.

Sir John Evans⁶ has suggested that in the case of the hour-glass perforation the handle may have been formed of raw hide passed through the hole while wet, knotted and allowed to dry, it would form a very tough handle from which the hammer could not come off; on the other hand, I think the hammer might turn as the hide shrank and this might account for the polish.

Both specimens have been placed in the Huntingdon Museum.

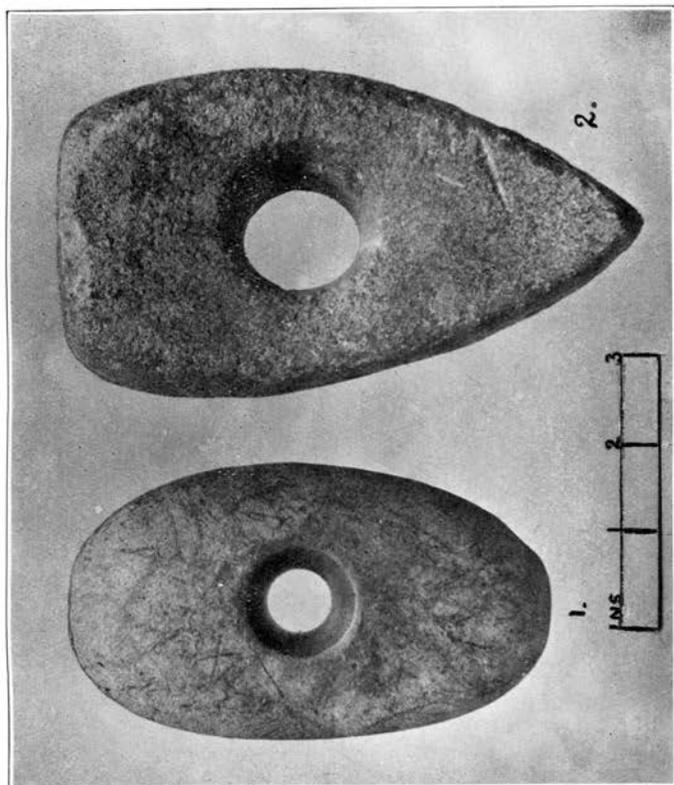
2. Proc. Prehist. Soc., VI, p. 342; & *Antiquity*, (Dec.) 1931, p. 417.

3. J. R. Mortimer, *Forty years researches in British and Saxon Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, 1905.

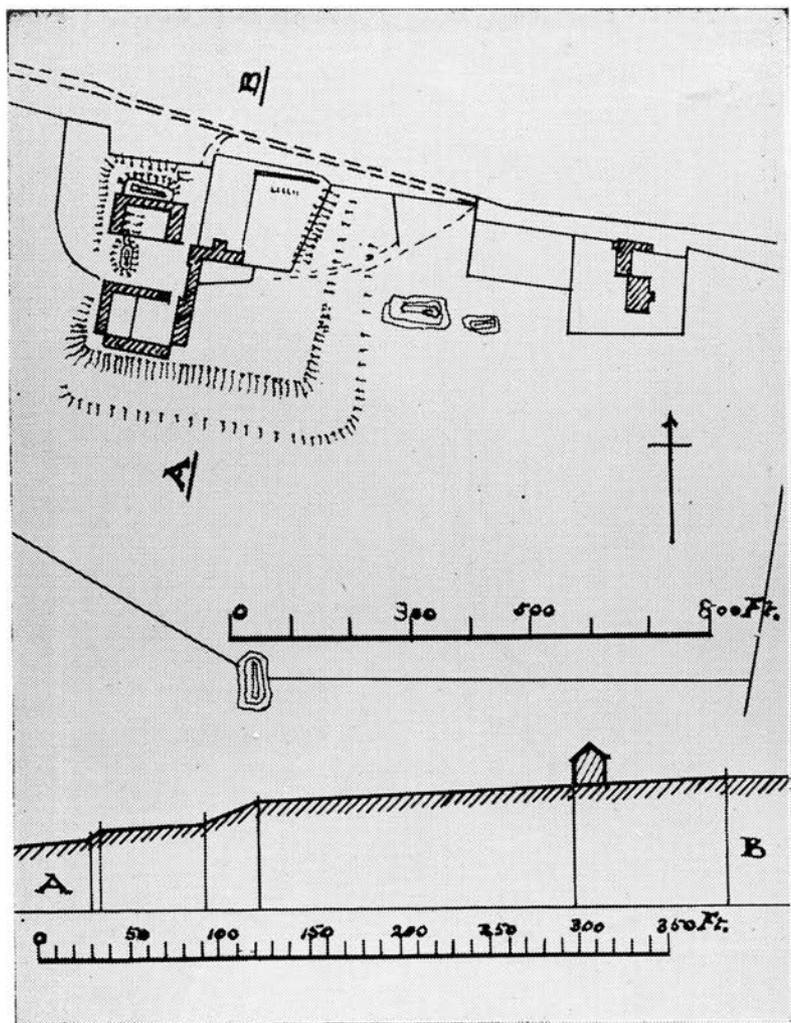
4. National Museum of Wales. *Guide to the Collection illustrating the Prehistory of Wales*, 1939.

