

Reviews.

We have been furnished with a Paper by Dr. STEVENS, published in the *Transactions of the British Archaeological Association*, for June, 1889, on the recent discovery of an "Early British Cemetery found at Dummer, Hants," near Basingstoke; and we consider the discovery so remarkable, not merely from its revelations in the shape of pottery and implements, but from its association with some early tribe, which must have occupied the border-lands of Berkshire and North Hants, that we introduce the principal facts to the knowledge of our Society. Two well-executed plates illustrate the article, the one showing the arrangement of the vessels in the earth, the other the implements found with the vessels. It appears that sixteen urns were taken from a bed of "clay-with-flints," at a very short distance from the conspicuous landmark known as "Dummer Clump," during the autumn of 1888, one of which was a food vessel. The nidus in which they were found had served as the material for their manufacture. They were practically in three sizes, larger, middle-sized, and lesser urns. They were all hand-made of coarse clay with rough flint grit; and their ornamentation was of the rudest, consisting of fillets punched with irregular dots, and markings made with the fingers and the simplest tools. They were all found inverted, and lying so near the surface that their bases were ploughed off. Some were deposited simply in the earth; others were found on small platforms of flint pitching amalgamated with clay, while a third series were inclosed in rude cells of flint and clay. All that were properly examined were found to contain incinerated bony material, some of which was recognised as human; and patches were found of burnt bones and ashes without vessels, which Dr. STEVENS thought might be the ashes of children, or of those who could not afford an urn. Rude implements of flint were distributed about the field, and some flint flakes were removed with the vessels; and from this Dr. STEVENS thought that the people who buried there used stone implements, but were most likely an early Celtic tribe (*Brachycephalous*) belonging to the Bronze Period. It was suggested that the cemetery might appertain to the Segontiaci, who were believed by eminent antiquaries to have inhabited Silchester and the surrounding districts. It was somewhat remarkable that there were no outside indications of the presence of a cemetery, in the shape of a tumulus or of an earthwork surrounding the site. In addition to the descriptive matter, the article contains some references to similar burial-places which have been investigated in the South of England, the object being thereby to throw light on the discoveries at Dummer. Two of these urns and the food vessel are now in the Reading Museum.

WOKINGHAM, ETC., IN 1754.

The Camden Society has issued for its Volumes in 1889, "The Travels through England of Dr. Richard Pococke, successively Bishop of Meath and of Ossory, during 1750, 1751, and later years." I have thought an extract from the second volume might interest the readers of your Journal.

Vol. II, p. 59.—"August 12, 1754. We passed by Finchamsted, a church on a heighth, seen at a great distance, to which, if I mistake not, there is a semi-circular chancel in the old way. Crossing the heaths I saw to the right Bigshot Lodge, belonging to Lord George Beauclerc: beyond it is a long hill, called Lodge Hill, extending near to Bagshot Heath, to the west of that a small hill, called Amborough Hill, and a small round one, call'd Edgeborough Hill. I came to Oakingham, near which there is a brook that rises in the heath, and I suppose falls into the Loddon. It is a small town, with a handsome square; they have a manufacture of serges, serge denim, and baragons, and send malt to London. In the Church Bishop Godwin is buried, with this inscription:

Tho. Godwin
Ba. et Wells. Eps
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It is a good Church, with true Gothick slender pillars; there is an hospital in this parish at Lockers Green, founded in the time of King Charles I by H. Lucas Esq. for sixteen pensioners, who have £10 a year, with a chaplain who has £50 a year.

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On the 13th I left Oakingham, and going about a mile in the road to London, which passes near East Hamsted, I turned to the right and came to East Hamsted Heath, having to the right the house of the late Sir Wm. Trumbal, which now belongs to his son. I rid toward Lodgehill, to the east of which there is an irregular hill fortified with a deep trench, and is called by the common people Caesar's Camp. I went round it, and found it to be 1912 paces round; the red deer frequent this place much for shelter in the fosse. This was probably a camp of the Britains, when the country was covered with wood; and it is not improbable they had their camp here when Julius Caesar approached the Thames, and that it might have its name from being the camp which they had formed to oppose him."

I do not know what is meant by *serge denim*. But *White of Selborne*, writing in 1787, says in his *Natural History of Selborne* of the inhabitants of that village: "Formerly, in the dead months they availed themselves greatly by spinning wool, for making of *barragons*, a genteel corded stuff, much in vogue at that time for summer wear; and chiefly manufactured at *Alton*, a neighbouring town, by some of the people called Quakers." (*Published in 1761.*)

From J. Rocque's *Topographical Survey of the County of Berks* it is clear that by *Bigshot Lodge* the Bishop meant *Hannican's Lodge*, now alas! transmogrified into the meaningless *Ravenswood*. In the *Survey* it is called, *Bigshot Rails, or Bagshot*. The extremity of Lodge Hill is now the site of the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum. And Sir William Trumball's House was the old House of the Marquis of Downshire, which was pulled down not many years ago, when the present house was built in its stead on a different site. Sir William after being Ambassador to the Court of France and the Sublime Porte became Principal Secretary of State in 1693, but retired in 1697 and died at Easthampstead Park. He is buried in Easthampstead Church. He was an intimate friend both of Pope and Dryden; and the former wrote an epitaph, which however was never inscribed upon his tomb.

The Lord George Beauclerk mentioned above was no doubt a younger brother of Charles, second Duke of St. Alban's. It will be remembered that his father, Charles Beauclerk, was the illegitimate son of King Charles II and Nell Gwyn, and created first Duke of St. Alban's on Jan. 10, 1683-4.

The second Duke carried the Queen's crown at the coronation of George II in 1727, and in 1730 was constituted Governor of Windsor Castle and Warden of the Forest of Windsor. (See *Burke's Peerage*.)

As Warden of the Forest he would doubtless have the patronage of the subordinate offices connected therewith. And in this way, his younger brother, Lord George Beauclerk, as Deputy Warden or in some similar capacity, would have "Bigshot Lodge" assigned to him as an official residence in 1754. It was not until 1813 that a final settlement was come to between the Crown and the various landowners, who by encroachments or otherwise had become possessed of various portions of the Forest in the course of years.

There are two questions I should like to ask arising out of the above extract from Bishop Pocock's *Travels*—(i.) What is *Serge denim*? (ii.) Was *Bigshot Lodge* the same as *Bagshot House*, in which a Colonel Grahame resided as Deputy Ranger of Windsor Park, some time in the reigns of William III and Anne? If so, it was the scene of a pastoral visit from the saintly Bishop Ken, who, when a Non-Juror, rode over the heath from Mr. Cherry's house at Shottesbrook, to comfort and quiet the conscience of a sick son of Colonel Grahame, who was on his death-bed. (See Dean Plumptre's *Life of Ken*, Vol. II, pp. 107, 157, 160.)

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