5. Victoria County History of Huntingdonshire, I, p. 201, fig. 4.

6. *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, 2nd edition, 1897, p. 217.



PERFORATED HAMMER STONE AND AXE HAMMER
FROM HUNTINGDONSHIRE.



WEYBRIDGE, ALCONBURY.

WEYBRIDGE, ALCONBURY.

BY J. R. GARROOD, M.D.

This site lies on a hill top, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW. of Alconbury Church. There are three houses of this name,—the modern farm house called Weybridge Park, the old house nearby, and Weybridge Lodge on the next hill to the NW. It is near the second of these that I made my excavations. It is a timber framed house and probably built late in the sixteenth century.¹

The earliest form of the name is Wardeberg, 1107-13; it means wold hill or forest hill.²

There is evidence that the old house was protected by a moat on the north, while to the south a platform had been formed on the sloping hillside, on which stand the house and farm buildings.³

Weybridge was one of the three Royal Estates which were already Forests when, in 1155, Henry II afforested the whole of the Woods in Huntingdonshire, and which remained Forests when Edward I, in 1300, disafforested the rest of the County. The other two Royal Forests were Harthay and Sapley.⁴

Both Weybridge and Sapley were called Forests as late as 1542, but from as early as 1614 Weybridge is described in Royal Charters as a Forest or Park, but was more informally called a Park.

When Weybridge and Sapley were leased to Sir Richard Cromwell in 1542, he had to keep up 100 deer (does).⁵

The custody of the Park was granted to Oliver Cromwell and Henry Cromwell in 1614, and the custody of the House in 1616. In 1627 the Cromwells surrendered these rights in Weybridge, and they were granted to Edward, Viscount Mandeville, with a covenant on the part of the grantee to keep 600 bucks and does in the Park. In 1660, Edward, then Earl of Manchester, was released from this covenant.⁶

The platform in front of the house ends to the south in a steep slope 11 feet high, it is 60 feet from N. to S. and 130 feet from E. to W. There is a ditch at its foot and to the south of this another platform extending about 55 feet; there is no ditch beyond this.

To the east and west the platforms merge into the hillside, to the north the hill rises above the level of the platform.

In 1924 I cut two trenches into the upper platform, cleared

1. Inventory of Historical Monuments of Huntingdonshire, p. 10.

2. Place Names of Huntingdonshire, Mawer & Stenton, p. 232.

3. Victoria County Hist., Hunts., I, p. 309.

4. Cart: Mon: Rameseia, II, 299-307.

5. Victoria County Hist., Hunts., II, p. 173.

6. Dr. T. P. Fernie's MS. notes from the Muniment Room at Kimbolton Castle, penes S. Inskip Ladds.

a portion of the ditch at its foot and cut another trench across the lower platform.

TRENCH I. This was 87 feet west of the east end of the platform and cut the ditch and bank at right angles, it extended from the end of the lower platform to the top of the main platform. The ditch was full of black earth and the bank consisted of moved soil. A round bullet was found 8 inches from the surface about the middle of the lower platform. The ditch at the foot of the upper main platform was of V section 4 feet deep, and its contents were much the same as those of other parts, viz :—roof and floor tiles, mediaeval and more recent pottery, mortar, burnt clay and stones, animal bones (pig, ox and sheep), oyster and snail shells.

TRENCH II. This was in the line of the ditch not far from the centre of the south edge of the platform, 140 feet from its east end and was 4 feet deep. As this section seems typical the list of finds is given in full.

1st foot:—Red and yellow roof tiles, burnt clay, red and yellow brick, pottery—some glazed inside and out, some inside only, some unglazed red, a tobacco pipe stem, bone—sawn across, tooth of sheep, oyster shells, iron staple, nail.

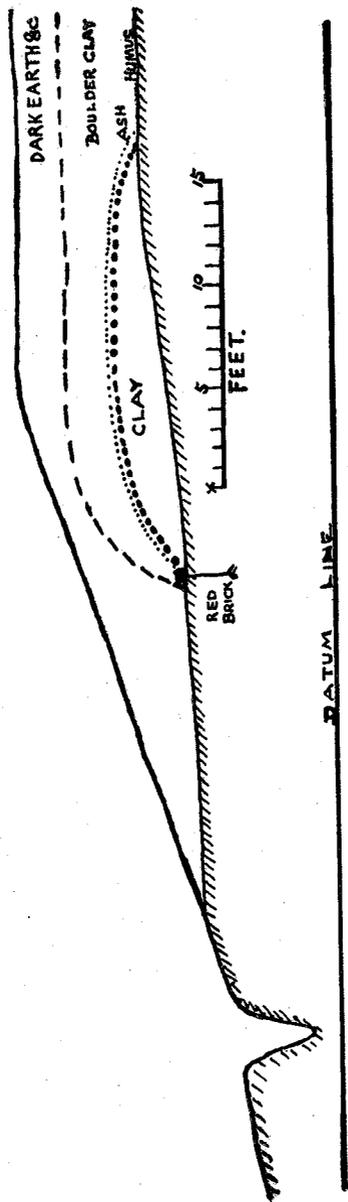
2nd foot:—Roof tiles, burnt clay, brick, burnt stones, a tobacco pipe, red unglazed pottery, part of a skeleton of a dog, deer antlers, oyster shells, snail shells, small nail.

3rd foot:—Red and yellow roof tiles, stone tiles, brick, mortar, burnt clay, red pottery—glazed and unglazed, part of skeleton of a dog, jaw of sheep, various limb bones, antlers.

4th foot:—Tiles, brick, burnt clay, burnt stone, red unglazed pottery, large leg bone—broken, leg and thigh of dog, numerous antlers on the bottom of the ditch, with red brick under some of them.

TRENCH III. A north to south trench across the lower platform, 15 feet long by 2 ft. 6 ins deep; it contained a small quantity of brick rubbish and bones, principally near the lower edge where it was more made-up on the slope of the field. Unmoved clay appeared at 2 feet. The bullet already referred to was .6 inch in diameter.

TRENCH IV. This was a section into the main platform, in the same direction as the others, it was 27 feet long and situated 90 feet from the east end of the platform; it commenced at the south edge of it. This trench showed that the platform was a composite structure, the lowest land surface carried-on the general slope of the field; the surface was of a purple chocolate colour and easily distinguishable. Above this was a bank of clay 22 feet wide covered by a layer of ash and other rubbish and above this was a made-up platform of local boulder clay which extended north to the end of the trench, above this, again, was a layer of dark



WEYBRIDGE, ALCONBURY.
SECTION THROUGH TRENCH IV.

earth, brick, tile and other rubbish. The height of the platform at the edge was about 7 feet from the old surface, a red brick was found on this old surface at the foot of the bank and just behind the front edge of the clay platform.

Contents.—1st foot:—Mediaeval pottery including part of a pinched-out base with dark green glaze,—this is a thirteenth century feature which reappears in the fifteenth century but was probably put there when the ground was made up; red brick,—one shows a thickness of rather less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, this is probably sixteenth century or earlier; animal bones, including horse; a modern type of horseshoe; bottle, glass and oyster shells.

2nd foot:—Similar but fallow deer antlers, and part of a Tyg or small handled vessel probably sixteenth to seventeenth century.

3rd foot:—Much the same; some more of the Tyg and green glazed floor tile.

4th foot:—No antlers, but carbonised wood and animal bones of dark colour, due I suppose to the action of water.

TRENCH V. This was dug into the platform 70 feet from its edge and in the same general direction as the others. Unmoved yellow clay was found 3 feet from the surface; tile, burnt clay or brick, antlers, bones and oyster shells were found in small amounts.

SUMMARY.

I think the evidence shows that there was a house here as early as, or earlier than, the sixteenth century; that at one time it was protected on the south by a bank; later the bank and land to the north was raised with material possibly obtained from the large ponds nearby, together with builders' rubbish including red brick which is probably sixteenth century.

Fallow deer antlers were found everywhere; some have been cut off indicating venison, others are shed antlers. Oyster shells were numerous as well as a few sea mussels, probably both were conveyed by the river Ouse which is not far away.

These finds indicate, as its history shows, that Weybridge was a Deer Park, if not a Forest, in the sixteenth century.

The house and its yard and out-buildings stood on the present platform surrounded by a fence and further protected on the south by a wet ditch, the same on the north with extensions down the sides, though the ditch must have been dry about the centre.

I hope that the excavation will help to confirm and expand the history of Weybridge as already known.

I am indebted to Mr. Aubrey for permission to dig, and to Mr. S. Inskip Ladds for the plan and for the particulars of the history.

CARLTON HOUSE, UPWOOD.

BY WM. A. LEA, F.R.I.B.A.

This interesting 17th-century House stands in the main street of the Village, about 60 yards S.W. of the Church. It consisted of a hall, two sitting rooms, kitchen, etc., on the ground floor, and four bedrooms above. Most of the walls were timber-framed and plastered on the outside. A large chimney stack in the centre of the house and some of the gable walls were of red brick, and the roof was covered with reed thatch. Most of the windows had been modernised, but one of them still retained its old lead-lights. The front porch bore the initials and date ^MRE in the pediment.

These initials probably stood for Reginald Mitchell and Elizabeth his wife; a floor slab in the Church records his death in 1706, at the age of 72, which would make him about 43 in 1677. Another floor slab commemorates their son Robert, a Clergyman, who died in 1707, aged 28. There were ornamental swags under two of the windows.

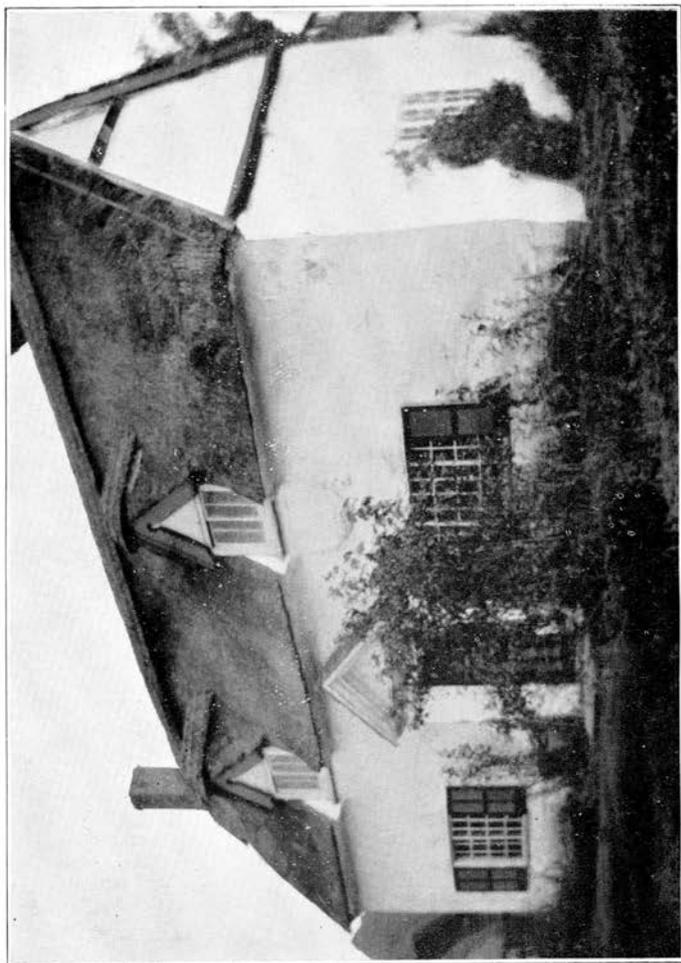
Early in the year 1928, when Mrs. Ambrose, the owner, decided to re-condition the House, it was in a somewhat dilapidated state, more especially the outside:—the reed-thatched roof required renewing; the plaster on the west wall facing the road was defective, and damp had penetrated through the wall; while some of the woodwork was past repair.

The plan of the interior was found not suitable for present-day requirements, and the following works were done:—the entrance hall was widened and a new staircase of simple character was constructed in place of the original one which was of no historical value; the large fireplace in the living room was restored to its original open character; the first floor was slightly altered, and a passage introduced to obtain independent access to the rooms, and a small room at the back was converted into a bath room.

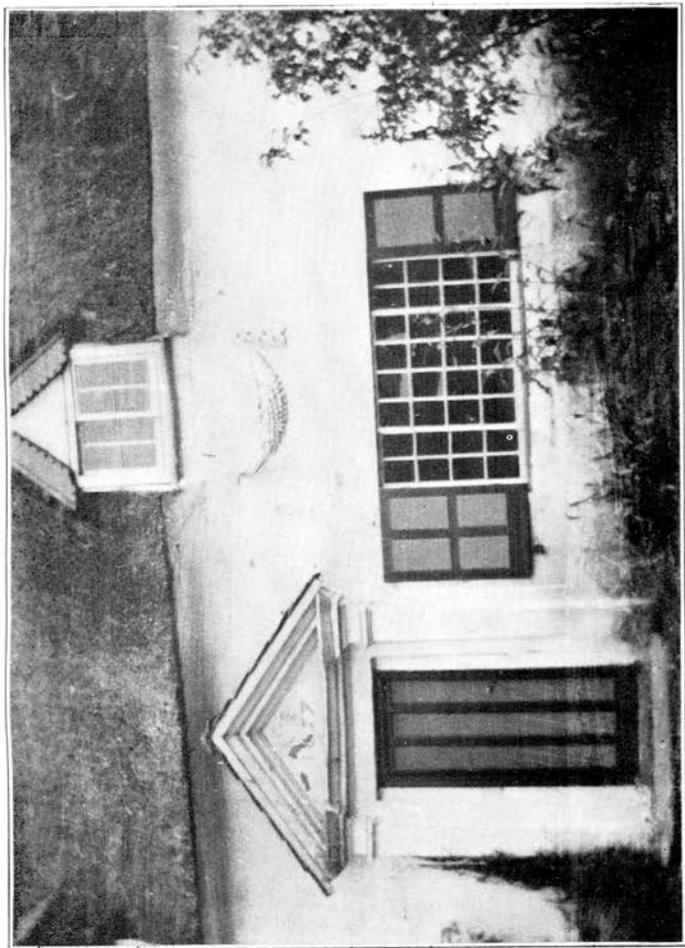
The defective plaster on the outside of the west wall was removed, and the spaces between the studs filled in and plastered. This restoration of the half-timber front involved the removal of the porch, and the original front door was replaced by a new one of oak.

The external plastering of the remaining plastered walls was in good condition and therefore not removed. The roofs were re-thatched with reeds.

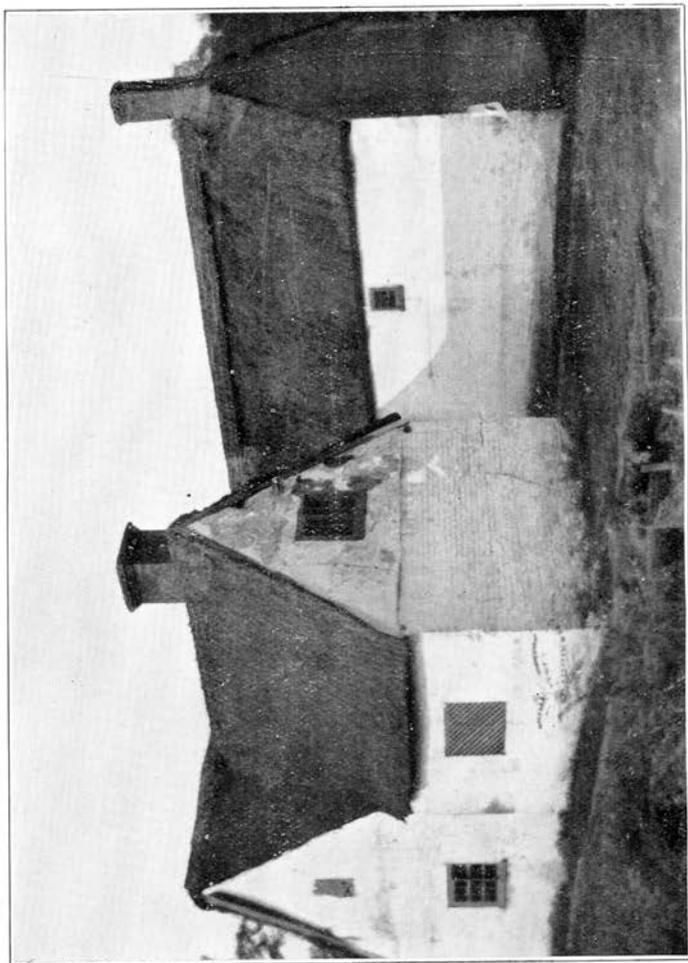
On the 25th January, 1944, the roof and much of the first floor was destroyed by fire owing to a crashed aircraft in the field adjoining. It is hoped that the house may be restored in the near future, but possibly the thatch may be replaced with tiles of a dark brown colour.



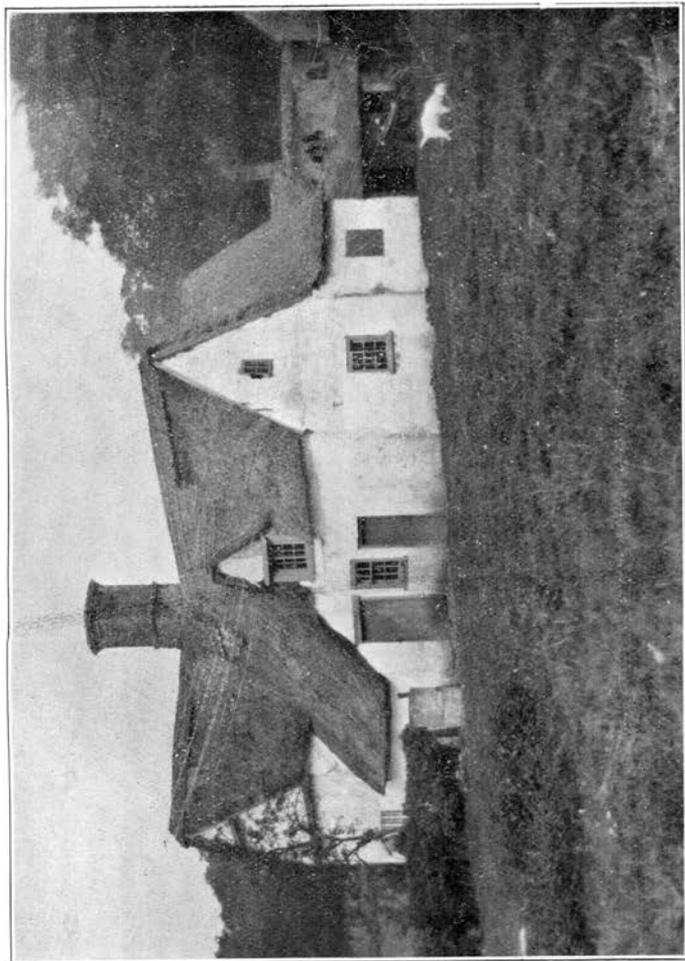
CARLTON HOUSE, UPWOOD.
S.W. VIEW.



CARLTON HOUSE, UPWOOD.
ENTRANCE FRONT (WEST).



CARLTON HOUSE, UPWOOD.
N.E. VIEW.



CARLTON HOUSE, UPWOOD.

S.E. VIEW.

A REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
FOR BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGY AT BURLINGTON
HOUSE, 8TH MARCH, 1944.

I attended this meeting instead of Major Lethbridge who was prevented by military duty.

The President, Sir A. W. Clapham, began by setting out the reasons for calling the Council together. The first business was the election of the Operational Committee, the name of which was later changed to Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is not to form the policy of the Council. It is to consist of the Officers and twelve other members, one third to retire after two years and to be eligible for re-election after another two years.

The President of the Society of Antiquaries to be President of the Council.

The Secretary to be eventually a whole time paid officer.

The Council then proceeded to the election of the officers and executive Committee.

FINANCE. It was agreed that Societies should make contributions on the same lines as to the Congress, but that it might be convenient for the Groups to collect these, the Executive Committee to go into the matter and see what was required; it was thought that no large contributions would be needed. The President of the Society of Antiquaries to be the Chairman of the Committee for the first three years.

The Council shall publish a report on the lines of that of the Congress. Mr. O'Neile pointed out that the Congress was still in being.

Next the composition of the Period Panels was dealt with. It was decided that they should be elected for three years but be eligible for immediate re-election.

Dr. Oakeley proposed that there should also be Subject Panels but on further consideration it was agreed to make a card index of suitable specialists for consultation. If it appeared proper other Societies or Institutions could be added to those already represented on the Council. It was resolved by acclamation that Sir A. W. Clapham stay on the Council and Committee after vacating the office of President of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Hawkes drew the Council's attention to the urgency of many matters at the present moment. "Five minutes to Tea!" He said that already important opportunities had been lost. Sir Cyril Fox then proposed that a specific mandate be given to the Committee for immediate action and that they be indemnified by the Council later, if it was necessary to go beyond their powers. I think the Council after showing some hesitation in putting too much power in the hands of the Committee showed that, when it had talked things over, it appreciated the urgency of things and had confidence in the Committee.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was called immediately after tea.

Our member, Major Lethbridge, was put on the Anglo-Saxon Panel and I on that for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods.

J. R. GARROOD.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION

1942-43.

The Council begs to report that there is a membership of 58.

Parts V and VI of Volume VI have been issued.

The Council recommends the re-election of Mr. C. F. Tebbutt and Dr. J. R. Garrood as its representatives to the Congress of Archæological Societies.

Mr. Tebbutt continues the Photographic Record ;—there are about 1000 records.

The following Members of Council retire by rotation :—Dr. Scruby, Mr. Newman and Mr. Coote, and the Council recommends their re-election.

The Secretary has attended two conferences called by the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House ; the first was on May 4th, 1943, and it discussed post-war problems of archæology and the more immediate ones in bombed areas. The importance of the State in these matters has been already recognised, but excavation without research is relatively valueless. In the past research has been financed from private and Societies' funds which on account of the redistribution of wealth and extension of work will be inadequate : consequently help will be needed from the State. To bring this about it is necessary to have a body which represents all the archæological interests in the Country. After a discussion which lasted all day, in which questions of policy and numerous aspects of future archæological work were dealt with, and in which views from Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire were expressed by five speakers, a Provisional Council for British Archæology was elected consisting of ten Members elected by this Meeting and ten nominated by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries,—this Council to report to another meeting of this Meeting.

The second Conference was held on August 6th, when the Provisional Council made a report. The chief points were :—the Country to be divided into Regions (we are in group 7, consisting of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and the Isle of Ely). The Regions are to elect three members each to the Council and, in addition, members are to be nominated by various Museums and Archæological Institutions, with power to co-opt up to ten members.

Panels of Referees are to be set up in various sections of Archæology.

An Operative Committee to be set up to prepare business for the Council and to receive recommendations from the Regional Groups.

The Regional Groups to meet as and where they wish.

Miss Parsons reports that she attended the Meeting of the Council for the preservation of Rural England, as our representative, and was able to make additions to a map of interesting sites in Cambridgeshire ; she learned that finance was satisfactory.

The Council recommends the re-election of the Officers for the coming year and thanks all who have helped the Society,—not least those who have paid their subscriptions and had no excursions to entertain them.

